



# Makati, Philippines

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## Local progress report on the implementation of the 10 Essentials for Making Cities Resilient (First Cycle)

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# Essential 1

*Put in place organization and coordination to understand and reduce disaster risk, based on participation of citizen groups and civil society. Build local alliances. Ensure that all departments understand their role to disaster risk reduction and preparedness.*

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## **How well are local organizations (including local government) equipped with capacities (knowledge, experience, official mandate) for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

### Description of Progress & Achievements:

The Makati Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (Makati DRRMC) and the Makati Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (Makati DRRMO), were established in February 27, 2012 and May 10, 2012 respectively, pursuant to Republic Act 10121 (Philippine DRRM Act of 2010) . The composition of the council has been made as multi-sectoral as possible. It is also worthy to mention that even prior to the enactment of RA 10121, Makati has established pioneering DRRM units, to include the Makati Rescue, Makati Command, Control and Communication (Makati C3) Center, and Makati Emergency Medical Services System (MEMSS). Through the Makati DRRMC, relevant city legislations and policies are enacted to provide legal bases for the efforts of the city government in mainstreaming DRR in local development plans and budget. Makati City strives on the continuous strengthening of the capacities of its Council members along with the attached DRRM units, as well as the city personnel and community members. These capacities include not only knowledge development seminars but also skills trainings. Specialized seminars/fora and planning trainings for gender and DRR and youth and DRR, as well as a comprehensive planning workshop and skills enhancement package for the barangays (communities) were conducted. At the community level, the 33 barangays of the City has established their respective Barangay DRRM Committees (counterpart of the Makati DRRMO). In terms of emergency management, 17 out of the 33 barangays have already created their emergency response teams with adequate manpower, equipment and capacities; the remaining has yet to be formally established. Nevertheless, all barangays receive equal capacity building opportunities from the city government. There is still room for improvement especially with regard to DRR-CCA knowledge and trainings for various stakeholders. Continuous advancement in DRR-CCA knowledge and skills are recommended.

## **To what extent do partnerships exist between communities, private sector and local authorities to reduce risk?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

The City Government has forged partnerships with national government agencies, NGOs and private sector in implementing its DRR activities and programs, i.e. Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology provided technical assistance in the Makati Risk Sensitive Urban Redevelopment Planning Project, Makati Fire Safety Foundation, Inc. as a major partner of the city in promoting greater fire prevention and life safety awareness in Makati, Philippine Red Cross - Makati Branch which shares their resources in all aspects of disaster management, and private concessionaires for various initiatives in reducing and managing disaster risks. The city government likewise strengthens its partnerships with foreign institutions like GFDRR, World Bank, UNISDR, CITYNET, EMI, JICA, ICLEI, DKKV (German Committee for Disaster Reduction), and Kyoto University, which provides DRM technical support and assistance in various City Government initiatives. Even with the participation of the aforementioned organizations, maximizing the full potential of these partnerships has not been achieved yet. Institutionalization of these partnerships through accreditations, signing of Memorandum of Agreement, or other form of written agreement is advised so that the tasks and roles of each concerned party can be defined clearly.

## **How much does the local government support vulnerable local communities (particularly women, elderly, infirmed, children) to actively participate in risk reduction decision-making, policy making, planning and implementation processes?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Vulnerable sectors are represented in the Makati DRRMC, as well as in other special councils of the city. For instance, the Sangguniang Kabataan (Youth Federation) and Makati's Gender and Development (GAD) Council are members of the Makati DRRMC while Bagong Ina Foundation Inc, a women organization, is a member of the City's Environmental Protection Council (EPC). The Makati Social Welfare Department (MSWD), also a member of the Makati DRRMC, represents the vulnerable sectors,

such as the PWDs, elderly, and children. During meetings, planning sessions, and implementation processes, the MSWD, Youth Federation, GAD Council, EPC, and others, serve as channels to make sure that the interests and concerns of the sectors they represent were considered. A sample outcome/output of such multi-sectoral approach as practiced by the city government is the Makati DRRM Plan 2013-2019, wherein through the aforementioned channels, gender, youth, and even animal welfare concerns are integrated.

## **To what extent does the local government participate in the national DRR planning?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

The City of Makati gets invited in the National Planning for DRR. Most of the time, the city is identified as the benchmark for disaster preparedness and emergency management. Furthermore, key officers from the city are sometimes invited as resource persons to present the city's initiatives. Although the city gets invited in these planning activities, its participation is limited to minor consultations. The National Government Agencies are still the ones with more influence over the course of the discussion and also on the decision-making.

## Essential 2

*Assign a budget for disaster risk reduction and provide incentives for homeowners, low-income families, communities, businesses and public sector to invest in reducing the risks they face.*

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### **How far does the local government have access to adequate financial resources to carry out risk reduction activities?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

#### Description of Progress & Achievements:

RA 10121 provides for an allocation of budget solely for DRRM. Local government units are mandated to set aside at least 5% of their total revenue as the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (LDRRMF). 70% of the LDRRMF goes to disaster preparedness programs and the other 30% is allocated for quick response. While the budget for DRR programs is available, the accessibility, on the other hand, hampered the utilization of funds. The lack of clear guidelines in using these funds halted the implementation of some programs. This can be attributed to the fact that most personnel are still unfamiliar with the provisions stated in the newly enacted RA 10121 (enacted only in 2011), as well as the memorandum circulars released by concerned national government agencies.

### **To what degree does the local government allocate sufficient financial resources to carry out DRR activities, including effective disaster response and recovery?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

#### Description of Progress & Achievements:

RA 10121 provides for an allocation of budget solely for DRRM. Local government units are mandated to set aside at least 5% of their total revenue as the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (LDRRMF). 70% of the LDRRMF goes to disaster preparedness programs and the other 30% is allocated for quick response. While the budget for DRR programs is available, the accessibility, on the other hand, hampered the utilization of funds. The lack of clear guidelines in using these funds

halted the implementation of some programs. This can be attributed to the fact that most personnel are still unfamiliar with the provisions stated in the newly enacted RA 10121 (enacted only in 2011), as well as the memorandum circulars released by concerned national government agencies.

### **What is the scope of financial services (e.g. saving and credit schemes, macro and micro-insurance) available to vulnerable and marginalised households for pre- disaster times?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

#### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

The City Government, through the Makati Social Welfare Department (MSWD), offers the Self-Employment Assistance Kaunlaran (SEA-K) program to the marginalized families. It is a capability building program for micro-enterprise and micro finance development that utilizes the people's organization in order to operationalize a community based credit assistance (P5,000 to P10,000 per affected family). The Aid to Individual in Crisis Situation (AICS), on the other hand, is a grant for affected families (P3,000 for bedspacer/sharer, P5,000 for family renter, and P10,000 for owner).

### **To what extent are micro finance, cash aid, soft loans, lone guarantees etc available to affected households after disasters to restart livelihoods?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

#### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

The Makati Public Employment Services Office (PESO) implements the Tulong Panghanapbuhay para sa mga Disadvantaged Workers (TUPAD) program. The TUPAD program helps disadvantaged workers by providing job opportunities or funding to start small businesses. In August 2012, the TUPAD program has assisted 132 beneficiaries affected by the Habagat. Each beneficiary received financial grants amounting to P1,500 per individual and additional in-kind counterpart from the House of Representatives. Financial assistance for TUPAD is being sourced from the Department of Labor and Employment with in-kind contribution from the House of

Representatives. It is thus recommended for PESO, as the implementing unit, to allocate counterpart funds too. Furthermore, there is a need to strengthen risk financing programs such as the AICS.

**How well established are economic incentives for investing in disaster risk reduction for households and businesses (e.g. reduced insurance premiums for households, tax holidays for businesses)?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Aside from the aforementioned financial incentives program, Makati also has its Disaster Relief Assistance Program wherein the city provides food and transportation incentives to families that have been affected by a disaster. The city's Office of the Building Official (OBO) under the Department of Engineering and Public Works (DEPW) offers 20% discounts to building permit fees for the reconstruction of buildings that have been damaged by a disaster. Other incentives such as the enactment of resolutions for tax amenities/holidays for businesses affected by disasters can be provided for by the City Council. A resolution providing for a tax amnesty for business tenants in the West Tower Condominium was enacted during the West Tower Oil Leakage incident in 2010. The economic assistance programs of the city government are mostly for post-disaster needs. The city recognizes the need for a comprehensive incentives program for DRR (including pre-disaster investments).

**To what extent do local business associations, such as chambers of commerce and similar, support efforts of small enterprises for business continuity during and after disasters?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The Makati Business Development Council, which is composed of various business associations, chambers of commerce and other private companies in the city, is supportive of the disaster risk reduction initiatives of the city. Likewise, utility companies and private concessionaires are also members of various councils of the

city that While business associations and utility companies are already supportive of the city's endeavours, there is still a need to further intensify their participation. The city believes that agreements should be made so that each one knows what their tasks and roles are when it comes to DRRM.



## Essential 3

*Maintain up-to-date data on hazards and vulnerabilities, prepare risk assessments and use these as the basis for urban development plans and decisions. Ensure that this information and the plans for your city's resilience are readily available to the public and fully discussed with them.*

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### **To what degree does the local government conducted thorough disaster risk assessments for key vulnerable development sectors in your local authority?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

#### Description of Progress & Achievements:

The city has just recently updated its Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) , wherein a new component was included - the Makati Hazard Risk Assessment (MHRA). The MHRA contains information on the various geological and hydro-meteorological hazards that the city is vulnerable to. Data on hazards were localized up to the street level. Through the World Bank GFDRR-funded City-to-City Sharing Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction (Makati-Quito-Kathmandu), Makati will soon publish the Makati Atlas of Hazards. The Makati Atlas contains various maps of the city's hazards, vulnerabilities and exposure. Over the years, the city government, together with a number of institutions, has conducted studies concerning the city's resilience to disaster risks. Some of the studies mentioned were the Metro Manila Earthquake Impact Reduction Study (MMEIRS), the Makati Risk Sensitive Urban Redevelopment Project (MRSURP), the Ten Essentials for Making Cities Resilient using the Local Government Self-Assessment Tool (LGSAT), and the Climate Disaster Resilience Initiative (CDRI). A couple of challenges have been identified for this essential: 1. Even with the addition of the MHRA in the city's CLUP, assessment on the vulnerability of the city to biological hazards has not been included yet. 2. While multi-hazard assessments are in place and are regularly revisited, there is a need to improve on the dissemination of such information to the various stakeholders, more importantly to the community members.

### **To what extent are these risk assessments regularly updated, e.g. annually or on a bi-annual basis?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

## Description of Progress & Achievements:

Geographic Information System-based data collection and analysis for the formulation of the Makati Atlas were conducted in 2012, and it is intended to be revisited periodically. This applies to the CLUP's MHRA as well. While the Makati Atlas and CLUP MHRA are developed using software applications, these are expected to be supported by the conduct of actual hazard and risk assessments. But even prior to these, the Department of Engineering and Public Works (DEPW) updates the city's flood maps yearly. The Command, Control and Communication Center (C3) and the barangay provide assistance in this endeavour by providing information and data. Once the data has been consolidated, the DEPW conducts comparative analyses to determine the changes in the flood levels of the city. The Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP), on the other hand, has a map of fire-prone areas in the city which it constantly updates based on actual fire incidents.

## **How regularly does the local government communicate to the community, information on local hazard trends and risk reduction measures (e.g. using a Risk Communications Plan) including early warnings of likely hazard impact?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

## Description of Progress & Achievements:

The city government has, ever since, been using a convergence approach in its governance. As the name itself suggests, this promotes the convergence of the top-to-bottom and bottom-up approaches. This is being used as well in DRRM. The city government recognizes the importance of ensuring the community's high level of awareness. This is exemplified in the various initiatives being implemented in the city:

- In schools, the Department of Education (DepEd – Makati) regularly conducts earthquake, fire and bomb drills in all public schools in the city (once every two months). Likewise, they also encourage private schools to do the same even if they are not necessarily mandated to do so.
- One of the barangays, Barangay San Lorenzo spearheaded the Building Earthquake Evacuation Planning Program (BEEP). Through this program, constituents of the barangay and employees of the commercial establishments in the barangay are equipped with proper evacuation protocols during disasters/emergencies and exposing them to simulation exercises/drills.
- The DRRM Programs, Projects and Activities (PPAs) of the City are published in various local publications such as the Makati Mirror, Makati Ngayon, Makati Portal, and other media like newspapers, television, radio.
- To ensure the continuity of communication even

during disasters, the city has drafted its Risk Communication Plan. The Risk Communication Plan is one of the major sections in the City's Public Awareness Campaign Plan, which is a product of the City-to-City Sharing Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction between and amongst Makati, Quito and Kathmandu. • In terms of community-based early warning, the City employs the heavy rainfall warning system, as prescribed by the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA). Yellow warning means flooding is possible, orange warning means flooding is threatening and red warning means serious flooding is expected and evacuation is recommended.

### **How well are local government risk assessments linked to, and supportive of, risk assessments from neighbouring local authorities and state or provincial government risk management plans?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

#### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

The City Government continuously coordinates with the National Government Agencies (NGAs) such as the Office of the Civil Defense (OCD), National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), and the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), as well as with its neighboring local government units through the Metro Manila Development Authority (MMDA). Being identified as one of the frontrunners in disaster risk reduction in the country, the city hosts various symposia, meetings, and conferences on DRR and CCA for its fellow local government units and national government agencies. Makati also shares its initiatives such as resilience and risk assessments in these events. Mainstreaming DRR in the country needs good coordination between the national and local government. The NGAs must find a way to harmonize these initiatives and be able to craft guidelines for everyone to follow. Data and information coming from NGAs must be cascaded to the local government units for them to conduct detailed studies and prepare plans that are more comprehensive and complementary to the regional and national plans.

### **How well are disaster risk assessments incorporated into all relevant local development planning on a consistent basis?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

## Description of Progress & Achievements:

As mentioned earlier, the disaster risk assessments are integrated into various plans of the city such as the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP), Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP), and Annual Investment Plan (AIP). Barangays also take into consideration the mainstreaming of DRR into their community-level plans. Moreover, the city also requires the private sector to submit the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA), Utility Impact Assessment (UIA) and Engineering Geological Geophysical Assessment Report (EGGAR) before they can proceed with their development projects.

## Essential 4

*Invest in and maintain critical infrastructure that reduces risk, such as flood drainage, adjusted where needed to cope with climate change.*

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### **How far do land use policies and planning regulations for housing and development infrastructure take current and projected disaster risk (including climate related risks) into account?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Housing	No
Communication	No
Transportation	No
Energy	No

#### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

The Zoning Ordinance, which is the enforcing mechanism of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan, covers several risk parameters. Environmental Compliance Certificate and Engineering Geological Geophysical Assessment Report (EGGAR) are also in place to assure that risk parameters are taken into consideration. It has been recently updated, along with the CLUP and CDP, to become risk-sensitive. The “Safety Dozen” for developing a Risk-Sensitive Zoning Ordinance, produced by the City-to-City Sharing Initiative for Disaster Risk Reduction between and amongst Makati-Quito-Kathmandu, was considered. Availability of the climate data and the appreciation of its necessity, need to be promoted. As it is now, most personnel are not too familiar with regard to the implications of the data and how to utilize it. As such, it is necessary to mainstream these data as well as the existing land use policies through the conduct of various Information, Education and Communication (IEC) programs for the people and personnel. Likewise, capacity building per sector should be done to effectively integrate these information into planning.

### **How adequately are critical public facilities and infrastructure located in high risk areas assessed for all hazard risks and safety?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

#### Description of Progress & Achievements:

As mandated by the law, the City's Office of the Building Official (OBO)/ Department of Engineering and Public Works (DEPW) conducts inspections during construction and annual inspections for all buildings to assure its safety. In addition, the city also implements flood mitigation activities yearly through the Department of Engineering and Public Works (DEPW). These include preventive maintenance program, preventive relocation of informal settlers along waterways, demolition of private structures encroaching along waterways, upgrading of drainage system and creeks, and land acquisition for staging area of debris and silt. Since the OBO/DEPW only provides initial assessment after inspection, there is still a need to tap structural and other specialized engineers in order to perform a more thorough inspection. The establishment of partnership with institutions specializing in this work and the conduct of trainings on building assessment and rapid assessment have been identified as possible solutions to this problem.

#### **How adequate are the measures that are being undertaken to protect critical public facilities and infrastructure from damage during disasters?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

#### Description of Progress & Achievements:

The DEPW together with its national government agency counterpart, Department of Public Works and Highways, conduct a joint inspection of the public infrastructure in the city and the latter then performs assessment-based interventions/measures, whenever necessary. Even with the joint inspections of DEPW and DPWH, improvement in coordination and establishment of linkage is still necessary.

## Essential 5

*Assess the safety of all schools and health facilities and upgrade these as necessary.*

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**To what extent have local schools, hospitals and health facilities received special attention for "all hazard" risk assessments in your local authority?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Schools	Yes
Hospitals/ health facilities	Yes

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The Safe Schools and Hospitals Campaigns' Assessment guidelines by the Department of Education (DepEd) and the World Health Organization (WHO) and Department of Health (DOH), respectively, were used as tools for the structural, non-structural and functional assessments of public schools and hospitals in the city. Health centers were likewise assessed for its non-structural and functional soundness using the safe hospital indicators. The challenge is to regularly revisit the assessments of the aforementioned critical infrastructure. The city also intends to conduct assessment on the barangay covered courts as these areas have been identified as evacuation centers in the event of a disaster.

**How safe are all main schools, hospitals and health facilities from disasters so that they have the ability to remain operational during emergencies?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Schools	Yes
Hospitals/ health facilities	Yes

## Description of Progress & Achievements:

According to the Safe Hospitals indicators, the City-owned Ospital ng Makati is generally safe, meaning, it is organized, with contingency plans in place and health personnel trained to keep the network operational, it will not collapse in a disaster, it will continue to function, and provide critical services in emergencies. Furthermore, all 31 Barangay Health Centers of the city are relatively safe as they will continue to function and provide critical services in emergencies. Likewise, based on the Safe School indicators, Makati public schools are safe. Schools also conduct regular disaster preparedness drills in partnership with Makati Rescue. Schools and hospitals have the basic equipment, such as generators and other portable equipment in case of a disaster. Hospitals conduct weekly assessment of the inventory of supplies and also enlisted backup personnel to ensure its functionality even in crisis situations. The Health Emergency Management System (HEMS) is also in effect for health centers in the city. For the structural component, all public buildings in the city are safe according to Makati City Department of Engineering and Public Works.

## **To what degree do local government or other levels of government have special programs in place to regularly assess schools, hospitals and health facilities for maintenance, compliance with building codes, general safety, weather-related risks etc.?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Schools	Yes
Hospitals/ health facilities	Yes

## Description of Progress & Achievements:

Annual preventive maintenance and weekly scheduled maintenance for all facilities are conducted by the city government to ensure the structural and non-structural aspects of infrastructures are in good condition. In addition, other programs implemented by the city government are the Rapid Health Assessment of the Makati Health Department (MHD) and the Rapid Structural Assessment by the Department of Engineering and Public Works (DEPW). The city would like to formulate a mechanism that would engage the private schools in this endeavour by encouraging them to participate in implementing the same programs and activities that they are doing to the public schools.



**How far are regular disaster preparedness drills undertaken in schools, hospitals and health facilities?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Schools	Yes
Hospitals/ health facilities	Yes

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Both the schools and hospitals conduct their regular evacuation drills. And as mentioned earlier, the city government would like to involve the private schools to do the same even when they are not necessarily mandated to do so.

## Essential 6

*Apply and enforce realistic, risk compliant building regulations and land use planning principles. Identify safe land for low-income citizens and develop upgrading of informal settlements, wherever feasible.*

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### **How well are risk-sensitive land use regulations and building codes, health and safety codes enforced across all development zones and building types?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

#### Description of Progress & Achievements:

The OBO conducts annual inspections of buildings and facilities to ensure the strict compliance to the National Building Code. On the other hand, the Zoning Division under the Urban Development Department makes sure that new and existing establishments adhere to the city's zoning ordinance. However, they, the OBO and Zoning Division, both require additional engineers in order to enforce these mechanisms.

### **How strong are existing regulations (e.g. land use plans, building codes etc) to support disaster risk reduction in your local authority?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

#### Description of Progress & Achievements:

The city has adopted and enacted relevant codes and regulations, all of which are strictly enforced at the local level. However, government policies and regulations, especially at the national level, need to be enhanced as local government policies are anchored to these.

## Essential 7

*Ensure education programmes & training on disaster risk reduction are in place in schools and communities.*

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### **How regularly does the local government conduct awareness-building or education programs on DRR and disaster preparedness for local communities?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Programs include cultural diversity issues	No
Programs are sensitive to gender perspectives	No

#### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

The city implements the following activities: • Ospital ng Makati (OsMak) conducts DRR trainings in 3 batches in a year. • DepEd – Makati conducts regular drills in public schools • Barangays are provided with comprehensive knowledge enhancement and skills training program, which are conducted whole year round. • The Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) recognized its significant role in DRRM, thus they integrated DRRM trainings into their programs • The city has recently developed its Public Awareness and Communication (PAC) Plan The need for a comprehensive awareness building or education programs for local communities has been identified as a necessity.

### **To what extent does the local government provide training in risk reduction for local officials and community leaders?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

#### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

The city government gets free/subsidized DRR trainings from various local and international institutions. Officials and key personnel that have been identified to

partake in these are tasked to give a re-echoing session for other personnel of the city and barangays. The cascading of information, especially at the community level is very crucial as they are the ones who are supposed to respond first in the event of an emergency. This is why Makati conducts annual skill development training for barangay responders. While still a recurring event, the city hopes to address the problem with regard to the full retention of trainings and trainees. Based on experience for the past years, the city government do fully benefit from the trainings that have conducted due to the transition in government, which affects the continuity of trainings, and some of the individuals who have finished the course/skills training do not serve the city government.

**To what degree do local schools and colleges include courses, education or training in disaster risk reduction (including climate related risks) as part of the education curriculum?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The Department of Education integrated DRR & CCA into the curricula of elementary and high school students. Furthermore, trainings in DRR for senior high school students and NSTP students in college have also been put in place. The hindrances, however, to the effective implementation of these activities, are the capacity of the teachers to train the students and the lack of updated and standardized instructional materials.

**How aware are citizens of evacuation plans or drills for evacuations when necessary?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

According to the Liga ng mga Barangay, majority of the barangays are aware of the evacuation plans and drills. Likewise, schools and hospitals are well-trained to respond to calls of evacuation. However, the city would like to make sure that of the actual numbers regarding the people's awareness by developing a feedback mechanism on the city's level of awareness on these plans.



## Essential 8

*Protect ecosystems and natural buffers to mitigate floods, storm surges and other hazards to which your city may be vulnerable. Adapt to climate change by building on good risk reduction practices.*

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### **How well integrated are local government DRR policies, strategies and implementation plans with existing environmental development and natural resource management plans?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

#### Description of Progress & Achievements:

The city recently updated its CLUP and identified Disaster Risk Initiative for Vulnerable Enclaves (DRIVE) as one of its development strategies. Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) plans are anchored on the city DRRM plan. Even with the completion of these plans, the problem with the implementation stems out from the slow approval process of the national agencies. Furthermore, their advocacy to harmonize the local governments' plans to that of the regional and national is hindered by the lack of guidelines for local government to adhere to.

### **To what degree does the local government support the restoration, protection and sustainable management of ecosystems services?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Forests	No
Coastal zones	Yes
Wetlands	No
Water resources	Yes
River basins	Yes

Fisheries

No

### Description of Progress & Achievements:

The city government has embarked on various initiatives relating to climate change mitigation. These include proper solid waste management as supported by the city's Solid Waste Management (SWM) Code, relocation of informal settlers along creeks, rivers, and other danger zones, urban greening, adoption of environment-friendly technologies, and GHG emission reduction. There is a need to establish strong collaboration with neighboring local governments and national government, considering that environmental concerns are cut across political boundaries.

### **How much do civil society organizations and citizens participate in the restoration, protection and sustainable management of ecosystems services?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

### Description of Progress & Achievements:

The city, through its environmental services department, has already formed partnerships with various civil society organizations. To cite a few examples, these organizations are well represented in the city's Environmental Protection Council meetings and in the task force for cleaning up the Makati Waterways. However, strengthening ties with these organizations is still important, especially with regard to defining their specific roles in CCA and mitigation initiatives of the city.

### **How much does the private sector participate in the implementation of environmental and ecosystems management plans in your local authority?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

### Description of Progress & Achievements:

The private sector participates in the Solid Waste Management (SWM) initiative and activities of the city. There is a need, however, to strengthen ties with them, especially pertaining to their roles not only as participant but as contributor in ensuring proper

environmental management.



## Essential 9

*Install early warning systems and emergency management capacities in your city and hold regular public preparedness drills.*

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### **To what degree do local institutions have access to financial reserves to support effective disaster response and early recovery?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

#### Description of Progress & Achievements:

All city offices and departments have access to fund appropriation through the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (LDRRMF) provided that DRR-related PPAs are included in their respective Annual Investment Plans. Likewise, national agencies assigned in the city such as the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) and the Philippine National Police) also have the same privilege. Issues prevailing are concerning the utilization and disbursement procedure of financial reserves. To-date, these have not been resolved. These are due to the ambiguity of the national guidelines. The city believes that streamlining of procurement procedures, especially on the utilization Quick Response Fund (QRF), may prove to be the most appropriate solution.

### **To what extent are early warning centres established, adequately staffed (or on-call personnel) and well resourced (power back ups, equipment redundancy etc) at all times?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

#### Description of Progress & Achievements:

The City invested on the establishment and operation of the Makati Command, Control and Communications Center (C3), which serves as the Emergency Operations Center of the city and in charge of providing early warning. Other investments include the installation of Automated Weathering Station and flood measuring devices. The Makati Health Department also implements the PIDSR and SPEED. The city government wants to further its efforts in establishing an effective early warning system by developing a proper knowledge dissemination program and establishing a

back-up communication system which would be invaluable in case of an overwhelming disaster.

### **How much do warning systems allow for adequate community participation?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

#### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Emergency management-related trainings and workshop, in itself, are venues for community participation. This way, the local government and its constituents can figure out what gaps and challenges they are facing and which aspect of disaster preparedness to focus on. IEC must be strengthened. Earlier warning systems must be established for pandemic surveillance.

### **To what extent does the local government have an emergency operations centre (EOC) and/or an emergency communication system?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

#### **Description of Progress & Achievements:**

The Makati Command, Control and Communications Center (C3) serves as the city's EOC. Satellite EOCs are also established in barangays. To improve the services provided for the city, C3 is currently undergoing upgrades in their facilities. Integration of satellite EOCs in the barangays are also being done.

### **How regularly are training drills and rehearsal carried out with the participation of relevant government, non-governmental, local leaders and volunteers?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

## Description of Progress & Achievements:

Training drills and rehearsals are conducted with the participation of various response units such as Makati Rescue, Makati C3, PNP, BFP, Liga ng mga Barangay, and other organizations. Barangay San Lorenzo's BEEP program encourages participation of business establishments in the Central Business District, as well as its residents in emergency evacuation simulation exercises. However, not all barangays conduct drills regularly. The private sector needs encouragement to participate more on these types of exercises. Furthermore, drills and rehearsals conducted by the response units mentioned earlier or by the barangay would have to be regularized.

## **How available are key resources for effective response, such as emergency supplies, emergency shelters, identified evacuation routes and contingency plans at all times?**

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Stockpiles of relief supplies	Yes
Emergency shelters	Yes
Safe evacuation routes identified	Yes
Contingency plan or community disaster preparedness plan for all major hazards	Yes

## Description of Progress & Achievements:

The city, as mandated in by RA 10121 sets aside 30% of the LDRRMF for Quick Response Fund (QRF). All private buildings have emergency evacuation routes and emergency supplies. However, not all barangays have established evacuation routes or have developed contingency plans. Permanent evacuation centers have yet to be established; only temporary evacuation areas with inadequate facilities were identified.

## Essential 10

*After any disaster, ensure that the needs of the survivors are placed at the centre of reconstruction with support for them and their community organizations to design and help implement responses, including rebuilding homes and livelihoods.*

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### **How much access does the local government have to resources and expertise to assist victims of psycho-social (psychological, emotional) impacts of disasters?**

Level of Progress achieved: 4

#### Description of Progress & Achievements:

At present, thirty (30) personnel have graduated mental health and psycho-social support from the Makati Health Department (MHD) and fifty (50) personnel from the Makati Social Welfare Department (MSWD) for Critical Incidents Stress Debriefing. These activities are in partnership with the Philippine National Red Cross and the Department of Education. The city hopes to continue these trainings to give way for more trained personnel that would be able to provide these services for the people.

### **How well are disaster risk reduction measures integrated into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation activities (i.e. build back better, livelihoods rehabilitation)?**

Level of Progress achieved: 3

#### Description of Progress & Achievements:

The Makati Social Welfare Department regularly conducts livelihood training while the Department of Education (DepEd-Makati) provides Alternative Learning System (ALS). University of Makati's (UMak) CONSORTIA also provides additional livelihood programs. In terms of post-disaster recovery, the city has yet to develop a post-disaster reconstruction plan.

**To what degree does the Contingency Plan (or similar plan) include an outline strategy for post disaster recovery and reconstruction, including needs assessments and livelihoods rehabilitation?**

Level of Progress achieved: 3

**Description of Progress & Achievements:**

Contingency plans per office/department are in place. In addition, the contingency plan for the city has been recently developed. The Makati Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Plan for 2013-2019 has taken into consideration the four (4) important thematic areas of DRRM namely Prevention and Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery and Rehabilitation. The Makati DRRM Plan serves as the overall DRRM plan for the city. On the other hand, specific plans per thematic area, including post-disaster recovery and reconstruction, has yet to be developed.