

Assessing the linkages between climate change adaptation (CCA), disaster risk reduction (DRR), and loss and damage (L&D) in the Philippines

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Structure

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Introduction

- World Risk Report 2014
 - **2nd on the World Risk Index**
 - High risk and high exposure
- Global Climate Risk Index 2015
 - Long-Term Climate Risk Index (2013): Philippines is **included in the top ten most affected countries of climate-related events**
- These extreme weather events along with the impacts of slow-onset events **have caused losses and damages in the Philippines.**

Objectives

- To present the current state of L&D assessment system in the Philippines;
- To discuss the challenges in incorporating L&D information with CCA and DRR;
- To provide research and policy recommendations; and
- To introduce a cyclic and holistic approach on tackling L&D through a framework.

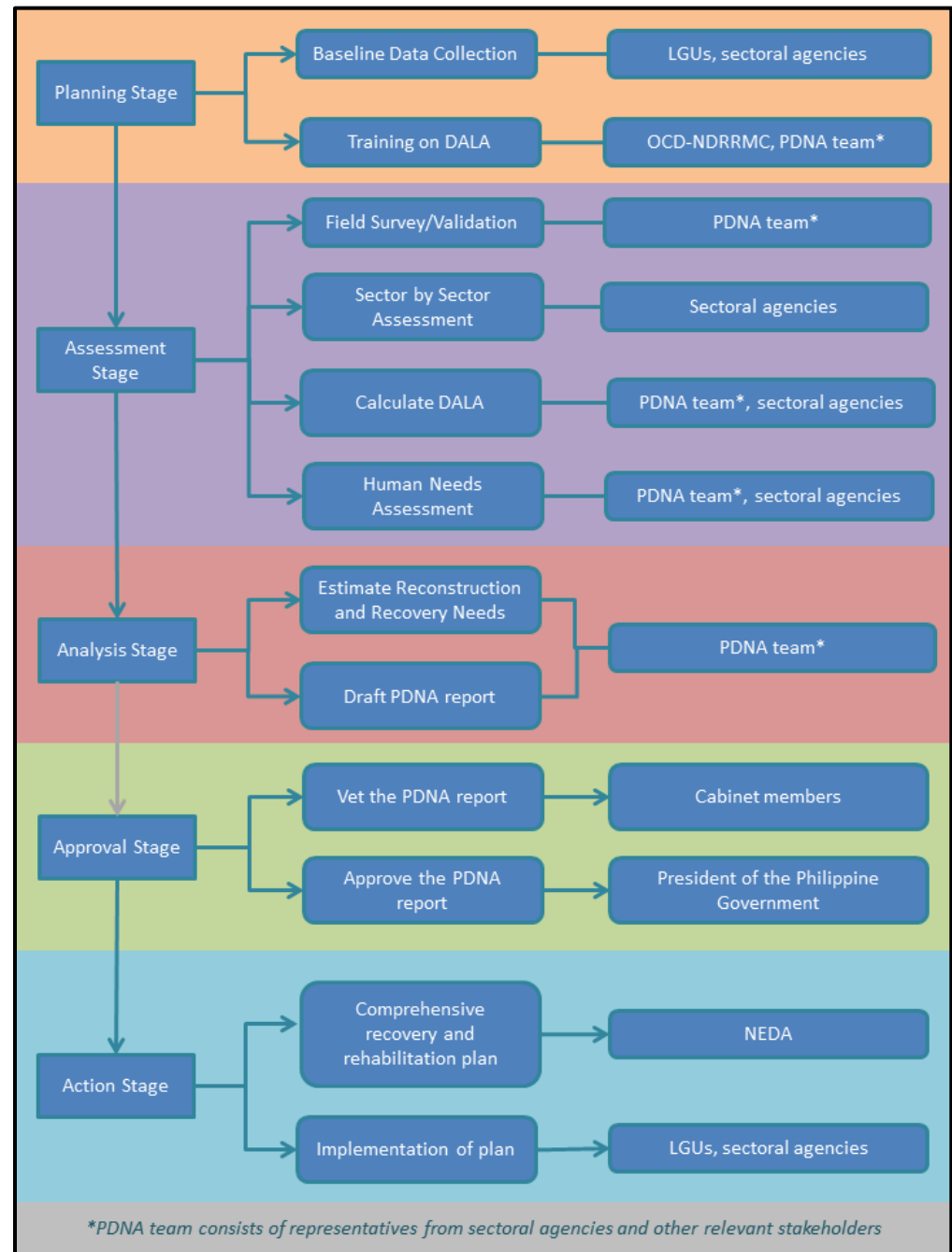
Methods

- ✓ Review of literature
- ✓ Focus group discussions
- ✓ Key informant interviews
- ✓ National workshop



State of L&D Assessment System in the Philippines

- The Philippines is using the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) approach.
- See figure in the right for the L&D assessment flow and key actors.



State of L&D Assessment System in the Philippines: Issues and Recommendations

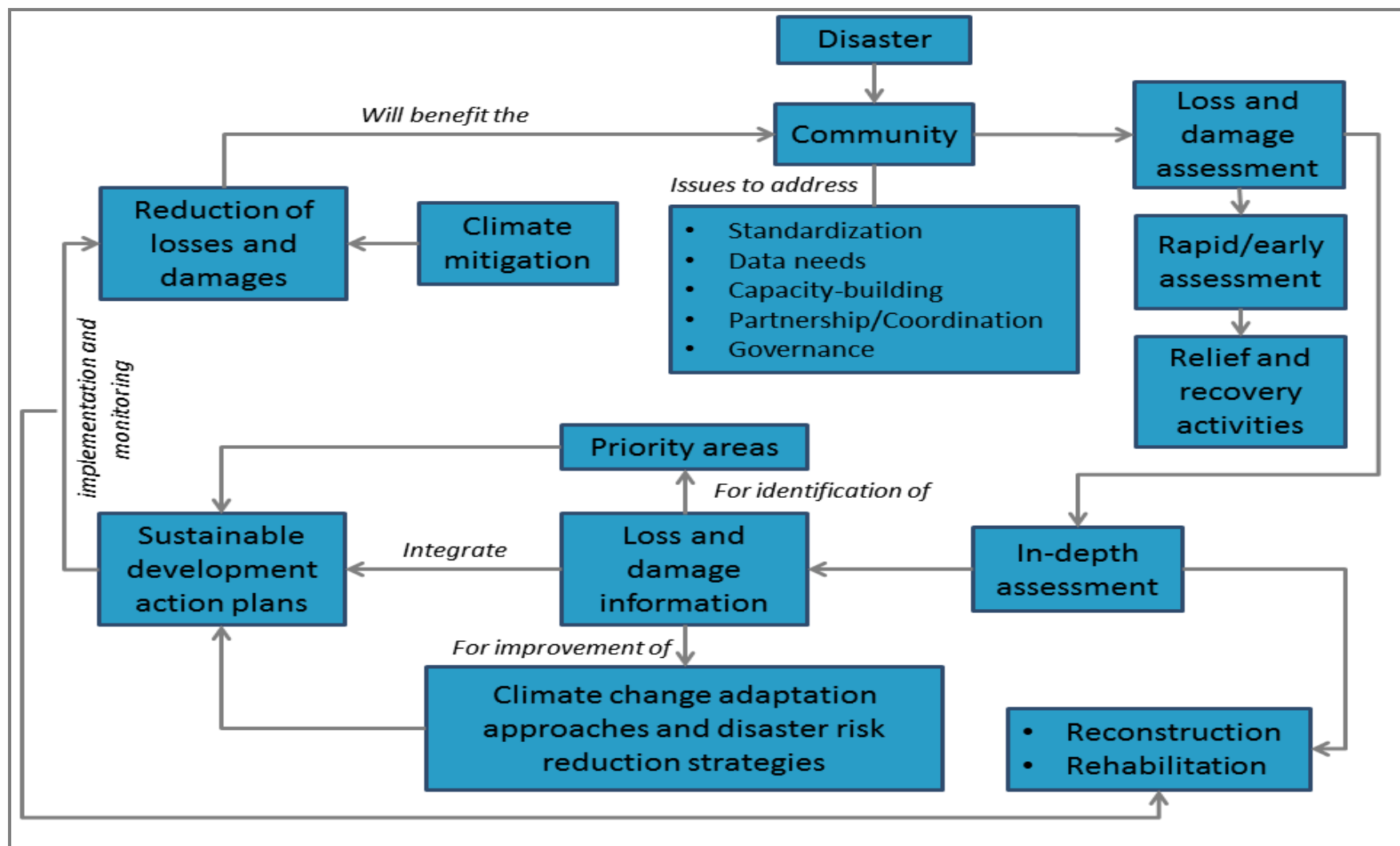
Issues	Recommendations
Lack of awareness of government units on the tool being used	Regular trainings for LGUs; do not wait for the disaster before conducting trainings
Lack of a standardized process	Establish a uniform set of guidelines (standardized data management system); strengthen coordination and communication between levels of governance
Lack of baseline data and projected damages and losses	Prepare baseline data per community; prepare damage and loss projections; set list of data requirements; valuation of assets and other resources
Capability of national government to properly distribute resources	Set baseline data as basis; strengthen coordination and communication between levels of governance and donors

Issues	Recommendations
Poor governance, especially on implementation of institutional arrangements	Set baseline data for evidence; strengthen political will
Slow assessment system	Review functions, roles, protocols, and performance of assessment teams; strengthen coordination and communication; explore possible use of new technologies; clearing of roads and transportation among top priorities
Assessors are victims themselves	Build and strengthen partnership, coordination, and communication with neighbouring communities
Data loss and absence of integrated data from various sectors	Strengthen information sharing between and among LGUs and national agencies; creation of a national data repository
Tool has temporal limitations; focused on short-term and direct impacts	Creation of a new framework or tool
Communication during and after a disaster	Invest on satellite phones
Accessibility of affected areas	Invest on equipment such as chainsaw, boats, etc.
Distribution of climate and disaster data	Transparency and aggressive information dissemination

Linking L&D with CCA and DRR: Relevant Policies

- Republic Act 10121
 - Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 (DRRM law)
- Republic Act 9729
 - Philippine Climate Change Act of 2009
- Republic Act 10174
 - People's Survival Fund

Linking L&D with CCA and DRR



Proposed Framework

Linking L&D with CCA and DRR: Relevance of L&D info to CCA and DRR

Sectors	Relevant in the following:
Dept. of Health	Infrastructure, manpower, logistics
Dept. of Agriculture	Targeting CCA and DRR measures, to assess gaps in production, growth and development
Dept. of Trade and Industry	Information to respond to: requirement type and extent of intervention
National Economic Development Authority	Providing sense of direction (what to prioritize, evaluation of effectiveness, design infrastructure)
Dept. of Finance	Identification of appropriate model and instruments; justification of viability, to quantify budget requirement for economic recovery and reconstruction
Dept. of Public Works and Highways	Flood control and management
Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council	(Re)settlement purposes
Others	Basis for upgrading of codes, setting up new establishments, delineating expansion areas, and monitoring progress in carrying out recovery and reconstruction programs

Note: Answers are according to the participants of the national workshop held on April 28, 2015

Linking L&D with CCA and DRR: Challenges

- Poor execution of existing policies
- Unclear delegation of tasks
- “Individualized” implementation of harmonized CCA and DRR plans, projects, and programs

Summary and Conclusion

- The Philippines **has a structured L&D assessment system**.
- Issues on the L&D assessment system in the Philippines are on **standardization, data needs, capacity building, partnership, and governance**.

Standardization	Data Needs	Capacity building	Governance	Partnership
Uniform set of guidelines and data requirements	Prepare baseline data	Regular trainings	Review functions, roles, protocols, and performances of NDRRMC and related stakeholders	Build strengthen coordination and communication
Data management system	Valuation of assets and other resources			
National data repository	Model projections on losses and damages		Strengthen political will	Information sharing

Summary and Conclusion

- **L&D information is essential and relevant** in planning and development decisions, and can be used to improve CCA and DRR strategies.
- There is a **need to address existing challenges in the integration of CCA and DRR strategies** to efficiently and fully utilize loss and damage information for the improvement of these strategies.