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BASIC INSTRUCTOR'S GUIDE
COMMUNITY-BASED DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

CONTEXTUALIZATION OF THE 14 BASIC SECTORS



2021

Rationale

Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (CBDRRM) is essential for the 14 basic sectors in facing different hazards. This training given by the Office of Civil Defense on CBDRRM is of high importance in order for the different sectors to actively engage in the identification, analysis, treatment, monitoring, and evaluation of disaster risks, effectively reduce their vulnerabilities, and enhance their capacities.

Through CBDRRM, community members can collectively reduce and manage disaster risks on their own without depending on external help.

The National Anti-Poverty Commission – Victims of Disasters and Calamities (NAPC-VDC) Sectoral Council advocacy was instrumental in realizing the CBDRRM capacity development program of OCD for the 14 basic sectors. However, there is a need to strengthen further the NAPC-VDC and OCD coordination and partnership for this program to truly benefit the 14 basic sectors as per initial assessment done by the NAPC-VDC Sectoral Council.

Throughout the course of countless dialogues, trainings, and evaluations held, it was found out that there are still a lot to improve on the DRR protocols of every sector. One suggestion made was the creation of a document contextualizing DRRM capacity building for all 14 basic sectors.

Hence, the Center for Disaster Preparedness (CDP), one of the NAPC-VDC Council members, and the Office of Civil Defense – Capacity Building and Training Services (OCD-CBTS), under the Philippine Preparedness Partnership (PhilPrep), committed to help develop the training modules putting forth the sectoral contextualization of the fourteen (14) basic sectors (Artisanal Fisherfolk, Farmers and Landless Rural Workers, Urban Poor, Indigenous Peoples, Formal Labor and Migrant Workers, Workers in the Informal Sector, Women, Children, Youth and Students, Senior Citizens, Persons with Disabilities, Victims of Disasters and Calamities, Non-Government Organizations, and Cooperatives) in CBDRRM.

It is important for members of our basic sectors to no longer view themselves simply as receivers of aid. It is just as important for institutions to recognize the agency of people belonging to these sectors. This training aims to shift the power¹ to the 14 basic sectors by amplifying their voices so that they may realize their own strengths and capacities in responding to crises. Through cooperation between communities and institutions, we can be certain that no one is left behind in our shared goal towards resilience.

¹ "Shift the Power" is both a call for new behaviors, mindsets, and ways of working and a reminder that few interactions are ever power neutral and that often, those we seek to "help" have much more power—knowledge, skills, networks—than they are given credit for. It is the job of those institutions that are serious about real, lasting change to know when to give up their own power, stand back, and help make that happen.

How the Document was Developed

This document was developed subsequent to a collaborative consultation workshop with actors from the government, CSO, and private sector, working together with NAPC-VDC and the fourteen (14) basic sectors across all three (3) major islands in the Philippines.

In light of the identified need for targeted and sector specific DRR related capacity building, a Contextualization Workshop was held on November 27, 2020, as part of the strategic activities implemented by the Philippine Preparedness Partnership (PhilPrep) in partnership with NAPC-VDC. The process thus involved consultative approaches across various workshops, dialogue sessions, and results validation, with the end in view of gathering salient points and lessons from each vulnerable sector. The key results gathered were then utilized by PhilPrep in the development of this document which was supported by the Asian Preparedness Partnership (APP) Program of the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

The document aims to serve as an annex to any and all DRR related training curricula OCD provides. By serving as a guide for direct use of DRR practitioners in conducting training, it seeks to contribute to a more targeted learning experience through sector specific variations to any base module/manual no matter the participant's demographic. It is not intended to be a detailed document but a simple and practical resource that drives the technical standards for inclusion of "tailor-fit" contexts for any particular basic sector, by that very sector.

How to Use this Guide

A vulnerable group can be described as the population in a country with specific characteristics that make them more susceptible to risks thus needing more humanitarian assistance compared to other members of society. The identification of such groups is therefore critical in disaster preparedness and management since people have different tolerance to risk and exposure to hazards. Often, identifying at-risk groups as sector-based may dismiss the inhomogeneity of sectors and the intersectionality of the identities of each individual in a community. In using this guide, trainers should remember to utilize intersectionality to view vulnerability not just as a characteristic of a particular social demographic, but as the result of various interdependent societal classifications.

In this guide, our aim is to help the instructor contextualize DRRM training to the concerns, experiences, and situations of each basic sector, while still not losing sight of the intersectional roles of an individual. This training guide must be used in conjunction with the Lahat Handa, as this guide will focus on more sector-specific concerns. This guide gives an overview for each sector, real-life experiences of its members, tips for the instructor, and a list of government agencies and non-government organizations that provide targeted assistance to a sector.

The Republic Act 8425 or the Social Reform and Poverty Alleviation Act defines the Basic Sectors as the disadvantaged or marginalized sectors of the Philippine society. This is comprised of:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Farmers and Landless Rural Workers | 7. Persons with Disability |
| 2. Artisanal fisherfolk | 8. Senior citizens |
| 3. Formal Labor and Migrant Workers | 9. Victims of disasters and calamities |
| 4. Workers in the informal sector | 10. Youth and students |
| 5. Indigenous peoples and cultural communities | 11. Children |
| 6. Women | 12. Urban poor |
| | 13. Cooperatives |
| | 14. Non-government organizations |

N.B.

- *The trainer must always discuss concepts in the language that can most easily be understood by participants.*
- *The participants must be encouraged to organize their sector. It is through collective action that the basic sectors can advocate their concerns and effectively communicate the support that they need from institutions.*

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

4Ps Program - Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program	DOST - Department of Science and Technology
ADPC - Asian Disaster Preparedness Center	DRR – Disaster Risk Reduction
APP - Asian Preparedness Partnership	DRRM – Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
BCPC - Barangay Council for the Protection of the Child	DSWD - Department of Social Welfare and Development
BFAR - Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	DTI - Department of Trade and Industry
BFP – Bureau of Fire Protection	EC – Evacuation Center
BLGU – Barangay Local Government Unit	EWS - Early Warning System
CARAGA/Region XIII - Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Dinagat Island, Surigao del Norte and Surigao del Sur	HLURB - Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board
CBD - Coalition for Bicol Development	HUDCC - Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council
CBDRRM - Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management	ICC - Indigenous Cultural Communities
CCAM – Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation	IDMS - Inclusive Data Management System
CCCM - Camp Coordination and Camp Management	IDP – Internally Displaced Populations
CDP - Center for Disaster Preparedness	IEC - Information Education Communication
CDRC – Citizens’ Disaster Response Center	IKSP - Indigenous Knowledge, Systems, and Practices
CLUP - Comprehensive Land Use Plan	IP – Indigenous Peoples
CO – Community Organization	IPMR - Indigenous People Mandatory Representatives
COSE - Coalition of Services of the Elderly	IRM – Integrated Risk Management
CSO – Civil Society Organization	ISS - Informal Sector Survey
CSWDO - City Social Welfare and Development Office	LDP - Local Development Plan
DA - Department of Agriculture	LDRRM - Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
DAR - Department of Agrarian Reform	LGU – Local Government Unit
DOLE - Department of Labor and Employment	MIMAROPA/Region IV-B - Occidental Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon, and Palawan
MLGU – Municipal Local Government Unit	PATAMABA - Pambansang Tagapag-ugnay ng mga Mangagawa sa Bahay or the National Network of Informal Sector Workers in the Philippines
MPOC - Municipal Peace and Order Committee	PCC - Philippine Cooperative Center
MSWDO - Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office	PCIC - Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation
NAPC - National Anti-Poverty Commission	PCW - Philippine Commission on Women

NAPC-VDC - National Anti-Poverty Commission – Victims of Disasters and Calamities

NAPC-VDC SR – National Anti-Poverty Commission – Victims of Disasters and Calamities Sectoral Representative

NATCO - National Association of Training Centers for Cooperatives

NCIP - National Commission on Indigenous Peoples

NCSC - National Commission of Senior Citizens

NDPS - National Disability Prevalence Survey

NDRRMC - National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council

NGO – Non-governmental Organization

NIA - National Irrigation Administration

OCD – Office of Civil Defense

OCD-CBTS - Office of Civil Defense – Capacity Building and Training Services

OFW – Overseas Filipino Worker

OSCA - Office of the Senior Citizen Affairs

OWWA - Overseas Workers Welfare Administration

PAGASA - Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration

Pag-IBIG - Pagtutulungan sa Kinabukasan: Ikaw, Bangko, Industria at Gobyerno

PAO - Provincial Agriculture Office

PDNA - Post-Disaster Needs Assessment

PhilPrep - Philippine Preparedness Partnership

PLGU - Provincial Local Government Unit

PNP - Philippine National Police

PO – People’s Organization

POLO - Philippine Overseas Labor Offices

PSA - Philippine Statistics Authority

PSWDO – Provincial Social Welfare & Development Office

PWD - Persons with Disability

RSBSA - Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture

RTL - Rice Tariffication Law

TESDA - Technical Education and Skills Development Authority

VAWC - Violence Against Women and their Children

VDC - Victims of Disasters and Calamities

WASAR - Water and Search and Rescue

WEVNet - Western Visayas Network of NGOs

Sector 1: Farmers and Landless Rural Workers

A farmer refers to a natural person whose primary livelihood is cultivation of land or the production of agricultural crops, either by himself, or primarily with the assistance of his immediate farm household, whether the land is owned by him, or by another person under a leasehold or share tenancy agreement or arrangement with the owner thereof, according to RA 6657 or the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law of 1988.

Farmers and landless rural workers are thus defined by the NAPC as those who are engaged directly or indirectly in small farms and forest areas, and workers in commercial farms and plantations, whether paid or unpaid, regular or season-bound. These shall include, but are not limited to:

- Small-scale farmers who own or are still amortizing lands that are not more than three (3) hectares, tenants, leaseholders, and stewards; and
- Rural workers who are either wage earners, self-employed, or unpaid family workers directly and personally engaged in agriculture, small-scale mining, handicrafts, and other related farm and off-farm activities.

According to the 2018 survey of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), farmers were recorded to have a poverty incidence of 31.6% or 5.5 million Filipino farmers are poor. Their socio-economic status hampers their ability to cope and recover from disasters. Farmers are particularly vulnerable to natural hazards, as their livelihood is tied to the land. Aside from the possibility of being exposed to a host of many other hazards (such as earthquakes, volcanic activity), a farmer may be more vulnerable to certain types of hazards such as drought, flooding, typhoons, and pestilence. These hazards may impact agriculture through the loss of harvest and livestock, contamination of water bodies, destruction of irrigation systems and agricultural equipment and infrastructures, notably among others. Such losses incurred by the sector does not only impact its members, but also affects the food security of the entire community.

Before, During, and After Measures in Times of Disaster

Mitigation and Preparedness

1. Gather Information
 - a. Know what hazards are likely to affect your community and the farm.
 - b. Learn how to prepare for each of these hazards.
 - c. Learn the warning system for impending hazards within the community.
2. Community Early Warning System
 - a. The warning system should be able to reach them in the farm.
 - b. Take note of text updates from the government.
3. Draw a farm map site that indicates:
 - a. Buildings and structures
 - b. Access routes
 - c. Barriers
 - d. Locations of produce storage and/or livestock
 - e. Location of hazardous substances
 - f. Electrical shut-off locations
4. Inventory any assets and farming tools
 - a. Livestock (what kind and how many; carabaos, cows, chickens, goats)

- b. Crops (how many hectares of rice, coconut, vegetable, or other produce; how much do you have stockpiled)
 - c. Machinery and Equipment
 - d. Hazardous substances (fertilizers, pesticides, fuel, medicines, other chemicals)
- 5. Crop Insurance – can compensate for crops and animals.
 - a. Review your insurance coverage, or
 - b. Apply for an insurance.
- 6. Stockpile supplies to protect the farm.
 - a. sandbags and plastic sheeting, in case of flood
 - b. wire and rope to secure objects
 - c. safe supply of food to feed livestock.
 - d. gas powered generator.
 - e. hand tools for preparation and recovery
- 7. Identify areas to relocate assets (e.g., areas of higher elevation in case of floods)
 - a. Livestock
 - b. Equipment
 - c. Feed
 - d. Produce
 - e. Agrochemicals (pesticides, fertilizer)
 - f. Documents
- 8. Prepare Go Bags for yourself and your family.
- 9. Secure food that can be stored long term for emergency supplies during typhoon season.
 - a. Kamote
 - b. Mais
 - c. Ube
 - d. Mani
- 10. Right before a disaster:
 - a. Ensure that ample food is prepared and stored accordingly (e.g., rice can no longer be consumed once it gets wet)
 - b. Prepare the land for the onslaught of the hazard (e.g., secure any loose materials or equipment, drain water from the field, evacuate livestock)

Response

- 1. Stay in safe areas (evacuation center)
 - a. When called to evacuate, everyone must evacuate. Nobody must stay behind to look after the farm.
- 2. Stay updated with the news.
- 3. Maintain communication lines open.

Recovery

- 1. Conduct Post-Disaster Needs and Damage Assessments
- 2. Inspections for Crop Insurance Claims
- 3. Alternative Livelihood Programs
- 4. Emergency Sustainable Agriculture – package that can immediately address the need for food shelter, preservation of indigenous crop varieties, and post disaster labor shortages.
 - a. Seeds of early maturing crops
 - b. Farming tools
 - c. Fertilizers

- d. Grain storage bags, etc.

Representation of the Sector in the LGU

1. Representation and meaningful participation largely remain a challenge for the sector, but they remain active in advocating their concerns through steadfast sector leaders.
2. The sector is usually at odds with the LGUs, duty-bearers, and stakeholders leading to a difficult relationship with government officials further sidelining and marginalizing the sector.
3. Enactment of the 'empowerment ordinance (Naga City)' where members of the sector in some localities are represented in their respective development councils.
4. In other localities members of the sector are part of the farmers' committee
5. Despite challenges in representation and participation at the council level, organizations under the sector continue to conduct consultations and round-table discussions among themselves, ensuring that in the event of a disaster they will be able to respond to other affected members and help each other out.
6. Members organizations under the sector also volunteer to respond during disasters.

DRRM Advocacies Relevant to the Sector

1. Environmental Rehabilitation, Watershed management, protection, and rehabilitation
2. Sustainable Agriculture
3. Boycotting politicians/government officials whose endeavors/companies are destroying the environment.
4. Watershed rehabilitation
5. Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation
6. Anti-Mining and Anti-Quarrying advocacies
7. Anti-Dredging
8. Protection and Preservation of Ancestral Domain
9. Upholding Women's Rights
10. Upholding and Protecting Farmers' Rights and Livelihoods
11. Peacebuilding

Organizations and Government Agencies that Assist the Sector

Where the sector can ask for help before, during, and after disasters

1. Coordination with regional Department of Agrarian Reform Offices
2. Coordination with their respective provincial and local government units
3. Claiming insurance for their damaged crops and livestock – some farmers were able to receive around Php 15,000 for crops affected by droughts and/or typhoons (it was not clarified, however, whether this was provided by the Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation or another provider)
4. Members of the sector in attendance then encouraged their fellow members to register to the RSBA.
 - a. Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture (RSBSA) - a list of farmers, farm workers and fisherfolk in the 75 provinces of the country excluding ARMM and NCR used for a more efficient and streamlined program targeting.
5. Department of Agriculture and Department of Agrarian Reform – can provide relevant training.
6. Department of Social Welfare and Development

7. City Social Welfare and Development Office
8. Barangay Captain/BLGU – can provide DRR and assistance to agricultural needs such as equipment for harvest, transport of crops/goods, as they will coordinate with and endorse the member to the concerned agency.
9. Mayor’s Office/MLGU – can provide assistance for DRR and agricultural needs such as equipment for harvest, transport of crops/goods, as they will coordinate with and endorse the member to the concerned agency.
10. Provincial Agriculture Office
11. Fellow members under the sector
12. Private Sector – NGOs, companies or corporations that operate within the community.

Accessing Assistance from the LGU

How the sector can access assistance from the LGU.

1. Department of Agriculture (DA) and Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) - particularly in the conduct of relevant trainings
2. City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWD)
3. Barangay Captain/BLGU (both for DRR and assistance to agricultural needs such as equipment for harvest, transport of crops/goods, as they will coordinate with and endorse the member to the concerned agency)
4. Mayor’s Office/MLGU (both for DRR and assistance to agricultural needs such as equipment for harvest, transport of crops/goods, as they will coordinate with and endorse the member to the concerned agency)
5. Fellow members under the sector
6. Private sector/individuals/neighbors

Strengthening Hazard Preparedness

Information the sector deems relevant to strengthen their preparedness to different hazards.

1. Food security and sustainability should be given priority before, during, and after disasters (even at the household level)
2. Sector members noted that they are Anti-RTL (Rice Tariffication Law)
3. They are also advocating for the passage of the Land Use Act.
4. As well, they are against the conversion of agricultural lands for massive real estate developments – they are proposing the drafting of a law that can prescribe this to ensure the protection of agricultural lands.
5. Mining corporations that harm the environment.

Disaster Mitigation Measures

Different mitigation activities that both basic sectors and their respective members can undertake as a group and as individuals.

1. Farming of essential crops and vegetables
2. Facilitating food security and healthy eating at the household level

Sector 2: Artisanal Fisherfolk

Artisanal fisherfolk are those directly or indirectly engaged in taking, culturing, or processing fishery or aquatic resources. These include but are not limited to those engaged in fishing using gears that do not require boats, or boats less than three (3) tons, in municipal waters, coastal and marine areas; workers in commercial fishing and aquaculture; vendors and processors of fish and coastal products; and subsistence producers such as shell-gatherers, managers, and producers of mangrove resources, and other related producers.

Right after farmers, fisherfolks are considered as the second poorest sector in the country with a poverty index of 26.2% (4.6 million fishers). Fisherfolk would typically reside in coastal areas or near rivers or lakes due to the nature of their livelihood. This exposes them to hazards associated to large bodies of water like flooding, storm surges and even tsunamis or seiches, if they are near active fault lines. Aside from these hazards, their livelihood may also be affected by harmful algal bloom (red tide), or human induced hazards such as oil spills or the destruction of coral reefs. In the event of a disaster, they are at risk of destruction of aquaculture ponds, infrastructure (e.g., landing, fish processing facilities), fishing or fish production equipment (e.g., fishing boats, fish cages, aquaculture brood stock), and contamination of water bodies, to list a few sector-specific losses.

Like farmers, fisherfolks are primarily concerned with food production. In the event of a disaster, they are similarly vulnerable to loss of income and livelihood, by extension threatening the food security of a community.

Before, During, and After Measures in Times of Disaster

Mitigation and Preparedness

1. Gather Information
 - a. Know what hazards are likely to affect your community. If the community is coastal, it is likely to be affected by storm surges and typhoons. If there is a nearby active fault, be prepared for earthquakes. If the active fault is submarine, be prepared for the possibility of a tsunami. Communities near rivers are prone to flooding.
 - b. Learn how to prepare for each of these hazards.
 - c. Learn the warning system for impending hazards within the community.
2. Community Early Warning System
 - a. The warning system should be able to reach you wherever you are.
 - b. Are there systems in place to warn fishermen of hazards when out in the ocean?
3. Inventory any assets and fishing tools
 - a. Number of fish cages, or aquaculture ponds, volume of fish
 - b. Machinery and Equipment
4. Government Insurance
 - a. Apply for insurance.
 - b. Review your insurance coverage.
5. Stockpile supplies to protect the fish farm.
 - a. Wire and rope to secure objects
 - b. Gas powered generator
 - c. Hand tools in preparation for recovery
6. Identify areas to relocate assets (e.g., areas of higher elevation in case of floods)

- a. Equipment
 - b. Feed
 - c. Documents
7. Prepare Go Bags for yourself and your family.
 8. Right before a disaster:
 - a. Ensure that all boats have returned to land and that nobody is left out in the water.
 - b. Make preparations to secure the equipment and assets.

Response

1. Follow community safety mechanisms.
 - a. Stay in a safe location (evacuation center)
 - b. When called to evacuate, everyone must evacuate. Nobody must be left behind to look after the fish farm.
2. Follow the news.
3. Keep communication lines open.

Recovery

1. Conduct Post-Disaster Needs and Damage Assessments
2. Inspections for Ponds for Insurance Claims
3. Alternative Livelihood Programs

DRRM Advocacies Relevant to the Sector

1. Climate Change Adaptation
2. Sustainable Aquaculture and Fishing Practices
3. Conservation of Natural Resources

Organizations and Government Agencies that Assist the Sector

Where the sector can ask for help before, during, and after disasters

1. Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)
2. LGU and BLGU

Disaster Mitigation Measures

Different mitigation activities that both basic sectors and their respective members can undertake as a group and as individuals.

1. Cyclone shelters and other mechanisms for disaster mitigation that suit the community may be developed or improved.

Sector 3: Formal Labor and Migrant Workers

Formal labor workers refer to workers in the formal economy, or those who are employed by any person acting directly or indirectly in the interest of an employer in relation to an employee and shall include the government and all its branches, subdivisions, and instrumentalities, all government-owned and-controlled corporations, and institutions, as well as nonprofit private institutions or organizations.

Migrant worker is defined in RA 8042 or the Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipinos Act of 1995 as an overseas Filipino worker, i.e., a person who is to be engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a country of which he is not a citizen, or on board a vessel navigating the foreign seas, other than a government ship used for military or noncommercial purposes, or an installation located offshore or on high seas.

Workers in the formal sector have more security than the other sectors, since their livelihood is protected by the law, and they should have a more stable source of income. However, they are not entirely free from vulnerability. Formal workers in lower wage ranges remain vulnerable to financial instability, few or no work benefits, and job loss due to the poor implementation of laws that protect them. Being in a low socio-economic bracket makes it difficult for members of this sector to recover from disasters should it affect them.

On the other hand, migrant workers may experience similar instability to formal workers in the country, with the additional threat of the hazards in whatever foreign state they work in. These hazards may range from ones that we experience locally to ones we do not, such as tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, or sandstorms, and even armed conflict. The PSA estimates a total of 2.2 million Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) in 2020.

Before, During, and After Measures in Times of Disaster

Mitigation and Preparedness

1. Gather Information
 - a. Know what hazards affect your area.
 - b. Learn how to prepare for each of these hazards.
2. Early Warning Systems
 - a. Learn the early warning system for impending hazards in your province or city as well as in your workplace.
 - b. Can these warning systems reach you wherever you are working?
3. Review the layout of your workplace.
 - a. Keep a map of your workplace with you.
 - b. Know where the exits are.
4. Inventory of Assets
 - a. Important Documents
5. Stockpiling of supplies
 - a. Stockpile food that keeps for a long time
6. Identify areas to relocate assets and areas to evacuate.
7. Prepare Go Bags for yourself and your family.

Response

1. Follow community and work safety mechanisms.
 - a. Stay in a safe location (evacuation center)
 - b. When called to evacuate, everyone must evacuate.
2. Follow the news.
3. Keep communication lines open.

Recovery

1. Conduct Post-Disaster Needs and Damage Assessments
2. Alternative Livelihood Programs

Organizations and Government Agencies that Assist the Sector

Where the sector can ask for help before, during, and after disasters

1. Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)
2. Overseas Workers Welfare Administration (OWWA)
3. Philippine Overseas Labor Offices (POLOs)
4. Workers Unions
5. LGU and BLGU

Sector 4: Workers in the Informal Sector

The informal workers sector comprises of poor individuals who operate businesses that are very small in scale and are not registered with any national government agency, and to the workers in such enterprises who sell their services in exchange for subsistence level wages or other forms of compensation.

Informal work is generally not covered by the country's labor laws and regulations. Workers in this sector are therefore vulnerable due to poor job security, lack of pension or health insurance programs, and low wages, to name a few sectoral concerns. Citizens engage in informal work despite these instabilities because their limited time, resources, and credentials leave them with no other options to earn a living. Disaster only serves to worsen these conditions by taking away basic necessities such as food, clothing, and shelter, and halting their already unstable sources of income.

The Informal Sector Survey (ISS) conducted in 2018 estimated that 15.68 million people in the Philippines are employed under the informal sector. Workers in this group belong to different genders, levels of education attained, occupational groups, and location of work. Male informal workers may be engaged in agriculture, forestry, wholesale and retail trade, transport, storage, and communications. Women, on the other hand, may work in home businesses such as sari-sari stores, direct selling, or other personal services due to their culturally imposed responsibilities to the home. Informal workers are therefore responsible for a large variety of skilled to semi-skilled services. Given proper representation and support, the informal sector has great potential to revitalize the economy during disaster recovery.

Before, During, and After Measures in Times of Disaster

Mitigation and Preparedness

1. Gather Information
 - a. Know what hazards affect your area.
 - b. Learn how to prepare for each of these hazards.
 - c. Application of prior and basic knowledge on CBDRRM.
2. Taking note of practices and lessons gathered from CBDRRM orientations attended in the past (e.g., One CBDRRM orientation that provided them a general overview of the hazards in their region – Region IV-A)
3. Early Warning Systems
 - a. Learn the early warning system for impending hazards in your province or city as well as in your workplace.
 - b. Can these warning systems reach you wherever you are working?
 - c. Localized flood warning systems and mechanisms, born of their profound experience with disasters during the onslaught of Typhoon *Ondoy*. Others do not have alarms available for their early warning system (EWS) so they use manual notification systems through the help of community members.
 - d. Monitoring of Early Warning Systems and conduct of preemptive evacuation, especially for those who reside near Laguna de Bay.
4. Following basic health protocols during the pandemic while carrying on with their livelihoods.
5. Review the layout of your workplace.

- a. Keep a map of your workplace with you.
 - b. Know where the exits are.
- 6. Inventory of Assets
 - a. Important Documents
 - b. Tools necessary for your livelihood
- 7. Stockpiling of supplies
 - a. Stockpile food that keeps for a long time
- 8. Identify areas to relocate assets and areas to evacuate.
- 9. Prepare Go Bags for yourself and your family.
- 10. Preparation for the impact of strong typhoons/hazards (e.g., pruning of branches of large trees).

Response

- 1. Follow community and work safety mechanisms.
 - a. Stay in a safe location (evacuation center)
 - b. When called to evacuate, everyone must evacuate.
- 2. Follow the news.
- 3. Keep communication lines open.
- 4. Responses from participants in the workshop:
 - a. Monitoring of the water level of Laguna de Bay to assess possible flooding and subsequently prepare for it by informing those at-risk and vulnerable.
 - b. Management and cleanup of road obstructions/ fallen debris to better facilitate Search and Rescue Operations.

Recovery

- 1. Conduct Post-Disaster Needs and Damage Assessments
- 2. Alternative Livelihood Programs
- 3. Adjustment of the elevation of houses to avoid flooding in the future.
- 4. Debris cleanup
- 5. Declogging of waterways to help ensure the smooth flow of water.

Representation of the Sector in the LGU

- 1. Reporting and coordinating with authorities re the high incidence of sexual abuse and violence to the proper channels.
- 2. Sustaining coordination with MLGU, especially in the pursuit for a 'smart Barangay'.
- 3. Conveying the needs of the community/grassroots sector to the relevant authorities
- 4. Representation in the local/barangay council, where they are able to report and mainstream concern of the community/ies at the level of the partners, officials, and stakeholders in local government.
- 5. Although the pandemic jeopardized the livelihood of the community, it paved the way for new livelihood opportunities for such as manufacturing masks and other products used for sanitation and hygiene.
- 6. They are able to mobilize and support in the promotion of their own and other community/sector members' homemade goods like homecare and food products (e.g., online selling in the community, yet much of this had petered off once mobility restrictions were relaxed)

7. Organization of relief drives in several municipalities during the early stages of lockdown due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
8. Supporting and advocating for issues of farmers re farming modernization (hindered by difficulties presented by our current situation).

DRRM Advocacies Relevant to the Sector

1. Protection of vulnerable sectors, especially girls and women who are often victims of sexual abuse and violence.
2. Inclusive and Gender-Responsive Camp Coordination and Camp Management Building a conducive evacuation centers complete with facilities.
3. Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation
4. Anti-Mining
5. Collaboration and partnership among basic sectors
6. Advancing the advocacy of a 'Green Economy'
7. Resilient Livelihoods
8. Sustainable agricultural practices
9. Modernization of farming practices
10. Organic Farming and Backyard Gardening
11. Disaster Response, Resource Mobilization/Coordination to Affected Populations

Organizations and Government Agencies that Assist the Sector

Where the sector can ask for help before, during, and after disasters

1. Coordination with the *Pambansang Tagapag-ugnay ng mga Mangagawa sa Bahay* (PATAMABA) or the National Network of Informal Sector Workers in the Philippines – they have strong connections with the academe (University of the Philippines-College of Social Work and Development and School of Labor and Industrial Relations as well as Ateneo de Manila)
2. Members in attendance are also part of a sub-regional network of national network of home-based workers: HomeNet Southeast Asia, which led them to create HomeNet Philippines.
3. International funding organizations: They have been able to obtain grants from foreign funders, facilitating easier coordination with other local initiatives of other organizations under their sector.
4. Municipal LGUs
5. Private sector and individuals (to seek/solicit financial assistance)

Accessing Assistance from the LGU

How the sector can access assistance from the LGU.

1. Organizations under the sector facilitate and conduct post-disaster assessments to determine all the needs and issues of affected members/communities, then resources are mobilized and coordinated within the sector and their respective LGUs.
2. Organizations seek aid and assistance from external partner organizations only when capacities and resources have been exhausted within and among member organizations under the sector.

Strengthening Hazard Preparedness

Information the sector deems relevant to strengthen their preparedness to different hazards.

1. The sector needs to participate continuously in DRRM Trainings.
2. Sector members in attendance note that there needs to be new or innovative (as well as adaptive and responsive) approaches to disaster preparedness.

Disaster Mitigation Measures

Different mitigation activities that both basic sectors and their respective members can undertake as a group and as individuals.

1. Collection of Food Waste for composting
2. Waste segregation/Solid Waste Management
3. Improvement of the Materials Recovery Facility/ies at the barangay level
4. Re- and upcycling garbage into other things that can be used around the house.
5. Community-level information drives (especially re COVID-19 awareness) (Marilyn)
6. Regular conduct of consultations within the sector and among CSO partners to ensure that the of the communities are gathered, documented, and mainstreamed.
7. Fostering and building on partnerships with agencies like DAR and the National Irrigation Administration

Sector 5: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Communities

Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Communities (ICCs and IPs) are a group of people or homogenous societies identified by self-ascription and ascription by others, who have continuously lived as an organized community on communally bounded and defined territory, and who have, under claims of ownership since time immemorial, occupied, possessed and utilized such territories, sharing common bonds of language, customs, tradition and other distinctive cultural traits, or who have, through resistance to political, social and cultural inroads of colonization, non-indigenous religions and culture, become historically differentiated from the majority of Filipinos. This sector likewise includes peoples who are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the populations which inhabited the country, at the time of conquest or colonization, or at the time of inroads of non-indigenous religions and cultures, or the establishment of present state boundaries, who retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions, but who may have been displaced from their traditional domains or who may have resettled outside their ancestral domains (RA 8371 or “The Indigenous Peoples’ Rights Act of 1997”).

Compared to the rest of the Filipino population, ICCs, and IPs face more social and economic disadvantages in the form of illiteracy, low income, job insecurity, and food scarcity. Their communities are usually in geographically isolated areas, making it difficult for them to reach economic centers and to access government services. These vulnerabilities are aggravated by disasters, leading to displacement, loss of shelter and livelihood.

Despite this, ICCs and IPs possess local indigenous knowledge that serve as their strength in overcoming various challenges. Their deep understanding of the land allows them to form innovative solutions in addressing hazards and vulnerabilities. Continuous efforts from the government and relevant organizations must be made to supplement their indigenous knowledge and way of life with concrete assistance and support towards resilience. This can only be achieved through communication with members of the ICCs and IPs and working together to develop culturally respectful and sensitive disaster mitigation measures.

Before, During, and After Measures in Times of Disaster

Mitigation and Preparedness

1. Gather Information
 - a. Know what hazards affect your community. The type of hazards a community may face depend to their location.
 - b. Learn how to prepare for each of these hazards.
 - c. Learn the warning system for impending hazards within the community.
2. Community Early Warning Systems
 - a. Are there community warning systems in place?
 - b. Can these warning systems reach all the members of the community?
 - c. Utilization of Early Warning System/s as well as Indigenous Warning System/s
 - d. Local Indigenous Knowledge – can serve as warning to impending hazards.
 - i. the Aeta populations near Mount Pinatubo were able to evacuate a week before the disaster due to the migration of insects, animals, reptiles, and other creatures; IP communities have also treated the turnout of insects

- from the ground as a strong indication of a looming earthquake (they usually come up at least 1-3 days before a probable earthquake)
 - ii. the blossoming of the *Biyaw/Talahib/Seke* plant usually portends an incoming flood event.
 - iii. change/s in the direction of the wind signal a looming typhoon; when crabs come up to the shore, there is a possibility of coastal flooding.
- 3. Inventory of Assets
 - a. Livestock
 - b. Produce
 - c. Items of cultural significance
- 4. Stockpiling of supplies
 - a. Stockpile food that keeps for a long time
 - b. Develop adequate food production.
 - c. Identify indigenous plants and resources that can be used as alternative and sustainable food during disaster.
- 5. IP populations in General Santos have come up with localized coordination and warning systems to ensure efficient and effective response during disasters, particularly adequate food production and stockpiling.
- 6. Identify areas to relocate assets and areas to evacuate.
- 7. Prepare Go Bags for yourself and your family.
- 8. Conduct of Information Drives to help IP communities prepare for disasters.
- 9. Right before a disaster:
 - a. Reinforce household structures whenever signs of disaster are observed.
 - b. Prepare to evacuate to safe locations (e.g., neighbors or family with sturdier houses) or the nearest evacuation center.

Response

1. Coordination and solidarity within and among the IP sectors/ communities
2. For tribes in South Luzon (particularly in Palawan), they make excavations to serve as evacuation spots where affected communities can hide out in in the event of a typhoon (this is commonly known as the practice of *kulong*).

Recovery

1. Cooperation and solidarity in rebuilding their community – Helping each other out to reconstruct damaged and destroyed houses.
2. Sharing of food and resources
3. Planting crops to ensure their continued survival and in preparation for the onslaught of natural hazards in the future.
4. Alternative income generating schemes.

Representation of the Sector in the LGU

Ensuring that IPs are represented in their respective barangays/municipalities is very important in terms of people’s participation and good governance. Based on IP participants during the workshop conducted for the contextualization of DRRM training, many LGUs do not have representatives from the IP sector since they are a minority. A significant factor in IP representation is the assertiveness of their respective IP leaders. Most IPs are only represented in the legislative level by Indigenous People Mandatory Representatives (IPMRs) in the barangay, Sangguniang Bayan, and Provincial Board. In

terms of the Local DRRM Committees, IPs are not represented. Furthermore, IPs in their respective ancestral domains are only recognized as a People's Organizations (PO) without considering their distinct political structures.

From these accounts, it is clear that there needs to be more effort from the government to reach out and invite IPs and ICCs as sectoral representatives. The government should recognize their sovereignty as an Indigenous Community and in this regard respect their culture and political structures as institutionalized under RA 8371. The Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1997 also defines Indigenous Political Structures as organizational and cultural leadership systems, institutions, relationships, patterns and processes for decision-making and participation, identified by ICCs/IPs such as, but not limited to, Council of Elders, Council of Timuays, Bodong Holders, or any other tribunal or body of similar nature.

The National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) is the primary government agency responsible for the formulation and implementation of policies, plans and programs to recognize, protect and promote the rights of ICCs/IPs. Through the NCIP, the government together with members of this sector, must continually work side by side to maintain stakeholder involvement in policymaking and to ensure the development of legislation that accurately addresses needs and respects the culture of ICCs/IPs.

DRRM Advocacies Relevant to the Sector

1. Continuous conduct and development of studies focusing on the documentation of Indigenous Knowledge, Systems, and Practices (IKSPs) and the Correlation of Scientific and Indigenous Knowledge
2. Explore conduct of studies on converting or processing of natural resources in forests to become alternative source/s of food during disasters in case there is/are shortage/s on relief assistance
3. Integration of the Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development and Protection Plan in the Local Development Plans of all LGUs
4. Consider Indigenous People Mandatory Representatives (IPMR) as part of the Committee on Environment to make use of their knowledge in environmental preservation and contribute in developing efforts to prepare for disasters
5. Recognition of the IPs' traditional and household evacuation centers (ECs) to better facilitate the provision of relief assistance to them and to ensure that affected IP populations will not be bullied or discriminated.
6. Advocating against the exclusion and sidelining of critical and dissenting IPs
7. Advocating against development aggression
8. Environmental protection and forest conservation
9. Advocacies centered on anti-mining, anti-illegal logging, and against the construction of destructive dams (e.g., Kaliwa Dam)

Organizations and Government Agencies that Assist the Sector

Where the sector can ask for help before, during, and after disasters

1. National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)
2. Partner NGOs/CSOs
3. Faith-based Sectors/Organizations
4. LGUs (through the Indigenous People Mandatory Representatives or IPMRs)
5. Barefoot Doctors (especially for health/medical concerns)

6. Some IPs in the workshop expressed that they are fully supported by the LGUs from the barangay to the to the provincial levels as well as national agencies such as the Department of Agriculture (DA), Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), Region 12 Philippine National Police (PNP –Region 12)

Accessing Assistance from the LGU

How the sector can access assistance from the LGU.

1. Some sector members in attendance averred that the institutionalization of IP representation and participation (e.g., the designation of an IPMR, installment of an IP desk) at the barangay level has helped them access support easily.
2. They also noted the significance of profiling and data consolidation to ensure efficient delivery of aid to their sector.
3. Members in attendance noted that their sector’s participation and involvement in the consultations, assessments, and planning processes at the barangay level helped ensure that they are part of the LGU’s Beneficiary Master List.

Strengthening Hazard Preparedness

Information the sector deems relevant to strengthen their preparedness to different hazards.

1. Sector members in attendance note the need for information on the National Early Warning System.
2. Improve the access of IPs to the climate forecasts, not just the weather forecasts
3. Strengthen access of IPs to mechanisms and resources such as mobile alerts and re impending hazards and disasters (signifying the need to enhance IPs’ access to telecommunications equipment and resources)

Disaster Mitigation Measures

Different mitigation activities that both basic sectors and their respective members can undertake as a group and as individuals.

1. Documentation of IKSPs to develop an Indigenous EWS.
2. Exploring for methods on converting the rich natural resources found in the ancestral domains as an alternative food supply that can be used for sustenance during and after a disaster.
3. Sustaining farming activities to ensure food security before, during, and after disasters.
4. Building indigenous structures like the *‘kulong’* and improving the structural integrity of their houses to ensure their safety during the onslaught of hazards and reduce the need for IP communities to evacuate.
5. Development of programs and projects that promote IRM (e.g., natural ways of protecting forest lands from soil erosion and others such as the Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (SALT) project like in General Santos City)
6. Continuous advocacy against environmental destruction (e.g., illegal logging, mining activities) and development aggression
7. Development of policies upholding environmental preservation and rehabilitation.
8. Promoting the spontaneous practice of *‘Binnadang’* (translated in Filipino as *‘pag-aambagan at pagtutulongan’*) or solidarity among IP communities (as practiced in Baguio City).

Sector 6: Women

The Magna Carta of Women (RA 9710) states that, “Women have the right to protection and security in times of disasters, calamities, and other crisis situations especially in all phases of relief, recovery, rehabilitation, and construction efforts. The State shall provide for immediate humanitarian assistance, allocation of resources, and early resettlement, if necessary. It shall also address the particular needs of women from a gender perspective to ensure their full protection from sexual exploitation and other sexual and gender-based violence committed against them. Responses to disaster situations shall include the provision of services, such as psychosocial support, livelihood support, education, psychological health, and comprehensive health services, including protection during pregnancy.”

In a community, women are traditionally the primary caregivers and resource managers. These roles make them vulnerable in times of disaster: their responsibilities to the home and to the care of children, elderly, and persons with disability may hinder their timely evacuation; after a disaster, they are responsible in caring for the sick and injured in addition to daily chores—this leaves them with less or no time for earning income or education. Following a disaster, the responsibilities of maintaining daily life for the family fall to women and girls such as lining up for relief packs, cooking in difficult environments, traveling further to collect water, among other things. The pre-existing systemic inequality in gender also intensifies women’s vulnerabilities to gender-based violence.

While these traditional female roles make women more vulnerable, it is also their strength. Their understanding of communities, management of resources, and caregiving responsibilities play a vital role in managing disaster risk. Encouraging a balance in participation and decision-making through gender mainstreaming is the key to the resilience of all genders during disasters.

Before, During, and After Measures in Times of Disaster

Mitigation and Preparedness

1. Gather Information
 - a. Know what hazards affect your community. The type of hazards a community may face depend to their location.
 - b. Learn how to prepare for each of these hazards.
 - c. Learn the warning system for impending hazards within the community.
2. Community Early Warning Systems
 - a. Are there community warning systems in place?
 - b. Can these warning systems reach you and your family?
3. Inventory of Assets
 - a. Documents
 - b. Money
 - c. Household Items
4. Stockpiling of supplies
 - a. Stockpile food that keeps for a long time
5. Identify areas to relocate assets and areas to evacuate.
6. Prepare Go Bags for yourself and your family.
7. Right before a disaster:

- a. Regularly check weather forecasts and monitor the situation to prepare for the looming hazard.
- b. Conduct of organization meetings to prepare for the onslaught of the hazard/s
- c. Disseminate and share information to ensure members of the sector are informed.
- d. Prepare to evacuate to safe locations (e.g., evacuation center).
- e. Household preparation: charging batteries and mobile equipment; preparing clothes in waterproof plastic bags for family members, especially children; inventory of food supplies and personal belongings.
- f. Coordination with authorities to assist and evacuate people in high-risk areas, particularly members of the sector.
- g. Constant communication and coordination, despite limitations in internet connectivity, as information and knowledge are key in preparing for disasters.
- h. Preparation at the household level (e.g., charging batteries and mobile equipment; preparing clothes in waterproof plastic bags for family members, especially children; inventory of food supplies and personal belongings)

Response

1. Assisting the LDRRM Council to disseminate information to members of the sector.
2. Managing the household during the onslaught of hazards while ensuring that the family evacuates when needed.

Recovery

1. Conduct of Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment with the barangay council.
2. Assisting in the conduct of relief delivery operations, given the difficulties in communication, coordination, and connectivity.

Representation of the Sector in the LGU

Women make up almost half of the Filipino population, and their insights and perspectives should never be discounted. They contribute a lot to the community especially in DRRM, given that they are represented and able to engage in meaningful participation in development planning. Through gender-responsive DRRM, the insights and perspectives of women are heard and serve as guideposts towards inclusive disaster management and resilience.

DRRM Advocacies Relevant to the Sector

1. Gender inclusion/responsiveness across all levels of governance, particularly amid this pandemic (e.g., separation of women and men in camps/evacuation centers, inclusion of the sector in planning and policymaking, ensuring gender-responsive structures and institutions – institutionalizing the installment of breastfeeding areas everywhere, raising public awareness on sexual violence)
2. Mainstreaming women’s issues, rights, and perspectives.

Organizations and Government Agencies that Assist the Sector

Where the sector can ask for help before, during, and after disasters

1. P/M/BLGU, City Task Force
2. Philippine Commission on Women
3. Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)

Accessing Assistance from the LGU

How the sector can access assistance from the LGU.

1. Coordination with their respective LGUs (through the Barangay Council) especially in cases where gender responsiveness and inclusion is a critical need

Strengthening Hazard Preparedness

Information the sector deems relevant to strengthen their preparedness to different hazards.

1. Members in attendance noted that women need to undergo trainings for Basic Life Support, First Aid learn, Water and Search and Rescue (WASAR), and other relevant capacity development courses.
2. Aside from basic necessities such as food, water, etc., sanitary and reproductive health materials should be included in relief packs.
3. Psychosocial support must be given post-disaster.
4. Selection of evacuation sites must consider the security and safety of women: separate, well-lit, and clean toilets with locks for men and women; bathing facilities that provide privacy; regular patrols made by female security officers; prohibition of alcohol, drugs, and gambling in evacuation sites.
5. CCCM needs to be more responsive to the needs of women.
6. Relocation and housing need to be more gender-inclusive DRRM needs to be inclusive and gender-responsive.

Disaster Mitigation Measures

Different mitigation activities that both basic sectors and their respective members can undertake as a group and as individuals.

1. Serious regulation of mining activities as it is one of the main drivers of severe flooding (especially in regions like MIMAROPA/Region IV-B)
2. Imposition of strict sanctions on mining companies practicing illegal and unsafe operations.
3. Environmental protection and rehabilitation not only through Ecosystem-Based Approaches but also through rigorous policymaking and policy advocacy
4. Advocate and foster meaningful participation of women in DRRM, development planning, and other processes in governance: “Women should [have a vital part in DRRM]; they should be part and considered to have [an equally significant role and] responsibility as all other sectors.”

Sector 7: Persons with Disability

Under the RA 7277 or the Magna Carta for Persons with Disability, disabled persons are those suffering from restriction or different abilities, as a result of a mental, physical or sensory impairment, to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being. Impairment is any loss, diminution or aberration of psychological, physiological, or anatomical structure or function and disability corresponds to: 1) a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more psychological, physiological or anatomical function of an individual or activities of such individual; 2) a record of such an impairment; or 3) being regarded as having such an impairment.

Based on the National Disability Prevalence Survey (NDPS) conducted in 2016, 12% of Filipinos 15 years old and older experienced severe disability. Only 19% of Filipinos experienced no disability and the rest experienced mild to moderate disability. Persons with Disability (PWDs) are among the most adversely affected by disasters due to their limited access to support that could bridge the gaps in their capacities.

Their physical and mental limitations may prevent PWDs from evacuating. Furthermore, evacuation centers may not be accessible to them and may not have the necessary facilities to cater to their medical needs. There may also be potential for them to experience discrimination in receiving aid. Nevertheless, PWDs should not simply be viewed as people who receive aid and charity, but as people that are responsible for their own person, depending on the severity of their impairment. Involvement of PWDs in disaster mitigation planning ensures that their rights and needs are heard and appropriately addressed.

Before, During, and After Measures in Times of Disaster

Mitigation and Preparedness

1. Create a personal support network or self-help team.
 - a. The network must include members from all the circles you move in: work, school, home, etc.
 - b. The members could consist of family, friends, co-workers, and neighbors. These people should be people you trust and can check if you need assistance. They should be aware of your capabilities and needs, and you should be able to call them for assistance within minutes.
 - c. Do not depend on only one person. There should be different people depending on where you are, and the availability of the people you rely on.
2. Make a personal assessment.
 - a. Decide on what you are capable of doing for yourself and matters you would need assistance on during a disaster.
 - b. What are your capabilities and what are your needs during a disaster?
 - c. This information must be shared with your support network.
 - d. This plan must be based on your lowest anticipated level of functioning.
 - e. Points to consider in personal assessment:
 - i. Daily living: Do you need assistance in personal care such as bathing and grooming? Do you need special tools to consume food? Do you have

- equipment that need electricity to be used (e.g., dialysis)? Do you have extra supply or batteries for it?
 - ii. Moving around: Do you need special transportation? Do you need assistance in doing errands (e.g., buying groceries, medicine, etc.)?
 - iii. Evacuation: Do you need help leaving your home? Will you be able to evacuate on your own without auditory cues such as alarms? Can you read exit signs in print or Braille? Are you able to call for help during disaster? Do you know the location of phones? Do you have a plan for communicating with emergency responders if you do not have an interpreter?
- 3. Gather Information
 - a. Know what hazards affect your community. The type of hazards a community may face depend to their location.
 - b. Learn how to prepare for each of these hazards.
 - c. Learn the warning system for impending hazards within the community.
- 4. Community Early Warning Systems
 - a. Are there community early warning systems able to reach you?
 - b. Can it be effectively communicated to you? (e.g., if you are unable to hear sirens, is there any other way you could be alerted of danger?)
- 5. Prepare Go Bags
 - a. Make sure you pack medicine that you take and equipment that you need.
- 6. Right before a disaster:
 - a. Regularly check weather forecasts (on the news, or social media platforms) and monitor the situation to prepare for the looming hazard.
 - b. Prepare to evacuate to safe locations (e.g., evacuation center).
- 7. Organizing and streamlining relevant data for the evacuation of persons with disability; management of data bank; and utilization of the IDMS Kobo Tool for efficient collection of relevant data re persons with disability
- 8. Preparation of response equipment that can effectively cater to the needs of people with disabilities.
- 9. Ensuring that there is proper budget allocation to respond to the needs of people, particularly children, with disabilities (e.g., milk, medicines, diapers)

Response

1. Get in touch with a member of your support system who can help you.
2. Close coordination with the concerned LGU/s to provide much-needed assistance to disaster-affected people with disabilities.
3. Keep communication lines open.

Recovery

1. Get necessary relief from response and relief delivery.
2. Seek livelihood assistance from DOLE, DOST, DTI, and TESDA.

Representation of the Sector in the LGU

1. Meaningful representation and participation at the subnational and local levels remains a challenge for the sector too, which is why they would like duty-bearers and stakeholders in the government to take a closer look at this – some councils have managed to accomplish this, but it has remained an issue on the whole.

2. On the other hand, representation has been apparent at the national level through bodies such as the NAPC-VDC, NDRRMC.

DRRM Advocacies Relevant to the Sector

1. Inclusive Contingency Planning
2. Inclusive Early Warning Systems through the conduct of participatory mapping, community risk assessments, and updating the data profiling.
3. Continuous advocacy for the acknowledgment of benefits for persons with disability
4. Accessibility of physical infrastructures

Organizations and Government Agencies that Assist the Sector

Where the sector can ask for help before, during, and after disasters

1. Provincial/Municipal/City Social Welfare & Development Office (P/M/CSWDO)
2. LGUs
3. DA
4. Department of Science and Technology (DOST)
5. Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)
6. Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA)
7. AKAP Pinoy Inc. (NGO)
8. Rotary Club

Accessing Assistance from the LGU

How the sector can access assistance from the LGU.

1. Members in attendance noted that funds from the prize they garnered (Best Organization – Provincial Level) have been a great help to them in times of disasters as it has become a revolving fund for their organization.
2. Rotary Club (Micro-Enterprises which have helped provide jobs for persons with disability)
3. They also noted that their membership to AKAP Pinoy has benefited them.
4. Agencies such as DOST and Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA) have also helped them.

Strengthening Hazard Preparedness

Information the sector deems relevant to strengthen their preparedness to different hazards.

1. Improvement and implementation of the following:
 - a. Inclusive Early Warning System (particularly for typhoons)
 - b. Updated Data Profiling
 - c. Provision of Training on Family Preparedness
 - d. Provision of the Emergency Kits/Tools to members of the sector in need of it

Disaster Mitigation Measures

Different mitigation activities that both basic sectors and their respective members can undertake as a group and as individuals.

1. Prevention of siltation/wastewater in farmlands and fishing areas
2. Livelihood Support Program for the sector
3. Training/s on Environmental Protection

4. Constant provision of information on social media platforms regarding Disaster Preparedness or updates on approaching hazards (establishment of an interactive information center)
5. Enactment and strengthening of DRRM Policies and practices such as:
 - a. Institutionalization of trained/skilled administrative and technical DRRM staff and officials to ensure sustainability and permanence of initiatives.
 - b. Regular conduct of inclusive Contingency Planning
 - c. Prioritization of vulnerable sectors, especially persons with disability, in search and rescue operations
 - d. Development of inclusive early warning systems and hazard maps
 - e. Promote and implement “Build, Build, Build” Project – consider the flood control dam.
 - f. Construction of International Airport (Project of San Miguel Corporation)
 - g. NAPC – Persons with Disability in Tagum were able to gain support from DA, DOST, DTI, and other foreign funding partners.
6. Observations and recommendations the members in attendance noted are the following:
 - a. The Lack of/variable level of knowledge and training of personnel and responders in the event of natural hazards such as typhoons and earthquakes needs to be addressed.
 - b. Strengthen inclusion in CCCM/Evacuation Center Management
 - c. Strengthen capacities of carers/caregivers and family members of persons with disability in DRRM, particularly disaster preparedness.
 - d. Make contingency plans for hotels and other hospitality establishments more inclusive.
 - e. Consider special assistive equipment for DRR not only for first responders but also people with cognitive and visual impairment.

Sector 8: Senior Citizens

The Senior Citizens or “elderly” refer to any resident citizen of the Philippines who is at least sixty (60) years old, as per RA 7432 or the Senior Citizens Act. At this age, adults may experience disproportionate vulnerability during disasters due to limitations in their abilities which may include impaired physical mobility, diminished sensory awareness, chronic health conditions and social and economic constraints that prevent their adequate preparation and adaptability during disasters.

Their health, nutritional needs, and access to other essential services require particular consideration given the vulnerabilities they have as a sector. Despite this, the elderly in their comparably vaster experience have capacities that should be utilized in adapting to and recovering from disaster.

Before, During, and After Measures in Times of Disaster

Mitigation and Preparedness

1. Gather Information
 - a. Know what hazards affect your community. The type of hazards a community may face depend to their location.
 - b. Learn how to prepare for each of these hazards.
 - c. Learn the warning system for impending hazards within the community.
2. Make a personal assessment of your capacities and things that you may need help with.
 - a. Do you live alone?
 - b. Are you able to move or travel on your own?
 - c. Do you have physical, medical, thinking or learning limitations?
 - d. Has your sense of hearing or vision decreased?
 - e. Are you reliant upon any medical equipment?
 - f. Are you reliant upon a caregiver?
3. Community Early Warning Systems
 - a. Are there community warning systems in place?
 - b. Can these warning systems reach you and your family?
4. Identify helpers.
 - a. Helpers are people you trust that can help you during disaster. This may include family, friends, neighbors, or caregivers.
 - b. Get in touch with them, and make sure you can reach them during an emergency.
5. Prepare Go Bags.
 - a. Aside from the general survival items contained in a Go Bag, you must pack your medicine and any other equipment you may need to regularly function (e.g., hearing aid, batteries for electronic equipment, etc.)
 - b. If the elderly person cannot prepare this on their own, their primary caregiver must prepare this for them.
6. Right before a disaster:
 - a. Regularly check weather forecasts and monitor the situation to prepare for the looming hazard.
 - b. Compliance to LDRRM Plan and close coordination with the LGU

Response

1. Be prepared to evacuate or to stay at home for extended time.

2. Ask for help from trusted helpers.

Recovery

1. Only return home from evacuating when the authorities say it is safe to do so.
2. Seek assistance in repairing shelter.
3. Receipt of relief and livelihood assistance provided by LGU (through the CSWDO) as well as other units of government (regional, provincial, and national).
4. The elderly must be given psychosocial support, they must be allowed to socialize among other victims of disaster in a safe environment in order to decompress from disaster situations.
 - a. Regular community meetings may be held to provide social spaces.
 - b. If they are alone at home, neighbors, the LGU, friends may reach out to them to talk.

Representation of the Sector in the LGU

1. Much like the other sectors, meaningful participation and representation also poses as one of their biggest issues, which has become all the more challenging during the lockdown as a lot of senior citizens were not able to receive assistance in a timely manner (apart from their benefits also being constantly delayed) – most found it difficult and rendered them with a feeling of helplessness.
2. During the thick of the lockdown, senior citizens were not able to participate in affairs at the community level given the restrictions on mobility. However, organizations have managed to coordinate with DSWD and OSCA to ensure the sector's needs and concerns are mainstreamed and relayed accordingly.

DRRM Advocacies Relevant to the Sector

1. Continuous advocacy for the National Senior Citizens Commission (which was apparently launched last September 9, 2020) which will hopefully help in the prioritization of the sector's needs as well as the efficient and timely provision of the sector's benefits.

Organizations and Government Agencies that Assist the Sector

Where the sector can ask for help before, during, and after disasters

1. LGUs (though most members in attendance have lamented that the DRRM Plans in their respective localities fail to take into account the plight of senior citizens during disasters)
2. CSWDO (to which they also noted that there has been preferential treatment in some localities when it comes to relief distribution)
3. CSOs such as COSE, CDRC, and other members under the VDC and Basic Sector Councils

Accessing Assistance from the LGU

How the sector can access assistance from the LGU.

1. Members in attendance noted that senior citizens have difficulty accessing the necessary support due to challenges in the politics at the barangay level.
2. However, other members noted that they are able to access aid in their barangay, yet it is limited and tedious as it involves a lot of bureaucracy.

Strengthening Hazard Preparedness

Information the sector deems relevant to strengthen their preparedness to different hazards.

1. Further strengthening the knowledge and capacity of the sector, assisting members to adapt under the current context where capacity development activities are primarily done online.
2. Most sector members are only able to access information via the radio or television since they cannot hold face-to-face meetings any longer due to the current situation (they were usually conducted every quarter).

Disaster Mitigation Measures

Different mitigation activities that both basic sectors and their respective members can undertake as a group and as individuals.

1. Ensure that all members of the sector are given aid and assistance.
2. Strengthen information dissemination within the sector and among member organizations.
3. Encourage senior citizens to maintain a healthy lifestyle despite limitations in mobility.
4. Help members of the sector adapt to the demands of the situation (e.g., become more tech-savvy and adept at coping with technology).
5. Constant communication and coordination with the sector

Sector 9: Victims of Disasters and Calamities

Victims of Disasters and Calamities are persons suffering under conditions involving mass casualty and/or major damages to property, as well as disruption of means of livelihoods and normal way of life in affected areas as a result of the occurrence of natural or human-induced hazards.

Different people experience different levels of exposure to hazards and ability to cope to risk. These may be governed by intersectional factors such as their age, gender, livelihood, and socio-economic status. DRRM Practitioners must look at victims of disaster and calamities through this lens in order to gain a more refined understanding of the multiple dimensions of their marginalization.

Before, During, and After Measures in Times of Disaster

Mitigation and Preparedness

1. Strengthening and securing structures of other sector members (e.g., fisherfolk) in preparation for the onslaught of the hazard
2. Advising and coordinating with members to evacuate
3. Applying lessons and knowledge obtained from Integrated Risk Management trainings conducted by CSO partners like CDP.
4. Advocating and engaging with duty-bearers and stakeholders in government
5. Fostering public awareness through interactive IEC/media programs (*ANDAM Pilipinas*)
6. Conduct of DRRM trainings (given difficulties in coordination and engagement with officials and duty-bearers)
7. In cases of human-induced disasters (particularly in Mindanao), they evacuate to their relatives' houses.
8. '*Suara Kalilintad*' was formed as part of the appeal to stop and solve the conflict.
9. Provision of assistance in disaster management
10. Helping and undertaking the Incident Management Team

Response

1. Affected communities/populations already in the evacuation centers.
2. Members of the sector residing near the coastline (e.g., fisherfolk) waited for floods to subside but then water lilies crowded the shore, necessitating bamboo sticks to wade through them.
3. Coordination with partner communities who organizations under the sector have trained.
4. Utilization of rescue equipment available, mobilizing said equipment to assist other LGUs/government offices.
5. Mobilizing and assisting affected communities through their response centers but only to provide auxiliary support since the communities are already trained.
6. Camp Coordination and Management
7. Conduct of initial needs assessments especially for the evacuees and displaced.
8. Resource mobilization and initial relief delivery operations

Recovery

1. Advocacy and coordination with LGUs and concerned government agencies (e.g., PAGIBIG) for low-cost socialized housing for vulnerable sectors, particularly fisherfolk and coastal communities.

Representation of the Sector in the LGU

1. Municipal-level accreditation but is greatly hindered by the hostility and lack of coordination and engagement from duty-bearers and stakeholders in local government.
2. Development of the Peace Monitor in areas affected by armed conflict.
3. Inclusion in the Municipal Peace and Order Committee (MPOC) and *Kwara Kalilintad* that have helped to facilitate ceasefire agreements and monitors *ridos* (clan wars).
4. In other localities, the sector is included and engaged in provincial and regional level planning, council meetings, and in ensuring peace and security.

DRRM Advocacies Relevant to the Sector

1. Community-Led and -Driven Disaster Prevention and Mitigation
2. Community-Led and -Driven Disaster Preparedness
3. Community-Led and -Driven Disaster Response
4. Advocacy re Climate Change
5. Relocation of high-risk, affected sectors located in danger zones.
6. Addressing entrenched vulnerabilities faced by victims of disasters and calamities.
7. Efficient and pragmatic disaster communication: Laymanization of the jargon surrounding.
8. Participatory Community-Led Planning
9. Community-Led and -Driven Resilience (the sector understands that this is not integrated in the current framework presented in the National DRRM Plan)

Organizations and Government Agencies that Assist the Sector

Where the sector can ask for help before, during, and after disasters

1. P/M/BLGU (Whenever it floods, the barangay provides bamboo, relief goods, and assesses the level of damage of affected households)
2. NAPC-VDC Sectoral Representative

Accessing Assistance from the LGU

How the sector can access assistance from the LGU.

1. Members in attendance averred that their Mayor/Vice Mayor inquires what they need.
2. Coordination with NAPC-VDC SR
3. R/P/B/MLGUs (level of coordination depends on the magnitude of the disaster)
4. With *rido* or clan wars, they coordinate instead with international and local NGOs that can extend aid and assistance in the evacuation centers.
5. Given the mechanisms and networks in place to support internally displaced populations (IDPs), there is still a dire need to advocate and mainstream their concerns at the national level as this is an ongoing phenomenon that needs to be addressed urgently. Much like other forgotten disasters in Mindanao (e.g., situation of Sendong survivors, victims of militarization and violence wrought by state forces), this remains an obstacle to the efficient delivery of response as well as recovery and rehabilitation efforts. National government should be actively involved in addressing this issue.

Strengthening Hazard Preparedness

Information the sector deems relevant to strengthen their preparedness to different hazards.

1. Sector members in attendance noted that in the CARAGA region accurate, simple, and straightforward climate and weather information and forecasts are needed to ensure that at-risk communities can prepare effectively before the onslaught of a hazard; these need to

be provided via channels that are easily accessible to the at-risk and vulnerable communities.

2. As well, they recommended the creation of comprehensive databases to ensure that all at-risk and affected populations will be provided assistance and relief.

Disaster Mitigation Measures

Different mitigation activities that both basic sectors and their respective members can undertake as a group and as individuals.

1. Promote socialized housing for people located in the danger zones and disaster-prone areas, safe and sustainable relocation.
2. Enactment of Local Development Plans fit to the contexts of the localities they cover (e.g., Construction of road dikes for Maguindanao since it is surrounded by Liguasan Marsh)
3. Conduct of peacebuilding activities and interfaith dialogues and consultations (which members in attendance deem as one way to resolve incidences of *rido*). In terms of *ridu/rido* conflicts, we have interfaith dialogue program.
4. Inclusive and participatory land use planning
5. Improvement of community mobilization efforts
6. Investment in Ridge-to-Reef Approaches such as Watershed Management (e.g., put primacy on river dredging instead of quarrying activities)
7. Advocate for [vertical and lateral] coherence in disaster governance
8. Campaign and lobby for fostering genuine meaningful participation in DRRM, Development Planning, and Policymaking

Sector 10: Youth and Students

Youth refers to persons whose ages range from fifteen (15) to thirty (30) years, as per RA 8044 or the "Youth in Nation-Building Act", while students refer to anyone enrolled in and regularly attending school at the secondary, post-secondary, graduate, and post-graduate levels. The RA 9155 or the "Governance of Basic Education Act of 2001" also defines learners as any individual seeking basic literacy skills and functional life skills or support services for the improvement of the quality of his/her life.

Overall, the youth have the most capacities within the basic sector. Young people are at the prime age for good health and have the energy to take immediate action during disasters. They are curious and creative, no doubt capable of coming up with a fresh outlook in DRRM and CCA. They are resilient and adaptive and can serve as the voice to advocate for true and constantly improving resilience.

The youth however may still be vulnerable due to other factors such as their education, socio-economic standing, gender, and even their own lack of experience. During disasters, the younger range of youths who are still in school may find their education disrupted. The older youths may experience the loss of their livelihood and an increase in their responsibilities as their families incur losses and focus on recovery and rehabilitation.

As a sector with much potential, the youth must be engaged in DRRM efforts. Through this they may enhance their own individual skills, develop innovative ways to approach disasters, and champion their social causes ensuring that DRRM is participative and inclusive.

Before, During, and After Measures in Times of Disaster

Mitigation and Preparedness

1. Gather Information
 - a. Know what hazards affect your community. The type of hazards a community may face depend to their location.
 - b. Learn how to prepare for each of these hazards.
 - c. Learn the warning system for impending hazards within the community.
2. Community Early Warning Systems
 - a. Are there community warning systems in place?
 - b. Can these warning systems reach you and your family?
3. Asset Inventory
 - a. Make an inventory of assets: important documents, etc.
 - b. Find a safe location to place them during disaster.
4. Prepare Go Bags for you and your family.
5. Right before a disaster:
 - a. Regularly check weather forecasts and monitor the situation to prepare for the looming hazard.

Response

1. Follow emergency response protocols enforced by the LGU. If you are asked to stay in your shelter or to evacuate, follow these instructions.
2. Reunite with family only when it is safe to do so.

Recovery

1. Conduct of Damage and Needs Assessment
2. Assist with distribution and delivery of relief.

Organizations and Government Agencies that Assist the Sector

Where the sector can ask for help before, during, and after disasters

1. LGU/BLGU
2. Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (LDRRMC)

Disaster Mitigation Measures

Different mitigation activities that both basic sectors and their respective members can undertake as a group and as individuals.

1. Get involved in the community DRRM planning.
2. Advocate for environmental protection and climate change adaptation.

Sector 11: Children

Children are citizens below 18 years old whose right to survival, development, protection, and participation are to be promoted, protected, and fulfilled in a manner consistent with their evolving capacities. Republic Act 10821 or Children’s Emergency Relief and Protection Act also defines a child as a person below eighteen (18) years of age or those over but are unable to fully take care of themselves or protect themselves from abuse, neglect, cruelty, exploitation or discrimination because of a physical or mental disability or condition.

Children are severely impacted by disasters. As resources, efforts and support are redirected to survival, their specific health and nutritional needs may be set aside, and their education is disrupted. Casualties during disasters may leave them homeless or orphaned and thus more vulnerable to abuse or trafficking. The uncertainty, instability, and loss that a child experiences during disasters may also cause psychological distress.

Under the Republic Act 10821, the fundamental rights of children before, during and after disasters and other emergency situations threatening their survival or normal development must be protected by the State. This law extends protection to children and pregnant or lactating mothers against all forms of violence, cruelty, discrimination, neglect, abuse, exploitation, and other acts that are detrimental to their interest, survival, development, and well-being.

Before, During, and After Measures in Times of Disaster

Mitigation and Preparedness

For the Child:

1. Children must be taught in a fun and engaging way about:
 - a. The hazards that affect their community
 - b. How to prepare for each of these hazards and what to do when they happen.
 - c. The warning system for impending hazards within the community or the school.
 - d. Where the exits are at school and where to go during emergencies.
2. Community Early Warning Systems
 - a. EWS must be able to reach families in their homes and children in school or wherever children frequent.
3. Trusted family or caretakers (e.g., teacher, neighbor, etc.)
 - a. The child must know how to reach family or trusted caretakers during an emergency. They must work together with a parent/guardian to identify these trusted persons.
4. Prepare Go Bags.
 - a. Children may be involved in the preparation of Go Bags or at least informed of what they contain.

For the Parent/Guardian:

1. Gather information.
 - a. Know what hazards affect your community and what to do during those hazards.
 - b. Know the warning system in place in the community.
2. Find out the emergency plans of the school.

- a. Ask how the school reaches parents/guardians during an emergency and where children are evacuated.
 - b. Learn how you may contact the school during an emergency and how to reunite with children during disasters.
 - c. Make sure the school has your updated contact information.
3. Make an emergency plan with your children.
 - a. If they are old enough, teach them the emergency numbers they can call in case of disaster.
 - b. Create a reunification plan if you are not together with your children during an emergency. Reunite only when it is safe to do so.
4. Prepare Go Bags
 - a. Prepare a Go Bag for your Child. Leave a card in the bag with information on how to reach you as well as your Child's medical needs (e.g., allergies, blood type, etc.)
5. Right before a disaster:
 - a. Regularly check weather forecasts and monitor the situation to prepare for the looming hazard.

Response

For Child and Guardian

1. Follow emergency response protocols enforced by the LGU. If you are asked to stay in your shelter or to evacuate, follow these instructions.
2. Reunite only when it is safe to do so.

Recovery

For Parents/Guardians:

1. Help children cope after an emergency. Children may cope and express distress in varying ways depending on age. Some children may immediately show distress while others have difficulty much later.

Organizations and Government Agencies that Assist the Sector

Where the sector can ask for help before, during, and after disasters

1. LGU/BLGU
2. Violence Against Women and their Children (VAWC)
3. Barangay Council for the Protection of the Child (BCPC)

Disaster Mitigation Measures

Different mitigation activities that can be done for the sector.

1. Establishment of child and women-friendly spaces in evacuation centers.
 - a. Safe spaces where children can play, socialize and de-stress.
2. Create referral mechanisms for orphaned, unaccompanied, and separated children.
3. Assurance of immediate delivery of basic needs
4. Delivery of health, medical and nutrition services
5. Plan of action for quick resumption of education
6. Psychosocial support for children during and after disasters.

Sector 12: Urban Poor

The Urban Poor refers to those residing in urban and urbanizable slum or blighted areas, with or without the benefit of security of abode, where the income of the head of the family cannot afford in a sustained manner to provide for the family's basic needs of food, health, education, housing, and other essentials in life.

People in this sector live in the most vulnerable areas of the city, deemed undesirable and therefore more affordable or areas entirely unfit for housing that they reside in illegally. These communities are typically overcrowded with unsafe shelters. Houses made out of weak materials (e.g., scrap wood, corrugated sheets, etc.) give them poor protection against hazards and are particularly vulnerable to fire. Overcrowding inhibits the access of aid or response into the communities as well as egress of residents during evacuation. Lack of access to adequate infrastructure and social services is also common in these communities. This makes members of this sector especially vulnerable to disasters as their location exposes them to hazards and their socioeconomic condition makes it difficult to adapt and recover.

Before, During, and After Measures in Times of Disaster

Mitigation and Preparedness

1. Gather Information
 - a. Know what hazards affect your community. The type of hazards a community may face depend to their location.
 - b. Learn how to prepare for each of these hazards.
 - i. Fire Disasters
 1. Identification of high-risk and vulnerable areas, removal of at-risk wires/wiring in the neighborhood
 2. Ensuring people in the community are aware and have cards bearing the hotline numbers of relevant agencies/office in case of fire (e.g., fire bureau, rescue team, and the Barangay LGU)
 3. Trainings on Fire Prevention
 - ii. Flood Disasters
 1. Consistent monitoring of news and the situation of the community, particularly in areas that are prone to flooding.
 2. Installing flood markers in areas vulnerable to floods to ensure at-risk residents will be able to evacuate in advance before the onslaught of floods.
 3. Identification of flood-prone and evacuation areas
 4. Raising awareness; the use of local and indigenous wisdom in disaster preparedness (e.g., activity of birds, wind direction)
 - iii. Displacement due to human-induced hazards and vulnerabilities like demolitions
 1. Ensuring that there is close coordination between and among parties involved especially the origin and the host barangay.
 2. Active and consistent coordination and lobbying with the concerned government offices/agencies (relocation, septic tank/drainage cleanup)

2. Community Early Warning Systems
 - a. Are there community warning systems in place?
 - b. Can these warning systems reach you and your family?
3. Prepare Go Bags for you and your family.
4. Right before a disaster:
 - a. Regularly check weather forecasts and monitor the situation to prepare for the looming hazard.

Response

1. Fire Disasters
 - a. Deconstruction of other unaffected houses to ensure that they will not catch fire.
 - b. Guiding and helping the firefighters navigate through narrow alleyways.
 - c. Single motorcycle vehicles are attached with suction hoses where water from nearby bodies of water.
2. Flood Disasters
 - a. Quick Response and coordination for temporary shelter/housing for the affected communities
 - b. Coordinating resources and location for temporary housing/shelter for the displaced communities
3. Demolition
 - a. Proactively taking action to assist affected communities.

Recovery

1. Fire and Flood Disasters
2. Scouting for evacuation areas
3. Coordination with LGUs for relief delivery operations
4. Monitoring and advocating for strict implementation of solid waste management (e.g., installment of materials recovery facility, inventory)
5. Demolitions
6. Providing legal and technical assistance to affected displaced communities.

Representation of the Sector in the LGU

1. Sector's members in attendance noted that they are well-represented as most are members of their respective Local DRRM Councils (like in Naga) as well as most special bodies (e.g., Land Use Committee, *Sangguniang Panglungsod*, Housing and Settlement Committee, Local Housing Board)
2. They have managed to assert a venue or space for their sector to be able to raise their respective issues and concerns.
3. One member of the sector noted the enactment of an 'empowerment ordinance (Naga City)' in his/her locality where members of the sector have representation in the local council/s.
4. Continuous advocacy for the recognition of the People's Plan
5. All had agreed that people's participation is essential in good governance.

DRRM Advocacies Relevant to the Sector

1. Technical Working Group (TWG) representation and participation in the People's Housing Plan to ensure that economic, social, and cultural rights (ESCR) rights are upheld, facilitating adequate and low-cost housing for the urban poor.

2. Ensuring the representation of the urban poor in compliance with the empowerment ordinance (Naga City)
3. Participating and engaging in the Land Use Committee – *Sangguniang Panglungsod*, Housing and Settlement Committee *Sangguniang Panglungsod*, and the Local Housing Board
4. Strict compliance of every barangay in the use MRI
5. Streamlining and tightening the implementation of RA 9003 (Solid Waste Management Act)
6. Monitoring of all DRR initiatives

Organizations and Government Agencies that Assist the Sector

Where the sector can ask for help before, during, and after disasters

1. Before disasters
 - a. Bureau of Fire Protection (through Fire Prevention Seminars)
 - b. Community/Peoples' Organizations through the identification of high-risk areas, tasking for response of each group
 - c. LGU (Trainings for raising public awareness and Disaster Preparedness)
2. During disasters
 - a. BLGU
 - b. Fire Department/s
 - c. Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB)
 - d. Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC)
 - e. NGOs/ POs present in the community.
3. After disasters
 - a. Communities (particularly those initiating response initiatives)
 - b. M/BLGUs for monitoring of DRRM-related programs (e.g., solid waste management, MRI facilities' compliance to LGUs)

Accessing Assistance from the LGU

How the sector can access assistance from the LGU.

1. Sector members in attendance noted that they maintain open communication and coordination with concerned agencies at the local and barangay levels (resources, mechanisms, budget, guidelines)

Strengthening Hazard Preparedness

Information the sector deems relevant to strengthen their preparedness to different hazards.

1. Sector members in attendance noted that knowledge in monitoring and inventory of resources at the barangay level should be strengthened to ensure effective disaster response.
2. Strengthen knowledge in Calamity Fund/LDRRM Fund Utilization to ensure they are allotted and spent properly (e.g., purchase of fire trucks and training for fire volunteers)
3. Invest in and enhance the dissemination of information from relevant agencies (like PAGASA as well as authorities overseeing the management of dams) to ensure its timely delivery to affected and at-risk communities.

Disaster Mitigation Measures

Different mitigation activities that both basic sectors and their respective members can undertake as a group and as individuals.

1. Declogging of sewage systems

2. Trainings in Solid Waste Management
3. Better and clearer information dissemination, especially in protocols regarding water overflow management/releasing of water in dams.
4. Environmental protection and rehabilitation
5. Recognition and implementation of the Peoples' Plan
6. Creation of solid policies regarding improved dam management vis-à-vis DRRM – concerned agencies must be held responsible especially when there are many casualties and affected by its management.
7. Prioritization of inclusive housing/shelter for at-risk/vulnerable communities – this could be better facilitated by streamlining of the CLUP
8. Land Banking should be given priority as well.
9. Ensure that urban [and rural] development is people-centered and sustainable (e.g., reclamation should not impede waterways and rivers to ensure that it will not cause flooding and inundation)
10. Proper inventory of assets and resources for DRRM
11. Efficient use of resources to ensure that funds are utilized for much-needed equipment (e.g., fire trucks and recruitment of fire volunteers)
12. Advocating for awareness re the root causes of disaster:
 - a. Climate Change
 - b. Deforestation
 - c. Human or Anthropogenic Intervention
 - d. (Poor) Policymaking
 - e. Poor governance
 - f. Lack of employment and economic opportunity/ies
 - g. Unfair distribution of resources/wealth
 - h. Non-compliance or violation of the Solid Waste Management Act
13. Establish and implement a comprehensive, inclusive, and resilient housing program for vulnerable sectors, not just a fund for disaster relief.
14. Invest in sustainable and resilient livelihood.
15. Ensure that DRRM plans at the barangay and municipal levels are planned and implemented according to the specific context/s of its respective communities and sectors.

Sector 13: Cooperatives

Cooperatives are duly registered associations of at least 15 persons, the majority of whom are poor, having a common bond of interest, who voluntarily join together to achieve a common social and economic end; organized by members who equitably contribute the required share capital and accept a fair share of risks and benefits of their undertaking.

A clear advantage can be gained in taking community action to coping, responding, and recovering from crisis. There is solidarity in a cooperative, kindred understanding and empathy for each of its members and the community it belongs to, which gives the group direction and a fundamental role in responding to disasters. Social responsibility and “*malasakit*” that characterizes cooperatives as well as their grassroots position within their community ensure that they are able to provide timely, apt, and concrete steps to disaster response and recovery. Their distinct and varied fields also provide great platforms to kickstart recovery: agricultural cooperatives can take charge of food security, financial cooperatives assist in the financial resilience of a community, and others. Standing together as a cooperative also provides negotiating power that members of a community might otherwise not have as individuals. The formation of cooperatives is a crucial step towards community empowerment.

Before, During, and After Measures in Times of Disaster

Mitigation and Preparedness

1. There is a committee [in charge of preparing and responding to natural hazards/ disasters], but it usually human-induced disasters such as blasts affect our community (Zamboanga Sibugay).
2. There are evacuation centers where we can house the affected families, the Coop also has a dedicated budget for that.
3. (In the context of Zamboanga Sibugay) When it comes to flooding, we’re not much affected, but we try to help nearby municipalities like Imelda, Bungawan, Cabasalan, and other affected communities.
4. All records and files are kept safe and digitized. Files are encoded by the secretary in three flash drives given to three different people from the cooperative for safekeeping.
5. Fire drills were conducted together with the inspectors from the Fire Department so could properly identify the exit points of the building should there be a disaster.
6. A multi-hazard policy in preparation for disasters is in place.
7. (In the context of Davao City) Usually, natural hazards that occur in the area are earthquakes and floods. Equipment to prepare and respond to flood disasters are available with the LGU – cooperatives are enabled to utilize through a memorandum.
8. (Davao City) There are warning mechanisms in place, notifying at-risk populations should there be a need to evacuate. LGU-assigned Evacuation centers assigned are accessible and available.
9. (Davao City) Trainings and drills were conducted to help them know what to do in the event of an earthquake.
10. (Davao City) Important records are deposited in the bank, while the federation also has copies of the same records. These are also digitized.
11. (Davao City) Physical assets (such as the building and equipment) are insured.
12. (Davao City) There is also a dedicated disaster or emergency fund.

Response

1. (Zamboanga Sibugay) Officers boosting the morale of cooperative members to contribute to their wellbeing.
2. The Cooperative DRRM Committee is mandated to be present in times of disasters to comfort the people, provide their needs, and provide assurance.
3. Disasters that usually affect the cooperative are droughts and the pestilence of cocolisap, which affect cooperative members/ agricultural stakeholders attacks. To respond to this, the cooperative partnered with PSA to help disinfect the [land and rid it of the said insects].
4. (Davao City) Chairman of the Cooperative DRRM Committee is notified immediately, and the committee is convened. Once activated, the committee coordinates with and seeks assistance from the LGU.
5. Practices and learnings from trainings and drills are applied to real-life disaster events.
6. In the event of typhoons, the situation, and the advice from the LGU is closely monitored. The members, particularly those affected, heed the advice of the LGU to evacuate.

Recovery

1. (Zamboanga Sibugay) Cooperative actively partners with LGU to assist disaster-affected populations, helping them return home, providing relief/food packs, and helping rebuild their homes.
2. (Davao City) Post-Disaster Needs Assessments are conducted, particularly among cooperative members.
3. Provision of disaster/calamity loans to the members loan for the members, albeit limited due to the scarcity of funds; financial assistance is given until resources permit.
4. Provision of relief/assistance to the affected sectors in the community.
5. Partnerships with organizations such as NATCO and Philippine Cooperative Center helped them accumulate and mobilize resources for the victims of the recent typhoons (Typhoons Quinta, Ulysses, and Super Typhoon Rolly).

Representation of the Sector in the LGU

1. Representation in the DRRM Committee
2. Barangay-level certification, ensuring and signifying their representation and participation in consultation and planning as well as their partnership with their respective LGUs.
3. Strong rapport, coordination, and communication between and among members of the sector and the LGU/s
4. However, the primary challenge confronting them is limited internet connectivity which leads to inefficiencies and delays in the delivery of services.
5. Another challenge is lapses in other channels of communication such as the interruption of telecommunication/radio signals, which tends to hinder relief delivery operations in remote communities.

DRRM Advocacies Relevant to the Sector

1. Environmental Rehabilitation: Mangrove planting along riverbanks
2. Flood Prevention/mitigation
3. DRRM Training and Capacity Development, Public Awareness

Organizations and Government Agencies that Assist the Sector

Where the sector can ask for help before, during, and after disasters

1. Before disasters, the sector coordinates with the Barangay LGU as they serve as their mediator and arbiter to the Municipal LGU. They also coordinate with the Cooperative Development Authority.
2. During the onslaught of hazards, they try to respond first since they have a functioning DRRM Committee. Should they need the assistance, they coordinate with the local government.
3. After disasters, they usually approach and coordinate with the faith-based and private sectors for aid and relief.

Accessing Assistance from the LGU

How the sector can access assistance from the LGU.

1. Filing comprehensive and detailed request letter/s to ensure that the sector's needs are communicated formally and accordingly.
2. Partnering and actively engaging partners in government

Strengthening Hazard Preparedness

Information the sector deems relevant to strengthen their preparedness to different hazards.

1. Challenging internet connectivity remains one of the biggest hindrances to timely and efficient delivery of services but social media platforms that do not use a lot of bandwidth (e.g., Facebook, Messenger, Twitter, Instagram, et cetera) have largely helped in sharing information.
2. Strengthening telecommunications capacities and equipment will aid in coordination and communication.
3. Sector members in attendance noted that they seek faster, more efficient delivery of information to the military.
4. They also averred that they need to brief other members more about disaster resilience, as vulnerabilities need to be addressed – the culture of aid dependency should be addressed to ensure that members can attain resilience and sustainability.

Disaster Mitigation Measures

Different mitigation activities that both basic sectors and their respective members can undertake as a group and as individuals.

1. Discipline is most important.
2. Solid Waste Management
3. Conduct of clean-up drives, especially along waterways and rivers
4. Tree Planting
5. Urban Gardening
6. Further Capacity Development of members in Disaster Preparedness

Sector 14: Non-government Organizations

Non-government Organizations or NGOs are duly registered non-stock, nonprofit organizations focused on the upliftment of the basic or disadvantaged sectors of society by providing advocacy, training, community organizing, research, access to resources and other similar activities.

There are both local and international NGOs, each with different strengths. International NGOs typically have bigger funding and resources allowing them to have international reach and prominence. Local NGOs, on the other hand, should not be discounted as they have a more in depth understanding of their communities due to their grassroots nature.

NGOs have the advantage of being more able to reach remote or difficult to access areas, since they are non-government. This impartiality also allows them to facilitate cooperation between institutions and communities. NGOs have the resources and training that a community may not have to assist in the preparation, recovery, and response for disasters. Aside from this, NGOs can also effectively spread public awareness to the causes they promote which can help in garnering more support. The involvement of NGOs would provide invaluable expertise and resources in disaster management.

Before, During, and After Measures in Times of Disaster

Mitigation and Preparedness

1. WEVNet makes sure to disseminate information about the [incoming] typhoon and to set up early warning devices.
2. CDRC is strict in their preparedness and Disaster Risk Reduction Training programs, partnerships with community barangays, and training more rescuers to help when needed.
3. Coalition for Bicol Development (CBD) makes sure to deploy rescuers and alert communities about the coming [hazard]: Conduct of information dissemination; carrying out disaster preparedness programs and DRRM trainings across various levels of engagement (communities, academe, private sector, small and medium-scale enterprises, community-based and peoples' organizations, fellow CSOs); coordination with disaster responders and concerned LGU/s to prepare and set up early warning devices; and deployment of trained responders

Response

1. Ensuring safety of affected communities
2. Monitoring and standing by to ensure timely and efficient response.
3. Consistent coordination and communication with affected populations, ensuring their safety.
4. Apart from monitoring, they ensure the safety of affected communities by assisting with Evacuation and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)
5. Manning, visiting, and coordinating with regional centers/hubs (CDRC has 17)
6. Conduct of initial damage and needs assessments.
7. Initial action planning (not without its limits, particularly related to communication and coordination)
8. Resource mobilization for emergency response and rehabilitation

Recovery

1. Response to severely affected populations
2. Conduct of post-disaster needs and damage assessments (including action plans to help mitigate impacts of the disaster)
3. Provision of assistance to rescue and retrieval operations.
4. Provision of relevant data and information to the national secretariat
5. Collaborative action and data gathering with different sectors and networks such as faith-based organizations/sectors.
6. Finalization and submission of proposals for resource mobilization
7. Provision of assistance to affected basic sectors such as farmers and the displaced populations.

Representation of the Sector in the LGU

1. Actively coordinating and engaging with communities, undertaking projects and interventions using an inclusive approach
2. Closely working with the local government in project implementation and other related endeavors

DRRM Advocacies Relevant to the Sector

1. Community-based Disaster Management
2. Inclusive CCCM and CBDRRM
3. Quick and efficient provision of relief/response
4. Integrated Risk Management: Sustainability and resilience at the community level
5. Transparency and Accountability
6. Inclusion and meaningful participation
7. Efficient Resource Mobilization: Prudent use of resources

Organizations and Government Agencies that Assist the Sector

Where the sector can ask for help before, during, and after disasters

1. M/BLGUs (since some officials at the municipal/barangay levels are part of the organizations) – conduct of risk and needs assessments.
2. NGOs usually undertake the delivery of response and relief operations, ensuring that participatory and inclusive approaches are upheld throughout the whole process of project implementation.
3. Line agencies at the local level such as City Social Welfare Development – *Pantawid Para sa Pamilyang Pilipino* or 4Ps Program
4. International funding partners/organizations

Accessing Assistance from the LGU

How the sector can access assistance from the LGU.

1. Sector members in attendance noted that through their coordination with their respective partner barangays (with some officials already part of the sector), they have been able to assist 4Ps beneficiaries, fisherfolk.
2. Other NGOs help mobilize resources for affected partner communities by coordinating with and endorsing calls for aid to the concerned LGUs.

3. Submission of proposals to international funding organizations/partners and subsequent coordination to the affected regions/locales to ensure that local partner organizations and affected sectors remain at the forefront of the project implementation.
4. Coordinating with private sector/individuals also helps further mobilize resources for affected communities.
5. They are able to access and mobilize support easily because of their vast networks that are able to disseminate and gather information efficiently.

Strengthening Hazard Preparedness

Information the sector deems relevant to strengthen their preparedness to different hazards.

1. Publication of accurate and reliable climate and weather forecasts and information
2. Adaptation and contextualization of all DRRM training materials/modules relevant not only to the current context – the ‘new normal’ – but also the potential threat of another global or large-scale pandemic/epidemic in terms of form structure, and content
3. Streamlining and adjust ways of working and engaging with communities given the limitations/restrictions in mobility and physical contact.
4. Enrich the discourse and training not only on what COVID-19 entails but also its effects and impacts at the community level.
5. A further contextualized Hazard Map at the community level that takes into account the current situation.

Disaster Mitigation Measures

Different mitigation activities that both basic sectors and their respective members can undertake as a group and as individuals.

1. Provision of proper and reliable weather forecasts particularly to rural areas
2. Long-term mitigation plans such as the enactment of inclusive housing programs for coastal communities
3. Ensuring resilient and sustainable livelihoods
4. Integrating climate change in DRRM (IRM)
5. Development of multi-hazard community maps
6. Digitizing and innovating disaster preparedness trainings while ensuring that communities will be able to access these new modes of DRRM Training and Capacity Development
7. Inclusive and sustainable relocation particularly for conflict-affected populations
8. Further engagement and handholding with duty-bearers and stakeholders in government, especially at the local level
9. Compliance of M/BLGUs to the Clean Air Act
10. Giving sanctions and penalties to LGUs that fail to comply with the Building Code, Housing Code, proper road construction guidelines and protocols, accessibility standards and protocols, etcetera.
11. Formation and strengthening of disaster preparedness committees at the barangay level to ensure that DRRM (particularly disaster preparedness) remains community-led.

Ways Forward

The basic sectors are marginalized in various ways that exacerbate their vulnerability to disasters. However, they also have intrinsic assets and capacities that can be utilized in disaster mitigation. It is imperative to involve them in disaster planning to ensure that institutional responses and efforts to disaster are fitting and effective. Development of these of mitigation measures should always consider context and intersectional approaches in viewing members of society to draw a more holistic understanding of an individual's condition, capacities, interests, and needs.

Trainers using this module should always keep in mind that social groups are inhomogeneous, and their context is constantly evolving. Vulnerabilities and capacities of social groups and individuals are shaped by different factors such as gender, age, disability, exposure to hazards, livelihood, etc. The complex interplay of these factors should be recognized in creating targeted policies, programs, and in this case, DRRM training.

In light of this, this module should continuously be improved to keep up with changing contexts and improving DRRM tools.

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