ASSOCIATION OF FOUNDATIONS
Building Foundations, Building A Better Future

A Study on Selected DRRM Organizations and CSO Coordination

April 2016

ⁱPEF Transforming Poor Communities Through Sustainable Social Enterprise

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A Study on Selected DRRM Organizations

and CSO Coordination

I. RATIONALE

Over the years, the Philippines has experienced its fair share of natural disasters ranging from typhoons, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.[1] According to the 2015 World Risk Index, the Philippines ranks 3rd among the countries most prone to calamities.[2]

Because of the frequency of and devastation caused by calamities[3], the Philippine Government recognized the need to become more prepared and even resilient in times of disasters. This led to the enactment of Republic Act No. 10121 or the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 consequently creating the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC). NDRRMC is the central government body overseeing and consolidating activities relative to disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM).

Despite the government's efforts on DRRM and assistance from the international community, much can still be done especially in the aspects of information sharing, efficient and effective response, recovery and rehabilitation, accountability, and collaboration with the various sectors.[4] There is then a compelling reason for institutions engaged in DRRM to work together.

> *The Philippines is the 3rd most calamity-prone country according to the 2015 World Risk Index.*

II. OBJECTIVES

This study aims to:
1. Gather relevant information about organizations, especially networks or coalitions, leading DRRM efforts
2. Provide recommendations that would further strengthen DRRM coordination
3. Publish a public online reference about organizations and/or networks leading DRRM

III. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

This study was conducted to determine the existing DRRM networks and coordination mechanisms in the Philippines. This study was not intended to be a comprehensive research of DRRM-related organizations and programs in the country. Furthermore, the timeframe of the study was limited to 2 months.

IV. METHODOLOGY

Desk review was conducted to acquire initial information. Primary data was gathered through one-on-one interviews with key persons from the following agencies and organizations:

1. ACF International

---

[1] http://www.rappler.com/move-ph/issues/disasters/64916-worst-natural-disasters-philippines
[2] http://www.worldriskreport.org/
[3] http://www.preventionweb.net/countries/phl/data/
[4] Page 39-41, http://www.coa.gov.ph/disaster_audit/doc/National.pdf

2. Ateneo School of Government (ASoG)
3. Caucus of Development NGO Networks (CODE-NGO)
4. Center for Disaster Preparedness (CDP)
5. Corporate Network for Disaster Response (CNDR)
6. Disaster Risk Reduction Network Philippines (DRRNetPhils)
7. National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC)
8. Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation (PDRF)
9. Philippine INGO Network (PINGON)
10. Philippine Red Cross (PRC)
11. Rappler
12. Simbahang Lingkod ng Bayan (SLB)
13. UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA)
14. World Vision Development Foundation, Inc. (WV)

Specific interview questions included:
- How would you describe/see your organization in terms of DRRM?
- What sector/s do you cater to and where do you operate (geographical location)?
- What type of DRRM programs does your organization implement?
- How do you fund your DRRM activities?
- In what phase of the DRRM cycle (prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response, rehabilitation and recovery) do you feel your organization is strong or weak in? Are there efforts to strengthen these weaknesses?
- What type of organizations do you partner with?
- In times of disasters, is there a group of organizations that you collaborate with?
- Is there a coordinating system that you implement during times of disasters?
- Is there a public platform that you use for information sharing and real-time updates?
- What are the challenges you encountered during your operations in times of calamities? What are the gaps in the current DRRM system in the country?
- What are ways to bridge these gaps? How do you think can we improve and strengthen DRRM in the country?

V. FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

The creation and enactment of the Republic Act 10121 or the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 led to the institutionalization of the Philippine DRRM system. The government has come a long way from being merely reactive in times of calamities to being proactive in tackling DRRM. However, the government should not be alone in dealing with the global phenomena of disasters. The success of DRRM relies on the cohesiveness of programs and collaboration of every DRRM stakeholder.

Republic Act 10121 of 2010 institutionalized the Philippine DRRM system

Findings of this study will be presented to answer the objectives which are to identify existing networks involved in DRRM, identify DRRM coordination systems that are operationalized in times of disasters and enumerate other DRRM concerns that were ascertained by the participating organizations.

Detailed information on all the organizations are found in Annex A while a summary of the DRRM activity profiles of each organization is found in Annex B.

A. Existing DRRM networks

One of the objectives of this study is to be able to determine existing DRRM networks in the Philippines, whether formal (duly registered) or informal (non-registered). Through this study, the following networks have been determined:

1. National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC)

Today's biggest DRRM network in the Philippines is the NDRRMC which is chaired by the Department of National Defense. The Office of Civil Defense (OCD) serves as the council secretariat. NDRRMC is comprised of selected national government agencies (NGA), PRC, the private sector represented by the Corporate Network for Disaster Response (CNDR), and the civil society sector represented by Ateneo School of Government (ASoG), Center for Disaster Preparedness (CDP), Disaster Risk Reduction Network Philippines (DRRNetPhils) and World Vision Development Foundation.

NDRRMC is the highest policy-making and supervising body in terms of DRRM in the Philippines and it has programs categorized into four themes: prevention and mitigation, preparedness, emergency response, and rehabilitation and recovery. While NDRRMC has such programs in place, there is still a need for the council to improve and strengthen its prevention and mitigation programs.

2. United Nations Humanitarian Country Team (UN-HCT)

The UN-HCT, which is chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator, is the highest decision-making body and leads primary coordination for the international system of humanitarian response. It is comprised of the heads of the national operational UN agencies that deliver aid and assistance, the Red Cross, the business sector represented, the international NGO community represented by the Philippine INGO Network (PINGON), and other members of the national NGO community. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA) acts as the HCT's secretariat.

HCT works parallel and closely with the NDRRMC although HCT works mainly on humanitarian response while the NDRRMC works on a wider scale in terms of DRRM. At the moment, UN-OCHA is studying how to further engage the national CSO and NGO community. They hope to identify a proper representation for the CSO/NGO sector for active participation in the HCT.

3. Disaster Risk Reduction Network Philippines (DRRNetPhils)

DRRNetPhils, which is currently convened by CDP, is a network of 41 DRRM-involving CSOs working together to advocate for better DRRM policy in the country. DRRNetPhils is not formally registered and membership is voluntary.

Because the network is part of the NDRRMC as a CSO representative, it is able to influence policy-making within the government. In fact, DRRNetPhils is part of the technical working group for the amendatory bill for RA 10121. The network, however, is limited to advocacy activities and has very little activity in times of calamities. Having members heavily involved in different types of DRRM work, DRRNetPhils then allows each member organization to focus on their respective thematic areas and expertise.

4. Corporate Network for Disaster Response (CNDR) and Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation (PDRF)

CNDR and PDRF are both corporate networks working towards building a culture of resilience in the corporate sector.

CNDR, which currently has over 40 corporate members, is the corporate sector representative in the NDRRMC. It implements programs for its members, inter-stakeholder DRRM for government units and communities, business continuity courses which may be requested by non-members, and activities focused on preparing for the Big One. CNDR's strength is on disaster preparedness and response.

On the other hand, PDRF, a network of over 60 corporate members, is part of the United Nations Humanitarian Country Team (UN-HCT) which leads international humanitarian response activities in times of calamities. PDRF stands on 2 pillars: (1) rehabilitation and recovery; (2) preparedness. These are achieved through the implementation of different rehabilitation and recovery, preparedness, and disaster response programs for its members, selected non-member companies, and calamity-affected communities.

The identification of these networks is a testimony that there are collaboration efforts being conducted for a better DRRM system in the country. However, the following challenges have still been noted:
- DRRM efforts remain fragmented and disjointed.
- The DRRM roles of each sector have not yet been clearly identified.
- There is currently no clear convergence among the civil society sector.

Networking and collaboration are essential in the DRRM endeavor of organizations, regardless of the sector that they represent. In spite of current efforts, the different DRRM players largely remain fragmented and the specific DRRM roles of each sector have not yet been clearly defined. This leads to incoherence of the different DRRM programs of both the public and private sectors which may affect implementation and, to some extent, inhibit the advancement of DRRM in the country.

According to the participating organizations, there are still a number of replications of DRRM programs and there are also programs not quite relevant to the beneficiaries or affected communities. This may be attributed to lack of collaboration among the different stakeholders. The absence of specific DRRM roles and tasking may also cause confusion among the different sectors.

Despite the said challenges, it is promising to know that there are existing active networks involved in DRRM in the Philippines. NDRRMC, which is a network consisting not only of NGAs but also organizations from the corporate and civil society sectors, is the government body and primary mover of DRRM in the country. NDRRMC has been working gradually to shift its paradigm from being reactive to becoming proactive made evident by the diverse DRRM programs it is currently implementing. However, the numerous efforts of NDRRMC could not fully address all our concerns since DRRM is not just a government function alone. For this reason, NDRRMC collaborates with a diverse set of networks and organizations for a holistic approach to DRRM.

> *These challenges remain:*
> - *Disjointed DRRM efforts;*
> - *Unclear DRRM roles;*
> - *No clear convergence among CSOs.*

One such partner is the UN-HCT which is convened by the UN-OCHA. It acts as the NDRRMC counterpart in the international community. UN-HCT is able to mobilize its members to respond to the Philippines' needs when the government calls for assistance in dealing with large-scale calamities (i.e. Tyhoon Yolanda). PINGON, on the other hand, is a smaller, non-registered network of INGOs and a member of UN-HCT. For calamities of smaller-scale (i.e. Typhoon Lando), PINGON is able to gather real-time information which allows its members and partners to respond to community needs.

The corporate sector, which is an emerging source of DRRM resources, is becoming more and more involved in DRRM activities. CNDR and PDRF are 2 of the prominent corporate networks that are involved in DRRM. CNDR is a member of NDRRMC while PDRF is a member of UN-HCT. Both organizations have elaborate DRRM programs and are able to mobilize their corporate members when there is a need to support government efforts.

DRRNetPhils is another member of NDRRMC. It is non-registered and is currently the only network of CSOs known to work on DRRM. Since all of its members are heavily involved in their respective DRRM programs, it has very little to no activity in times of calamities. DRRNetPhils programs are limited to advocacy activities during down times when there is no imminent disaster.

It will be noticed that among the different identified networks, DRRNetPhils has the most limited capacity and least diverse DRRM program. This shows that the civil society sector has not yet been able to really come together as a sector to strategically map out a DRRM plan which is for the CSOs and by the CSOs.

B. DRRM coordination and data management mechanisms

A well-orchestrated coordination mechanism enables networks and organizations to correctly respond to the needs of their partner communities and other calamity-affected areas in times of disasters. As previously identified, there are already existing DRRM networks for the national, international, corporate, NGO, and even the religious sectors. To better understand the coordination systems that are already in place, information is presented per sector.

1. International DRRM Coordination Systems

1.1. In times of disasters, especially large-scale calamities, UN-OCHA works to support the different national, regional and global networks to ensure that humanitarian response is well-coordinated and effective. When initial assessment shows that the government lacks the capacity to respond to a calamity, UN-OCHA coordinates with the government and the international sector to be able to bring in the necessary support.

Most of the coordination is done face to face. At the highest level, coordination is done in the UN-HCT monthly meetings and ad hoc meetings during times of response. Various thematic working groups are also in place (CASH, information management, gender issues, community engagement, communication) are also very active in reaching out to different partner networks.

For response, there is the cluster system supported by OCHA. The *humanitarianresponse.info* is an online platform essentially for the cluster members to manage contents like meeting schedules, data sharing, reports, documents, resources, events calendar, and registry of contacts.

In terms of information from the ground, UN-OCHA heavily relies on the government and its local network partners since there is no mechanism for UN-OCHA personnel to immerse on the ground. Information from their partners are then consolidated and reviewed. This allows the international community to complement the government and local efforts on response.

UN-OCHA uses various tools for information sharing and management:
- Financial tracking system is an online platform for international funding (https://fts.unocha.org/)
- Reliefweb is a public online platform for general information and documents on calamities (http://reliefweb.int/). Information can be publicly accessed but not publicly supplied. Cluster leads are responsible for the selection and management of information uploaded on the website.
- Humanitarianresponse.info (https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/) which is a private online platform for the cluster members to communicate and share information.
- HumanitarianID initiative is a mobile app for individuals interested to be part of the different UN clusters (https://humanitarian.id/). There is a verification process before an individual or group can be part of the cluster they wish to join.
- A platform on operational data sets (GIS mapping and database management) is currently being developed
- Some regular reports that OCHA produces during active response periods include:

- Situational reports based on information coming from the different clusters in terms of the response, the needs and gaps
- Monthly bulletin on highlights and key trends
- Information management products
- Infographics

1.2. The Philippine INGO Network (PINGON), which is currently convened by ACF International, is a 42-member network of international NGOs (INGOs). It is not a registered organization and its membership is voluntary. It has two roles: 1) coordination among its members during emergencies and disasters; 2) advocacy across issues. PINGON is currently part of the UN Humanitarian Country Team. Given its mandate, PINGON is very active as a coordination body for information-sharing and disaster response.

PINGON holds a monthly meeting for its 42 members, represented by the country directors. It utilizes a private mailing list that allows 5 email addresses per organization. This list is regularly cleaned of email addresses that are no longer affiliated with the group. Regular coordination is to make sure that there is no duplication of projects and all member INGOs are in-line with their respective communities.

For calamities that are smaller in scale by national and international standards, PINGON implements simple emergency coordination in the beginning of the calamity in order to gather and share data and updates. Gathered information from members and partners on the ground are then consolidated and disseminated to the rest of their members, relevant partners and the UN-OCHA. Official data and updates are posted on Reliefweb, the online platform of UNOCHA.

2. National DRRM Coordination Systems

The NDRRMC has a response plan that stipulates communication protocols in times of disasters. Correspondence is done through all types of communication (call, SMS, email, etc.). NDRRMC believes that through redundancy of communication, information will surely be brought across.

The current response system involves the following protocols:
- 1-2 barangays are affected, the municipality/city takes the lead
- 1-2 municipalities/cities are affected, the province takes the lead
- 1-2 provinces are affected, the region takes the lead
- 1-2 regions are affected, the national government takes the lead

NDRRMC posts real-time updates in their official website. Social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter are also utilized. NDRRMC consolidates information and updates into official reports that are circulated to the council members and partners. These reports are also made publicly available in their website.

3. DRRM Coordination Systems in the Corporate Sector

3.1. In times of disaster, CNDR becomes the coordinator especially for relief and response efforts of its corporate members to affected regions. Coordination is aided through the utilization of a private Facebook group that CNDR has created for its network for fast and easy exchange of information and updates which is necessary during relief and response. CNDR also issues early warnings to its members (i.e. even before a typhoon enters the Philippine Area of Responsibility). This is possible because CNDR receives immediate information from the NDRRMC. During calamities, coordination is done through emails, Facebook, SMS, calls, or whatever other means available.

CNDR utilizes its Facebook page to share with the general public information and real-time updates in times of disaster. Official information and updates posted on their Facebook page are generated by the NDRRMC. If they receive specific information from communities or if their members have specific needs that they want to address, communication is done directly and privately.

CNDR is now in the process of updating their official website. They hope to partner with the academe and BPO members/partners to create an online platform dedicated for the corporate sector.

3.2. In times of calamities, a PDRF staff is stationed in the NDRRMC and receives regular updates from the UN-HCT. The assigned person provides regular bulletins and updates to PDRF which is then disseminated to its members. Once the NDRRMC requests for assistance, PDRF automatically operationalizes its cluster system which is parallel to the UN cluster system. Coordination is usually done through all forms of communication. The protocols are currently being finalized and documented.

PDRF is also developing its Disaster Operations Center which is an initiative by the private sector for the private sector. It aims to establish 2 operations center in Luzon (Clark) and Visayas (tentatively in Cebu). An Information Management (IM) disaster system is being developed by PDRF partner Earthquakes and Megacities Initiative (EMI). This system is designed to gather relevant information from various sources to guide PDRF and its members to make sound decisions in times of disasters. General information will be made available for the public through a website but the IM system will mainly be for PDRF members and partners. It is quite similar to the NDRRMC system but uses a different technology. This initiative is supported by the Pacific Disaster Center in Hawaii and they will serve as the international center for PDRF's IM system. Through this initiative, the involvement of the business sector in DRRM is strengthened.

4. DRRM Coordination Systems in the Civil Society Sector

As previously mentioned, DRRNetPhils has very little to no activity in times of disasters to allow their members to focus on their respective thematic areas. There is, however, an emerging coordination mechanism being developed by CODE-NGO which caters to CSOs.

The Caucus of Development NGO Networks (CODE-NGO) is a network of 6 national and 6 regional CSO networks, making it one of the largest networks of CSOs in the country. CODE-NGO is currently strengthening its coordination mechanism by creating CSO coordination hubs in 10 regions nationwide. Coordination protocols and feedback mechanisms for the regional hubs and the national office are now being drafted so that CODE-NGO and all its member networks may be guided in times of disasters. In down times, the hubs will become platforms for exchange of information, practices and learning. CODE-NGO national advocacy activities on mainstreaming DRRM are also channeled locally through the regional hubs. The following are the regional hubs with the corresponding focal CODE-NGO member network:
1. NCR – National Confederation of Cooperatives (NATCCO) and CODE-NGO
2. CAR – Cordillera Network of Development NGOs (CORDNET)
3. Region 4B – Partnership of Philippine Support Service Agencies (PhilSSA)
4. Region 5 – Coalition for Bicol Development (CBD)
5. Region 6 – Western Visayas Network of NGOs (WEVNET)
6. Region 7 – Central Visayas Network of NGOs (CENVISNET)
7. Region 8 – Eastern Visayas Network of NGOs (EVNET)
8. Region 10, 11, 13 – Mindanao Coalition of Development NGOs (MINCODE)

In times of disasters, the regional hubs directly coordinate with and gather information and updates from the local DRRMCs or the organizations involved in the incident command system area. The hubs also conduct their respective damage assessments to know which areas are most affected and what the needs are in those areas. The damage assessments are then sent to the CODE-NGO national office. CODE-NGO consolidates all information from the regional hubs and sends the crucial information to UN-OCHA and other development partners. Coordination is conducted mainly through emails or through the fastest possible way of communication. Through this coordination system, CODE-NGO enables the different local players to effectively respond to calamity-stricken localities.

Once established and fully operational, CODE-NGO will open these regional coordination hubs to non-CODE-NGO members that want to be part of the system.

For information management, CODE-NGO has a Community Damage and Needs Assessment system that holds information and is updated on a daily basis in times of disasters. This, however, is not yet very user-friendly because the platform used is MS Excel and users have to download the file from the CODE-NGO website. CODE-NGO hopes to be able to set-up a public online platform that will provide organizational support to institutions that implement DRRM programs/projects/activities.

5. *Other models of DRRM coordination and data management mechanisms*

5.1. PRC has an Operation Center which coordinates and collates all disaster situation reports submitted by the chapters. The overall report will then be forwarded to the different services/offices of the PRC to facilitate requested actions from the chapters. PRC also attends the emergency and coordination meetings of NDRRMC. Reports collated from the chapters and response accomplishments are also submitted to the NDRRMC.

PRC has its own website for information dissemination and it also uses its social media accounts (Facebook and twitter) to provide updates of its services both emergency and non-emergency activities. Aside from that, selected partners receive SMS notification from the Operation Center regarding warning and updates of emergency response.

5.2. Rappler is a platform for communication and information management. It rides on the expertise of its journalists and media personnel to be able to help others communicate better. Rappler believes that critical information can save lives when it flows through to the right people (both top-down and bottom-up).

The major DRRM project that Rappler is implementing with regards to DRRM is Project Agos (http://agos.rappler.com/). It is a collaborative platform that combines top-down government action with bottom-up civic engagement to help communities mitigate risks and deal with climate change and natural hazards. Agos serves as the coordinating platform for Rappler in times of disasters. Here, the public can access geo-hazard maps, storm surge models, location of evacuation centers, supply stations, and other relevant information.

Using mobile and web technologies and social media, it ensures the flow of critical and actionable information to those who need it before, during, and after disasters and connects those who need help directly with those who can truly help. Powered by the bayanihan spirit, it mobilizes different sectors of society and transforms ordinary citizens into movers who are helping build a more resilient nation. Project Agos is a tool or a network of people who believe in zero casualty. At the moment, Agos has merged with the e-Bayahinan platform of the Ateneo de Manila University to provide better public service. The new platform is known as "Agos, powered by e-Bayanihan".

Agos is accessible to anyone with the connection and appropriate tools. There are 2 ways to post information on the map: 1) via Twitter, or 2) via the Agos website and posting directly on the map. Rappler is currently developing a means by which the public can share information and real-time updates via SMS. Information coming from Rappler, its partners and volunteers are always verified. On the other hand, information coming from the public is screened to a certain extent. To aid the verification of information, Rappler mobilizes its volunteers. Essentially, Rappler wants to build a culture of responsible information-sharing.

Aside from the main Agos website, there are also Facebook groups and Rappler story pages where information is also regularly exchanged.

5.3. SLB is the socio-political apostolate of the Society of Jesus in the Philippines and is the secretariat of the Jesuit Disaster Response Coordination Protocol (JDRC). It is a system that outlines communication, coordination and mobilization procedures to be taken by all Jesuit institutions nationwide in deciding and responding to potential and immediate impact of a hazard. Aside from its Jesuit network, SLB also has a vast religious network (parishes) nationwide allowing them to provide disaster preparedness, response and rehabilitation services to areas that are the hardest hit but least served.

SLB, being the secretariat of the Jesuit Disaster Response Coordination (JDRC), follows these DRRM protocols:

- Phase 1 – Mitigate and prepare during ordinary time
- Phase 2 – While on alert, warnings are issued and emergency disaster event is identified
- Phase 3 – Disaster response and relief are undertaken immediately
- Phase 4 – Recovery and rehabilitation are implemented weeks/months after the disaster
- Phase 5 – Restructuring, re-designing and building back better months/years after the disaster

In times of disasters, SLB sends out info blast to its Jesuit network. Whichever Jesuit institution is the nearest to the affected area, that institution will be in-charge of relief and response activities. Direct coordination with the social action centers of parishes are also being done in times of disasters. SLB also conducts "Kwentuhang Bayan" wherein partner communities are able to create problem trees and action plans.

E-Ugnay (http://e-ugnay.slb.ph/) is a public online platform that SLB uses for verified updates from calamity-stricken areas. SLB's communication officer updates the website with new information gathered from partners and online reports. The website is currently being updated. Partners for this project include Veritas, Jesuit Volunteers Philippines Foundation, Inc. (JVPFI) and CBCP-NASSA.

5.4. World Vision (WV) follows UN Coordination and cluster system. Internally, WV follows Emergency Management System (EMS) which is based on the principles of Incident Command System (ICS). EMS provides a guidance framework for structuring responses, functions, roles and responsibilities and performance requirements to achieve an effective and coordinated response.

> *The challenge is how to popularize, unify & consolidate the different coordination & data management platforms.*

As for information sharing platform for the general population/communities, WV sets up accountability mechanisms to include information provision of what WV is doing, where and what are distributed, who is it for, and complaints and response mechanism (CRM) such as suggestion boxes, frontline SMS or face to face as deemed appropriate and necessary where the affected population raise their feedback in terms of how WV is getting things done. WV ensures that the different needs and requirements of affected population (i.e. differently abled persons, elderly, etc.) are reached through various channels and medium.

Proper coordination requires a lot of effort from organizations. The challenge now is how to popularize, unify and consolidate the different coordination and information management mechanisms and be able to provide reliable information that is up-to-date and accessible not only to organizations involved in DRRM but also to the general public.

It can be observed that most of the organizations in this study already have operational coordination and information management mechanisms catering to the respective sectors that they represent. In addition, these coordination mechanisms involve the same general process:

1. The network gets in touch with their members and partners on the ground;
2. Initial assessment is conducted in the affected community to identify what the needs are;
3. Information gathered are sent back to the network;
4. The network disseminates information to their members and partners to mobilize response efforts;

5. Real-time updates are reported by the members and partners on the ground and vice-versa;
6. Information is then consolidated into reports which are mostly made available to the public.

Based on this study, lead networks of the international community, national government and the corporate sector currently implement the most comprehensive sectoral coordination and data management mechanisms. These networks are also responsible for coordinating with one another to exchange information and regular updates. Here we see that, again, the civil society sector is behind in terms of being able to properly coordinate and consolidate the vast DRRM efforts of numerous CSOs working on the ground.

This, however, may be augmented by CODE-NGO's initiative of establishing CSO coordination hubs in 10 regions across the country. Their member networks will operate these hubs, in partnership with the respective local DRRMCs. While this system is not yet fully operational, it is a big DRRM advancement for the civil society sector in the Philippines. Once these hubs are well-established, it will be opened to non-CODE-NGO organizations.

Rappler, on the other hand, is a unique case because of its strategy of involving not just organizations but private citizens, especially social media and Internet users, in the collection of information in times of calamities through Project Agos. This is a good practice that builds a culture of inclusion and equality. The challenge here is the verification of in-bound information, which, according to Rappler, is being addressed through their volunteers.

C. Other challenges in DRRM

While this study is focused on being able to identify existing DRRM networks and coordination mechanisms, there remain other important DRRM concerns that need to be addressed. The following are some of the concerns that were also determined in this study.

> *Other challenges include:*
> - *Implementation of RA 10121;*
> - *Funding & financial tracking;*
> - *Program monitoring & evaluation.*

   1. Implementation of the DRRM Law
   - The biggest challenge at the moment is being able to properly and fully implement the DRRM law from the national down to the barangay level.
   - The localization and implementation of RA 10121 is highly uneven. One of the biggest gaps in the DRRM system in the country is insufficient capacities of local DRRM offices. Consequently, the lack of grassroots awareness and capacity is very common.
   - Most DRRM efforts are still disaster response-driven.
   - There is a need for stronger and increased advocacy activities in the national, regional, local and barangay levels in order to mainstream DRRM.

Many of the participating organizations in this study are moving towards a more proactive DRRM approach by implementing disaster preparedness programs. This, however, is just the beginning of a transition that needs to be undertaken by all organizations involved in DRRM.

One of the recurring challenges identified by the selected organizations in terms of implementing DRRM programs is the limited capacity of the government to implement the DRRM law, from the national down to the local level. This is currently augmented through the support of the non-government and private sectors. Specific activities being conducted by our respondents include advocacy in the national and local levels, capacity-building activities especially in the local level (provincial to barangay), disaster response mechanisms operationalized in times of disasters, coordination mechanisms operationalized in times of disasters, and rehabilitation and recovery programs directly implemented in affected communities. Some of these organizations such as ACF

International, PDRF, PRC, SLB and World Vision use DRRM as a cross-cutting component in all their projects and programs to build a culture of resilience which is what DRRM actually aims for.

2. *Funding and Financial Tracking*
- There are insufficient funds in local DRRMOs especially the 4th-5th class municipalities that have limited budget. Because of funding issues, several LGUs have not fully staffed their local DRRM offices, conducted capacity-building and training programs, and/or implemented DRRM projects in their communities.
- Most funding are still allotted for disaster response
- There is a challenge in transparency in terms of properly implementing projects funded by both international and local donor organizations due to the lack of fund or donation tracking mechanism

There is a vast pool of funds that organizations may tap for the implementation of their DRRM programs. Based on the interview results, organizations are able to tap DRRM funds from the international sector, the corporate sector and other local or private donors. On the other hand, some LGUs find it difficult to allocate resources for DRRM since they have little knowledge about it and have limited funds to work on. This is currently augmented through the support of CSOs.

The challenge is transparency and accountability. This was identified by most, if not all, of the 14 organizations and is mainly due to the absence of a mechanism that would track funds allotted for national DRRM programs. It is not a problem for individual groups, like those that are part of this study, to account for the smaller funding they receive because it usually follows the donor or grant intentions. The concern lies on being able to track funding or donations that are directly disbursed in affected communities or coursed through organizations that circumnavigate national or international authority. UN-OCHA currently has an online tracking system for funds coming from the international community but even this system is limited to the organizations willing to voluntarily share information publicly.

3. *Program Monitoring and Evaluation*
- There is currently no means to monitor relief supplies that are delivered to affected areas
- There is also an absence of a mechanism to evaluate if DRRM plans, programs or activities are properly implemented and effective

According to the participating organizations, there is little monitoring and evaluation conducted by both the public and private sector to ensure that funding and goods are delivered, that DRRM programs are implemented on the ground, and that these programs are actually effective in building a resilient culture. Most of the times, after the commotion of emergency has subsided and the projects already implemented, a follow-through activity or feedback mechanism is no longer pursued. This component is a requirement that, unfortunately, many of the organizations still fail to meet. A national standard for monitoring and evaluation that is applicable for the different sectors is yet to be developed.

> *In conclusion:*
> - *There are active DRRM networks;*
> - *There are operational coordination & data-management mechanisms;*
> - *Much has been done but challenges remain.*

VI. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Through this study, we are able to identify existing active networks and coordination mechanisms that function to strengthen DRRM in the Philippines.

We have been able to establish that there are networks that lead the international community (UN-HCT), national government (NDRRMC), and corporate sector (CNDR and PDRF) in the implementation of DRRM programs nationwide. It has been noted that while there is a CSO DRRM network (DRRNetPhils), its programs are limited to advocacy work during times when there is no imminent disaster.

We have also been able to establish that there are operational coordination and information management mechanisms for the international community, national government and its private partners, and the corporate sector led by the different networks determined by this study. It has also been noted that through the 10 regional hubs, CODE-NGO is able to develop a DRRM coordination and information management mechanism for the civil society sector. In addition, Rappler, through Project Agos, is able to offer a venue or platform that allows regular individuals to take part in DRRM efforts in the country.

There are also other challenges identified by the different organizations that are part of this study. These include concerns on the implementation of the RA 10121 or the DRRM law, funding and financial tracking, and program monitoring and evaluation.

The Philippines is gradually being proactive in its DRRM approach.

With these findings, we can say that the Philippines is gradually being proactive in its approach on DRRM. However, there are still noticeable concerns that need to be addressed. For this, the following recommendations are suggested:

1. An active network of CSOs will be helpful in coordinating and consolidating the numerous DRRM efforts of local CSOs. Having such organization will help lessen replications of DRRM programs and provide a venue for communication among local CSOs in order to strategically position themselves to implement relevant and complementary programs consequently effecting significant change. This body will also be able to represent the civil society sector in the international and national DRRM discussions and activities.

   It might be necessary to convene local CSOs involved in DRRM to accomplish this since there is currently no known successful model of national CSO networks focused on DRRM. Since we have been able to identify DRRNetPhils as a CSO network strong in advocacy, and CODE-NGO as another CSO network strengthening its DRRM coordination, these organizations are good venues to start the discussion.

2. In terms of coordination mechanism for the civil society sector, it is recommended that support be given to CODE-NGO to make the regional coordination hubs fully operational and open to CSOs that are not part of the CODE-NGO network. Having 12 national and regional member networks, CODE-NGO may be the largest CSO network capable of implementing a coordination mechanism of this scale.

3. For the other identified DRRM concerns, it is recommended that:
   a. There is an ongoing sunset review of RA 10121 and an initiative to improve its implementing rules and regulations. Strong advocacy activities should continuously be conducted to sustain and complement these efforts.
   b. Capacity building, advocacy and information dissemination activities must be conducted in the provincial, municipal/city, and barangay levels to engage, strengthen and empower local executives and community leaders to properly implement the DRRM law and local programs.
   c. A national DRRM fund and resource tracking mechanism must be established to respond to the challenge of transparency and accountability.
   d. A standard system for program monitoring and evaluation is also necessary to track the performance and effectiveness of DRRM programs implemented on the ground.

4. More studies on DRRM players in the country should be conducted in order to provide a clearer and more comprehensive picture of the country's DRRM scene.

5. There is a need for complete, updated information/databases on hazards, vulnerabilities, and risks across different communities.

6. Generally, there should be continuing conversations on DRRM among bigger groups from the different sectors for a more pro-active discussion and to continuously improve the current DRRM system in the country.

VII. REFERENCES

Online sources:

"2015 World Risk Index", *World Risk Report.* Web. 13 January 2016.

De La Cruz, G., "Worst natural disasters in the Philippines", *Rappler,* 01 August 2014. Web. 13 January 2016.

National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council Official Website. Web. Accessed throughout the duration of the study, January to April 2016.

Philippine Commission on Audit, "Disaster Management Practices in the Philippines: An Assessment", *Official website of COA,* 05 September 2014. Web. 13 January 2016.

"Philippine Disaster Risk Profile", *Relief Web.* Web. 13 January 2016.

Interviews:

Amoozegar, J., Cervantes, M., Rodriguez, D., Philippine INGO Network and ACF International (22 January 2016). Personal interview.

Aton, B., Licuanan, M., Simbahang Lingkod ng Bayan (25 January 2016). Personal interview.

Bidder, M., United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (26 January 2016). Personal interview.

Cagay, M. Disaster Risk Reduction Network Philippines and Center for Disaster Preparedness (28 January 2016). Personal interview.

Flores, M., Corporate Network for Disaster Response, Inc. (29 January 2016). Personal Interview.

Gait P., Roxas, K., Santos, M., World Vision Development Foundation, Inc. (17 February 2016). Email interview.

Marasigan, R., National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council and Office of Civil Defense (05 February 2016). Personal interview.

Mariquina, A., Philippine Red Cross (15 February 2016). Email interview.

Nery, R., Zuniga, A., Gabaldon, V., Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation (03 February 2016). Personal interview.

Rasay, R., Panganiban, I., Caucus of Development NGO Networks (26 January 2016). Personal interview.

Tan, J., Ateneo School of Government (27 January 2016). Email interview.

Yuzon, Z., Rappler MovePH (27 January 2016). Personal interview.

VIII. ANNEXES

ANNEX A: Information Sheets of Interviewees for the AF DRRM study

Box 1: Ateneo School of Government DRRM Information Sheet

Ateneo School of Government (ASoG)

Ateneo School of Government
The Graduate School of Leadership and Public Service

Head office: Pacifico Ortiz Hall, Fr. Arrupe Road, Social Development Complex, Ateneo de Manila University, Loyola Heights, Quezon City

Website: http://www.ateneo.edu/asg/asog-homepage

Email add: http://www.ateneo.edu/asg/contact-us   ***Landline:*** (02) 426-6001 loc. 4642

Contact Person: Ms. Joyce Melcar Tan, Legal and Policy Specialist, ASoG

General involvement in DRRM: The Ateneo School of Government (ASoG) is actively engaged in DRRM, particularly in the area of policy development. It is the representative of the academe and independent research institutes in the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC). As such, it has been participating directly in the sunset review of the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act (Republic Act 10121) by, among others, proposing amendments to improve the provisions of the law and strategies to strengthen the government's overall DRRM approach. ASoG has also been engaging in consultations with various sectors of society for the full implementation of the law.

DRRM programs and projects:
Prevention and Mitigation
- participates in programs to reduce community risk and increase resilience
- conduct of research and published papers on these themes, and has also provided several recommendations to improve the overall DRRM system in the country

Preparedness
- training seminars and capacity-building activities to increase resilience in communities for university staff and faculty, students and their parents, as well as CSOs that have offices within the campus
- capacity-building and training seminars for local government officials, emergency response workers, senior military officials, and CSOs operating in several regions across the country
- train-the-trainers programs and has published training toolkits for DRRM and climate change adaptation

Response and Recovery
- the Ateneo Disaster Response and Management (DReAM) Team takes leadership upon the occurrence of severe weather disturbances, where the government needs additional resources to provide relief to at-risk communities
- the DReAM Team brings together resources from the business sector and from private individuals, packs relief supplies for families, and distributes them to affected communities

Area/s of operation: Nationwide

Direct beneficiaries: Other academic institutions and selected local communities. Within the said local communities, ASoG generally caters to the marginalized and vulnerable sectors.

Partners in DRRM: Networks of CSOs engaged in DRRM, other academic and research institutions, its alumni organizations, the business sector, the international CSO community, intergovernmental organizations; certain local government units and local communities

DRRM networks: The Ateneo community, particularly through the Ateneo Disaster Response and Management (DReAM) Team, other Jesuit universities and institutions across the country, the Jesuit NGO Simbahang Lingkod ng Bayan, and Manila Observatory. For policy work, ASoG regularly engages with DRRNetPhils.

Coordination system implemented: The Disaster Response and Management (DReAM) Team handles coordination.

Online DRRM platform: Project Agos powered by eBayanihan (this is Agos' official name after tying-up with Ateneo)

Strength in DRRM: Preparedness, prevention and mitigation, recovery and response.

Box 2: Caucus of Development NGO Networks DRRM Information Sheet

---

Caucus of Development NGO Networks, Inc. (CODE-NGO)

Head office: 4/F Llanar Bldg., 77 Xavierville Avenue cor. B. Gonzales Street, Loyola Heights, Quezon City

Website: http://code-ngo.org/

Email add: caucus@code-ngo.org   *Landline:* (02) 920-2595, 435-6616, 433-1776

Contact Person: Ms. Ivy Marian Panganiban, Advocacy Officer, Advancing CSO Engagement in DRRM-CCA (ACED) 2 Project, CODE-NGO

General involvement in DRRM: The original direction of CODE-NGO in terms of DRRM is to respond to the call of its CSO members to know more about DRRM and provide capacity building especially for members directly affected by past calamities. Eventually, CODE-NGO has evolved from a capacity building organization to a DRRM coordinating and advocating national network. DRRM has become a key concern of the network.

DRRM programs and projects:
- DRRM advocacy on the local and national level
- Phase 3 of the Advancing CSO Engagement in DRRM-CCA (ACED Project), CODE-NGO is strengthening its coordination mechanism by transforming the regional networks into CSO coordination hubs during disasters. Coordination protocols and feedback mechanisms for the regional hubs and the national office are now being drafted so that CODE-NGO and all its member networks are guided in times of disasters. In down times, the hubs become platform for exchange of information, practices, learning. CODE-NGO national advocacy activities on mainstreaming DRRM are also channeled locally through the regional hubs. The regional hubs are as follows:
    1. NCR – National Confederation of Cooperatives (NATCCO) and CODE-NGO
    2. CAR – Cordillera Network of Development NGOs (CORDNET)
    3. Region 4B – Partnership of Philippine Support Service Agencies (PhilSSA)
    4. Region 5 – Coalition for Bicol Development (CBD)

5. Region 6 – Western Visayas Network of NGOs (WEVNET)
6. Region 7 – Central Visayas Network of NGOs (CENVISNET)
7. Region 8 – Eastern Visayas Network of NGOs (EVNET)
8. Region 10, 11, 13 – Mindanao Coalition of Development NGOs (MINCODE)

- CODE-NGO is currently working with LGUs in mainstreaming DRRM. There are varying levels of engagements from the provincial level down to barangay level. Provincial engagement is done through fora while municipal/city and barangay engagement are conducted through capacity building (planning and Participatory Climate Vulnerability Assessment [PCVA]).

Area/s of operation: Nationwide

Direct beneficiaries: CODE-NGO caters to its member networks. The CODE-NGO members in turn work with communities on the ground.

Partners in DRRM: CODE-NGO engages with the NDRRMC, Local Government Academy (LGA), International Organization (UN-OCHA, Christian Aid, START Network), HRC (Humanitarian Response Consortium), the religious sector (NCCP, CBCP-NASSA), the business sector, other CSOs. CODE-NGO is open to partnership to widen its network to further mainstream DRRM. Even the coordinating hubs have the freedom to invite organizations to be part of the hubs to also strengthen their DRRM efforts.

DRRM networks: Aside from the CODE-NGO member networks, other loose networks that CODE-NGO collaborates with in times of disasters are funding organizations, mainly PEF.

Coordination system implemented:
In times of disasters, the regional hubs directly coordinate with and gather information and updates from the local DRRMCs or the organizations involved in the incident command system area. The hubs also conduct their respective damage assessments to know which areas are most affected and what the needs are in those areas. The damage assessments are then sent to the CODE-NGO national office. CODE-NGO consolidates all information from the regional hubs and sends the crucial information to UN-OCHA and other development partners. Coordination is conducted mainly through emails or through the fastest possible way of communication. Through this coordination system, CODE-NGO enables the different local players to effectively respond to calamity-stricken localities.

Ideally, damage assessments should be done within 24 hours of the calamities. At the moment, this protocol still has to be strengthened. Another area that needs strengthening is CODE-NGO's feedback mechanism (monitoring and evaluation).

Online DRRM platform: CODE-NGO has a Community Damage Needs Assessment (CDANA) system that holds information and is updated on a daily basis in times of disasters. This, however, is not yet very user-friendly because the platform used is MS Excel and users have to download the file from the CODE-NGO website.

CODE-NGO hopes to be able to set-up a public online platform that will provide organizational support to institutions that implement DRRM programs/projects/activities.

Strength in DRRM: CODE-NGO is present in all levels of the DRRM cycle. CODE-NGO's niche during disaster response is the coordination and management of information – which is what networks are good at.

Box 3: Center for Disaster Preparedness DRRM Information Sheet

Center for Disaster Preparedness, Inc. (CDP)

Head office: Block 25 Lot 3, J. P. New Capitol Estates 1, J. P. Rizal St., Quezon City

Website: http://www.cdp.org.ph/

Email add: cdp.phil@gmail.com   **Landline:** (02) 361-2243, 361-2191

Contact Person: Ms. Maria Fellizar-Cagay, Deputy Executive Director, CDP

General involvement in DRRM: The Center for Disaster Preparedness is one of the pioneer NGOs working on community-based disaster risk reduction and management (CBDRRM). CDP is currently the lead convenor for the Disaster Risk Reduction Network Philippines (DRRNetPhils). It sits as a CSO representative in the NDRRMC.

DRRM programs and projects:
- Research, creation of modules
- Conduct of training/workshops and capacity development. At the end of every capacity development project, whether CDP or partner initiated, expected outputs from the communities include enhanced CBDRRM plan, contingency plan
- Advocacy, partnership and networking at the national, regional and global level
- Policy reform
- Partnership and projects where projects and programs are being implemented with partners or consortiums
- Facilitating the creation of Provincial DRRM plans upon request
- Implementation of CBDRRM (from risk assessment to planning to implementation of the plan)
- Mentoring
- Humanitarian work in times of disasters

Area/s of operation: Nationwide. Currently, projects are located in Cam Sur, Bohol, Eastern Samar.

Direct beneficiaries: CDP respond to requests for training and capacity development for whoever or wherever, depending on the requesting party. Having said that, they cater to a wide range of sectors which include LGUs, religious sector, academe, PWDs, urban communities, private companies, cooperatives, etc.

Partners in DRRM: National government agencies, international donor organizations, other NGOs, the academe, the religious sector, private sector and other organizations that are aligned with CDPs vision, mission and mandate.

DRRM networks: NDRRMC, DRRNetPhils members, partner LGUs, CDP partners, and wherever the affected region/area is, partnership and coordination is present.

Coordination system implemented: CDP has its own protocol or contingency plan in place. It identifies the immediate actions that should be done and persons/organizations that should be contacted in times of disasters. CDP is divided into 4 teams that are always ready for deployment in times of disasters. Each CDP personnel is required to have a disaster kit good for 3-4 days in case of emergency/abrupt deployment.

Information exchange with partners is done through email and phone calls. Critical information and updates from CDP (from project partners in the region) is usually submitted to the NDRRMC, UN-OCHA and leading partners.

Online DRRM platform: DRRM references are stored in drrknowledge.net. The creation of this online platform was spearheaded by DRRNetPhils with support from funders. It has now been turned over to the Office of Civil Defense.

DRRNetPhils publications are also available in Reliefweb, one of UN's online sources of information on DRRM.

CDP conducts regular monitoring of updates during disasters. However, since humanitarian response is not really the main focus of the organization, CDP does not see the need to have an online platform for real-time updates and information sharing in times of disasters.

Strength in DRRM: Preparedness

Box 4: Corporate Network for Disaster Response, Inc. DRRM Information Sheet

Corporate Network for Disaster Response, Inc. (CNDR)

"Preparedness is our advocacy"

Head office: Unit 204 Transorient Maritime Bldg., 66 Timog Ave, Quezon City

Website: http://cndr.org.ph/

Email add: secretariat@cndr.org.ph   ***Landline:*** (02) 277-1697, 236-1958

Contact Person: Ms. Maria Monina M. Flores, Executive Director, CNDR

General involvement in DRRM: The Corporate Network for Disaster Response (CNDR) is a network of corporations, business associations and corporate foundations working towards building the resilience of the business sector in managing disasters before, during and after they happen. CNDR is the official private sector representative in the NDRRMC.

DRRM programs and projects:
Programs for CNDR members:
- Technical and capacity building of business organizations including trainings and workshops for their employees and families, institutional partners and communities.
- Access to timely and relevant disaster-related information and participation in CNDR-sponsored conferences, workshops and seminars.
- Networking and linking

Inter-stakeholder DRRM projects:
- CNDR Noah's Ark Project (CNAP) which is a tested, cutting-edge, fast and intensive 6-month program on capacity building, institutionalization and empowerment for DRRM by local government units and communities to have a "zero casualty" goal capability
- NDRRMC emergency response at a lower scale compared to when CNDR started in 1991. This is conducted in coordination with the government and in partnership with businesses.

Business Continuity Management Program (BCMP)
- The CNDR Center for Practical Business Continuity Management has a 1-day, 4-day and 40-day

course modules focused on building capacities to develop and implement company business continuity plans and create a culture of preparedness

Business and the Big One: The Quadrant Initiative (TQI)
- This brings together member and non-member companies to address business and community concerns arising out of the earthquake scenario described under the Metro Manila Earthquake Impact Reduction Study (MMEIRS) where Metro Manila is expected to be separated into 4 quadrants.

Area/s of operation: Despite CNDR members concentrated in Metro Manila, its projects, most especially the Noah's Ark project, are implemented in the provinces. Also by virtue of having members that operate nationally, CNDR may be seen as a national organization as well.

Direct beneficiaries: Aside from businesses, CNDR caters to national government agencies, local governments, communities, and NGOs.

Partners in DRRM: national government agencies that comprise the NDRRMC, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific (UNESCAP) Taskforce DRR, other members of the international sector, local governments, and local NGOs, the academe for interns.

CNDR is very open to partnerships and should be seen as an organization that forms part of the country's social infrastructure. Two things they are critical about in terms of partnership are: 1) fairness in labeling and acknowledging, and 2) CNDR delivers program with cost ++ to cover CNDR operations.

DRRM networks: Aside from its members and the NDRRMC, CNDR also collaborates with an informal network of partners in times of disasters especially for relief and response efforts.

Coordination system implemented: In times of disaster, CNDR becomes the coordinator especially for relief and response efforts of its corporate members to affected regions. Coordination is aided through the utilization of a private Facebook group that CNDR has created for its network for fast and easy exchange of information and updates which is necessary during relief and response. CNDR also issues early warnings to its members (i.e. even before a typhoon enters the Philippine Area of Responsibility). This is possible because CNDR receives immediate information from the NDRRMC. During calamities, coordination is done through emails, Facebook, SMS, calls, or whatever the fastest way to communicate is.

Online DRRM platform: CNDR utilizes its Facebook page to share with the general public information and real-time updates in times of disaster. Official information and updates posted on their Facebook page are generated by the NDRRMC. If they receive specific information from communities or if their members have specific needs that they want to address, communication is done directly and privately.

They are now in the process of updating their official website. They hope to partner with the academe and BPO members/partners to create an online platform dedicated for the corporate sector.

Strength in DRRM: Preparedness and response

Box 5: Disaster Risk Reduction Network Philippines DRRM Information Sheet

Head office: Block 25 Lot 3, J. P. New Capitol Estates 1, J. P. Rizal St., Quezon City

Website: https://www.facebook.com/drrnetph/

Email add: drrnetphils.coordinator@gmail.com   ***Landline:*** (02) 361-2243, 361-2191

Contact Person: Ms. Maria Fellizar-Cagay, Convenor, DRRNetPhils

General involvement in DRRM: DRRNetPhils is an informal network of 41 active DRRM-involving organizations working together to advocate for a new law on DRRM. Now that the network is part of the NDRRMC representing the CSOs, it is able to influence policy-making within the government. DRRNetPhils is currently convened by CDP.

DRRM programs and projects: DRRNetPhils is not an implementer but an advocate. However, when the demand arises, the network engages partnership with donor organizations to implement projects. For arrangements such as this, the lead-convenor acts as the project and fund manager. Other recent network activities on advocacy include:
- The conduct of a presidential forum that is aimed to include DRRM-CCA in the platforms of the presidential candidates.
- Crafting a DRR people's proposal that aims to present to the government and the general public how the different sectors interpret DRRM

As part of the sunset review, DRRNetPhils is currently part of the technical working group for the amendatory bill for RA 10121. To further strengthen the implementation of RA 10121, DRRNetPhils is working closely with the group that is crafting the implementing rules and regulations (IRR). The network has also proposed several joint memorandum circulars (JMC) that would strengthen local implementation of the law.

Area/s of operation: Being an informal network without funding, most active DRRNetPhils members are those based in NCR. For regional members, regional assemblies are formed and other organizations are invited to participate in DRRNetPhils regional discussions. In the regions, DRRNetPhils is present in Iligan, Zamboanga, CDO, Cotabato, Benguet, Region XIII, Cebu, Marinduque, Bicol and Central Luzon.

Direct beneficiaries: CSOs involved in DRRM

Partners in DRRM:
DRRNetPhils hopes to expand its linkages with more networks in the future. Currently, their partners include national government agencies (specifically targeting the DILG and league of cities and municipalities), international donors, LGUs. DRRNetPhils is very open to partnership to reach more communities.

DRRM networks: Having members heavily involved in different types or DRRM work, DRRNetPhils does not operate in times of disaster. This is to give way for each member organization to focus on its own thematic areas and expertise.

Coordination system implemented: There is not much activity within the network in times of disasters since most members are focused on their own humanitarian work/relief operations/disaster response. For

the purpose of interviews or official statements, information is shared among members through email and phone calls.

Online DRRM platform: Currently, DRRM references are stored in drrknowledge.net. The creation of this online platform was spearheaded by DRRNetPhils with support from funders. It has now been turned over to the Office of Civil Defense.

Strength in DRRM: Policy advocacy – making sure that the law is appropriate, strong and implementable.

<div align="center">

**Box 6: Fundacion Accion Contra El Hambre (ACF International Philippines)
DRRM Information Sheet**

</div>

Fundacion Accion Contra El Hambre (ACF International Philippines)

Head Office: 4ᵗʰ Floor, Eurovilla 4 Building, 853 A. Arnaiz Avenue, Legaspi Village, Makati City

Website: http://www.actionagainsthunger.org

Email add: info@ph.acfspain.org   **Landline:** (02) 840-1808, 659-3598

Contact Person: Mr. Mark Cervantes, DRR Referent, ACF International Philippines

General involvement in DRRM: ACF has a global policy on DRRM. DRRM is a cross-cutting theme in the projects being implemented by ACF. It looks at DRRM holistically by implementing their programs, factoring in all the risks involved, looking at the DRRM-climate lens and looking at good governance. ACF's global strategy is "where the needs are, and with the size that is needed and adequate". ACF is currently the lead convenor for the Philippine INGO Network (PINGON).

DRRM programs and projects:
- DRR mainstreaming in food security and livelihood, nutrition and WASH and stand-alone DRR Facilitation of risk assessment processes (Participatory Capacity and Vulnerability Assessment)
- Training, workshops and capacity building that are focused on risk assessment and planning with ACF staff, LGUs and partners NGOs
- ACF also provides funding for smaller local projects like in the previous Scale-up Build Up project where a small funding was given to support small-scale mitigation project and the recent I-RESPOND Project funded by Kindernothilfe (KNH).

Area/s of operation: ACF currently has operations in the Visayas and Mindanao regions. Since ACF started in Mindanao, this region remains as their priority area in the Philippines.
Direct beneficiaries: ACF's target sectors are vulnerable sectors/communities through LGUs, NGOs and private organization

Partners in DRRM: National government agencies, local government agencies, international partners, NGOs, the academe, and other private organizations. ACF has no strict restrictions on who to partner with except when the organization is not aligned with ACF's mission of ending world hunger or there is conflict of interest.

DRRM networks: ACF works with PINGON, PhilCHAN (a coalition of INGOs working on nutrition), the National Nutrition Cluster (NNC), Health Emergency Management Staff (HEMS) technical working group, UN Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), CAD (coalition on gender), ERPWG (emergency response), CASH

network, NDRRMC technical working group. ACF is regularly in touch with their local partners in the regions as well.

Coordination system implemented: For projects that are implemented by a consortium that ACF is part of, taskforce/project management units/technical steering committees are defined on the ground. These committees meet on a national level every 2 or 3 months while monthly meetings are conducted locally.

In times of disasters, ACF usually asks permission to join the regular meetings of the Provincial NDRRMC so that the organization is always up to date on the latest developments. ACF works very closely with the municipal and barangay NDRRMCs as well.

Partners are engaged by coordinating with the head of projects. ACF's role in this is to consolidate and share the information to its network/s to be able to determine the type of intervention needed on the ground. Intervention is provided when the local government already seeks for assistance from their partners.

On a regular basis, information is shared and disseminated through mailing lists. Information is received by top-level management of each organization partner. The receiving organizations are then responsible for the dissemination of that information to their respective audiences. Mailing lists are regularly cleaned of email addresses that are no longer affiliated. This is to ensure proper information management.

Online DRRM platform: ACF International in the Philippines has a Facebook page that is utilized for regular news and updates. ACF also has an app that is powered by Twitter.

Strength in DRRM: Specifically, ACF is strong on preparedness. There is a big convergence in the DRRM stages. ACF approaches DRRM as a developmental mainstreaming strategy.

Box 7: National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council DRRM Information Sheet

National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), Office of Civil Defense (OCD)

Head office: NDRRMC Building, Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City
Website: http://www.ndrrmc.gov.ph/

Email add: dopcenbackup@gmail.com   ***Landline:*** (02) 911-5061 to 65 loc. 100

Contact Person: Ms. Romina B. Maraisgan , Chief, Public Affairs Office, OCD

General involvement in DRRM: NDRRMC is the highest policy-making and supervising body in relation to DRRM while the OCD makes sure that the DRRM law and all programs related to DRRM are implemented from the national down to the grassroots level, through local government units.

OCD is the secretariat and implementing arm of the NDRRMC. OCD is the prime mover of DRRM activities in the country. OCD orchestrates the different DRRM programs, making sure that all members of the council are doing their respective roles and responsibilities in terms of DRRM implementation.

DRRM programs and projects: NDRRMC works in 4 thematic areas: prevention and mitigation (DOST), preparedness (DILG), response (DSWD), rehabilitation and recovery (NEDA). The current response system is:

- 1-2 barangays are affected, the municipality/city takes the lead
- 1-2 municipalities/cities are affected, the province takes the lead
- 1-2 provinces are affected, the region takes the lead
- 1-2 regions are affected, the national government takes the lead

Specific programs per thematic area include:

Prevention and Mitigation to lower impacts of calamities led by DOST:
- Early warning systems and announcements led by PAGASA, PhilVolcs, DENR Mines & Geosciences Bureau.
- Non-structural measures like advocacy in local governments so that they could pass ordinances relative to prevention and mitigation
- Structural measures like dikes, flood control systems and structures
- Pre-disaster Risk Assessments (PDRA) which is a crossover in the 2 thematic areas of prevention and mitigation, and preparedness. PDRA is hazard specific, area specific and time bound.

Preparedness for communities and individuals to know what to do, when to do it, where to do it, what to expect in times of calamities led by DILG:
- Has created the National Disaster Preparedness Plan
- Advocacy and information, education and communication campaigns through person to person contact, multimedia and the internet
- Collaboration with CSOs for the consolidation and sharing of information on the ground through CBDRRM activities
- Project Disaster Information for Nationwide Awareness (DINA) which is a mobile app that includes:
  - set of awareness raising films in Filipino which gives an understanding about the different types of hazards
  - warning system for the user (siren while the battery of the mobile phone lasts)
  - emergency light
  - compass
  - check-in safe feature
- Identification of appropriate evacuation sites and advocating for complete emergency kits and safety devices for disasters (in homes, in offices and other buildings)
- Community-led/home owners-led mapping of needs, assets, critical areas to prepare for an effective response in times of disasters
- Conduct of drills

Emergency response led by DSWD:
- Rapid damage assessment and needs analysis in the affected area/s by the OCD
- Assigning the right people on the ground to take the lead during calamities.
- Operationalizing the NDRRMC clusters to respond to the needs of affected communities
- Camp management in identified evacuation centers (which are not only schools). This includes identification of child and women-friendly spaces in the evacuation centers
- Coordination and monitoring of response after a disaster
- Collaboration with other government agencies, the media, and other organizations for coordination, information sharing and relief operations
- Twinning system in times of disasters wherein 2 regions are twinned with each other for emergency response and provision of basic needs in times of disasters. This is also applies for "the big one"

Recovery and rehabilitation guided by the principle of building back better led by NEDA:
- Post-disaster needs assessment in the affected area by the OCD
- Livelihood programs
- Provision of financial assistance (Php 10k for families with casualties, Php 5k for affected individuals)
- Psycho-social intervention for victims and responders
- Business continuity plans for companies

Area/s of operation: Nationwide

Direct beneficiaries: NDRRMC caters to every Filipino from every sector from all parts of the country, including Filipinos overseas.

Partners in DRRM: NDRRMC is comprised of the following:
- **Chairperson** - Secretary of Department of National Defense
- **Vice Chairperson for Disaster Preparedness** - Secretary of Interior and Local Government
- **Vice Chairperson for Disaster Response** - Secretary of Department of Social Welfare and Development
- **Vice Chairperson for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation** - Secretary of the Department of Science and Technology
- **Vice Chairperson for Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery** - Director-General of the National Economic Development Authority
- **Members:**
  - Secretary of the Department of Health
  - Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources
  - Secretary of the Department of Agriculture
  - Secretary of the Department of Education
  - Secretary of the Department of Energy
  - Secretary of the Department of Finance
  - Secretary of the Department of Trade and Industry
  - Secretary of the Department of Transportation and Communication
  - Secretary of the Department of Budget and Management
  - Secretary of the Department of Public Works and Highways
  - Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs
  - Secretary of the Department of Justice
  - Secretary of the Department of Labor and Employment
  - Secretary of the Department of Tourism
  - The Executive Secretary;
  - Secretary of the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process
  - Chairman, Commission on Higher Education
  - Chief of Staff, Armed Forces of the Philippines
  - Chief, Philippine National Police
  - Commandant, Philippine Coast Guard
  - The Press Secretary
  - Secretary-General of the Philippine Red Cross
  - Commissioner of the National Anti-Poverty Commission - Victims of Disasters and Calamities Sector
  - Chairperson, National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women
  - Chairman, Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council
  - Executive-Director of the Climate Change Office of the Climate Change Commission
  - President, Government Service Insurance System
  - President, Social Security System
  - President, Philippine Health Insurance Corporation;
  - President of the Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines
  - President of the League of Provinces in the Philippines
  - President of the League of Municipalities in the Philippines
  - President of the League of Cities in the Philippines
  - President of the Liga ng Mga Barangay
  - Four representatives from the Civil Sector Organizations
  - One representative from the Private Sector
  - Administrator of the Office of Civil Defense

The council partners with the different national and local government agencies, members from the private sector, the civil society sector, the media, religious groups, NGO networks, the academe, the international sector and more. NDRRMC is open to partnerships for as long as the aspiring partner is aligned with NDRRMC's mission.

DRRM networks: Aside from the council members, NDRRMC works with volunteers from the Emergency Response Information Center (ERIC) for information plotting, Rappler for Project Agos, local networks through the local DRRMCs.

Coordination system implemented: NDRRMC has a response plan that stipulates communication protocols in times of disasters. Correspondence is done through all types of communication (call, SMS, email, etc.). NDRRMC believes that through redundancy of communication, information will surely be brought across.

Online DRRM platform: Real-time updates and public information-sharing is done through the official NDRRMC website. NDRRMC also utilizes its social media platforms (Facebook and Twitter). Reports are also emailed to relevant organization and the media for immediate coverage.

Strength in DRRM: Among the 4 themes, which have all been strengthened throughout the years, the weakest would be rehabilitation and recovery.

Box 8: Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation DRRM Information Sheet

Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation, Inc. (PDRF)

Head office: 4/F Corporate Offices Shell House, 156 Valero St., Salcedo Village, Makati City

Website: http://pdrf.org

Email add: pdrf.publicaffairs@gmail.com   *Landline:* (02) 844 2700

Contact Person: Mr. Anthony Ross T. Zuniga, Senior Training Officer, PDRF

General involvement in DRRM: PDRF is a network whose overall goal is to build a culture of resilience, especially business resilience, beginning with the corporations down to the supply chains of the corporations as well as targeted MSMEs. This will be achieved through the implementation of different programs that build preparedness, response, relief, recovery and rehabilitation. Ultimately, PDRF aims for companies to go beyond CSR, to help more and do more in times of disasters. PDRF is the private sector representative in the UN Humanitarian Country Team.

DRRM programs and projects: PDRF stands on 2 pillars: (1) rehabilitation and recovery; (2) preparedness. These are achieved through the implementation of the following programs:

Rehab and Recovery
- BREACH program is a holistic approach in rehabilitating the survivors of Typhoon Yolanda. It includes the provision of transitional shelter, livelihood, etc.
- PDRF implements the e-Health Center in partnership with Hewlett Packard and the Makati Medical Center. Essentially, this program entails virtual consultation of locals with doctors in Metro Manila.
- Livelihood program

- Construction of multi-purpose evacuation center (international standards). The design is given out for free for replication.

PDRF is not an implementing agency so in order to implement projects on the ground, PDRF engages in partnerships with the LGUs and local CSOs within its CSO network to implement these projects.

Preparedness
- PDRF Disaster Operations Center – this is an initiative by the private sector for the private sector. It aims to establish 2 operations center in Luzon (Clark) and Visayas (tentatively in Cebu). An Information Management (IM) disaster system is being developed by PDRF partner Earthquakes and Megacities Initiative (EMI). This disaster system is quite similar to the NDRRMC system but uses a different technology. This initiative is supported by the Pacific Disaster Center in Hawaii and they will serve as the international center for PDRF's IM system. Through this initiative, the involvement of the business sector in DRRM is strengthened.
- PDRF Cluster System – to create business continuity in times of disasters. The PDRF cluster system is based on the UN cluster system. The protocol for this system is currently being finalized.
- PDRF PrepLab – this entails capacity building activities such as business continuity planning and weather training for MSME companies/partners of PDRF lifeline member companies. A ladderized program and more major and elective courses are now being developed in partnership with EMI. PDRF ultimately wants to professionalize the system and these trainings will enable corporate emergency/DRRM officers meet the DRRM standards.
- Community program – capacity building and disaster preparedness for partner-selected MSMEs and barangays
- PDRF has a program subscription system for its members
- PDRF is also currently working on their internal disaster protocols.

Area/s of operation: In "war times", PDRF operates where the disaster is. During "peace time", PDRF is mainstreaming business continuity and preparing the supply chain, smaller businesses and target barangays for disasters.

Direct beneficiaries: PDRF caters to its member corporations, the supply chain of these corporations, target MSMEs, and barangays (selected by PDRF partners).

Partners in DRRM: PDRF has 2 streams of partners. The implementing partners help PDRF implement projects on the ground. These comprise members from the CSO and business sector. The strategic partners are those that share a common goal with PDRF. These are usually sealed by partnership agreements. The government and international sector are some of PDRF's strategic partners.

PDRF is also open to partnerships for as long as the organization shares with them a common goal.

DRRM networks: In war time, PDRF works very closely with the UN and NDRRMC.

Coordination system implemented: In war time, a PDRF personnel is stationed in the NDRRMC and receives regular updates from the UN-HCT. This assigned personnel provides regular bulletins and updates to PDRF which is then disseminated to its members. Once the NDRRMC requests for assistance, PDRF automatically operationalizes its cluster system which is parallel to the UN cluster system. Coordination is usually done through all forms of communication, whichever is the fastest at the moment. The protocols are currently being finalized and documented.

Online DRRM platform: PDRF is currently building an information management (IM) system for its network through the operations center. This system is designed to gather relevant information from various sources to guide PDRF and its members to make sound decisions in times of disasters. General information will be made available for the public through a website but the IM system will mainly be for PDRF members and partners.

Strength in DRRM: PDRF is already established in recovery and is currently focused on strengthening its

preparedness programs. The cluster system, on the other hand, is for disaster response. This system enables for the mobilization of PDRF's biggest asset which is its members. PDRF always seeks a balance in the 4 phases of DRRM to reach the state of resiliency which is PDRF's overall goal.

Box 9: Philippine INGO Network DRRM Information Sheet

Philippine INGO Network (PINGON)

The Philippine INGO Network (PINGON)

Head office: PINGON is currently housed at ACF International in Makati City

Website: https://groups.yahoo.com/neo/groups/PINGON_Core/info

Email add: drodriguez@ph.acfspain.org   *Landline:* (02) 840-1808, 659-3598

Contact Person: Ms. Dyan Aimee Rodriguez, Advocacy and Good Governance Referent, ACF International Philippines

General involvement in DRRM: PINGON is an informal network of 42 INGOs and these organizations joined PINGON voluntarily. The network was established in 2008 and publicly recognized in 2011. It has only 2 roles: 1) coordination during emergencies and disasters; 2) advocacy across issues. PINGON is part of the UN Humanitarian Country Team.

DRRM programs and projects: In terms of DRRM, PINGON becomes a coordinating mechanism for INGOs and also serves as a repository of information for disaster preparedness.

Area/s of operation: Nationwide, where INGO members are operating.

Direct beneficiaries: PINGON caters to its INGO members.

Partners in DRRM: PINGON currently partners with NDRRMC and UNOCHA.

DRRM networks: PINGON works with its member INGOs, the NDRRMC and UNOCHA in times of calamities. Collaboration involves the exchange of information and updates.

Coordination system implemented: PINGON holds a monthly meeting for its 42 members, represented by the country directors. For its mailing list, PINGON allows 5 email addresses per organization and the list is regularly cleaned of email addresses that are no longer affiliated with the group. Regular coordination is to make sure that there is no duplication of projects and all member INGOs are in-line with their respective communities.

For calamities that are smaller of scale (by national and international standards) PINGON implements simple emergency coordination in the beginning of the calamity in order to gather and share data and updates. Gathered information are then disseminated to their members and relevant partners.

Online DRRM platform: PINGON currently uses a private Yahoo group as platform for communication and updates among members. Information gathered and shared by PINGON members is shared with UNOCHA. Official data and updates are then posted on reliefweb, the online platform of UNOCHA.

Strength in DRRM: PINGON is strong in coordination and advocacy especially during smaller scaled disasters in areas where partners are already present.

Box 10: Philippine Red Cross DRRM Information Sheet

Head office: 37 EDSA corner Boni Avenue, Mandaluyong City

Website: http://www.redcross.org.ph

Email add: prc@redcross.org.ph   **Landline:** (02) 790-2300

Contact Person: Ms. Ana Villar R. Mariquina, DRR Officer, Disaster Management Services, PRC

General involvement in DRRM: All services of PRC are geared towards improving community resilience through the DRRM. Although the DRRM is formally lodged in the department of Disaster Management Services (DMS), other services of PRC (Welfare, Health, Safety, Blood and Volunteer) have integrated DRRM in the programming by ensuring that their activities are community-based, sustainable and reducing or preventing the different kinds of risk of the beneficiaries brought about by hazards, health problems and complex emergencies. Mainstreamed in the DRRM program of DMS are health, livelihood, climate change adaptation, ecosystem management and restoration, child protection, PWD inclusion and gender and diversity. PRC is part of both the NDRRMC and HCT.

DRRM programs and projects: The 3 types of DRRM programs implemented are: community, school and workplace with the following components:
- Risk knowledge
- Disaster Preparedness for Response
- Early Warning, Early Action
- Mitigating Identified Risk

These components have specific activities to ensure how it will be achieved. Tools were developed to guide the chapters on how each component and activities will be carried out, such as but not limited to, volunteer recruitment/capacity building/engagement, assessment, planning, mobilization activities, and monitoring and evaluation.

Area/s of operation: Nationwide

Direct beneficiaries: The target beneficiaries of PRC's DRRM program are the most vulnerable communities and marginalized member of society. We work with them and build their capacity to implement DRRM activities.

Partners in DRRM: Being member of the N/R/LDRRMC, PRC partners with government stakeholders in the implementation of its DRRM program and to coordinate to the former its effort and support them in any activities as needed. In addition to that, the PRC chapters have the liberty to partner with several organizations (varying from the private sector, academe, religious, media, etc.) to gain support in the implementation of PRC programs. At the national level, PRC has a regular collaboration with its partners from the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement (IFRC, ICRC and National Societies from USA, Germany, Finland, Netherlands, et.al).

DRRM networks: The PRC alone has a network of 103 chapters and sub-chapters nationwide. PRC also collaborate with the NDRRMC as part of its mandatory member. At the chapter level, coordination is made with the Provincial and Local (City/Municipality) DRRMCs. Depending on the local partners established in

the chapter level, the PRC also coordinates with volunteer rescue groups (community - and municipal/city-based) and government's response body.

Coordination system implemented: The PRC through its Operation Center coordinates and collates all disaster situation reports submitted by the chapters. The overall report will then be forwarded to the different services/offices of the PRC to facilitate requested actions from the chapters. PRC also attends the emergency and coordination meetings of NDRRMC. Reports collated from the chapters and response accomplishments are also submitted to the NDRRMC.

Online DRRM platform: PRC has its own website for information dissemination and it also uses its social media accounts (Facebook and twitter) to provide updates of its services both emergency and non-emergency activities. Aside from that, selected partners receive SMS notification from the Operation Center regarding warning and updates of emergency response.

Strength in DRRM: PRC is strongest in response and has numerous programs on preparedness and recovery. Small-scale community-based mitigation programs are also conducted in selected locations.

Box 11: Rappler DRRM Information Sheet

Rappler, Inc.

Head office: Unit 2501, Antel Global Corporate Center, Julia Vargas, Ortigas Center, Pasig City

Website: http://www.rappler.com

Email add: info@rappler.com   ***Landline:*** (02) 661 9983 to 85

Contact Person: Mr. Zak L. Yuzon, Director, MovePH

General involvement in DRRM: Rappler is a platform for communication and information management. Rappler rides on the expertise of its journalists and media personnel to be able to help others communicate better. Rappler believes that critical information can save lives when it flows through to the right people (both top-down and bottom-up).

DRRM programs and projects: The major DRRM project that Rappler is implementing with regards to DRRM is Project Agos. It is a collaborative platform that combines top-down government action with bottom- up civic engagement to help communities mitigate risks and deal with climate change and natural hazards. Using mobile and web technologies and social media, it ensures the flow of critical and actionable information to those who need it before, during, and after disasters and connects those who need help directly with those who can truly help. Powered by the bayanihan spirit, it mobilizes different sectors of society and transforms ordinary citizens into movers who are helping build a more resilient nation (http://www.rappler.com/move-ph/issues/disasters). Agos is a tool or a network of people who believe in zero casualty. Agos is an enabler and a tool for engagement but not a solution to DRRM.

At the moment, Agos has merged with the e-Bayahinan platform of the Ateneo de Manila University to provide better public service. The new platform is known as Agos, powered by e-Bayanihan. Workshops, trainings and capacity building activities are also conducted to capacitate target communities to use the online platform and to understand how social media plays a role in disaster information,

communication and management.

Area/s of operation: Most LGU partners are located in NCR, Southern Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao regions.

Direct beneficiaries: The idea behind Project Agos is that anyone can use it for as long as you have the connection and proper tools via the platform. However to make this tool useful at the local level, you have to train the local government units (LGUs), local decision makers, local residents. In this sense, it can be said that Rappler targets to work with local governments while partnering with the national government agencies, civil society organizations, and the general public.

Partners in DRRM: Rappler wants to be as inclusive as possible and is open to partnership with the different sectors that shares the same belief of zero casualty. Rappler also relies on its volunteers especially in times of disasters who are either stationed on in the Office of Civil Defense and the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) or who do online monitoring.

DRRM networks: Rappler collaborates with the NDRRMC, PNP, AFP, the science agencies, PDRF, Red Cross, Oxfam, World Vision, CODE-NGO, and other NGOs on the ground or anyone who wants to help on the ground. At the moment, Rappler is trying to build a steadier network of partners for delegation of tasks in times of disasters.

Coordination system implemented: It is really Agos that serves as the coordinating platform for Rappler in times of disasters. Here, the public can access geo-hazard maps, storm surge models, location of evacuation centers, supply stations, and other relevant information.

Online DRRM platform: Agos is that platform. It is accessible to anyone with the connection and appropriate tools. There are 2 ways to post information on the map: 1) via Twitter, or 2) via the Agos website and posting directly on the map. Rappler is currently developing a means by which the public can share information and real-time updates via SMS. Information coming from Rappler, its partners and volunteers are always verified. Information coming from the public is screened to a certain extent. To aid the verification of information, Rappler mobilizes its volunteers. Essentially, Rappler wants to build a culture of responsible information-sharing.

Aside from the main Agos website, there are also Facebook groups and Rappler story pages where information is also regularly exchanged.

Strength in DRRM: Based on the programs currently being implemented, Rapppler is strongest in preparedness and response due to its knowledge on how to handle, use and process the information that comes in. Mitigation is usually tackled during the preparedness stage. For recovery, Rappler showcases stories of resilience where people can learn and hopefully adopt in their own communities.

Box 12: Simbahang Lingkod ng Bayan DRRM Information Sheet

Simbahang Lingkod ng Bayan, Inc. (SLB)

Head office: Loyola House of Studies, Ateneo de Manila University, Quezon City

Website: http://slb.ph/

Email add: info@slb.ph, communications@slb.ph   **Landline:** (02) 426-5968

Contact Person: Ms. Bernie V. Aton, Associate Director for DRRM, SLB

General involvement in DRRM: SLB was established after the EDSA revolution and was originally focused on good governance. After the Mt. Pinatubo eruption in 1991, SLB started implementing disaster response activities (relief operations).

In 2007, SLB had an internal discussion on why the organization was in disaster response. By 2012, SLB was able to institutionalize a DRRM program. It was around this time that SLB started implementing disaster preparedness projects. The following year, SLB proceeded to implement rehabilitation and recovery projects as well.

In a nutshell, the three active components of SLB's DRRM program are preparedness, response and rehabilitation.

DRRM programs and projects:

Preparedness
SLB implements their flagship program on Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (CBDRRM). This is conducted in partnership with the local governments and other local NGOs. Through this project, vulnerable communities are trained to develop efficient systems for them to be able to respond sustainably in times of calamities.

Response
SLB implements Task Force Noah, their disaster relief program, in times of disasters.
SLB now has a mechanism in place for quick purchasing and packaging of relief goods. This is conducted in partnership with Robinsons. In times of disasters, Robinsons will identify its branch nearest the affected area for the preparation and delivery of relief goods.

Rehabilitation
After the recent consecutive calamities, rehabilitation efforts are organized in affected areas, mostly in the Visayas region. Projects that have been conducted to date include:
- Coastal management program which includes distribution of new boats
- Scholarship program
- Livelihood program
- Construction of relocation houses and multi-purpose evacuation halls
- Livelihood seminars, Monitoring and Evaluation trainings, Leadership Commitment and Team-Building workshops

- Community organizing
- Installation of solar panels/renewable energy sources
- Facilitation of local Organizational Development and Strategic Planning Session
- Repair of local chapels

Area/s of operation: Nationwide

Direct beneficiaries: SLB provides services to areas that are the "hardest hit but least served."

Partners in DRRM: For response operations, SLB partners with the military. Generally, their partners include the government, religious sector and the private sector. SLB is also very open to partnering with organizations that are aligned with their goals.

DRRM networks: SLB mainly collaborates with its Jesuit/religious networks in times of disasters, especially for news and updates, coordination and immediate response.

Coordination system implemented:
SLB is the secretariat of the Jesuit Disaster Response Coordination Protocol (JDRC). It is a system that outlines communication, coordination and mobilization procedures to be taken by all Jesuit institutions nationwide in deciding and responding to potential and immediate impact of a hazard. JDRC involves the following phases:
- Phase 1 – Mitigate and prepare during ordinary time
- Phase 2 – While on alert, warnings are issued and emergency disaster event is identified
- Phase 3 – Disaster response and relief are undertaken immediately
- Phase 4 – Recovery and rehabilitation are implemented weeks/months after the disaster
- Phase 5 – Restructuring, re-designing and building back better months/years after the disaster

In times of disasters, SLB sends out info blast to its networks and whichever Jesuit institution is the nearest to the affected area, that institution will be in-charge of relief and response activities.

For information sharing and updates from communities, direct coordination with the social action centers of parishes are also being done in times of disasters. SLB also conducts "Kwentuhang Bayan" wherein partner communities are able to create problem trees and action plans.

This 2016, SLB aims to formalize the JDRC for armed conflicts and strengthen their focus on Mindanao. In terms of internal protocols, SLB is still working on their internal (office) protocol.

Online DRRM platform: E-Ugnay (http://e-ugnay.slb.ph/) is a public online platform that SLB uses for verified updates from calamity-stricken areas. SLB's communication officer updates the website with new information gathered from partners and online reports. The website is currently being updated. Partners for this project include Veritas, JVPFI and CBCP-NASSA. E-Ugnay is also open for promotions and partnerships.

Strength in DRRM: While SLB is strong in disaster preparedness, response and rehabilitation, it is weak in mitigation since SLB has no technical capacity to implement mitigation projects. To augment this, SLB partners with organizations with expertise on mitigation. Also, aspects of disaster mitigation are always incorporated in rehabilitation and recovery projects.

Box 13: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs DRRM Information Sheet

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA)

Head office: RCBC Plaza, H.V. Dela Costa, Makati City

Website: http://www.unocha.org/philippines

Email add: ochaphilippines@un.org   *Landline:* (02) 843-9553

Contact Person: Mr. Mark Bidder, Head of Office, UN-OCHA Philippines

General involvement in DRRM: OCHA in the Philippines acts as the UN Secretariat to the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) affairs. OCHA does not deliver direct material aid services to communities. OCHA works on the backend in terms of information management and analysis and coordination of response.

The main task of UN-OCHA is to enable a well-coordinated and effective response during disasters – knowing what resources are available, who are the actors, what are their expertise, where are they working, what are their plans, what are the gaps, how can actors come together and collaborate.

DRRM programs and projects: OCHA has 2 modes of working: (1) quiet time dedicated for response preparedness work, (2) active response mode dedicated for working on coordinating efforts.

OCHA supports directly the UN Resident Coordinator/lead Humanitarian Coordinator in the Philippines as secretariat and adviser. The UN Resident Coordinator is the senior UN official in the country and his/her role as Humanitarian Coordinator is to support, not only the UN, but the entire international humanitarian system.

The RC/HC resident Coordinator chairs the local Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) for decision-making and primary coordination for the international system of humanitarian response. The HCT is comprised of the heads of the national operational UN agencies that deliver aid and assistance plus the Red Cross, the business sector (PDRF) and representatives from the international and national NGO communities. At the moment, OCHA is studying how to further engage the national CSO and NGO community. They hope to identify a proper representation for the CSO/NGO sector for active participation.

In the international system, HCT works parallel and closely with the NDRRMC although HCT works mainly on humanitarian response while the NDRRMC works on a wider scale in terms of DRRM. OCHA's national counterpart is the OCD which serves as secretariat to the NDRRMC.

In times of disasters, especially large-scale calamities, OCHA works to support the different national, regional and global networks to ensure that humanitarian response is well-coordinated and effective. When initial assessment shows that the government lacks the capacity to respond to a calamity, OCHA coordinates with the government and the international sector to be able to bring in the necessary support.

In general, UN response to calamities is usually based on the assessed needs and the scale of the emergency. During disasters of smaller scale, UN support comes in upon the government's request in order to fill-in the response gaps.

Area/s of operation: Globally

Direct beneficiaries: Being a UN organization that operates locally and globally, OCHA interfaces directly

with the government. OCHA always tries to see how to augment and support what the government is doing in terms of accessing international aid.

Partners in DRRM: Aside from the national government (with emphasis on the NDRRMC and DSWD) and the UN organizations, OCHA partners with other international organizations (i.e. Red Cross), donor organizations, the business sector, and all actors across the board. It is about inclusiveness and recognizing that all the different actors have different capacities and contributions for humanitarian response and DRRM in general.

DRRM networks: The main networks that OCHA works with in times of disasters would be the government, UN system, the OCHA members of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), Red Cross, some local CSO and NGO partners, religious networks, the international NGO (PINGON), the business sector.

OCHA also aims to strengthen its linkage with more local NGOs and CSOs and other regional (Asian region) and global networks as well.

Coordination system implemented: Most coordination is done face to face. At the highest level, coordination is done in the HCT during the regular monthly meetings and ad hoc meetings during times of response. Various thematic working groups are also in place (CASH, information management, gender issues, community engagement, communication) are also very active in reaching out to the different partner networks. For response, there is the cluster system supported by OCHA.

Through the humanitarian response.info which is an online platform essentially for the clusters to manage contents like meeting schedules, data sharing, reports, documents, resources, events calendar, registry of contacts, and the 3 Ws from each cluster member.

In terms of information from the ground, OCHA heavily relies on the government and its local network partners since there is no mechanism for OCHA personnel to immerse on the ground. Information from their partners are then consolidated and reviewed. This allows the international community to complement the government and local efforts on response.

Online DRRM platform: OCHA uses various tools for information sharing and management:
- Financial tracking system is an online platform for international funding (https://fts.unocha.org/)
- Reliefweb is a public online platform for general information and documents on calamities (http://reliefweb.int/). Information can be publicly accessed but not publicly supplied. Cluster leads are responsible for the selection and management of information uploaded on the website.
- www.humanitarianresponse.info is an online platform essentially for the clusters to manage contents like meeting schedules, data sharing, reports, documents, resources, events calendar, registry of contacts, and other important information from cluster members.
- HumanitarianID initiative is a mobile app for individuals interested to be part of the different clusters (https://humanitarian.id/). There is a verification process before an individual or group can be part of the cluster they wish to join.
- A platform on operational data sets (GIS mapping and database management) is currently being developed
- Some regular reports that OCHA produces during active response periods include:
  - Situational reports based on information coming from the different clusters in terms of the response, the needs and gaps
  - Monthly bulleting on highlights and key trends
  - Information management products
  - Infographics

Strength in DRRM: For OCHA itself, it will be very difficult to go beyond its core mandate of coordination and supporting life-saving response. OCHA is very strong in coordination and humanitarian response. What OCHA does on top of its mandate is to ensure there are always strong links in terms of disaster response, preparedness and recovery. OCHA is not directly involved in these processes but they ensure

that what OCHA does supports the entire DRRM cycle.

UNDP is the UN agency with the mandate to work with the government to support and build capacity in the areas of DRRM. Other operational agencies that also play a role in DRRM and resilience-building include the ILO, FAO, UNICEF, WHO.

Box 14: World Vision Development Foundation, Inc. DRRM Information Sheet

World Vision Development Foundation, Inc. (World Vision)

Head office: 389 Quezon Avenue corner West 6th St. West Triangle, Quezon City

Website: https://www.worldvision.org.ph

Email add: wvphilippines@wvi.org   **Landline:** (02) 374 7618 to 28

Contact Persons:
Ms. Kristin Roxas, Manager, DRR Technical Program, Office of Strategy Management
Ms. Mary Grace Santos, DME (Design, Monitoring and Evaluation) Capacity Building Specialist, Office of Strategy Management
Mr. Pat Ryan Gaid, Manager, Humanitarian and Emergency Affairs

General involvement in DRRM: World Vision's DRR Technical Approach aims to contribute to increasing disaster-resilient communities in program areas. This will be done by making sure that: 1) Communities have institutionalized child-focused Comprehensive DRRM Plan; 2) Communities are prepared for the negative impacts of hazards; and 3) Communities prevent and mitigate negative impacts of hazards. The framework used in the problem analysis and theory of change aligns with the Philippine Government DRRM Framework which has the following components: Prevention and Mitigation, Preparedness, Emergency Response, Early Recovery and Rehabilitation. World Vision sits as a representative for the Faith-based Organizations in the NDRRMC.

DRRM programs and projects: The DRR Technical Programme will be implemented through four (4) key interventions or project models: CFDRR, Urban DRR, CVA and SSM. These interventions can be contextualized based on what is realistic, culturally-acceptable and appropriate in the covered areas.
- Child-Focused Disaster Risk Reduction (CFDRR) project model will engage communities, including DRRM Council members, children and other sector group members deemed important, in disaster risk assessment, analysis, and planning at the municipal & village levels.
- Safe School Model (SSM) will facilitate formulation of School Improvement Plans aimed to propose prevention and mitigation measures for overall school safety.
- Citizens' Voice in Action (CVA), an advocacy model to ensure social accountability, will equip and empower community members to participate in crafting development plans and policies as well as monitor delivery of services by government agencies and key stakeholders before and after a disaster.
- Urban Disaster Risk Reduction (UDRR) will cover initiatives to mitigate and recover from urban shocks and stresses by mobilizing stakeholders and increasing their capacities on vulnerability assessment, DRRM planning and implementation.

Other existing DRRM programs include:
- Capacity Building on Disaster Preparedness, Prevention and Mitigation. Capacity building interventions on Disaster Preparedness, Prevention and Mitigation will be fully rolled out targeting

community members, children, sector groups, teachers and members of the DRRM Councils.
- Preparedness Measures:
  - Basic Disaster Management Trainings (For Staff)
  - LMMS Technology Training
  - Use of Smart Phones in Assessment Training
  - Logistics Training
  - Humanitarian Accountability Training
  - Disaster Preparedness Basic Orientations and Drills (For the Community)
  - Basic First Aid Training (in coordination with Red Cross)
  - Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)
  - Early Warning System Installation
- Prevention and Mitigating Measures:
  - Protecting the Environment (Sandbagging, Reforestation, Solid Waste Management, Beach Clean-ups, and others.
  - Support Building Safe Settlements (Stabilizing Slopes, Building safe housing, foot paths, evacuation centers, Self-help and Retrofitting Trading)
  - Generating Disaster-Resilient/Climate-Smart Livelihood (Flood-resistant crops/ diversified crops, Seaweed-based Compost, Alternative Agricultural Practices)
  - Diversified Livelihoods (Associate Livelihoods using value chain analysis)
  - Ensuring Food Security through Urban container and community gardens, Mobile Gardens, Sustainable Agriculture/ Sloping Agriculture Land Technology
  - Ensuring Access to Safe Water (Water filtration, Rainwater Catchment, Community-based Water System) Health and Nutrition
  - Rekindling the values of savings and stockpiling (Seed banking and nursery, Microfinancing, Food processing and packaging)
  - Influencing Multi-level Governance Systems
- Disaster response and rehabilitation is also part of WVDF's core competence. We have responded to affected communities based on the results of the assessment.

Area/s of operation: The DRR Technical Programme, as mentioned earlier, is being implemented in 19 area programs in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao covering 51 municipalities and cities, 221,347 HHs and total population of 1.018M (based on projected population from the census of 2010). The DRR Technical Programme hopes to cover all the 33 priority provinces of WVDF once funding becomes available.

Direct beneficiaries: WVDF will measure its impact at different levels - community, school, household and individual. Following this, we have interventions developed for these target groups.

Partners in DRRM: WVDF operates at different levels - national, provincial, municipal and local levels. We initiate partnerships with key stakeholders in the covered areas, particularly with government, NGOs, community-based organizations, among others. WVDF recognizes the central role of the local government units and the DRRM councils in developing the institutional capacity of service providers in DRRM. Partnerships range from collaboration, synergy, advocacy and joint implementation.

DRRM networks: At the Strategic level, World Vision is part of Philippine INGO Network (PINGON) which is a member of Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) that ensure sound coordination and communication in respect of humanitarian action in the Philippines among UN agencies, non-government organizations (NGOs) and international organizations (IOs) and to ensure that humanitarian action in the Philippines is conducted in accordance with humanitarian principles, is timely, effective and efficient, and contributes to longer-term recovery. On the emergency preparedness side, WV is an active member of Emergency Response Preparedness Working Group (ERPWG), Global Clusters and COP on Community Engagement. At the field level, WV engages in various cluster systems led by UN OCHA. We believe that it is the primary responsibility of the government for coordination & providing humanitarian assistance thus WV is also closely coordinating with the local government authorities at all levels.

Coordination system implemented: Externally, WV follows UN Coordination and cluster system.

Internally, WV follows Emergency Management System (EMS) which is based on the principles of Incident Command System (ICS). EMS provides a guidance framework for structuring responses, functions, roles and responsibilities and performance requirements to achieve an effective and coordinated response.

Online DRRM platform:
Internally, WV uses different platforms for information management during responses and downtimes. www.wvrelief.net is an internal platform for WV's emergency responses across the globe. This is where WV required documents, media resources, photos, reports and other important information is uploaded. www.wvcentral.org is an internal online platform containing all the necessary resources for WV's works: relief, development and advocacy.

www.hea1.smap.com.au is internal server used to upload assessment data gathered from field teams. This server is link to smartphone application called field task that WV uses during disaster assessments. As for information sharing platform for the affected population/communities WV is serving, WVDF sets up accountability mechanisms to include information provision of what WV is doing, where and what are distributed, who is it for, and complaints and response mechanism (CRM) (suggestion boxes, frontline SMS, face to face) where the affected population raise their feedback in terms of how WV is getting things done.

Strength in DRRM: prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response

ANNEX B: DRRM Activity Profiles of Participating Organizations

Organization	Prevention & Mitigation	Preparedness	Response	Recovery & Rehabilitation
ACF International	• small scale mitigation project	• DRRM mainstreaming in Food security and livelihood, nutrition and WASH • Facilitation of risk assessment processes • Training, workshops and capacity building		
Ateneo School of Government (ASoG)	• programs to reduce community risk and increase resilience • research and publications	• training seminars and capacity-building activities • train-the-trainers programs • published training toolkits for DRRM and climate change adaptation	• relief efforts through the Ateneo Disaster Response and Management (DReAM) Team	• provision of resources
Caucus of Development NGO Network (CODE-NGO)		• Advocacy on the national and local level • Capacity-building activities • DRRM mainstreaming activities	• Operationalization of coordination hubs during disasters	
Center for Disaster Preparedness (CDP)		• Research and publications • Training workshops and capacity development activities • Advocacy, partnership and networking • Facilitation in creation of local DRRM plans • Community-based DRRM • Mentoring (CBDRRM)	• Humanitarian work/ response	
Corporate Network for Disaster Response, Inc. (CNDR)		• Technical and capacity building • Information dissemination • Noah's Ark Project • Business continuity management • Gathering of members of the corporate sector for the Big One		
Disaster Risk Reduction Network Philippines		• Policy advocacy		

Organization	Prevention & Mitigation	Preparedness	Response	Recovery & Rehabilitation
(DRRNetPhils)				
National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), Office of Civil Defense (OCD)	• Early warning systems • Non-structural measures (advocacy) • Structural measures (dikes, flood control) • Pre-disaster Risk Assessment	• National Disaster Preparedness Plan • Advocacy and awareness campaigns • Collaboration with CSOs for CBDRRM • Project Disaster Information for Nationwide Awareness • Identification of evacuation sites • Community-led mapping of needs, assets and critical areas • Drills	• Rapid damage assessment and needs analysis • Operationalization of NDRRMC clusters • Camp management • Coordination and monitoring • Collaboration with partners • Twinning system	• Post-disaster needs assessment • Livelihood programs • Financial assistance • Psycho-social intervention for victims and responders • Business continuity plans for companies
Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation (PDRF)		• PDRF Disaster Operations Center • PDRF PrepLab • capacity building and disaster preparedness activities • business continuity	• PDRF Cluster System	• BREACH program • E-health centers • Livelihood programs • Construction of multi-purpose evacuation center
Philippine INGO Network (PINGON)		• Advocacy	• Coordination in times of disaster	
Philippine Red Cross	• Small-scale mitigation activities	• Capacity building • Assessment and planning	• Mobilization activities • Monitoring and evaluation	
Rappler, MovePH		• Project Agos • Workshop, trainings and capacity building	• E-Bayanihan • Information gathering and sharing	
Simbahang Lingkod ng Bayan (SLB)		• CBDRRM	• Operationalization of Task Force Noah • Mechanism for quick purchase, packaging and distribution of relief goods	• Coastal management programs • Scholarship program • Livelihood program • Construction of relocation houses and multi-purpose evacuation halls • Trainings, seminars and workshops • Community

Organization	Prevention & Mitigation	Preparedness	Response	Recovery & Rehabilitation
				organizing • Installation of solar panels/renewable energy sources • Facilitation of local Organizational Development and Strategic Planning Session • Repair of local chapels
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN-OCHA)		• Advocacy • Research and publications	• Operationalizes the UN cluster system through the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) • Coordination in times of disasters	
World Vision Development Foundation, Inc. (World Vision)	• Environmental protection • Support Building Safe Settlements • Generating Disaster-Resilient/Climate-Smart Livelihood • Diversified Livelihoods • Ensuring Food Security • Ensuring Access to Safe Water • Health and Nutrition • Savings and • Influencing Multi-level Governance Systems	• Basic Disaster Management Training, Logistics Training • Humanitarian Accountability Training • LMMS Technology Training • Use of Smart Phones in Rapid Assessment • Basic Life Support Training • Basic First Aid Training • Emergency Medical Services • Psychosocial First Aid • Mental Health and Psychosocial Support • Early Warning System Installation	• Response based on assessed needs	• Response based on assessed needs