



QUEZON CITY DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN 2021 TO 2027

VOLUME 1: THE FOUR (4) THEMATIC AREAS





QUEZON CITY DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN 2021-2027

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council

Volume 1: The Four (4) Thematic Areas



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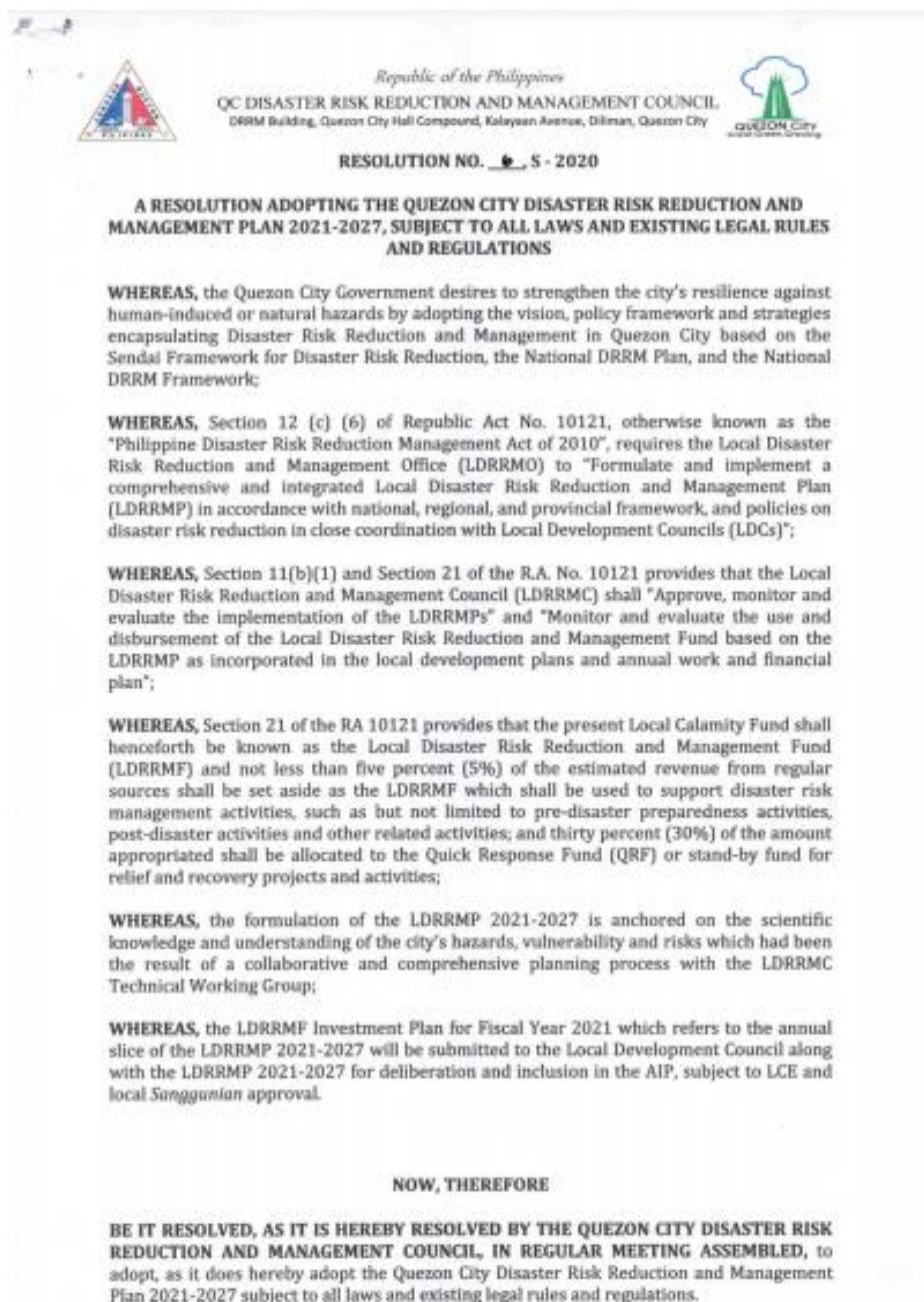
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



Republic of the Philippines
QC DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
DRRM Building, Quezon City Hall Compound, Kalayaan Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City



RESOLVED, FINALLY, that a copy of this Resolution be furnished to the QCDRRM Council and other offices/departments concerned for their information, guidance, and reference.

Adopted: 10 December 2020


HON. MA. JOSEFINA G. BELMONTE
City Mayor
Chairperson, QCDRRMC 

ATTESTED:


MR. KARL MICHAEL E. MARASIGAN
Head, QCDRRMO
Action Officer, QCDRRMC

Message from the Mayor

The United Nations, in its 2019 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk, outlines that risk is systematic and crises are cascading. Now, more than ever, disasters have become more complex, leading to scenarios involving costly damages in infrastructure and the loss of lives. With the Philippines under threat from different disaster scenarios, leadership must be proactive in ensuring the safety of its populace, especially the more vulnerable sectors.

Covid-19 has exposed several gaps when it comes to Disaster Risk Management. At first, we scrambled to get our acts together, and sectors like the elderly, people living with disabilities, the poor and daily wage earners bore the brunt of the pandemic. Indeed, disasters have taken a larger scope, with prompt and unhampered mobilization of first responders and civil defense authorities, coupled with decisive leadership at the local level, indispensable to ensure public health and safety.

Planning for the next seven (7) years must therefore be risk-informed to sustain change. It is time for Quezon City to move away from short-sighted, segmented planning and move towards development of policy and programs through transdisciplinary and collaborative approaches. In building resilience, we must protect, create, and regenerate relevant resources while avoiding both expected and unexpected negative consequences.

The crafting of the Quezon City's Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan allows for innovative and collective action, calls for engagement of all stakeholders, and integration of policy on climate change, development and risk financing. We laud the efforts that went into the crafting of this plan and look forward to its efficient and effective implementation.

In the years to come, the City Government will continue to serve with heart while putting in place effective and holistic planning as preparation for the impacts of disasters, to ensure the well-being and continued progress of our communities.

Congratulations again to the stakeholders who have worked tirelessly to make this LDRRMP a reality. *Mabuhay kayo!*

HON. JOSEFINA G BELMONTE

City Mayor
Quezon City



Acronyms

AHIMT	– All-Hazards Incident Management Team
BCPC	– Barangay Council for the Protection of Children
BCRD	– Barangay and Community Relations Department
BDRRMC	– Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
BDRRMF	– Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund
BDRRMP	– Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan
BLS	– Basic Life Support
BNS	– Barangay Nutrition Scholar
BPLD	– Business Permits and Licensing Department
BPSO	– Barangay Public Safety Officer
CARD	– City Architect Department
CBDRRM	– Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
CCA	- Climate Change Adaptation
CCRD	– City Civil Registry Department
CDP	– Comprehensive Development Plan
CDRA	– Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment
CED	– City Engineering Department
CEPC	– Comprehensive Emergency Program for Children
CFS	– Child-Friendly Space
CHD	– City Health Department
CICL	– Child/Children in Conflict with the Law
CLUP	– Comprehensive Land Use Plan
CPDD	– City Planning Development Department
CSG	– Community Savings Group
CSO	- Civil Society Organizations
CTO	– City Treasurer's Office
DBO	– Department of Building Official
DILG	– Department of Interior and Local Government
DPOS	– Department of Public Order and Safety
DRR	- Disaster Risk Reduction
DRRM	- Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
DRRMO	- Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office
EO	– Executive Order
EOC	– Emergency Operations Center
EPWMD	– Environment Protection and Waste Management Department

EWS – Early Warning System
GAD – Gender and Development
GIS – Geographic Information System
GSD – General Services Department
HCDRD – Housing, Community Development, and Resettlement Department
HVRA – Hazards, Vulnerability, and Risk Assessment
ICS – Incident Command System
IEC – Information, Education, and Communication Campaign
IMT – Incident Management Team
IRA – Internal Revenue Allotment
ITDD – Information Technology and Development Department
JTF-NCR – Joint Task Force – National Capital Region
LDC – Local Development Council
LDRRMF – Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund
LGU – Local Government Unit
LYDP – Local Youth Development Plan
M&E – Monitoring and Evaluation
MHPSS – Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MMEIRS – Metro Manila Impact Reduction Study
MOA – Memorandum of Agreement
MOU – Memorandum of Understanding
MSME – Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
MWSS – Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System
NDRRMC – National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
NDRRMP – National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan
NGA – National Government Agency
NGO – Non-Governmental Organizations
NIED – Nutrition in Emergencies and Disasters
OCA – Office of the City Administrator
OCD – Office of Civil Defense
OpCen – Operations Center
OVM – Office of the Vice Mayor
PAGASA – Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration
PAISD – Public Affairs and Information Service Department
PDAAD – Parks Development and Administration Department
PDAO – Persons with Disability Affairs Office
PDRF – Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation
PESO – Public Employment Services Office

PICE – Philippine Institute of Civil Engineers

PMHA – Philippine Mental Health Association, Inc.

PO – People's Organizations

PPA - Programs, Projects, Activities

PPE – Personal Protective Equipment

PWD – Person/s with Disability

QC – Quezon City

QCDRRMC – Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council

QCDRRMO – Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office

QCRRMP – Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan

QCEAU – Education Affairs Unit

QCFD– Quezon City Fire District

QCG – Quezon City Government

QCPD – Quezon City Police District

QCTD – Quezon City Tourism Department

QCYDO – Quezon City Youth Development Office

QRF – Quick Response Fund

RA – Republic Act

RCSO – Radio Communications Service Office

SAR – Search and Rescue

SDAU – Sustainable Development Affairs Unit

SDO – Schools Division Office

SK – Sangguniang Kabataan

SSDD – Social Services and Development Department

TF-ACT – Task Force - Anti-Child Trafficking

TFSWM – Task Force on Solid Waste Collection, Cleaning, and Disposal Services Management

TWG – Technical Working Group

UAP – United Architects of the Philippines

UP – University of the Philippines

VAWC – Violence against Women and their Children

WASAR – Water Search and Rescue

WASH – Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

WFS – Women-Friendly Space

WVF – West Valley Fault

Definition of Terms

- a. **“Adaptation”** - The adjustment in the natural or human system in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.
- b. **“Capacity”** – a combination of all strengths and resources available within a community, society or organization that can reduce the level of risk, or effects of a disaster. Capacity may include infrastructure and physical means, institutions, societal coping abilities, as well as human knowledge, skills, and collective attributes such as social relationships, leadership, and management. Capacity may also be described as capability.
- c. **“Civil Society Organizations or “CSO”** – non-state actors whose aims are neither to generate profits nor seek governing power. CSOs unite people to advance shared goals and interest. They have a presence in public life, expressing the interest and values of their members and others, and are based on ethnical, cultural, scientific, religious, or philanthropic considerations. CSOs include nongovernment organizations (NGOs), professional associations, foundations, independent research institutes, community-based organizations (CBOs), faith-based organizations, people’s organizations, social movements, and labor unions.
- d. **“Climate Change”** – a change in climate that can be identified by changes in the mean and/or variability of its properties and that persist for an extended period typically decades or longer, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity.
- e. **“Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management” or CBDRRM** - a process of disaster risk reduction and management in which a risk communities are actively engaged in the identification, analysis, treatment, monitoring and evaluation of disaster risks in order to reduce their vulnerabilities and enhance their capabilities, and where the people are at heart of decision-making and implementation of disaster risk reduction and management activities.
- f. **“Complex Emergency”** – a form of human induced emergency which the cause of the emergency as well as the cause of the emergency as well as the assistance to the afflicted is complicated by intense level of political considerations.
- g. **“Contingency Planning”** – a management process that analyzes specific potential events or emerging situations that might threaten society or the environment and establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective, and appropriate responses to such events and situations.
- h. **“Disaster”** – a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources. Disaster are often described as a result of the combination of: the exposure of the hazard, the conditions of vulnerability that are present; and insufficient capacity or measures to reduce or cope with the potential negative consequences, Disaster impacts may include loss of life, injury, disease and other negative effects on human, physical, mental and social well-being, together with damage to property, destruction of assets, loss of services, social and economic disruption and environmental degradation.
- i. **“Disaster Mitigation”** – the lessening or limitation of the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters. Mitigation measures encompass engineering techniques and hazard-resistant construction as well as improved environmental policies and public awareness.

- j. **“Disaster Preparedness”** – the knowledge by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities, and individuals to effectively anticipate , respond to and recover from, the Impacts of likely, imminent, or current hazard events or conditions. Preparedness action is carried out within the context of disaster risk reduction and management and aims to build the capacities needed to efficiently manage all types of emergencies and achieve orderly transitions from response to sustained recovery. Preparedness is based on a sound analysis of disaster risk and good linkages with early warning systems, and includes such as activities as contingency planning, stockpiling of equipment and supplies, the development of arrangements for coordination, evacuation and public information, and associated training and field exercises. These must be supported by formal institutional, legal, and budgetary capacities.
- k. **“Disaster Prevention”** – the outright avoidance of adverse impacts of hazards and related disaster. It expresses the concept and intention to completely avoid potential adverse impacts through action taken in advance such as construction of dams or embankments that eliminate flood risk, land-use regulation that do not permit any settlement in high-risk zones and seismic engineering designs that ensure the survival and function of a critical building in any likely earthquake.
- l. **“Disaster Response”** – the provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected. Disaster response is predominantly focused on immediate and short-term needs and is sometimes called “disaster relief”.
- m. **“Disaster Risk”** – the potential disaster losses in lives, health status, livelihood, assets, and services, which could occur to a particular community or a society over some specified future time period.
- n. **“Disaster Risk Reduction”** – the concept and practice of reducing disaster risk through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disaster, including through reduced exposures to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.
- o. **“Disaster Risk Reduction and Management”** – the systematic process of using administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies, and improved coping capabilities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster. Prospective disaster risk reduction and management refers to risk reduction and management activities that address and seek to avoid the development of new or increased disaster risks, especially if risk reduction policies are not put in place.
- p. **“Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Information System”** – a specialized database which contains, among others, information on disaster and their human material, economic and environmental impact, risk assessment and mapping and vulnerable groups.
- q. **“Response”** - Actions taken directly before, during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.

Disaster response is predominantly focused on immediate and short-term needs and is sometimes called disaster relief. Effective, efficient and timely response relies on disaster risk-informed preparedness measures, including the development of the response capacities of individuals, communities, organizations, countries and the international community.

- q. **“Recovery”** The restoring or improving of livelihoods and health, as well as economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets, systems and activities, of a disaster-affected community or society, aligning with the principles of sustainable development and “build back better”, to avoid or reduce future disaster risk.
- r. **“Resilience”** The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate, adapt to, transform and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions through risk management.
- s. **“Structural and Non-Structural Measures”** - Structural measures are any physical construction to reduce or avoid possible impacts of hazards, or the application of engineering techniques or technology to achieve hazard resistance and resilience in structures or systems. Non-structural measures are measures not involving physical construction which use knowledge, practice or agreement to reduce disaster risks and impacts, in particular through policies and laws, public awareness raising, training and education.

Common structural measures for disaster risk reduction include dams, flood levies, ocean wave barriers, earthquake-resistant construction, and evacuation shelters. Common non-structural measures include building codes, land-use planning laws and their enforcement, research and assessment, information resources and public awareness programmes. Note that in civil and structural engineering, the term “structural” is used in a more restricted sense to mean just the load-bearing structure, and other parts such as wall cladding and interior fittings are termed “non-structural”.

- t. **“Underlying disaster risk drivers”** - Processes or conditions, often development-related, that influence the level of disaster risk by increasing levels of exposure and vulnerability or reducing capacity.

Annotation: Underlying disaster risk drivers — also referred to as underlying disaster risk factors — include poverty and inequality, climate change and variability, unplanned and rapid urbanization and the lack of disaster risk considerations in land management and environmental and natural resource management, as well as compounding factors such as demographic change, non-disaster risk-informed policies, the lack of regulations and incentives for private disaster risk reduction investment, complex supply chains, the limited availability of technology, unsustainable uses of natural resources, declining ecosystems, pandemics and epidemics.

- u. **“Vulnerability”** - The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards.

Existing DRRM-CCA Related Policies Guidelines, Resolutions

International Bases

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 outlines seven clear targets and four priorities for action to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks: (i) Understanding disaster risk; (ii) Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk; (iii) Investing in disaster reduction for resilience and; (iv) Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

It aims to achieve the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries over the next 15 years.

The Framework was adopted at the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan, on March 18, 2015.

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

In 2015, following the end of the eight (8) Millennium Development Goals (2000-2015), a new global development agenda was adopted.

After several months of consultation with government, private industries and civil society organizations, the United Nations General Assembly officially adopted "The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" during the Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015.

This Agenda includes a new universal set of 17 goals, 169 targets and indicators that UN member states are expected to use to frame their agendas and political policies over the next 15 years.

This Agenda is a plan for action for people, planet, and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. All countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership will implement this plan.

The key principles underlying this Agenda are the following:

- National ownership
- Universality
- Leaving no one behind
- Human rights-based approach
- Inclusive and participatory
- Integrated approach

Paris Agreement on Climate Change

The Paris Agreement builds upon the Convention and for the first time brings all nations into a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects, with enhanced support to assist developing countries to do so. As such, it charts a new course in the global climate effort.

The Paris Agreement central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Additionally, the agreement aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change. To reach these ambitious goals, appropriate financial flows, a new technology framework and an enhanced capacity building framework will be put in place, thus supporting action by developing countries and the most vulnerable countries, in line with their own national objectives. The Agreement also provides for enhanced transparency of action and support through a more robust transparency framework.

New Urban Agenda

World leaders have adopted the New Urban Agenda, which sets a new global standard for sustainable urban development, and will help cities rethink how we plan, manage and live in cities. The New Urban Agenda is a roadmap for building cities that can serve as engines of prosperity and centres of cultural and social well-being while protecting the environment. The Agenda also provides guidance for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and provides the underpinning for actions to address climate change.

Now it is up to national governments and local authorities to implement the Agenda, with technical and financial partnerships and assistance from the international community.

In the New Urban Agenda, leaders have committed to:

- Provide basic services for all citizens
- Ensure that all citizens have access to equal opportunities and face no discrimination
- Promote measures that support cleaner cities
- Strengthen resilience in cities to reduce the risk and the impact of disasters
- Take action to address climate change by reducing their greenhouse gas emissions
- Fully respect the rights of refugees, migrants and internally displaced persons regardless of their migration status
- Improve connectivity and support innovative and green initiatives
- Promote safe, accessible and green public spaces

National

Climate Change Act of 2009

Republic Act 9729, otherwise known as the Climate Change Act of 2009, is an act mainstreaming climate change into government policy formulations, establishing the framework strategy and program on climate change, creating for this purpose the Climate Change Commission, and for other purposes.

It was enacted to mainstream and systematically integrate the concept of climate change in various phases of policy formulation, development plans, poverty reduction strategies and other development tools and techniques by all agencies and instrumentalities of the government. It mandated the formulation of a National Strategic Framework on Climate Change and its operational plan, the National Climate Change Action Plan. It also aimed to integrate disaster risk reduction into climate change programs and initiatives.

RA 9729 was then amended through Republic Act 10174 to establish the People's Survival Fund to provide long-term finance streams to enable the government to effectively address the problem of climate change.

Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010

The Philippine government enacted Republic Act 10121, the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010, antecedent to Presidential Decree Number 1566 of 1978 (PD 1566), An Act Strengthening the Philippine Disaster Control Capability and Establishing the National Program on Community Disaster Preparedness, to provide legal basis for government policies, plans, and programs to deal with disasters.

Local

DRRM policy and practice in Quezon City is regulated and organized by several related executive orders and ordinances. The most pertinent of these are the following:

Executive Orders:

- **Executive Order No. 07, S-2010**, organizing the QCDRRMC and defining the functions, the composition, and the specific roles and responsibilities of its members.
- **Executive Order No. 23, S-2010**, organizing the Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (QCDRRMC), redefining its functions, providing for its composition and for other purposes, pursuant to Republic Act No. 10121 otherwise known as "Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010"
- **Executive Order No. 71, S-2011**, creating a special task group called the West Valley Fault Task Group under the QCDRRMC. This group is tasked to focus on earthquake mitigation measures and to ensure the safety off the inhabitants within the five (5) to ten (10) meter buffer zone of the West Valley Fault, and to determine the response of the Quezon City Government (QCG). The task group is led by the City Vice Mayor and represented by different offices of the QCG.

- **Executive Order No. 5, S-2013**, establishing and tasking the QCDRRMO to begin a coherent, integrated, proficient, and responsible management system to address all forms of disasters, reduce risk to human life and property, mitigate potential damage and destruction including the implementation of fast recovery and rehabilitation efforts in post-disaster conditions.
- **Executive Order No. 11, S-2016**, reorganizing the Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (QCDRRMC), pursuant to RA 10121, Ordinance No. SP-2290, S-2014, and Ordinance No. SP-2424, S-2015, redefining its functions, providing for its composition and for other purposes
- **Executive Order No. 11A, S-2016**, authorizing the Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (QCDRRMC) and the Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (BDRRMC) to implement preemptive or forced evacuation as a last resort in areas declared to be in imminent danger of loss of lives in times of natural or man-made disaster.
- **Executive Order No. 11B, S-2016**, institutionalizing the use of the Incident Command System (ICS) as an on-scene disaster response and management mechanism
- **Executive Order No. 9, S-2017**, implementing City Ordinance No. SP-2502, S-2016, otherwise known as the Quezon City Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance of 2016
- **Executive Order No. 4, S-2019**, reconstituting the Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (QCDRRMC), and reaffirming with modifications the composition, organization, functions, and funding thereof
- **Executive Order No. 7, S-2019**, reorganizing the Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council to include the Novaliches District Center
- **Executive Order No. 8, S-2019**, constituting the Quezon City Infrastructure Audit Team, pursuant to Department of the Interior and Local Government Memorandum Circular No. 2011-47

QCRRMC Resolutions:

- **QCRRMC Resolution No. 1, S-2013**, adopting the "Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2014-2020 and its Annexes," subject to all laws and existing legal rules and regulations
- **QCRRMC Resolution No. 2, S-2016**, adopting the "Quezon City Operations Manual," subject to all laws and existing legal rules and regulations
- **QCRRMC Resolution No. 3, S-2016**, adopting the four (4) Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) as members of the Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (QCRRMC)
- **QCRRMC Resolution No. 4, S-2017**, adopting the "Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund for 2017 and Quick Response Fund 2017," subject to all laws and existing legal rules and regulations

- **QCRRMC Resolution No. 6, S-2017**, adopting the "Quezon City Emergency Operations Center Protocols," subject to all laws and existing legal rules and regulations
- **QCRRMC Resolution No. 4, S-2018**, adopting the updated "Quezon City Contingency Plan for Earthquake," subject to all laws and existing legal rules and regulations
- **QCRRMC Resolution No. 6, S-2018**, adopting the "Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (QCRRMP 2018)," subject to all existing laws, rules, and regulations
- **QCRRMC Resolution No. 7, S-2018**, formalizing the agreements among the hospitals and other medical facilities located along the Novaliches Area and to subsume their resources under the Health Response Cluster of the Contingency Plan for Earthquake
- **QCRRMC Resolution No. 9, S-2018**, requiring businesses, educational institutions, and health care facilities to submit their DRRM Plans, Contingency, Emergency Plans, and other related plans to the Quezon City Government for integration into the City's Plans for DRRM
- **QCRRMC Resolution No. 10, S-2018**, adopting the "Unexpended Fund 2013-2017," subject to all relevant laws and existing rules and regulations
- **QCRRMC Resolution No. 11, S-2018**, adopting the updated "Quezon City Contingency Plan for Hydrometeorological Hazards-Extreme Rainfall," subject to relevant laws and existing rules and regulations
- **QCRRMC Resolution No. 12, S-2018**, adopting the "Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund and Quick Response Fund for Fiscal Year 2019," subject to relevant laws and existing rules and regulations
- **QCRRMC Resolution No. 13, S-2018**, adopting the "Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (QCRRMP 2019)", subject to all existing laws, rules, and regulations
- **QCRRMC Resolution No. 1, S-2019**, adopting the "Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan and Fund 2020 amounting to PHP 1,180,380,939.00 subject to relevant laws and existing rules and regulations
- **QCRRMC Resolution No. 2, S-2019**, adopting the Unexpended Fund 2014-2018 amounting to the available appropriation transferred to Special Trust Fund of PHP 1,571,690,344.82 subject to relevant laws and existing rules and regulations
- **QCRRMC Resolution No. 1, S-2020**, recommending a State of Calamity due to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Outbreak in Relation to the Inter-Agency Task Force for the Management of Emerging Infectious Disease (IATF-EID) Resolution No. 11, S-2020, declaring Community Quarantine of the Entire Metro Manila
- **QCRRMC Resolution No. 2, S-2020**, adopting the "Quezon City Operations Center Manual," subject to relevant laws and existing rules and regulations

- **QCRRMC Resolution No. 3, S-2020**, adopting the Guidelines for the Selection of Representatives from the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to the Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
- **QCRRMC Resolution No. 4, S-2020**, recommending amendments to the Composition of the Four (4) Thematic Committees under the Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (QCRRMC)
- **QCRRMC Resolution No. 5, S-2020**, adopting the Guidelines on COVID-19 Preparedness Measures for Rainy Season and Response to Fire Situations
- **QCRRMC Resolution No. 6, S-2020**, adopting the Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027, subject to Laws and existing Legal Rules and Regulations
- **QCRRMC Resolution No. 7, S-2020**, recommending World Vision Development Foundation, Inc. and Task Force Streetlights as Members of the Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
- **QCRRMC Resolution No. 8, S-2020**, establishing the Quezon City Continuity Core Team for the Formulation of the Public Service Continuity Plan

City Council Resolutions:

- **Resolution No. SP-6006, S-2014**, requesting the City Mayor to direct the concerned Department/Office of the Quezon City Government in accrediting potential disaster response volunteers in the Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office and the barangay where the employee-volunteers are residing
- **Resolution No. SP-6111, S-2014**, urging the Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council to institutionalize the conduct of semi-annual synchronized emergency and disaster drills in all schools, shopping malls, hospitals, office buildings, and residential condominiums in Quezon City every first Monday of March and first Monday of September in coordination with the Department of Public Order and Safety and the Quezon City Fire District, and with the assistance of Government Hospitals in Quezon City
- **Resolution No. SP-7086, S-2017**, adopting "The Quezon City Local Climate Change Action Plan (QCLCCAP) and its Annexes," subject to existing laws, rules, and regulations
- **Resolution No. SP-7092, S-2017**, adopting the "Quezon City Contingency Plan for Flood," subject to all laws and existing legal rules, and regulations
- **Resolution No. SP-7098, S-2017**, adopting the "Quezon City Contingency Plan for Earthquake," subject to all laws and existing legal rules, and regulations
- **Resolution No. SP-7099, S-2017**, adopting the "Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2014-2020 and its Annexes," subject to all laws and existing legal rules and regulations

- **Resolution No. SP-7104, S-2017**, adopting the "Quezon City Operations Manual," subject to all laws and existing legal rules and regulations
- **Resolution No. SP-7460, S-2018**, adopting the updated "Quezon City Contingency Plan for Earthquake," subject to all laws and existing legal rules and regulations

Ordinances:

- **Ordinance No. SP-1560, S-2005**, mandating that all personnel of Barangay Disaster Coordinating Councils in Quezon City shall undergo periodic and refresher courses in Safety and Disaster Prevention and Mitigation in order to improve the capability of the barangay councils to immediately address such incidents and problems in their areas of jurisdictions.
- **Ordinance No. SP-2029, S-2010**, mandating the establishment of an emergency and information help line to be known as "QC 122" under the Radio Communications Service of the Office of the City Mayor defining its functions and responsibilities
- **Ordinance No. SP-2112, S-2012**, requiring every Barangay to organize a Barangay Emergency Response Team and to address cases of immediate risk to life and health
- **Ordinance No. SP-2232, S-2013**, establishing the Guidelines for the transfer of Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund to other Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils which are declared under state of calamity
- **Ordinance No. SP-2262, S-2014**, mandating all private and public school teaching and non-teaching personnel to undergo risk reduction training, pursuant to Republic Act. No. 10121, otherwise known as the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction Management Act of 2010
- **Ordinance No. SP-2290, S-2014**, creating the Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (QCDRRMO), defining its functions, duties, and responsibilities, providing for its composition, appropriating funds thereof and for other purposes
- **Ordinance No. SP-2424, S-2015**, amending Ordinance No. SP-2290, S-2014, to correct the position titles, qualification standards, and salary grades of the technical staff of the Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (QCDRRMO), pursuant to Joint Memorandum Circular 2014-1, and other pertinent civil service commission circulars
- **Ordinance No. SP-2549, S-2016**, establishing a mandatory seismic retrofitting program for Quezon City-Owned and Barangay-Owned Buildings, particularly those built before the 1990 Earthquake, adopting Engineering and Environmental/Green Building findings of local conditions, appropriating funds thereof, and for other purposes
- **Ordinance No. SP-2674, S-2017**, requiring owners, managers, administrators, operators, or principals of all establishments within the territorial jurisdiction

of Quezon City to conduct earthquake drills among tenants, occupants, students, and employees therein twice a year

- **Ordinance No. SP-2688, S-2018**, institutionalizing the use of the Incident Command System (ICS) as an on-scene Disaster Response and Management Mechanism
- **Ordinance No. SP-2711, S.2018**, creating the Quezon City Emergency and Risk Reduction Management Program for the Youth and Children and providing funds thereof
- **Ordinance No. SP-2865, S-2019**, An Ordinance providing free Mortuary Services for qualified indigent Quezon City Residents, appropriating funds therefore and for other purposes

Memorandum Circulars:

- **Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2019-01**, Amendment to the DILG QC Field Office - Liga ng mga Barangay and Quezon City Government Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2017-01 dated April 17, 2017 re: Preparation of Annual Budget and Supporting Development/Sectoral Plans
- **Memorandum Circular No. 01, S-2020**, General Guidelines for Public on the Localized Cancellation or Suspension of Classes and Work in Government Offices
- **Guidelines on COVID-19 Preparedness Measures for Rainy Season**
- **Guidelines for Response Operations in Fire Situations during the COVID-19 Pandemic**
- **Disinfection and Cleaning Operations Protocol for COVID-19**

Introduction

The Local Government Code of 1991 mandates all local government units (LGUs) to be the frontline of emergency measures during and after disasters. Further, the enactment of Republic Act 10121 strengthened the capacities of LGUs through the promotion of bottoms-up and participatory approach in disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM).

The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP) realizes the new preventive approach to disasters through the identification of hazards, vulnerabilities and risks to be managed at the national level, disaster risk reduction and management approaches and strategies to be applied in managing said hazards and risks, agency roles, responsibilities and line of authority at all government levels, and vertical and horizontal coordination of disaster risk reduction and management in the pre-disaster and post-disaster phases. More importantly, the preventive approach is further realized by the NDRRMP by serving as a reference for the development of the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plans (LDRRMPs) and the implementation of disaster risk reduction and management at local levels.

Serving as the first responders and primary implementers of DRRM, the LGUs should be well equipped with capacities and resources in carrying out DRRM activities to ensure the safety of the lives of their constituents. As such, RA 10121 mandates the LGUs constitute their Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils (LDRRMCs) and establish their own Local DRRM Offices. Moreover, the law provides for the development of LDRRMPs.

The LDRRMP is the strategic road map to attain resilience against disasters and attuned with the National DRRM Framework (NDRRMF) and the priorities of the NDRRMP. It provides detailed information on LGU's assessment of hazards, exposure, vulnerabilities, capacities, and the goals, objectives, outcomes, action plans, and mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation for the four (4) thematic DRRM thematic areas: disaster prevention and mitigation, disaster preparedness, disaster response, and disaster rehabilitation and recovery.

The Quezon City's LDRRMP (QC DRRMP) intends to support the local government in fulfilling its obligations to the RA 10121 and aligning with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR 2015-2030) which charts the global course on disaster risk reduction for countries to reduce risk and disaster losses over the next 15 years.

The development of the QC DRRMP finds its principles, foundations, and structure from the following national and international acts, standards, and guides:

- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Sustainable Development Goals
- Paris Agreement on Climate Change
- Republic Act 10121 or Disaster Risk Reduction Management Act of 2010
- Emergency Management Standard by Emergency Management Accreditation Program or EMAP
- ISO 31000 – Risk Management
- ISO 9001:2015
- National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan and Framework
- Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2014-2020

Another purpose of the QC DRRMP is to provide the necessary and required elements to understand, communicate, and manage the various hazards and risks faced by the city through optimization of its existing capacities in reducing risks and protecting its assets and communities.

Moreover, the QC DRRMP will inform policy and decision makers to optimize investments in DRRM and to guarantee commitments to integrated Disaster Risk Reduction priority programs. It shall serve as the basis of institutionalization and implementation of various DRRM protocols, policies, procedures, and functions within Quezon City.

The specific objectives of the QC DRRMP 2021-2027 include:

1. Identification of programs, projects, and activities (PPAs) to be implemented within the next seven (7) years based on mainstreaming the strategies identified in the QC DRRMP 2021-2027 and the NDRRMP Outcomes;
2. Identification and clarification of department roles, responsibilities and line of authority at all government offices for the implementation of PPAs;
3. Support the utilization of the LDRRMF Investment Plans for 2021-2027
4. Establish the evaluation and monitoring mechanisms to benchmark and measure progress.

1 Rationale for the Formulation of the LDRRMP

The QC DRRMP is anchored both on the vision and legal provisions of RA 10121 and the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (NDRRM) Framework.

The NDRRM Framework envisions a country of “safer, adaptive and disaster resilient Filipino communities toward sustainable development.” It conveys a paradigm shift from reactive to proactive DRRM wherein men and women have increased their awareness and understanding of DRRM, with the end in view of increasing people's resilience and decreasing their vulnerabilities.

RA 10121, SEC. 11, *Organization at the Local Government Level*, states that the LDRRMCs shall have the following functions:

- (1) Approve, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the LDRRMPs and regularly review and test the plan consistent with other national and local planning programs;
- (2) Ensure the integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into local development plans, programs and budgets as a strategy in sustainable development and poverty reduction;

RA 10121, Sec 12, *Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (LDRRMO)*, states that the provincial, city, and municipal DRRMOs or BDRRMCs shall perform the following functions with impartiality given the emerging challenges brought by disasters of our times:

- (6) Formulate and implement a comprehensive and integrated LDRRMP in accordance with the national, regional and provincial framework, and policies on disaster risk reduction in close coordination with the local development councils (LDCs);
- (7) Prepare and submit to the local sanggunian through the LDRRMC and the LDC the annual LDRRMO Plan and budget, the proposed programming of the LDRRMF, other dedicated disaster risk reduction and management resources, and other regular funding source.

RA 10121, Section 21, *Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (LDRRMF)*. “The present Local Calamity Fund shall henceforth be known as the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (LDRRMF). Not less than five percent (5%) of the estimated revenue from regular sources shall be set aside as the LDRRMF to support disaster risk management activities such as, but not limited to, pre-disaster preparedness programs including training, purchasing life-saving rescue equipment, supplies and medicines, for post-disaster activities, and for the payment of premiums on calamity insurance. The LDRRMC shall monitor and evaluate the use and disbursement of the LDRRMF based on the LDRRMP as incorporated in the local development plans and annual work and financial plan. Upon the recommendation of the LDRRMO and approval of the *Sanggunian* concerned, the LDRRMC may transfer the said fund to support disaster risk reduction work of other LDRRMCs which are declared under state of calamity.”

2 Methodology for Developing Quezon City's DRRM Plan 2021-2027

2.1 The Local DRRM Planning Cycle

The Local DRRM Planning Cycle is a five-stage process which includes:

1. Organizing and preparing for the LDRRM Planning Process;
2. Climate-Disaster Risk Assessment;
3. LDRRM Plan Formulation and Updating;
4. LDRRM Plan Implementation; and
5. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting.

Quezon City carried out all these steps to formulate the LDRRMP 2021-2027.

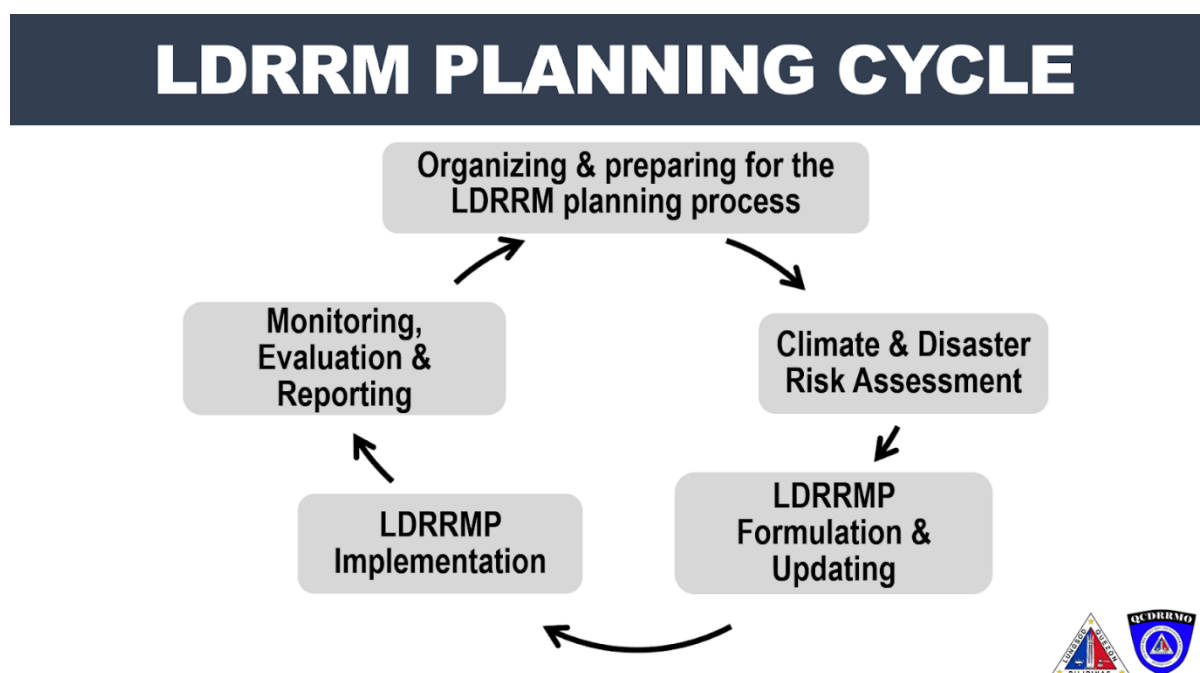


Figure 1. The LDRRM Planning Cycle

2.1.1 Organizing & Preparing for the LDRRM Planning Process

DRRM decision-makers and managers are expected to create an enabling environment to establish partnerships and engagement with the whole-of-society stakeholders such as the NGOs, business sector, academe, private sector as well the vulnerable sectors of the community. Once the partnership with the stakeholders are established, the participatory process, including the mobilization of resources, is formalized and LGUs prepare to commence the LDRRM planning process.

This stage revolves on raising awareness, planning the process and convening the actors.

Section 11 (a) of the Republic Act 10121 specifies the key actors in local DRRM who comprises the LDRRM Councils across the political subdivisions of the LGUs.

Firstly, the LDRRMC is to be organized in every province, city, and municipality. The LDRRMO then is to be established in every city who then leads the formulation of the LDRRMP for the city/municipality.

The QC LDRRMC was first established in 2010 and was reconstituted through the Executive Order No 7, S-2019. The LDRRMO was established in 2015 and has then led the formulation of the LDRRMP 2021-2027.

LDRRM Council

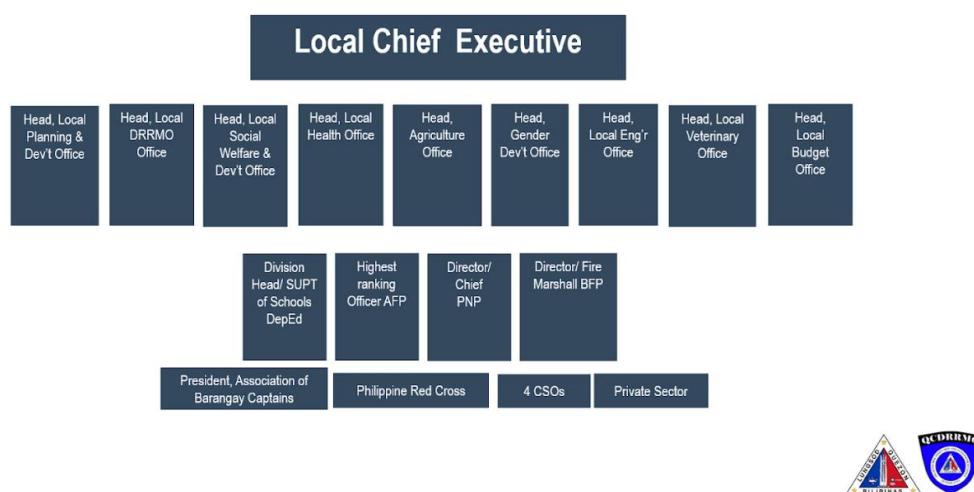


Figure 2. Organization of the Quezon City DRRM Council

The Local DRRM Office is headed by the Local DRRM Officer (LDRRMO). Under the LDRRMO are staff involved in administrative and training, research and planning, and operations and warning.

LDRRMO Composition



Figure 3. Composition of the Quezon City DRRM Office

2.1.2 Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment

Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment or CDRA is an innovative process required by the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB) in the formulation of Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUP) as well as the DILG in the formulation of Local DRRM Plans. CDRA conducts comprehensive and detailed risk assessment of all communities and households per LGU against. Notably, CDRA not just looks at the typical natural hazards but also considers the assessment of the effects of climate change.

CDRA practically captures all the CRA tools and processes that we just discussed in this session. In the absence of CDRA or other risk assessment activities in the LGU, the CRA will be useful as foundation for more in-depth risk assessment. If there is already an existing CDRA in the LGU, the BDRRMC can coordinate with the local officials, obtain CDRA results, and check the extent of disaster risk within their community.

CLIMATE AND DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT

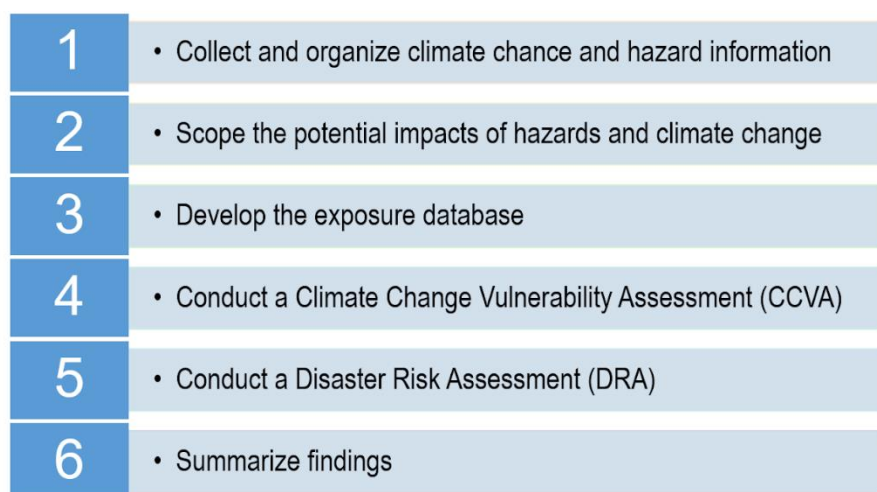


Figure 4. CDRA Steps

Step 1- Involves gathering of climate change information and characterizing hazards that may affect the locality

Step 2- Identifying key areas/sectors that may be affected by climate change and natural hazards and determining likely impacts (direct and indirect)

Step 3- Gathering baseline map and attribute data on exposure, vulnerability and adaptive capacity as basis for CCVA and DRA

Step 4- Identification of vulnerable areas and sectors by analyzing exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity to various climate stimuli

Step 5- Identification of risk areas by analyzing hazard, exposure and vulnerability

Step 6- Identification of priority decision areas/sectors based on the combined level of risks and vulnerabilities, identification of risk management options, climate change adaptation and mitigation options

The Quezon City Hazards, Vulnerability, and Risk Assessment was completed in 2013 and provides the scientific foundation and sets the parameters for the development of strategies and actions in the LDRRMP. It focuses on analyzing the impacts of earthquakes and floods in Quezon City, and determined the risk hotspots or barangays with high risk in terms of casualties and economic losses, allowing for rational and adequate planning of resources.

The assessment of impacts for floods and earthquake are expressed in terms of:

1. Identifying the spatial severity of the hazards in the city
2. Quantifying damages, losses, and impacts to population, buildings, infrastructure, critical and high loss facilities; and
3. Identifying hotspot barangays

The approach for identifying risk hotspots is based on the Urban Disaster Risk Index methodology, which combines directly the descriptors comprising both the physical risk and the socio-economic impact factors. In the application of this methodology, the objective is to bring in the local context of socio-economic vulnerability and coping capacities of these cities based on the available information and data.

2.1.3 LDRRMP Formulation and Updating

Based on the results of the risk assessment, Quezon City updated its LDRRMP. The LDRRMP is the strategic road map to attain resilience against disasters and attuned with the National DRRM Framework (NDRRMF) and the priorities of the National DRRM Plan (NDRRMP). The LDRRMP is an output of the participatory planning process employed by the LDRRMO, the QCDDRM, and other key DRRM stakeholders.

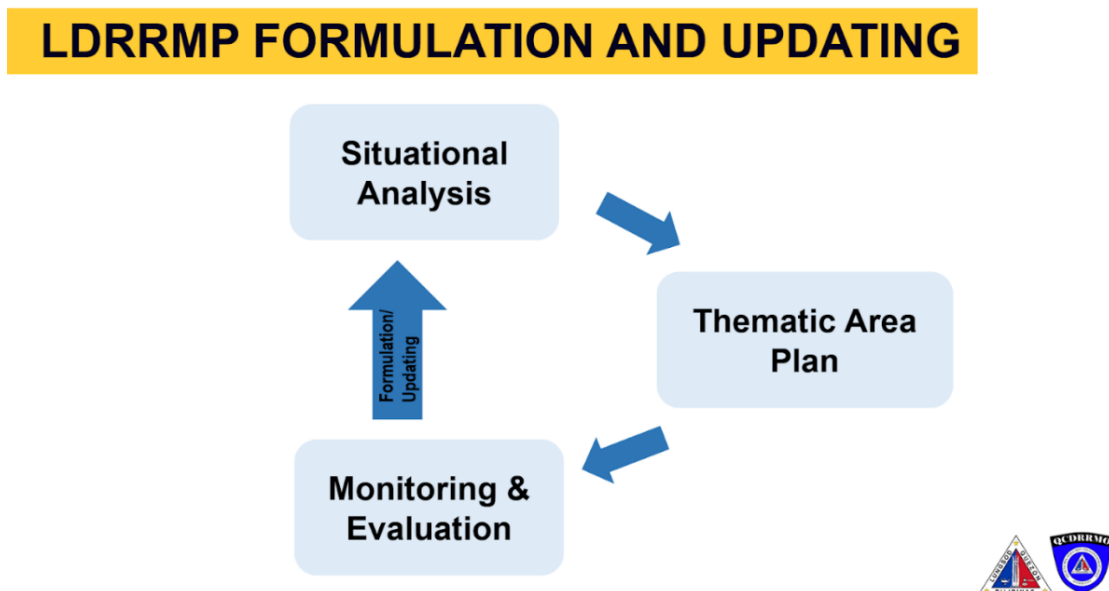


Figure 5. LDRRMP Formulation and Updating Process Cycle Flowchart

In the formulation and updating of the LDRRM Plan, the process cycle includes (1) Situational Analysis using the SWOC tool, (2) Vision and Mission Statements, (3) Strategy Formulation and Setting of Goals; Objective and Outcome, (4) Identification of Key Outputs, Activities, Timeframe, Lead Office and Budgeting; and (5) Establishment of Monitoring and Evaluation along the four thematic areas of DRRM.

2.1.4 LDRRMP Implementation

The implementation of the LDRRMP is based on timeframes, roles, budget allocation, institutional arrangements, etc. It is essential for QC to include timeframes, role of the implementers and stakeholders, budget allocation, institutional arrangements, and innovative strategies for risk financing.

2.1.5 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting is used to evaluate the success of the building local resilience through performance indicators. Monitoring and evaluation can also be used to evaluate the success of the city resilience building efforts through performance indicators established within the DRR action plan and to measure their impacts.

Meanwhile, reporting is also important for QC to communicate to its stakeholders the progress of the implementation of the LDRRM Plan and thus, encourage support and participation of the most vulnerable sectors of the society.

2.2 Methodology for the QC LDRRMP 2021-2027

In 2013, Quezon City completed the LDRRMP 2014-2020 which is the concluding output of the twelve-month "Building a Disaster Resilient Quezon City Project," which was a collaboration of the Quezon City Government (QCG) and the Earthquakes and Megacities Initiative. On 2018, the Quezon City DRRMC (QCDRRMC) revisited the LDRRMP and updated the programs under the thematic areas vis-à-vis the existing internal and external DRRM system of the city after four (4) years of implementation of the LDRRMP.

To establish the continuity of DRRM programs in the city, the LDRRMP 2021-2027 was completed in 2020 through a Webinar Series designed for the members of the QCDRRMC in the middle of the public health emergency brought about by COVID-19. This was the QCDRRMO's strategy to employ the multi-stakeholder and participatory approach despite the pandemic. The Webinar Series was divided into three (3) distinct sessions

Webinar Series 1: Introduction to the Updating of the LDRRMP

- The Webinar Series included a quick refresher on the Philippine DRRM system to introduce to participants the National DRRM framework and describe the paradigm shift which molded it.
- The Series also provided an overview of the LDRRMP, its description, references, and guiding principles. It reviewed all pertinent documents that are relevant to the LDRRMP and included a discussion on the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (LDRRMF) as the main source of funding for the implementation of the LDRRMP, among many others. It also enumerated all issuances governing the use of funds as well as other potential sources of funds.
- Initial breakout exercises were conducted among the Committees for the four (4) thematic areas to draft the Goals, Objectives, and Outcomes. These policy statements then became the bases for action planning in the following webinars.
- The Series was conducted across four sessions: July 28, 29, 30 and August 3, 2020.

Webinar Series 2: Breakout Sessions

- The QCDDRM TWG were divided into the thematic committees for the breakout sessions. Each committee then conducted SWOC Analysis for the four (4) thematic areas of the DRRM, an exercise to evaluate the progress and implementation of the LDRRMP 2014-2020, and action planning for each thematic area.
- At the end of the Series, the outputs for the action planning from each thematic area were consolidated under the final goals, objectives and outcomes.
- The breakout sessions were held on September 9 and 11, 2020.

Webinar Series 3: Ranking Session for Programs under the LDRRMP 2021-2027

- Programs previously formulated in the breakout sessions were then ranked by the TWG according to their perceived priority. Ranking these programs established the priority for investment in terms of their urgency and importance to reducing risks and building resilience.
- Programs that were ranked high in the workshops are then provided priority in terms of funding in the LDRRMFIP 2021.
- This ranking session was held on October 22, 2020.

The NDRRMP which the LDRRMP is based on, was developed as a roadmap to help the country move towards its vision of resilience, "Safer adaptive, and disaster resilient Filipino communities toward sustainable development." In principle, by aligning the LDRRMP with the NDRRMP, all activities under the LDRRMP must be envisioned to contribute towards this collective aim by 2028.

The following are the guiding principles towards achieving resiliency in the city:

- A national responsibility anchored on the country's sustainable development agenda
- A shared responsibility with stakeholders
- Anchored on human rights
- DRRM and development are strongly linked
- Apply multi-hazard approaches
- Inclusive and an all-of-society approach
- Local expression of risk
- Addressing the underlying causes of vulnerability, based on science, and across different timescales
- Responsive risk governance with strong political will, commitment and leadership
- Best done through localization
- Anchored on community empowerment and shared responsibilities
- Effective when done through local, national, and international partnerships.

3 Institutional Arrangements

3.1 QCDRRMC Organizational Structure

In accordance with Executive Order No. 7, S-2019 entitled “Reconstituting the Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (QCDRRMC), and Reaffirming with Modifications the Composition, Organization, Functions, and Funding Thereof,” the Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council was organized according to the four (4) Thematic Areas namely the Committee on Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Committee on Disaster Preparedness, Committee on Disaster Response, and Committee on Disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation.

The Committee on Disaster Prevention and Mitigation identifies and avoids hazards and mitigate their potential impacts by (i) reducing vulnerabilities and exposure, and (ii) enhancing capacities of communities to anticipate, cope and recover from the negative effects of emergencies and disasters. Members include:

1. Engineering Department (Lead)
2. Accounting Department
3. Budget Department
4. City Planning and Development Office
5. Designated representative from the QC Gender and Development Council
6. Department of Interior and Local Government – QC Field Office
7. Department of the Building Official
8. Division of City Schools/Schools Division Office
9. Environmental Protection and Waste Management Department
10. General Services Department
11. Health Department
12. Manila Observatory
13. Parks Development and Administration Department
14. Public Employment Services Office
15. Small Business Cooperatives Development Office
16. Task Force on Solid Waste Collection, Cleaning, and Disposal Services Management
17. Tourism Department

The Committee on Disaster Preparedness ensures constant preparedness and increase institutional capacities to respond to identified hazards and its impacts. The members are:

1. Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (Lead)
2. Center for Disaster Preparedness
3. City Planning and Development Office
4. City Tourism Department
5. City Veterinary Department
6. Department of Interior and Local Government – QC Field Office
7. Department of Public Order and Safety
8. Designated Representative from the GAD Council
9. Division of City Schools/Schools Division Office
10. Environment Protection and Waste Management Department

11. General Services Department
12. Health Department
13. Novaliches District Center
14. Office of the Senior Citizen Affairs
15. Persons with Disability Affairs Office
16. Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation
17. Philippine Red Cross – QC Chapter
18. Public Affairs and Information Service Officer
19. Radio Communications Service
20. Small Business Development and Promotion Office
21. Social Services and Development Department

The Committee on Disaster Response provides life preservations and meets the basic subsistence needs of affected populations based on acceptable standards during or immediately after disaster. Members are:

1. Social Services Development Department (Lead)
2. Bureau of Fire Protection – QC
3. Barangay and Community Relations Department
4. City Veterinary Department
5. Dept. of Interior and Local Government - QC Field Office
6. Department of Public Order and Safety
7. Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office
8. Division of City Schools/Schools Division Office
9. Engineering Department
10. General Services Department
11. Health Department
12. Joint Task Force NCR, Armed Forces of the Philippines
13. Novaliches District Hospital
14. Parks Development and Administration Department
15. QC General Hospital
16. QC Police District
17. Rosario Maclang Bautista General Hospital
18. Task Force on Traffic and Transport Management
19. Task Force on Solid Waste Collection, Cleaning, and Disposal Services Management
20. UNTV Rescue

The Committee on Disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation shall restore and improve facilities, livelihood and living conditions and organizational capacities of affected communities; and reduce disaster risks in accordance with the “building back better” principle. Members include:

1. City Planning and Development Office (Lead)
2. Budget Department
3. City Health Department
4. Department of Interior and Local Government – QC Field Office
5. Department of the Building Official
6. Division of City Schools/Schools Division Office
7. Engineering Department
8. Environmental Protection and Waste Management Department
9. General Services Department
10. Housing Community Development Resettlement Department
11. Parks Development and Administration Department

12. Persons with Disability Affairs Office
13. Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation
14. Public Employment Services Office
15. Small Business Development and Promotion Office
16. Task Force on Solid Waste Collection, Cleaning, and Disposal Services Management
17. Tourism Department
18. Treasury Department
19. Veterinary Department

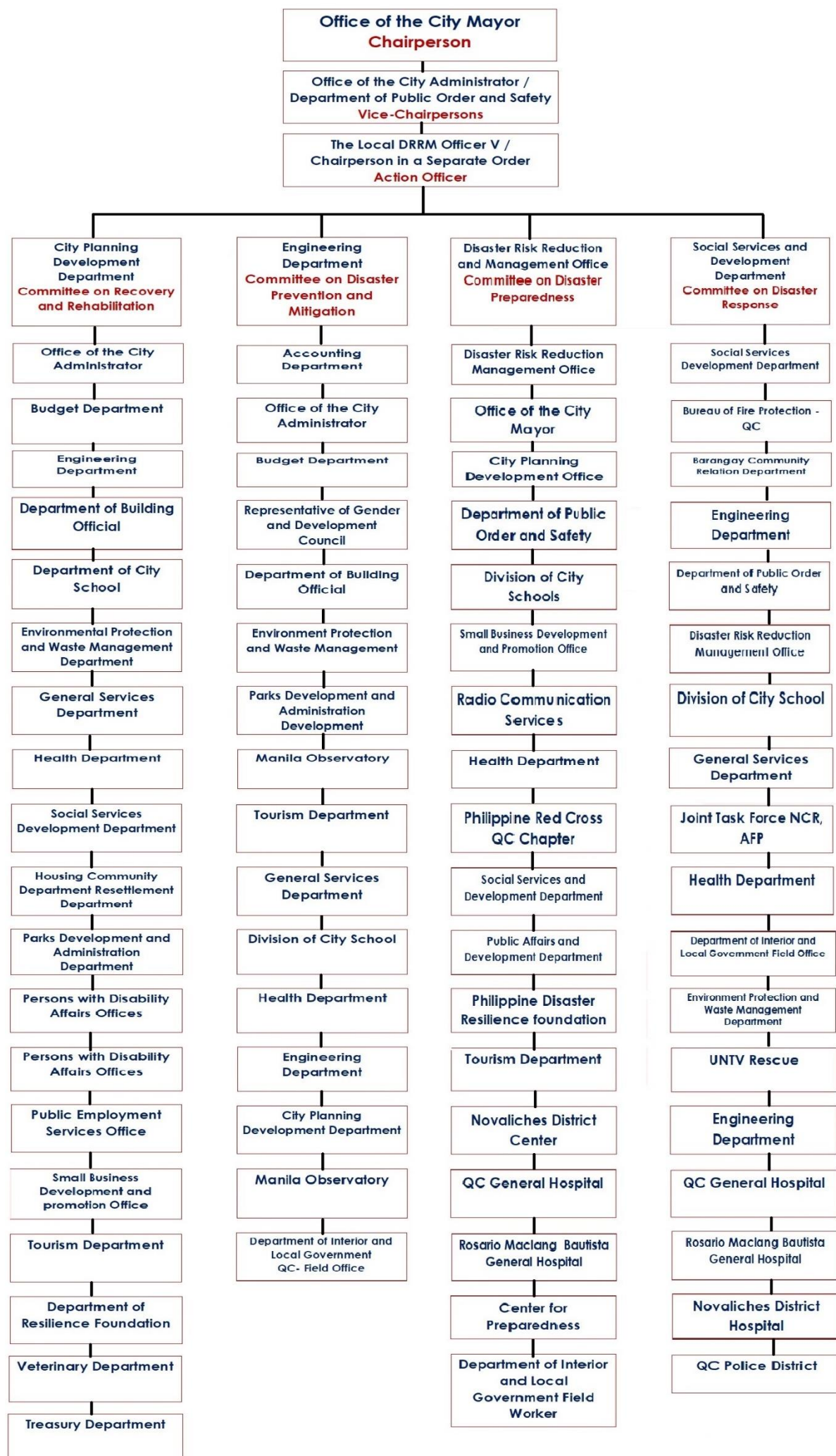


Figure 6. QCDRMC Organizational Structure

3.2 QCDRRMO Organizational Structure

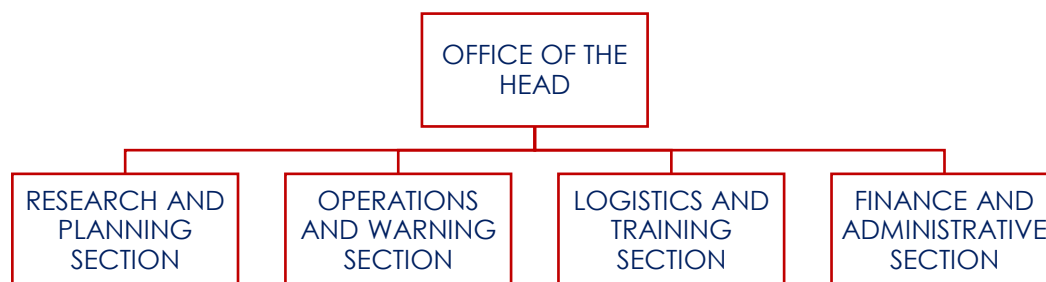


Figure 7. QCDRRMO Organizational Structure

The QCDRRMO is established to serve as the implementing arm of the QCDRRMC. The QCDRRMO not only formulates the implementation of a comprehensive and integrated LDRRMP but also sets the direction, implements, and coordinates DRRM programs and activities of the Quezon City Government according to national standards and guidelines.

The QCDRRMO is headed by a Head of Office and assisted by four (4) sections: research and planning, operations and warning, logistics and training, and finance and administrative.

The Research and Planning Section develops and coordinates disaster risk reduction and management programs and activities consistent with the NDRRMC standards and guidelines, formulates and implements a comprehensive and integrated LDRRMP, and supports local policymaking on disaster risk reduction in close coordination with the BDRRMCs. They are also tasked to prepare and submit to the City Council, through the DRRM Plan and annual investment plan, the proposed programming of the LDRRMF as well as other dedicated disaster risk reduction and management resources, and other regular funding source/s and budgetary support of the QCDRRMC/BDRRMC.

The Operations and Warning Section responds, manages the adverse effects of emergencies, and carries out early recovery activities in the affected area. It is their duty to ensure that there is an efficient coordination mechanism for immediate delivery of food, shelter, and medical supplies for women and children. This group is also in charge of operating a multi-hazard early warning system that provides accurate and timely advice to city emergency response organizations and to the general public through PAISD and CCC, particularly radio, landline communications, and technologies for communication with rural communities.

The Logistics and Training Section organizes and conducts capacity building projects on disaster risk reduction and management within the city. This section organizes trains, and equips city emergency response teams and the community volunteers. In 2020, the Regional Evacuation Center and Training Facility was established and became the Center for Trainings and Capacity Building on disaster preparedness for the city government. This section is responsible for ensuring the quality of all goods, drugs, medicines, equipment, machine, office supplies, and other logistics needs.

The Finance and Administrative Section is in-charge of all matters related to personnel concerns and finances. This section ensures the compliance of all personnel in terms of job qualifications and documentary requirements, safe-keeping of personnel files of all active staff, and handling financial and procurement matters and its corresponding documentary requirements.

4 Risk Profile

4.1 Natural and Geographic Conditions

Owing to its size, Quezon City is the biggest city in the National Capital Region in terms of population and land area. It has an estimated population of 2.86 million with a land area slightly over 16 thousand hectares. Quezon City is located at the northeastern part of Metro Manila near the center. The northern and eastern fringes of the city are bordered by San Jose del Monte in Bulacan, San Mateo, Rizal, and Marikina City. The southern and western parts are bounded by the cities of Pasig, Mandaluyong, San Juan, Caloocan, Valenzuela, and Manila.

The Philippines consists of varying climate zones, each with a significantly different rainfall pattern, with annual rainfall varying between 960mm and 4000mm. Within Metro Manila, annual rainfall varies between 2000 mm in the Manila Bay area to 3000mm over the mountains of Marikina, San Mateo, and Rodriguez. The climate type of Quezon City, Type I, is characterized by a dry season from November to April and a wet season during the rest of the year. However, due to climate variability, the city, as of 2012, experienced a prolonged wet season.

A study by the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) predicts that in 2006-2035, the mean temperature will increase to 27.1 degree C, and rainfall will rise to 93.7mm. There will be 6,302 dry days, 8 days of rainfall of >300mm, and 1,984 days of daily maximum temperature of >35 degree C.

Quezon City's topography is mostly rolling with alternating ridges and lowlands. Slopes of between 0 degree and 15 degree dominate the northern part of the City while the terrain gets lower as it extends to the south. The city has 5 river systems with 44 tributaries in total, most of which drain into the Quezon City River system.

4.2 Social and Economic Conditions

4.2.1 Key Demographic Characteristics

Considered to be the largest in the National Capital Region, Quezon City has a population of 2.86 million. Based on data from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing, an increase of 82,270 from 2007 approximates the city's 2.92% estimated annual population growth rate. In 2010, Quezon City's population amounted to 23% to the total population in the National Capital Region.

Quezon City is acknowledged as the second biggest local government unit in the country. It has 142 barangays and is divided into six (6) districts.

The number of households increased by 7%, from 2007 to 2010, with a corresponding increase of 27% in the household population. As of 2010, the city has a young population where only 5% are 60 years old and older, and a median age of 25 years. Quezon City has more females with a sex ratio of 95 males for every 100 females. The majority of the population over 9 years old are either single (45%) or married (42%).

In terms of level education completed in 2010, a quarter (25%) of Quezon City residents reached only high school level while 7% had an elementary education only. Nineteen

percent (19%) of the 2010 household population was able to complete a college degree while 2% did not complete any grade level.

Dependency ratio decreased from 50% in 2007 to 48% in 2010. This resulted from the larger increase in the proportion of the economically active population compared to the slight changes in the proportion of young and old dependents.

4.2.2 Land Use and Urban Development

The land in Quezon City is predominantly used for residential purposes. In terms of land area, the city has a sizeable area for open spaces and parks, thus, earning its status as the Green Lung of Metro Manila. A significant portion of the land is allocated for institutional uses.

It is home to leading universities, hospitals and health facilities, media networks and national government offices. The city's highly urbanized region consisting of 16,112 hectares of land of both commercial and residential spaces serves as an ideal distribution hub located at the heart of Metro Manila due to the convergence of various transportation networks such as the Mass Rail Transit 3 (MRT-3), EDSA, North Luzon Expressway, and the C-5 highway.

Most of its growth centers are also linked to the main thoroughfares, such as Balintawak and Triangle Central Business District for Quirino Highway; and Libis, Cubao Triangle Central Business District and Batangas link for Aurora Boulevard and Commonwealth Avenue. The growth centers boast of various commercial, educational, historical, and recreational centers, which generate additional revenue for the city.

Quezon City's distinct qualities made it the most suitable site on which to build the capital city and its capitol buildings during the post-war period. One factor that determined its status is the extensive area of government-owned land right in its central zone, which substantial active economy in the development of public infrastructures as well as more liberal assignments in parks and recreation sites. The desirable geologic characteristics of the city also provided a satisfactory foundation for buildings and structures, and at the same time, allowed the construction of underground structures.

4.3 Hazards, Vulnerability, and Risk Assessment

4.3.1 Summary of Earthquake Risk in Quezon City

One of the major active faults in the Philippines is the Valley Fault System (VFS). The West Valley Fault (WVF), one of the two major segments of the VFS, transects various parts of Metro Manila including Quezon City. The 100-kilometer-long fault runs from northeast through the southeast sections of Quezon City and passes through barangays Bagong Silangan, Batasan Hills, Matandang Balara, Pansol, Blue Ridge B, Libis, Bagumbayan, White Plains, and Ugong Norte.

The WVF moves roughly every 400 to 600 years and has moved four (4) times in the last 1,400 years. The last major earthquake generated by this fault was 360 years ago, in 1658. This means that the fault could possibly trigger a large earthquake within the next few years, or few ten years.

Also, based on the Metro Manila Impact Reduction Study (MMEIRS, 2004), the WVF is expected to cause the largest impact in the metropolis and could generate a large

earthquake with a magnitude of 7.2, commonly known as “The Big One.” This will be caused by an inland fault mechanism with seismic intensity of VIII (Very Destructive) or IX (Devastating) alongside Marikina River and Manila Bay.

Since most of the areas that are near or on the WVF are residential zoned areas, “The Big One” is estimated to cause heavy damage to properties and lives. About 34,000 will instantly die from the quake, 114,000 will be injured and 40% of residential buildings in Metro Manila will be smothered to the ground.

The impact will break Metro Manila into four (4) parts as bridges, roads, and highways become impassable due to collapsing buildings and structures. Metro Manila North and South will be separated if the Guadalupe Bridge across the Pasig River and along EDSA falls down. Metropolitan East and West will be inaccessible to each other because of impassable roads. The WVF also intersects two major roads in Quezon City, the Batasan-San Mateo Road and the E. Rodriguez Jr. Avenue, and may possibly cause for more than 69 km of the ground to rupture along the transected areas.

Conflagration may also occur in the city in the event of high-magnitude earthquakes, and a projected estimate of over 4,800 buildings may be burnt in case of an 8-meter per second wind. Barangays along the WVF will be susceptible to liquefactions. “The Big One” may also cause hundreds of aftershocks, many of which can last for several months and will have damaging magnitudes of six (6) or greater.

The top five (5) barangays that are at high risk to extreme earthquake scenario considering the combined physical risks, socio-economic impacts, coping capacities and social vulnerabilities, are the following:

1. Bagumbayan
2. St. Ignatius
3. Ugong Norte
4. Bagong Silangan
5. Batasan Hills

- Bagumbayan, St. Ignatius, White Plains, Ugong Norte, and Blue Ridge B have some of the highest fatality rates with values greater than 1.2% of the population at risk.
- Bagumbayan, Libis, Ugong Norte, Batasan Hills, and Bagong Silangan will have the highest number of damaged buildings due to ground shaking.
- Kaligayahan has the highest number of critical facilities that are exposed to extreme ground shaking.
- Bagong Lipunan ng Crame (hospitals), Bagumbayan and Commonwealth (emergency and rescue operation centers and hazardous facilities), and Payatas (roads and bridges) have the next highest exposure of critical facilities due to earthquakes.

4.3.2 Summary of Flood Risk in Quezon City

The Philippines experiences about twenty (20) cyclones in a typical year, bringing heavy rainfall to the country. Consisting of varying climate zones, each with a significantly different rainfall pattern, annual rainfall varies between 960mm and 4000mm. Within Metropolitan Manila, annual rainfall varies between 2000mm in the Manila Bay area to 3000mm over the mountains of Marikina, San Mateo, and Rodriguez. Heavy rainfall

periodically inundates Metropolitan Manila extensively which can cause damages to properties and impede economic activities.

Quezon City is a flood prone area in Metropolitan Manila and regularly experiences floods of different magnitudes following heavy rain mainly due to two main factors. The northern half of the city is close to the La Mesa Dam, a 700-hectare reservoir at 100 m above sea level, while the southern region has low grade terrain and is affected by numerous waterways. During heavy rainfall events, the water level can exceed its spilling level of 80.15m, and cause flood water to overflow and flood downstream areas. Anthropogenic factors such as clogged canals, illegal settlements, poor urban planning, and lack of preparedness of the populace further aggravate damages caused by floods.

Contributing factors such as affected population, buildings, and extent of flooding were measured to rank the top barangays to prioritize for flood impacts:

1. Talayan
2. Damayang Lagi
3. Roxas
4. St. Peter
5. Dona Imelda

- Silangan which does not show up in the top 10 flood risk barangays has the highest flood infection risk with a value of 3.5% of the population of the Barangay at risk of infection versus the next highest Barangay Sto. Domingo (Matalahib) at 1.6%
- Talayan, Damayng Lagi, Tatalon, Roxas, Bagong Silangan, and Libis have some of the highest fatality rates with values greater than 0.02% of the population at risk.
- St Peter, San Vicente, San Isidro, Labrador, and Sienna have the highest levels of long-term displaced population and affected.
- Dona Imelda (hospitals), Masambong (emergency and rescue operation centers), Tatalon (hazardous facilities and roads), Bagumbayan (hazardous facilities) have the highest exposure of critical facilities due to floods.

4.3.3 Summary of Combined Earthquake and Flood Risk

In the analysis for the Hazards, Vulnerability, and Risk Assessment, both the physical and socio-economic dimensions are used to identify the hotspots. The indicators identified are linked to the most significant quantitative outputs of the flood and earthquake impact study, and then combined with the socio-economic vulnerability and coping capacities of the different barangays in Quezon City. The combined earthquake and flood UDRI score is also plotted for all barangays to provide further insights into the distribution of risk in the city.

Considering all factors the top five Barangays to prioritize for combined earthquake and flood impacts are therefore:

1. Bagumbayan
2. Libis
3. Damayang Lagi
4. Talayan
5. Dioquino Zobel

4.3.4 Summary of Human-Induced Disasters

Disasters are not solely natural in form as it can also be man-made where the cause of hazard is deliberate or accidental. Thus, most man-made disasters fall into two general categories of hazards: sociological (intentional acts) and technological (accidental events).

Examples of sociological hazards are crime, civil disorder, terrorism and war, and hazard material release (intentional) such as chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear warfare (CBRNE) hazards. Technological hazards include fire accidents, travel or transportation accidents, and industrial accidents.

A more comprehensive discussion of the City's risk profile will be tackled in Volume II.

5 SWOT Analysis

Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats Analysis (SWOT) can be used in various stages of the planning cycle. It has been widely used for strategy formulation and can be used effectively by combining strengths and weaknesses of the LGU with the opportunities and threats in its environment.

The QC TWG carried out SWOT analysis to use it as basis for developing strategies under the LDRRMP. Below are the results of the SWOT Analysis per thematic area.

A separate SWOT Analysis (detailed in Annex C) was also conducted for the LDRRMP 2014-2020 to evaluate the implementation of programs in the last six (6) years.

5.1 Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are sufficient funds • Existence of a LDRRMP • Numerous community organizations, CSOs, NGOs, and 142 barangays • In-placed structures with defined roles and responsibilities • External Support from NGAs (OCD) • Active participation of the members of the QCDRRMC • Partners (CSOs and Private Sector) • LDRRMF is sufficient • Strong support from QC government. • Some personnel, including QCHD Head with ICS training • QCDRRMC is already established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdated LDRRMP • Cannot retain capacity training in Barangay Level • The DRRMP focused on Earthquake and Flood only • Limited personnel trained on DRR-CCA • Centralized health database system not in place • Not all barangays have their own EWS • DRRM H plan not yet formulated and finalized • Poor infrastructure in terms of COVID precautions standard • Inclusive Policy-making • Synchronization and alignment of EWS (Barangays to City EWS per Hazards) • Modular system in education not in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of spatial and other data in modeling and decision making • Use of spatial data and granular approach in programs and projects • Integration of COVID-19 pandemic hazards into the LDRRMP • Partnership and collaboration with Local Private Organizations for technical assistance on trainings, capacity development, planning • Very supportive leadership to DRRM • Presence of stakeholders • More inclusive approach on planning and decision making (inclusion of sectors to decision making) • Budget is ample • Tapping of institutional services to assist the city 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjustment to new normal • New Normal • LDRRMP + COVID-19 Situation • Evacuation Management + Pandemic Context • Updating of Hazard Maps with the integration of additional data in demographics • Unprecedented infectious diseases possibly to give impact to 3.2 population of QC • Lack of participation and harmony between barangays and CSOs • The City is now facing with the Pandemic and the new normal is really a challenge • Data Management/Collecting of Data - Emerging and reemerging infectious diseases • Selection of personnel for the plantilla positions

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of DRRMC which is inclusive and multi-stakeholder in composition • Existence of DRRMC and composite members of the committee • Support of the Local Chief Executive in implementing the RA 10121 • HLURB guided the City in the mainstreaming of the DRR/CCA in the Local Development Plans • CLUP has been updated accordingly • IECs are developed hand-in-hand with PAISD • Community-based DRRM Trainings have been implemented in barangays which serve as educational strategies for disseminating information on risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Agriculture for Food Security • HEMS staff not yet fully established • Limited manpower and movement due to COVID 19 pandemic • Not all barangays are able to understand risk maps • Turnover of personnel in barangays make it challenging to retain information on risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QCDDRM has a strong tie-up/linkage with the private sectors, NGOs/POs, academe, etc. • Creation of additional plantilla positions for QCDDRMO personnel • Additional personnel to hire which will focus on GIS and acquisition of technology needed • Continued coordination among the concerned offices in updating the CLUP • Risk Communications Plan may be developed from the lessons learned during the COVID pandemic • Partnership with CSOs to support the city in developing IECs for barangay • Coordinate with DILG to conduct INFRA AUDIT trainings • Exploration of partnership with additional stakeholders to conduct Infra Audit. • Regular conduct of Infra Audit for the City 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of better technology • Insufficient trained personnel • Political conflicts (change in administration in the barangay level) • Trainings of personnel via online video conferencing • Data collection vs. limited movement of manpower due to pandemic • Scholarships and/or education field trips are limited to employees holding a plantilla position • Lack of GIS trained personnel

5.2 Disaster Preparedness

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support of Mayor • Numerous CSOs and NGO offices in the city • Partnerships (CSOs, Private, International) • Established relationship of DRRMC • Available Resources • Trained staff in QCRRMO, established QCRRMC • Relatively High Budget/IRA • Trained personnel • DRRM Fund • Existence of active LDRRMC • Organized programs • Functioning DRRMO • Bayanihan (Help one another) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little manpower, large number of barangays • Not all Barangay personnel even barangay captain does not have or have a little idea about DRRM • Political bureaucracy • Change of barangay personnel handling DRRM • High density population • Non-inclusion in CP for biologic outbreak specifically pandemic • Infra on flood control • Infrastructure not compliant to COVID "NEW NORMAL" • There are settlement/housing structures near the fault which were built 4-5 decades ago • DRRM not prepared for pandemic concentration focus on floods earthquakes and fire • Not all personnel can easily adapt WEBINARS considering that trainings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private sector engagement • Availability of different technologies on hazard and risk mapping and assessment • Opportunity to know our own weaknesses • Availability of training modules from CSOs/NGOs for DRRM • PhilHealth financing • Learning experiences and best practices during COVID-19 • Numerous established private institutions which can be tied up • QCRRMC members / personnel to attend various conference • Additional knowledges - seminars and conferences • Partnership with PDRF can enable access to e-learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internet connectivity of participants if Zoom will be the new normal • Capacitating Barangays and QC LGU (New Normal) • Political parties • Violators • Barangays are not familiar of the simplified BDRRMP under Operation Listo • Database Management • COVID flavored contingency plans, needed for the new normal • Changes on DRRM barangay trained staff after elections • Challenge how to train barangays during this COVID-19 period • Needed Increased cooperation with private companies in terms of

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple simulation drills • Hazard mapping was already done • Strong tie up with the private sectors, CSOs, academe • Already conducted inventory of Safe Open Spaces for "The Big One" must be revisited annually • Always open to DRRM innovations • Trained cadres able to cascade learnings from ICS Training to city, barangay and even to stakeholders • 142 Barangays are qualified and potential recipients for the award • Currently, QC have three (3) Contingency Plans 	<p>will be more like this in the future</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication sent through emails /facebook not easily accessed by all concern • Insufficient trained personnel 	<p>modules: family preparedness, Continuity Planning (Private & Public) and more soon that will be available in PDRF learning management system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSO partners provided their expertise by training barangay officials on writing their CBDRRM plan 	<p>reporting COVID-19 cases in their respective enterprises</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying DRRM resource centers in every district • Adjustments in Drills, Safe distancing during evacuations • Mental health and psychosocial intervention • Aside from Operations Center personnel, members of the council must be trained as well • There's no report of PWDs that have been rescued to make QC PDAO aware of what is happening in the PWD Sector. • Coordination with local trained cadres to OCD or other concerned agencies • Not all barangays are familiar with the right knowledge/ technical know on Disaster Preparedness and other thematic areas • Political conflicts in the barangay level

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internet connectivity and availability of devices for the participants to access available e-learning resources • Schools are now practicing online classes and heavy workloads seem to be eating most of their time, challenge on how these capacity building/trainings can be added to their schedule

5.3 Disaster Response

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazard mapping at the barangay level • Innovative modern equipment • Outright Coordination • Proper training was done to respond in the mandates of the agencies. • EMS, SAR, and ICS trained responders • Search and rescue • Open to partnerships and innovations • Response Clusters established • Every barangay has a responding vehicle • Logistics in place - Outright Coordination between responding agencies • Hardworking and dedicated QC government frontliners • Permanent relocation for informal settler families of Quezon City 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unprepared in the impact of COVID-19. • Funding for permanent resettlement. • Dwindling man pool of HCWs. • Large population of QC makes it hard to effectively and efficiently respond to incidents/disasters. • Mechanisms for storage facilities to extend food preservation. • Poor community based DRRM organizations. • No field offices (QCDRRMO). • Need for conduct of inventory for life-saving equipment both at the city and barangay levels. • Poor community participation/unrecognized and untapped. - Many of the highly trained responders were transferred to other offices. • Equipment centered rather than human resource capability building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernization of facilities • Public-Private Partnership at Sitio Level (Assign responders in smallest Community Units) • Ample budget • Adaptation of new technologies • Local communities can be tapped to help the city in terms of disaster response, strengthen CBDRM • Private sector can be tapped for disaster response • Availability of funds • Digitalized information management (beneficiaries). • Digitalize beneficiary registration, information and distribution management. • Donations from outside QC government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The New Normal • Delivering discipline and information to the people • Continuously increasing population density • Managing resources • Gender-based and responsive DRRM • PWD-based DRRM response • Inadequate evacuation centers. • Inadequate disease surveillance and tracing • Response compliant to health protocols of the affected family • Affected families, despite being resettled elsewhere, return to the dangerous areas where they first settled • With observations/experiences from previous resettlement areas,

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vacated areas can be developed, improved or considered for other development projects • Regional Evacuation Center in Fairview was established thru Cong. Vargas' initiative • QC prepares hot meals for disaster victims • Rapid Needs Assessment • Warehouses are used by the city to store/preposition relief supplies • Procurement of additional equipment and vehicles • Resource complementation for the city government • Procurement of additional aerial platform , mini dump truck and wood chipper machine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowerment of response capacities and capabilities at the barangay level, including barangay-based organizations and related associations. • No inventory of resources/logistics. • Poor coordination with different agencies • Untapped community organizations • Low focus on community participation and organizations • Some offices have poor internet connection • Mechanisms for regular maintenance of life-saving equipment, possible GIS based database of equipment needs and status • Some responders become affected by COVID-19 • Not all critical players are recognizing ICS structure, affecting response • Nutritious and affordable food supply / security in case of lockdowns / quarantines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidate / Disseminate / Adapt best practices from responding agencies from other cities • Opportunity to work with community leaders. • Opportunity for Community Organization and Development • Use Remote Sensing and GIS in studying the distribution of urban poor communities and determining the location of appropriate resettlement areas especially for those at risk • Generation of updated database of urban poor households and vulnerable population. • Study the distribution of micro- and small enterprises • Opportunity to partner with community-based eateries, "carinderia" to promote local business instead of conglomerates • Inclusion of Dignity Kits (for women) and Child-friendly Kits 	<p>some owners eventually sell or vacate the units only to go back to informal settling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of recidivists or people who refuse to be relocated and insist on staying on the illegal structures. • Standards for evacuation center are difficult to accomplish given the lack of space

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement process not conducive to emergency situations. • Poor observance of the needs of vulnerabilities in the evacuation areas (lactating mothers, PWDs, senior citizens, children, etc.) • We lack emergency communication means - we rely on mobile phones, not all have radios. • Manpower, volunteers cannot be tapped due to COVID-19 anxiety. • Disability sensitization of response - Data / Barangay profiles not used in disaster response • Barangays not cooperative with response, too centralized response at the city. • Protection measures inside evacuation centers • Improvement of good working relations between community and barangay officials. • Poor working relations between community and barangay officials. • For possible land for resettlements, there may be limited options for the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings 	

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
	<p>city government. There exist prospective idle lands, but these are under legal impediments, thus limiting city's options for lands to build resettlement areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not enough space in the city to establish safe permanent, evacuation centers • During the pandemic, the preparation of hot meals was no longer encourages since there are minimum public health standards that are needed to be maintained. Stockpiling of food is difficult since it is at-risk for spoilage • Not enough hygiene kits were prepared • Unserviceable equipment • Limited availability of resources 		

5.4 Disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the highest IRA • Functional LDRRM's structure • Social Housing Program • Presence of partners from private and business sectors • Availability of plans pertaining to rehabilitation and recovery • Strong collaboration among departments under the QCDDRM • Adaptability and Mitigation • Cultural Sensitivity • Existence of external partners giving assistance to the City • Presence of the Land Banking Committee and City Shelter Plan • The city has benchmarks for use to train barangays on database management Policy requires that barangays maintain a registry of inhabitants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools and basketball courts are always the identified evacuation area (crowded) • Insufficient evacuation facilities - Not enough recovery and rehab experience since there hasn't been too many disasters to recover from-- only COVID-19 and Ondoy to look at as benchmarks • Lack of concrete recovery and rehab plan of the on the barangay level • Lack of understanding of recovery programs vs disaster response & early recovery programs • Inappropriate use of funds • Miscommunications • Prone to the effects of political instability, unused funds - Majority of the agencies focus on relief operations • Programs for conversion of basketball courts into a suitable evacuation facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernization • Presence of CSOs and NGOs - The act of bayanihan with other agencies • Formulation of recovery and rehab plan for the barangays • Other LGUs that have undergone disasters can be used as benchmarks • Numerous existing potential partners in QC • Funding support from the national and other outside sources • Private sector in QC can be valuable resource for learning about recovery and rehabilitation • Linkage with prospective international partners in terms of research or program • Implementation • Aid to humanitarian needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QC is a gateway/convergence for and from other cities/municipality (economic and infra) • Evacuation areas must be aligned to the new normal • Political factions • Closures of establishments due to pandemic • Di pa malinaw ang recovery and rehab framework ng national government • Active participation and coordination of the community with the Local Government Unit • New normal situation. • Forging sustainable stakeholders' partnership • Monitoring and feedback mechanism • Social unrest during new normal

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City government already identified high-risk infrastructure that needs to be retrofitted • SBCDPO has shown during the pandemic that it is capable in implementing successful livelihood programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inefficient allocation of funds for PPAs under the DRRMP • Lack of good source of electricity and clean water • City plans may not necessarily be cascaded at the barangay level • Difficulty in identifying potential sites for suitable relocation sites • There is difficulty in implementing standards and requirements for evacuation shelters since space is limited Increasing value of land in the City • Lack of updated and digitized data Lack of willingness to communities to avail of risk financing options Majority of communities do not have access to these options or have knowledge of these options • Many of high-risk infrastructure are owned by National Government Agencies or by the private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSO partners have been active in supporting the city for temporary shelter requirements • Resource sharing will mean better savings and improved relationships with partners for the city • Explore other modes of acquisition like swapping, PPP, lease, usufruct and other modes applicable • There is opportunity for Barangays to utilize innovations in managing data; Make use of Registry of Inhabitants as baseline data Adopted CSOs can take lead in community-based projects and capacity building exercises • Webinar is possible during the pandemic • Incentives are effective as strategy in communities • Partner with professional organizations • PDRF modules on business continuity can provide MSMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fast procurement procedures for recovery and rehab • Change in administration (after elections) • Identify relocation sites for communities in hazard prone areas. • Resistance from communities to relocate due to the lack of social services and distance from source of income • Reluctance or even strong refusal of landowners to negotiate and transact with the government in the acquisition of their property. • Barangays lack the resources (manpower, technology) to maintain databases • No mass gathering is allowed • Target beneficiaries might not be able to have the right technology to access webinar, in case

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
		assistance and knowledge on how to quickly recover after a disaster <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are a lot of organizations that are interested in contributing in this program 	

6 Vision

The LDRRMP is anchored both on the vision and legal provisions of the RA 10121 and the NDRRMF.

The figure below illustrates the paradigm shift towards a proactive and preventive approach to disaster management as legally embodied in RA 10121. This conceptual representation highlights the vision to realize "Safer, adaptive, and disaster resilient Filipino communities toward sustainable development" to be accomplished through preparedness, response, prevention and mitigation, and rehabilitation and recovery.

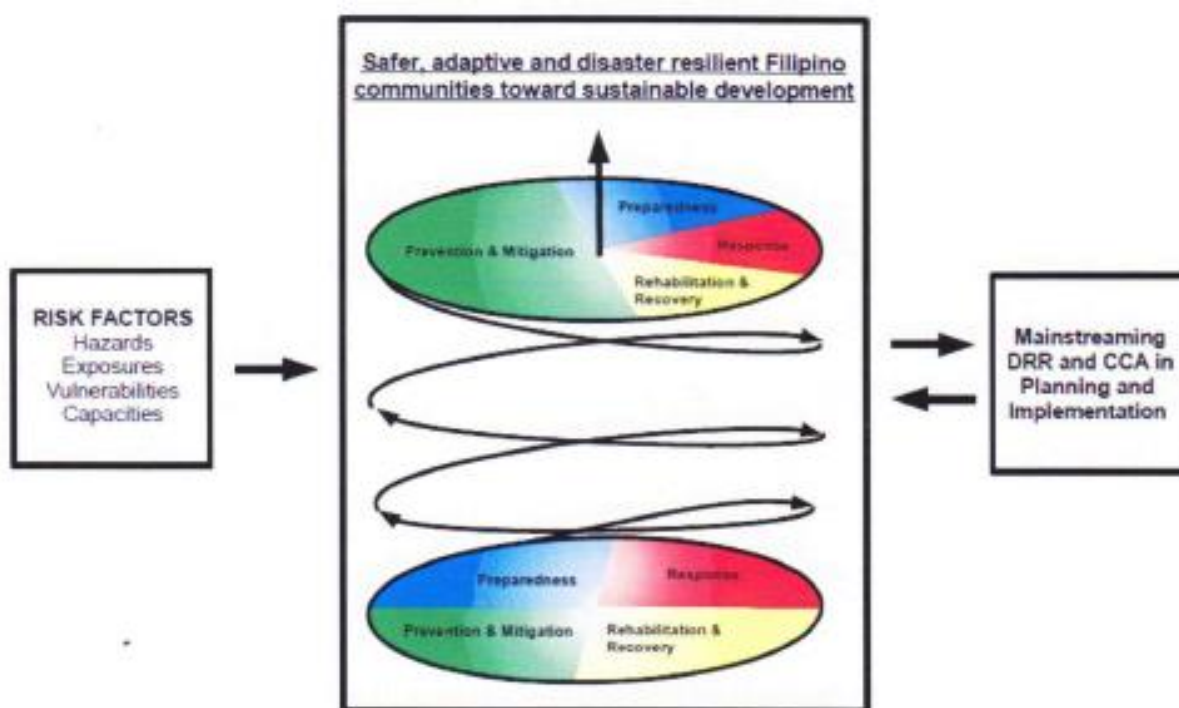


Figure 8. National DRRM Framework

Quezon City is envisioned to be a Quality City with an empowered and responsive citizenry who live in a sustainable, well-planned, and structurally sound environment with a vibrant economy under progressive leadership.

7 Thematic Area Plans

Programs, projects and activities (PPAs) were developed based on the goals, objectives, and outcomes developed by the QC TWG. The PPAs are aligned along the four thematic areas of DRRM in accordance with the National DRRM Plan. In the PPAs, projects are classified into immediate-term, short-term, and medium-term. The classification establishes the priority for investment by Quezon City in terms of their urgency and importance to reducing risks and building resiliency.

Immediate Term (Critical)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These are classified as critical projects that must be implemented immediately. Advancement or moving DRRM agenda forward is impossible without these projects. The consequence of their non-implementation will create a major liability to Quezon City.
Short-Term (Important)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These are classified as important projects that must be done and implemented within 1-3 years to create the foundation and infrastructure for DRR, which shall address significant vulnerability.
Medium-Term (Relevant)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These are classified as relevant projects that should be done and implemented in the next 4-6 years to improve DRR in the medium- to long-term even with the limitation of resources.

Table 1. Ranking priorities for Investment

The summary of PPAs per Thematic Area is provided below:

Thematic Area	Goal	Objectives	Outcomes	PPAs
Disaster Prevention and Mitigation	1	6	6	23
Disaster Preparedness	1	5	5	22
Disaster Response	1	8	8	17
Disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation	1	6	7	14
Total	4	25	26	76

Table 2. Total number of PPAs in the LDRRMP 2021-2027

Under Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, the following goal, objectives, and outcomes are identified:

Goal	Objectives	Outcomes	PPAs
Address current and reduce future risks of communities and government through institutionalized mainstreaming of integrated risk management into science, policy and practice	1 Improve access, understanding and use of risk information in all barangays within the next seven (7) years	Communities understand and use risk information and research that are readily accessible	6
	2 Assess the capacity and adequacy of, as well as linkages between, critical infrastructure systems and upgrade these as necessary according to the risks identified in the city	Safer and resilient critical infrastructure that are capable to absorb future shocks and stresses and still able to maintain essential functions, structures and systems	3
	3 Develop and implement risk-centered and gender-responsive local policies, plans, and budgets	Local government and communities use science-based risk information in policy-making, planning, and budgeting process	2
	4 Institutionalize timely, responsive, proactive, context – and culture-specific early warning systems for at-risk communities in Quezon City	Communities use and maintain timely, responsive, context – and culture-specific early warning systems	2
	5 Improve access to effective, responsive and inclusive risk financing and insurance mechanism	Communities have access to effective, responsive and inclusive risk financing and insurance mechanism	3
	6 Safeguard and maximize use of natural buffers to enhance the protective and resource-giving functions offered by natural ecosystems	Communities recognize the value and benefits from ecosystem services for disaster risk prevention, and therefore protect and /or enhance them as part of risk reduction strategies	7
TOTAL			23

Under Disaster Preparedness, the following goal, objectives, and outcomes are identified:

Goal	Objectives	Outcomes	PPAs
Strengthen risk governance to manage and reduce disasters	1 Equip the community with the necessary skills to cope with the negative impacts of a disaster	Communities are equipped with the necessary skills and capability to cope with the impact of disasters	3
	2 Enhance institutional, DRRM-CCA capacities of organizations and systems of QCDRRMC, member offices/departments, and Barangay DRRM Committees by 2027	Increased institutional, DRRM-CCA capacities of Local DRRM Councils and Offices and operations centers at all levels	10
	3 Develop and implement Quezon City's 2021-2027 comprehensive local disaster preparedness and response plans and systems	Developed and implemented comprehensive and mutually-reinforcing national and local preparedness and response plans, policies, and systems	4
	4 Enhance risk awareness to inform decisions of QC-LGU and the barangays by 2027	Enhanced level of risk awareness and capacity to make risk-informed decisions and actions of the city government and communities	3
	5 Strengthen partnership among all key players and stakeholders	Strengthened partnership and coordination among all key players and stakeholders	2
TOTAL			22

Under Disaster Response, the following goal, objectives, and outcomes are identified:

Goal	Objectives	Outcomes	PPAs
Provide risk-based, timely and anticipatory response actions to address basic life-preservation and immediate needs of communities and government	1 Establish / activate response operation centers with adequate response workforce in communities (50% of all barangays and sitios by 2024 and 100% of which by 2027)	Well-established response operations with well-equipped workforce and volunteers	2
	2 Pre-emptively evacuate communities in identified hazard prone areas	Communities are evacuated safely, pre-emptively, and immediately	2
	3 Address temporary shelter and/or structural needs of the affected population	Temporary shelter and/or structural needs are adequately addressed.	4
	4 Ensure real-time, accurate, adequate, prompt and well-coordinated assessment of needs and damages	Adequate and prompt assessment of needs and damages	1
	5 Develop integrated and well-coordinated Search, Rescue and Retrieval (SRR) systems	Integrated and well-coordinated Search, Rescue and Retrieval (SRR) Operations capacity	1
	6 Immediately provide basic social services, necessities, and address psychosocial needs	Basic necessities, social services, including psychosocial needs are provided to the population (whether inside or outside evacuation centers)	3
	7 Establish and implement an integrated system for early recovery	Well-established and strict implementation of integrated systems	1
	8 Ensure welfare mechanisms for all responders (medical/non-medical)	All disaster responders are adequately supported to fully implement their duties in a safe and humane environment	2
	9 Provide emergency communication resources and capabilities for the response and recovery from any disaster or emergency within Quezon City and provide timely information to the public	Well-established and well-implemented communications systems	1
TOTAL			17

Under Disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation, the following goal, objectives, and outcomes are identified:

Goal	Objectives	Outcomes	PPAs
Recover from disaster losses of lives, livelihood, public services, living conditions, and restore the normal functioning of the people through medium- and long-term rehabilitation plans linked to sustainable development and building back better	1 Restore people's means of livelihood and continuity of economic activities and business	Economic activities restored and if possible, strengthened or expanded	2
	2 Assist in the physical and psychological rehabilitation of persons who suffered from the effects of disaster	A psychologically sound, safe, and secured citizenry that is protected from the effects of disasters are able to restore to normal functioning after each disaster	2
	3 Restore the normal functioning of the local government to cater to the needs of the people	Prompt and efficient full restoration of local government operations responsive to the needs of the affected population	2
	4 Restore shelter and other buildings/installation	DRRM and CCA elements are mainstreamed in human settlement	3
	5 Reconstruct infrastructure and other public utilities	Disaster and climate change resilient infrastructure constructed/reconstructed	3
	6 Develop short- and medium-term recovery and reconstruction plans aligned with or contributing to the long-term development plan	Developed short- and medium-term recovery and reconstruction plans aligned with or contributing to the long-term development plan	2
		Facilities, livelihood, organizational capacities of affected communities restored and improved and disaster risks reduced in accordance with the "build back better" principle	
TOTAL			14

The detailed PPAs are hereby enumerated per thematic area, beginning with the list of programs ranked according to priority, with Rank 1 as the most important and urgent.

PRIORITY RANKING	COMMITTEE ON DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION	PROJECT CODE
1	Data Base Management Program	DPM-O1-5
2	Build capacity with partners to carry out risk and vulnerability assessments, environmental assessments and scientific monitoring, expanding governance capacities for ecosystem-based disaster risk management through multi-sector, multidisciplinary platforms, involving local stakeholders in decision making.	DPM-O6-4
3	Conduct of Climate Impact Assessment	DPM-O1-3
4	Enhance research in prevention of pandemics	DPM-O1-4
5	Ensure integration of DRRM data and information in other sub-local and city plans and programs	DPM-O3-2
6	Develop local adaptive capacity of community at risk, thru self-help group platform, such as CSG, guilds and Disaster prevention cooperatives	DPM-O5-3
7	Early Warning System Enhancement Program	DPM-O4-1
8	Earthquake Risk Management Program	DPM-O2-1
9	Flood Risk Management Program	DPM-O2-2
10	Risk Analysis and Management Program	DPM-O1-2
11	Establishment of water retention/catchment system	DPM-O6-2
12	Risk Communication Program	DPM-O1-1
13	Risk Financing Program (Ensuring financing for DRRM)	DPM-O5-1
14	Establishment of knowledge center/institute or district offices	DPM-O1-6
15	Establishment of Green Corridors	DPM-O6-3
16	Identify, protect, and monitor critical ecosystems services that confer a disaster resilience benefit	DPM-O6-1
17	Resilience Policy Development and Support	DPM-O3-1
18	Greening the buffer zone of the fault line (5m on both sides)	DPM-O6-7
19	Installation of Rainwater Harvesting System	DPM-O6-6
20	Weather Instrument Modernization and Maintenance Program	DPM-O4-2
21	Risk Transfer Program (Ensuring available insurance schemes for sectors, businesses, and communities)	DPM-O5-2
22	Urban Fire Risk Management	DPM-O2-3
23	Urban Farming	DPM-O6-5

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027

Thematic Area: DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

Goal				Address current and reduce future risks of communities and government through institutionalized mainstreaming of integrated risk management into science, policy, and practice							
Objectives				Improve access, understanding, and use of risk information in all barangays within the next seven (7) years							
Outcomes				Communities understand and use risk information and research that are readily accessible							
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s		Institutional and Infrastructure							
		Programs		Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
			Projects								
			Activities								
DPM-O1-1	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism, Civil Unrest, Stampede - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic	1	Risk Communication Program								Immediate-Term (Critical)
DPM-O1-1.1		1.1	Develop risk-based communications plan for the general public regarding risk	QC Residents and Communities in 142 Barangays	Risk Communications Plan; Risk information understood by communities	PAISD, QCDRRMO, BCRD	Plan to be developed within one (1) year		PAISD Fund, LDRRMF		
DPM-O1-1.2		1.2	Conduct training to city officials and barangays on risk information	City and Barangay Officials	Trained city and barangay officials	QCDRRMO, BCRD	Two (2) years		LDRRMF		
DPM-O1-2		2	Risk Analysis and Management Program								Immediate-Term (Critical)
DPM-O1-2.1		2.1	Tailor-fit and apply integrated risk management tools in reducing risk for the next seven (7) years	City	Various tools for use in risk management	QCDRRMO	Six (6) years		LDRRMF		
DPM-O1-2.2		2.2	Integrate use of GIS in risk assessment and barangay profiling	QC Residents and Communities in 142 Barangays, BCRD	Maps of barangay profiles	QCDRRMO, BDRRMC	Within one (1) year		BDRRMF		
DPM-O1-2.3		2.3	Risk Assessment Projects	City and Barangay Level	Updated risk assessment studies at the city level	QCDRRMO	Two (2) years		LDRRMF		
DPM-O1-3	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm, Drought	3	Conduct of Climate Impact Assessment	City		EPWMD				LCCAP	Immediate-Term (Critical)
DPM-O1-4	Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic	4	Enhance research in prevention of pandemics	City and Barangays	Research on pandemics risk	CHD	Two (2) Years		LDRRMF	DRRM-H	Immediate-Term (Critical)
DPM-O1-5	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism, Civil Unrest, Stampede - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic	5	Database Management Program								
DPM-O1-5.1		5.1	Develop and provide access to a database on Community Assets for risk prevention and mitigation (e.g. services, financing institutions, training providers)	SBCDPO		SBCDPO					
DPM-O1-5.2		5.2	Conduct of information dissemination campaign on birth registration		Constituents of every barangays were informed of the operation birthright Decreased number of unregistered children	CCRD, BCRD	Oct-20		BCRD Fund	CEPC	
DPM-O1-5.3		5.3	Creation of an updated LGU-QC demographics database system for the management of communities affected by a pandemic	Quezon City Government, QC Residents and Communities in 142 Baranaavs	Updated QC demographics/ Database Management Information System	CPDO, BCRD, SSDD, GAD, PDAO, ITDD	Six (6) years	20,000,000	LDRRMF		

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Thematic Area: DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

Goal				Address current and reduce future risks of communities and government through institutionalized mainstreaming of integrated risk management into science, policy, and practice							
Objectives				Improve access, understanding, and use of risk information in all barangays within the next seven (7) years							
Outcomes				Communities understand and use risk information and research that are readily accessible							
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s		Institutional and Infrastructure							
		Programs		Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
			Projects								
			Activities								
DPM-O1-5.4	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism, Civil Unrest, Stampede - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic	5.4	Create policies to gather and manage data for sharing amongst all stakeholders and citizens, ensuring that all city government discussions routinely capture resilience implications, that the resilience implications of policies and standards in use are also assessed, and that actions is taken upon these as needed		QCRRMC Resolution on Database Management or Data Management Plan						
DPM-O1-5.5		5.5	Inventory of Registered MSMEs	MSMEs in Quezon City	Inventory of MSMEs in Quezon City Report on MSMEs located in high-risk areas	SBCDPO, BCRD, BPLD, PDRF	2021-2022		LDRRMF		
DPM-O1-5.6		5.6	Annual inventory of open spaces	Barangays	Standard Operating Procedure for Barangays; Policy institutionalizing response plans; trained barangays; barangay response plans, aligned with city response plan	QCDRRMO, DILG-QC, BCRD, Leads of Response Clusters	Within four (4) years		BDRRMF		
					Updated inventory of open spaces	Offices that were involved in the Field Validation of Safe Open Spaces for the Bif One: CPDD, QCDRRMO, Assessors, PDAD, CED	Annual				
DPM-O1-5.7		5.7	Masterlisting and updating of children with disabilities per barangay in an electronic database		All children with disabilities masterlisted in an electronic database	PDAO, PWD Focal Person in 142 Barangays, CHD	Ongoing (3 years)		PDAO/IRA	CEPC	
DPM-O1-6		6	Establishment of knowledge center/institute or district offices	142 Barangays in Quezon City	100% of Barangays are trained on CBDRRM every two (2) years	QCDRRMO					Short-Term (Important)
DPM-O1-6.1		6.1	Hire additional trained/qualified personnel	142 Barangays in Quezon City	100% monitored and mentored BDRRMPs						

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027

Thematic Area: DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

Goal				Address current and reduce future risks of communities and government through institutionalized mainstreaming of integrated risk management into science, policy, and practice							
Objectives				Assess the capacity and adequacy of, as well as linkages between, critical infrastructure systems and upgrade these as necessary according to the risks identified in the city							
Outcomes				Safer and resilient critical infrastructure that are capable to absorb future shocks and stresses and still be able to maintain essential functions, structures, and systems							
Development Sector/s				Infrastructure, Institutional, Social, and Environmental							
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Programs		Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
		Projects									
		Activities									
DPM-O2-1	Geophysical Hazards: Earthquake	1	Earthquake Risk Management Program								Short-Term (Important)
DPM-O2-1.1		1.1	Critical Infrastructure Assessment Program (systematic triaged processes for prioritization of retrofit or replacement of unsafe infrastructure) for City-owned Buildings Infrastructure		City-owned buildings	___% public infrastructure assessed on structural integrity for earthquakes	CED	Annually			
DPM-O2-1.2		1.2	Critical Infrastructure Assessment for Private and National Government Agency-owned Infrastructure		Private buildings and NGAs	___% private infrastructure assessed on structural integrity for earthquakes	DBO	Annually			
DPM-O2-1.3		1.3	Train engineers on structural integrity assessment		CED and DBO personnel	(% cannot be computed yet because there is no immediate available information on total # of private establishments in the city)	CED, DBO	Annually			
DPM-O2-1.3.1		1.3.1	Establish partnerships with professional organizations, CSOs, private sectors to augment current manpower and implement programs				DBO				
DPM-O2-1.4		1.4	Strengthening of the Building Code Implementation and Standards Project								
DPM-O2-1.5		1.5	Strengthening/Retrofitting vulnerable infrastructure projects			Infra audit should have identified buildings that do not follow the new building code. The said buildings should be retrofitted	CED, DBO	Annually			
DPM-O2-1.5.1		1.5.1	Partnership with Critical Infrastructure agencies								
DPM-O2-1.5.2		1.5.2	Establish earthquake-proof bridges and all other roads				CED				

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Thematic Area: DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

Goal				Address current and reduce future risks of communities and government through institutionalized mainstreaming of integrated risk management into science, policy, and practice							
Objectives				Assess the capacity and adequacy of, as well as linkages between, critical infrastructure systems and upgrade these as necessary according to the risks identified in the city							
Outcomes				Safer and resilient critical infrastructure that are capable to absorb future shocks and stresses and still be able to maintain essential functions, structures, and systems							
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s		Infrastructure, Institutional, Social, and Environmental							
		Programs		Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
		Projects									
		Activities									
DPM-O2-2	Hydrological Hazards: Flooding	2	Flood Risk Management Program								Immediate-Term (Critical)
DPM-O2-2.1		2.1	Formulation of the Drainage Master Plan					LDRRMF			
DPM-O2-2.2		2.2	Flood Control Projects					LDRRMF			
DPM-O2-2.2.1		2.2.1	Waterways (river, creeks, and tributaries) management for every barangay	Waterways	Inter-office collaborative consultations conducted	CED, EPWMD, CENRO, CPDD, BCRD, TFSWM	2021-2023		Consolidated funds from LDRRMF, SWM Fund, Environment Fund (if possible)		
					Inter-LGU partnership revived and Inter-LGU MOA forged	Quezon City Government, neighbor LGUs, TFSWM					
					Steel matting (mesh) at waterway boundaries installed	CED, EPWMD, CENRO, CPDD, BCRD, TFSWM					
	Solid waste radically reduced in waterways				CED, EPWMD, CENRO, CPDD, BCRD, TFSWM						
				Sangguniang Panglungsod approval	City Council						
DPM-O2-3	Human-induced Hazards: Urban Fire	3	Urban Fire Risk Management	City's powerlines	Identified at-risk powerline areas	BFP					Short-Term (Important)
DPM-O2-3.1		3.1	Identify fire hazard risks along powerlines								

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027

Thematic Area: DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

Goal				Address current and reduce future risks of communities and government through institutionalized mainstreaming of integrated risk management into science, policy, and practice							
Objectives				Develop and implement risk-centered and gender responsive local policies, plans, and budgets							
Outcomes				Local government and communities use science-based risk information in policy-making, planning, and budgeting process							
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s		Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
		Programs									
		Projects	Activities								
DPM-O3-1	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding	1	Resilience Policy Development and Support								Short-Term (Important)
DPM-O3-1.1		1.1	Ensure supporting guidance to policies related to the design and development of new urban development that can enhance resilience								
DPM-O3-1.2		1.2	Policy Research for Urban Resilience								
DPM-O3-1.3		1.3	Legislation on earthquake management								
DPM-O3-1.4		1.4	Legislation on flood prevention and waste management on areas near rivers and other tributaries								
DPM-O3-2	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism, Civil Unrest, Stampede - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic	2	Ensure integration on DRRM data and information in other sub-local and city plans and programs								Immediate-Term (Critical)
DPM-O3-2.1		2.1	Implement Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction								
DPM-O3-2.2		2.2	Prevent and manage Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies								
DPM-O3-2.3		2.3	Localize and Implement Comprehensive Emergency Program for Children							CEPC	
DPM-O3-2.4		2.4	Cultural Heritage Protection Against Disasters Program		Heritage Sites in Quezon City		QCTD				Tourism Development Plan
DPM-O3-2.4.1		2.4.1	Recognize the role of cultural heritage in building resilience and protecting the sites, structures, and artifacts they represent		Heritage Sites, Ancestral Homes, Churches, Parks, Rotundas, and other similar landmarks in Quezon City	Preservation and maintenance of heritage sites in cooperation with National Historical Commission of the Philippines and the academe					
DPM-O3-2.5		2.5	Promote and integrate blue and green infrastructure into city policy and projects								
DPM-O3-2.6		2.6	Build on Emergency Management under Peace, Order, and Public Safety Plan								POPS Plan
DPM-O3-2.7		2.7	Empower youth through mainstreaming DRRM in their development								Youth Development Plan

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027

Thematic Area: DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

Goal				Address current and reduce future risks of communities and government through institutionalized mainstreaming of integrated risk management into science, policy, and practice							
Objectives				Institutionalize timely, responsive, proactive, context- and culture-specific early warning systems for at-risk communities in Quezon City							
Outcomes				Communities use and maintain timely, responsive, context- and culture-specific early warning systems							
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s		Infrastructure and Environmental							
		Programs		Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
			Projects								
			Activities								
DPM-O4-1	Multi-Hazards - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm	1	Early Warning System Enhancement Program								Short-Term (Important)
DPM-O4-1.1		1.1	Barangays to establish their own EWS	142 Barangays in Quezon City	EWS in 142 Barangays, EWS in every barangay enhanced (if there is) or developed (if none)	QCRRMO, BCRD, BDRRMCs, CSOs	Three (3) years		LDRRMF		
DPM-O4-1.2		1.2	Establish standards for EWS	Quezon City Government	Standards for EWS for QC Barangays	QCRRMO, BCRD	Within one (1) year		LDRRMF		
DPM-O4-1.3		1.3	Establishment of Communications System in Barangays			QCRRMO, BCRD, BDRRMCs, CSOs					
DPM-O4-1.4		1.4	Establish linkages between Early Warning and Communications			QCRRMO, RCSO					
DPM-O4-2	Multi-Hazards - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm	2	Weather Instrument Modernization and Maintenance Program	Quezon City Operations Center		QCRRMO					Short-Term (Important)

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027

Thematic Area: DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

Goal				Address current and reduce future risks of communities and government through institutionalized mainstreaming of integrated risk management into science, policy, and practice							
Objectives				Improve access to effective, responsive, and inclusive risk financing and insurance mechanism							
Outcomes				Communities have access to effective, responsive, and inclusive risk financing and insurance mechanism							
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s		Institutional and Social							
		Programs		Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
			Projects								
			Activities								
DPM-O5-1	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism, Civil Unrest, Stampede - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic	1	Risk Financing Program (Ensuring financing for DRRM)								Short-Term (Important)
DPM-O5-1.1		1.1	Risk Retention Mechanism Projects (or fund generation projects to pay for losses caused by disasters)								
DPM-O5-1.1.1		1.1.1	Partner with experts to identify new modalities of risk financing schemes in the barangay or individual level								
DPM-O5-1.2		1.2	Incentive Projects for Resilience Investments (e.g. Local Gawad KALASAG, Search for Resilience)								
DPM-O5-2		2	Risk Transfer Program (Ensuring available insurance schemes for sectors, businesses, and communities)								Short-Term (Important)
DPM-O5-2.1		2.1	Establish Risk Insurance Pools or alternatives for MSMEs	MSMEs, gig workers	Risk Insurance mechanisms and alternatives	SBCDPO, City Legal, QCRRMO	Within three (3) years		Developm ent Fund		
DPM-O5-2.2		2.2	Identify and implement insurance coverage for lives, livelihoods, city and private assets								
DPM-O5-2.3		2.3	Insurance coverage for responders, public infrastructure and assets								
DPM-O5-2.4		2.4	Risk transfer program for community-based enterprises	Registered MSMEs in Quezon City	100% of community-based enterprises are involved in the risk transfer program Inclusion in the Business Continuity Plans and QC Economic Recovery Plan MOAs/MOUs with financing institutions	BPLD, SBCDPO	2021-2024		LDRRMF		
DPM-O5-2.5		2.5	Develop advocacy and risk communications plans to convince communities to avail risk financing options	Hotspot Barangays in Quezon City	Risk communications plan	QCRRMO, SBCDPO, SSDD	One (1) year		LDRRMF		
DPM-O5-3		3	Develop local adaptive capacity of community at risk, thru self-help group platform, such as CSG, guilds, and disaster prevention cooperatives			SBCDPO					Short-Term (Important)

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027

Thematic Area: DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

Goal				Address current and reduce future risks of communities and government through institutionalized mainstreaming of integrated risk management into science, policy, and practice							
Objectives				Safeguard and maximize use of natural buffers to enhance the protective and resource-giving functions offered by natural ecosystems							
Outcomes				Communities recognize the value and benefits from ecosystem services for disaster risk prevention, and therefore protect and/or enhance them as part of risk reduction strategies							
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s		Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
		Programs									
		Projects									
		Activities									
DPM-O6-1	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic	1	Identify, protect, and monitor critical ecosystems services that confer a disaster resilience benefit								Short-Term (Important)
DPM-O6-2		2	Establishment of a water retention/catchment system	Flood-prone areas of Quezon City	Utilization of open spaces which can double as a catchment system with filtration to reduce or stop flooding in flood-prone areas and reuse water collected through filtration system for non-potable use	CARD, CED, CPDD, EPWMD, QCDDRRMO	Three (3) years		LDRRMF	LCCAP	Short-Term (Important)
DPM-O6-3		3	Establishment of Green Corridors	All areas of Quezon City	Establishment of Green Corridors which can help in reducing flood in the City and to serve as a buffer	PDAD, CPDD, EPWMD, CED, CARD			LDRRMF	LCCAP	Medium-Term (Relevant)
DPM-O6-4		4	Build capacity with partners to carry out risk and vulnerability assessments, environmental assessments and scientific monitoring, expanding governance capacities for ecosystem-based disaster risk management through multi-sector, multidisciplinary platforms, involving local stakeholders in decision making								Short-Term (Important)
DPM-O6-4.1		4.1	Build partnerships with the private sector to leverage technical and financial resources and ensure that private investments follow environmental and risk reduction norms								
DPM-O6-4.2		4.2	Establish alliances with environmental managers and the private sector								
DPM-O6-5		5	Urban Farming	142 Barangays in Quezon City, Homeowners' Associations, Households	IEC campaign materials, seedlings/seeds, farming tools and equipment, farmlands Establish community farms to address food security	SDAU, EPWMD-Climate Change, Joy of Urban Farming, PDAD	Within three (3) years		LDRRMF	LCCAP	Medium-Term (Relevant)
DPM-O6-6		6	Installation of Rainwater Harvesting System	Initial: Quezon City Government-owned Offices, Barangay Halls, Schools, and Hospitals	Rainwater Storage System per LGU facility	CED, CARD , GSD, PDAD, EPWMD, QCDDRRMO	Three (3) years		LDRRMF	LCCAP	Medium-Term (Relevant)
DPM-O6-7		7	Greening the buffer zone of the fault line (5m on both sides)	Barangays/Homeowners along the 5m West Valley Fault Line		CPDD				LCCAP	Medium-Term (Relevant)

PRIORITY RANKING	COMMITTEE ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS	PROJECT CODE
1	BDRRMC Capacity Building Program	DP-O2-6
2	Capacity Building for QCDRRMC Technical Working Group, and other QC key stakeholders	DP-O2-5
3	Capacity Building Program for Responders, Communities and Private Sector	DP-O1-1
4	Contingency Plan Program	DP-O2-4
5	Develop a standard Response Plan or Operations Manual for the QCDRRMC	DP-O3-2
6	Commit to international networks aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Sustainable Development Goals to align with global goals and outcomes (e.g. Citynet, C40 Cities, Making Cities Resilient Campaign, Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction, etc)	DP-O5-2
7	Equip all responders with the necessary PPEs and equipment for all kinds of disasters	DP-O1-3
8	Conduct Drills and Exercises	DP-O3-4
9	Develop Response Cluster Plans	DP-O3-3
10	Updating of the LDRRMP Program	DP-O2-3
11	Develop DRR-CCA and resilience-building IEC and advocacy plans	DP-O4-1
12	Engage and build alliances with all relevant stakeholder groups including government at all levels, such as national, state, city, parish, or other subdivision, neighbouring cities or countries when applicable, civil society, community organizations and the private sector	DP-O5-1
13	Hazard Pay for frontliners/responders	DP-O2-1
14	Establishment of knowledge center/institute or district offices	DP-O2-7
15	Ensure that the education curriculum within schools, higher education, universities and the workplace to include disaster awareness and training;	DP-O4-3
16	Establish DRRM monitoring systems for private schools, hospitals and informal education in the city	DP-O2-9
17	Formulation of Public Service Continuity Plan and Business Continuity Plans	DP-O2-2
18	iDRRMH Plan Institutionalization	DP-O2-8
19	Localized Comprehensive Emergency Program for Children	DP-O1-2
20	Operations Center Enhancement and Community Integration Program (Strengthening the City's OpCen, capacitating the barangays to establish OpCens, and integrating operations	DP-O3-1
21	Implement Incentive Programs to promote urban resilience (e.g. Local Gawad KALASAG, Search for Resilience)	DP-O4-2
22	Establish Community-based Youth DRRM Councils	DP-O2-10

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027

Thematic Area: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Goal					Strengthen risk governance to manage and reduce disasters							
Objectives					Equip the community with the necessary skills to cope with the negative impacts of a disaster							
Outcomes					Communities are equipped with the necessary skills and capability to cope with the impact of disasters							
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s			Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecti ng Plans	Level of Urgency
		Programs										
		Projects										
		Activities										
DP-O1-1		1	Capacity Building Program for Responders, Communities, and Private Sector									Short-Term (Important)
DP-O1-1.1	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism, Civil Unrest, Stampede	1.1	Training of Trainors per barangay for First Aid, BLS, SAR/WASAR, etc		All Barangay personnel / qualified persons in 142 barangays	List of Barangay personnel trained with certificates	QCRRMO, OCD, BFP	2021 and annually		LDRRMF or BDRRMF		
DP-O1-1.2	- Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic	1.2	BICS Training		All Barangay personnel including Barangay Captain in 142 Barangays	ICS used in every barangay with functional organizational chart	QCRRMO, OCD	Throughout the duration of the plan		LDRRMF or BDRRMF		
DP-O1-1.3	Psychosocial Hazards	1.3	MHPSS Training		QCRRMC members, responders from City Level down to personnel in 142 Barangays	Documentation on the conducted MHPSS training	CHD, QCRRMC members	2021		LDRRMF		
DP-O1-1.3.1		1.3.1	Build capacities of psychosocial care providers		All SSDD personnel	No. of psychological care providers trained	SSDD, CSOs	One (1) year		LDRRMF/ Office CapDev		
DP-O1-1.4	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism, Civil Unrest, Stampede - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic	1.4	ICS Training		QCRRMC	At least one (1) ICS Cadre or AHIMT trained personnel per office ready for deployment as member of the IMT	QCRRMO, OCD	Annually		LDRRMF		
						Long term plan for economic rehabilitation						
DP-O1-1.5	Biological Hazards: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic	1.5	Pandemic Preparedness/Capacity Building for Communities Facing Pandemics and Similar Hazards		QC Residents and Communities in 142 Barangays	Trained community leaders	CHD, QCRRMO	2021		LDRRMF		
DP-O1-1.6	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism	1.6	Family-level/Household-level Preparedness Orientations/Disaster Preparedness Training		QC Residents and Communities in 142 Barangays	Increased number of families participating in preparedness orientations	QCRRMO, BCRD	2021		LDRRMF		
DP-O1-1.7	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism, Civil Unrest, Stampede - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic - Physical and Ergonomic Hazards	1.7	Trainings on and Conduct of Child-centered DRR, Sign Language, Braille		Children/Persons with disabilities in 142 Barangays	Personnel (6 EPWMD, 12 QCPD, 20 CHD, 7 SSDD, 10 per Barangay-BPSO, PWD, GAD Focal Person and Volunteers trained on Inclusive Child-Centered DRR, Sign Language, and Braille	QCRRMO, PDAO	2 nd Quarter 2020 to 1 st Quarter 2022	380,000.00	EPWMD Fund	CEPC	
DP-O1-1.8	Psychosocial and Mental Hazards	1.8	Provision of Child-friendly Spaces: Story-telling, Expression Drawing, Swing Discs		Children/victims of disasters as the need arises	Child-friendly spaces provided in evacuation centers in 142 Barangays	SSDD Special Education		1,000,000.00	SSDD Special Education Fund	CEPC	
			Establishment of Temporary Learning Spaces									

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027

Thematic Area: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Goal						Strengthen risk governance to manage and reduce disasters							
Objectives						Equip the community with the necessary skills to cope with the negative impacts of a disaster							
Outcomes						Communities are equipped with the necessary skills and capability to cope with the impact of disasters							
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s				Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
		Programs		Projects									
DP-O1-1.9	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism, Civil Unrest, Stampede - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic	1.9	MHPSS, Mental Health Triaging		All local government hospitals in Quezon City	Mental Health Triaging and MHPSS in place	CHD			CHD, PMHA, UP Dept. Psy	CEPC		
DP-O1-1.10	Psychosocial Hazards	1.10	Debriefing/Care for Responders		All local government hospitals in Quezon City	Mental Health Triaging and MHPSS in place	CHD		500,000.00	CHD, PMHA, UP Dept. Psy	CEPC		
DP-O1-1.11	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Human-induced: Urban Fire	1.11	Train private owners/employees to conduct fire/earthquake drills for their establishments		Private owners of establishments in Quezon City	Trained Private Owners/Employee to conduct their own drills	QCDRRMO, QCFD	2021 and annually		Funding will come from private agency			
					Private Sectors and CSOs	Local champions for each sector – winners for incentive programs							
					Online trainings livelihood and community-based enterprise development programs	Existing and updated response plans							
DP-O1-1.11.1	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Terrorism, Civil Unrest	1.11.1	Engage with private sector employers as a communications channel with their workforces for disaster awareness and training		Strengthened partnership between private sectors for possible partnerships (Large, Medium, and Small Scale Industries)	Increase in cascading of trainings, lectures, drills to private sectors	QCDRRMO, OCD	Annually		Funding should come from the private partners			
DP-O1-2		2	Localized Comprehensive Emergency Program for Children									Short-Term (Important)	
DP-O1-2.1	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Terrorism, Civil Unrest	2.1	Trainings and Workshops in Disaster Preparedness for the Barangays		QC Residents and Communities in 142 Barangays	2,840 participants including one (1) child representative from 142 Barangays (20 per Barangay) are trained and knowledgeable on disaster preparedness	QCDRRMO, PDAO, SSDD, SDO, BCRD, GAD	Quarterly for one year (2021)		LDRRMF	CEPC		
DP-O1-2.2	Mental Health and Psychosocial Hazards	2.2	Creation of Task Force – Anti-Child Trafficking for every Barangay in 2021		142 Barangays in Quezon City, BCPC	One (1) TF-ACT in 142 Barangays Any legal instrument establishing TF-ACT in barangays	SSDD, GAD, BCRD	2021-2023		POPS Plan	CEPC, POPS Plan		

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027

Thematic Area: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

		Goal		Strengthen risk governance to manage and reduce disasters							
		Objectives		Equip the community with the necessary skills to cope with the negative impacts of a disaster							
		Outcomes		Communities are equipped with the necessary skills and capability to cope with the impact of disasters							
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s		Social							
		Programs		Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
			Projects								
			Activities								
DP-O1-2.2.1	Mental Health and Psychosocial Hazards	2.2.1	Conduct of training-workshop on child trafficking law in every Barangays	BCPC staff in 142 barangays in Quezon City	BCPC staff in 142 Barangays are trained and capacitated in responding to child trafficking cases	SSDD, GAD, BCRD	Nov-20		SSDD Fund	CEPC	
DP-O1-2.2.2		2.2.2	Establish baseline data on child-trafficking during disasters	142 Barangays in Quezon City	Baseline data (disaggregated per sex, gender, age) is available per barangay	SSDD, QCDDRRMO, CPDO	Jan 2021 - Dec 2021			CEPC	
DP-O1-2.2.3		2.2.3	Draft ordinance mandating barangays to create TF-ACT	City Council	Ordinance on TF-ACT per Barangay	Coun. Shay Liban, Coun. Irene Belmonte, Coun. Mara Suntay, OVM	2021-2022			CEPC	
DP-O1-2.2.4		2.2.4	Training on Security for the Children	BPSO, Parents, Parents of Children with Disabilities	Trained BPSO, Parents, Parents of children with disabilities	DPOS, PDAO	2021-2023	6,000,000 (2M per year)	POPS Plan, LDRRMF	CEPC	
DP-O1-2.3		2.3	Conduct of orientation on RA 9344 (Juvenile Justice Welfare Act)	BCPC staff in 142 barangays in Quezon City	BCPC staff in 142 Barangays are trained and oriented on laws protecting CICL	SSDD, BCRD	Quarterly of 2021		SSDD, LDRRMF	CEPC	
DP-O1-2.3.1		2.3.1	Conduct Disaster-Focused Activity (Children's Fair)	Student Organizations, Child Representatives		QCDDRRMO, BCRD	2023	1,500,000.00	LDRRMF	CEPC	
DP-O1-2.4	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Terrorism, Civil Unrest	2.4	Trainings on ICS, BLS – Chairman, Kgd on Health, SK, 10 – (BPSO including VAWC, CSO, PWD focal person, and BCPC child representative)	BCPC staff in 142 barangays in Quezon City	ICS, BLS trainings conducted to barangay key players		2 nd Quarter 2020 to 2022	2,000,000.00	LDRRMF	CEPC	
DP-O1-2.5	Malnutritional Hazards	2.5	Advocacy, Policy Making, and Eventual Hiring of Barangay Nutrition Scholars per Barangay	142 Barangays in Quezon City	One (1) BNS per barangay available to augment District Nutritionist for Nutrition in Emergencies	CHD	3 rd Quarter 2020 to 2022	28,900,000.00	CHD	CEPC	

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027

Thematic Area: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Goal				Strengthen risk governance to manage and reduce disasters							
Objectives				Equip the community with the necessary skills to cope with the negative impacts of a disaster							
Outcomes				Communities are equipped with the necessary skills and capability to cope with the impact of disasters							
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s		Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
		Programs									
		Projects									
		Activities									
DP-O1-2.6	Economic and Financial Hazards	2.6	Training on Parenting Skills - ParenTeen, Family Development Sessions of Pantawid Pamilya Beneficiaries, Livelihood Training	Low Income families in 142 Barangays	Communities Oriented on Good Parenting Skills and Livelihood Training	SSDD	May 2020 and Quarterly thereafter	5,300,000.00	SSDD	CEPC	
DP-O1-2.7	Malnutritional Hazards	2.7	Trainings on Lactation Management, IMAM, WASH, NIED	BCPC staff in 142 barangays in Quezon City	Personnel trained on Lactation Management, IMAM, WASH, NIED conduct learnings during disasters	CHD	May 2020 to 2022	2,100,000.00	LGU, World Vision	CEPC	
DP-O1-2.8		2.8	Supplementary Feeding of Nutritionally at Risk Pregnant Women and Children	Nutritionally at Risk Low-income Pregnant Women at 142 Barangays	Nutritionally at Risk Pregnant Women and Children are given supplemental feeding	CHD	On going	7,100,000.00	LGU, DepEd, CHED	CEPC	
DP-O1-2.9	Psychosocial, Mental and Malnutritional Hazards	2.9	Setting Up of Mother Baby Friendly Spaces	Pregnant Women, Mothers, Children in 142 Barangays	Mother and Baby friendly spaces set up in 142 Barangays	CHD	Ongoing	100,000.00	CHD	CEPC	
DP-O1-2.10	Psychosocial Hazards, Security and Safety Hazards	2.10	Provision of Safety and Security to all Victims especially Vulnerable Population	Minimize Crime Rate (one digit to zero) in 142 Barangays	Safety and security provided to all victims especially vulnerable population	QCPD	Ongoing	500,000.00	QCPD	CEPC	
DP-O1-2.11	Psychosocial and Mental Hazards	2.11	Training/Seminars about Inclusive Disaster Risk Response	GAD Representatives from 142 barangays trained	Well-trained responders	Kabahagi Resource Center for Children with Disabilities, PDAO, UP Center for Women's and Gender Studies, QCRRMO, SSDD	Three (3) years	1,450,000.00		CEPC	
DP-O1-2.12	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism, Civil Unrest, Stampede - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic	2.12	Conduct of training workshop on disaster preparedness in every Barangay	Children in the communities of 142 Barangays	Children in every Barangay are trained and oriented on disaster preparedness	BCRD, SSDD, PDAO	Quarterly in 2021		LDRRMF	CEPC	
DP-O1-2.13	Psychosocial and Mental Hazards	2.13	Conduct of advocacy/ awareness campaign/ orientation on child's rights	At least one (1) staff per 142 barangays trained	BCPC staff in 142 Barangays are trained	BCRD, SSDD	Nov-20		BCRD, LDRRMF	CEPC	
DP-O1-3	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism, Civil Unrest, Stampede - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic	3	Equip all responders with the necessary PPEs and equipment for all kinds of disasters	All DRRM responders including affiliate members in Quezon City All DPOS, CED, and PDAD personnel	List of personnel who completed the trainings with certificates	QCRRMO, OCD, BFP	2021		LDRRMF or CapDev		Immediate-Term (Critical)

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027

Thematic Area: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Goal				Strengthen risk governance to manage and reduce disasters							
Objectives				Enhance institutional, DRRM-CCA capacities of organizations and systems of QCRRMC, member offices/departments, and Barangay DRRM Committees by 2027							
Outcomes				Increased institutional, DRRM-CCA capacities of Local DRRM Councils and Offices and operations centers at all levels							
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s		Institutional and Social							
		Programs		Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
		Projects	Activities								
DP-O2-1	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism, Civil Unrest, Stampede - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic	1	Hazard Pay for frontliners/responders	100% of Disaster Actions Teams (City Level)	Hazard pay included in the payroll	QCRRMO	2021		QCRRM O Office Fund		Immediate-Term (Critical)
DP-O2-2	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism, Civil Unrest, Stampede - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic	2	Formulation of Public Service Continuity Plan and Business Continuity Plans	All QCRRMC Members and income-generating Departments must formulate their own PSCP and BCP by 2023	Public Service Continuity Plan and Business Continuity Plan	QCRRMO, PDRF, OCD	2023		LDRRMF		Short-Term (Important)
DP-O2-3	-Technological: Cyber Attack -Any disruption	3	Updating of the LDRRMP Program	Quezon City Government, QCRRMC	QCRRMP 2021-2027, Resolution adopting the Plan	QCRRMO	2020		LDRRMF		Immediate-Term (Critical)
DP-O2-4	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism, Civil Unrest, Stampede - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic - Financial: Economic Collapse	4	Contingency Plan Program	City and 142 Barangays in Quezon City	Quezon City Contingency Plans for specific hazards	QCRRMO, BCRD, BDRRMCs, CSOs	2021				Immediate-Term (Critical)
					City CP evacuation plan on earthquake reviewed and enhanced						
					Legal instrument adopting the Plans						
DP-O2-4.1		4.1	Updating and Formulation of City Contingency Plans	Quezon City Government, QCRRMC	Quezon City Contingency Plans for specific hazards	QCRRMO, CSOs	2021-2026		LDRRMF		
DP-O2-4.2		4.2	Updating and Formulation of Barangay Contingency Plans	142 Barangays in Quezon City	Contingency Plans in 142 Barangays	QCRRMO, BDRRMCs, CSOs	2021-2026		BDRRMF		
DP-O2-5		5	Capacity Building for QCRRMC Technical Working Group, and other QC key stakeholders	QCRRMC, key stakeholders	List of trained personnel	QCRRMO, OCD	Throughout the duration of the plan		LDRRMF		Immediate-Term (Critical)

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027

Thematic Area: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Goal				Strengthen risk governance to manage and reduce disasters							
Objectives				Enhance institutional, DRRM-CCA capacities of organizations and systems of QCDRRMC, member offices/departments, and Barangay DRRM Committees by 2027							
Outcomes				Increased institutional, DRRM-CCA capacities of Local DRRM Councils and Offices and operations centers at all levels							
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s		Institutional and Social							
		Programs		Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
		Projects									
		Activities									
DP-O2-5.1	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism, Civil Unrest, Stampede - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic	5.1	Develop skills, including but not limited to: hazard/risk assessment, risk-sensitive planning (spatial and socioeconomic), integrating disaster and climate risk considerations in project evaluation/design (including engineering design), coordination, communication, data and technology management, and disaster management, response, recovery, assessment of structures post disaster; business and services continuity planning)	QCDRRMC, key stakeholders	List of trained personnel						
DP-O2-6		6	BDRRMC Capacity Building Program								Short-Term (Important)
DP-O2-6.1		6.1	Establish incentive programs for the Barangays to make their BDRRMCs functional	142 Barangays in Quezon City	100% of Barangays are trained on CBDRRM every two (2) years	QCDRRMO					
DP-O2-6.2		6.2	Institutionalize monitoring mechanisms to ensure functionality of BDRRMCs	142 Barangays in Quezon City	At least one (1) Barangay staff is trained in 142 Barangays						
DP-O2-6.3		6.3	Build capacities of barangays and assign dedicated personnel to supervise barangay disaster action team functionality	142 Barangays in Quezon City	At least one (1) Barangay staff is trained in 142 Barangays						
DP-O2-6.4		6.4	Barangay DRRM Plan Mentoring	142 Barangays in Quezon City	Barangays developed QAS guided simplified BDRRMP; at least one (1) Barangay staff is trained in 142 Barangays	QCDRRMO, BDRRMCs, CSOs	2021-2022				
DP-O2-6.5		6.5	Barangay Disaster Preparedness Trainings	142 Barangays in Quezon City	100% of Barangays are trained on Disaster Preparedness every other year	QCDRRMO, BCRD	2021-2027	3,000,000.00 every year	LDRRMF	CEPC	
DP-O2-7		7	Establishment of knowledge center/institute	QC Residents and Communities in 142 Barangays	At least one (1) Knowledge Center per Quezon City District	QCDRRMO					Short-Term (Important)
DP-O2-8		8	iDRRMH Plan Institutionalization	Quezon City Government Offices and Departments	iDRRMH Plan Institutionalized in all QC Govt. Offices and Departments	QCDRRMO	2 nd Quarter 2020 to 1 st Quarter 2022	1,980,000.00	LDRRMF	CEPC	Medium-Term (Relevant)
DP-O2-8.1	Biological Hazards: Diseases/ Viral Outbreaks/ Pandemics	8.1	Conduct research for pandemic response								

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027

Thematic Area: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Goal				Strengthen risk governance to manage and reduce disasters								
Objectives				Enhance institutional, DRRM-CCA capacities of organizations and systems of QCRRMC, member offices/departments, and Barangay DRRM Committees by 2027								
Outcomes				Increased institutional, DRRM-CCA capacities of Local DRRM Councils and Offices and operations centers at all levels								
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s			Institutional and Social							
			Programs		Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
			Projects									
			Activities									
DP-O2-9	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism, Civil Unrest, Stampede - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic	9	Establish DRRM monitoring systems for private schools, hospitals and informal education in the city		139 Public Schools in Quezon City	100% of schools and hospitals in the city have established basic DRRM systems aligned with the City's						Short-Term (Important)
DP-O2-10		10	Community-based Youth DRRM Program		Six (6) Quezon City Districts			2021-2022	3,000,000.00			Short-Term (Important)
DP-O2-10.1		10.1	Identify youth focal point person per barangay		142 Barangays in Quezon City	One (1) youth focal point identified per barangay	SK Federation, QCYDO, QCRRMO	2021	1,000,000.00	LYDP	LYDP	
DP-O2-10.2		10.2	Training of one (1) youth focal point person per barangay		142 Barangays in Quezon City	142 youth focal point persons trained		2021	1,000,000.00			
DP-O2-10.3		10.3	Creation of IEC materials and modules		142 Barangays in Quezon City	142 IEC materials and modules distributed		2022	1,000,000.00			

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027

Thematic Area: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Goal				Strengthen risk governance to manage and reduce disasters							
Objectives				Develop and implement Quezon City's 2021-2027 comprehensive local disaster preparedness and response plans and systems							
Outcomes				Developed and implemented comprehensive and mutually-reinforcing national and local preparedness and response plans, policies and systems							
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s		Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
			Programs								
			Projects								
			Activities								
DP-O3-1	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism, Civil Unrest, Stampede - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic	1	Operations Center Enhancement and Community Integration Program (Strengthening the City's OpCen, capacitating the barangays to establish OpCens, and integrating operations)								Immediate-Term (Critical)
DP-O3-1.1		1.1	Establish reporting/communication system between barangays and city	142 Barangays in Quezon City	100% of all emergency and disaster incidents within the city have been monitored, documented, and responded to thru the QC 122						
DP-O3-1.2		1.2	Strengthen requirement for barangays to submit reports on emergency incidents	142 Barangays in Quezon City							
DP-O3-1.3		1.3	Update Operations Center Manual as necessary	Update Operations Center Manual as necessary	Updated Operations Center Manual						
DP-O3-1.4		1.4	Capacitate barangays to establish respective Operations Centers and integrate with the City's EOC	Barangays who still do not have their respective EOCs	Established Barangay EOCs	QCDRRMO, DILG	Three (3) years		LDRRMF		
DP-O3-2		2	Develop a standard Response Plan or Operations Manual for the QCDRRMC	QCDRRMC	One (1) Standard Response Plan or Operations Manual for QCDRRMC	QCDRRMO					Immediate-Term (Critical)
DP-O3-2.1		2.1	Ensure that a viable mechanism will exist for the rapid, rational, and transparent disbursement of funds after a disaster								
DP-O3-2.2		2.2	Training for other departments and stakeholders for better response/coordination to planned and unplanned events	Increase of trainors for different departments and stakeholders	Increase in number of trainors from different departments	QCDRRMO, OCD	Throughout the duration of the plan		LDRRMF		
DP-O3-3		3	Develop Response Cluster Plans	All QC Response Clusters	One (1) Cluster Plan developed for each Response Cluster	QCDRRMO					
DP-O3-4		4	Conduct Drills and Exercises	QC Residents and Communities in 142 Barangays	Documentation with evaluation from the barangay of the drills conducted in the community	BDRRMC, QCDRRMO	2021-2022		BDRRMF		Short-Term (Important)

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027

Thematic Area: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Goal				Strengthen risk governance to manage and reduce disasters							
Objectives				Enhance risk awareness to inform decisions of QC-LGU and the barangays by 2027							
Outcomes				Enhanced level of risk awareness and capacity to make risk-informed decisions and actions of the city government and communities							
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s		Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
		Programs	Projects								
		Activities									
DP-O4-1	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism, Civil Unrest, Stampede - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic	1	Develop DRR-CCA and resilience-building IEC and advocacy plans	Development of at least one (1) IEC and advocacy plan	DRR-CCA and Resilience-Building IECs disseminated and advocacy plans implemented						Short-Term (Important)
DP-O4-1.1		1.1	Develop risk reduction and resilience information for use in IECs	QC Residents and Communities in 142 Barangays	IEC materials are developed and published						
DP-O4-1.2		1.2	Provide community groups with "unvarnished" data on risk scenarios, the current level of response capabilities and thus the situation they may need to deal with	Academe, Private Sector, CSOs, Media	Data bank on risk scenarios maintained and established						
DP-O4-1.3		1.3	Provide translation of all materials into all languages used in the city	All local dialects and languages	Information translated to all local dialects and languages						
DP-O4-1.4		1.4	Establish Channels of Communications (Information Hubs & Newsletters)	At-risk populations in Quezon City	At least one (1) information hub established per channel of communication Requirement per affected community	QCDRRMO, PAISD, RCSO, OCA			LDRRMF/ City Mayor's Fund		
DP-O4-1.5		1.5	Engage local media in capacity building (TV, print, social media, etc)	Local News Outlets in Quezon City	All local media engaged in capacity building						
DP-O4-1.6		1.6	Develop advocacy and risk communications plans to convince communities to avail risk financing options	Hotspot Barangays in Quezon City	Risk communications plan implemented	QCDRRMO, SBCDPO, SSDD	One (1) year		LDRRMF		
DP-O4-2		2	Implement Incentive Programs to promote urban resilience (e.g. Local Gawad KALASAG, Search for Resilience)								Short-Term (Important)
DP-O4-3		3	Ensure that the education curriculum within schools, higher education, universities and the workplace to include disaster awareness and training	All Public and Private Primary, Secondary Schools, Colleges and Universities in Quezon City	Curriculum are updated with DRR awareness and training						Short-Term (Important)

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027

Thematic Area: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Goal				Strengthen risk governance to manage and reduce disasters							
Objectives				Strengthen partnership among all key players and stakeholders							
Outcomes				Strengthened partnership and coordination among all key players and stakeholders							
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s		Social and Institutional							
		Programs		Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
		Projects									
		Activities									
DP-O5-1	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism, Civil Unrest, Stampede - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic	1	Engage and build alliances with all relevant stakeholder groups including government at all levels, such as national, state, city, parish, or other subdivision, neighbouring cities or countries when applicable, civil society, community organizations and the private sector	Supermarkets, Drugstores, UP, PICE, UAP, private businesses, and CSOs (NGOs, POs)	Established partnerships with private sector, commercial establishments, academe, and CSOs	QCRRMO, BCRD, PESO	0-6 months		LDRRMF and City Mayor's Fund		Short-Term (Important)
DP-O5-1.1		1.1	Establish Mutual Aid Agreements, Sister City Agreements with other cities, municipalities	Sister Cities of Quezon City	Memorandum of Agreements/ Mutual Aid Agreements						
DP-O5-1.2		1.2	Take advantage of mobile apps (phone/tablet) and web-based "systems of engagement" (for example, crowdsourcing or disseminating data on preparedness)	To develop at least one (1) mobile application for disseminating data regarding disaster preparedness	Operational Application uploaded in Google Play Store						
DP-O5-1.3		1.3	Engage partnerships with private sector, academe, and CSOs for technical assistance and augmentation of specialized service delivery	Private Sector, Academe, CSOs	Partners engaged	QCRRMC, QCRRMO	0-6 months		LDRRMF and City Mayor's Fund		
DP-O5-1.4		1.4	Integrate risk reduction and emergency response with professional groups such as physicians, engineers, contractors, etc to be able to effectively engage in preparedness, response, and recovery operations	CSOs, Private Sector	MOAs with Professional Groups signed						
DP-O5-1.4.1		1.4.1	Partner with service providers in the conduct of MHPSS	CSOs, Private Sector	MOAs with Professional Groups signed						
DP-O5-1.5		1.5	Establish and maintain community emergency response groups, community disaster volunteers and training; while engaging and co-opting civil society organizations – churches, youth groups, clubs, advocacy groups (for example for the disabled)	Community emergency response groups, community disaster volunteers, CSOs	Inventory of Emergency Response Groups, Community Disaster Volunteers and Training Program						
DP-O5-2		2	Commit to international networks aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Sustainable Development Goals to align with global goals and outcomes (e.g. CityNet, C40 Cities, Making Cities Resilient Campaign, Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Reduction, etc)	CityNet, C40 Cities, Making Cities Resilient Campaign, Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction	MOA and partnership with international networks maintained and established						Short-Term (Important)
DP-O5-2.1		2.1	Engage and learn from other city networks and initiatives (regional, national, or global), for example taking part in city to city learning programmes, promoting climate change and resilience initiatives, etc)	QCRRMC	At least one (1) fora/seminar per year attended/ conducted						

PRIORITY RANKING	COMMITTEE ON DISASTER RESPONSE	PROJECT CODE
1	Build capacities of in-house SAR Teams	DR-O5-1
2	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	DR-O3-2
3	Construction of transitional shelters for children, children with disability, and women-friendly	DR-O3-3
4	Develop and implement a system for early recovery, to include specific activities addressing the needs identified, funding and mutual cooperation	DR-O7-1
5	Establish effective emergency communication systems	DR-O9-1
6	Establish and deploy damage assessment and needs analysis teams per barangay	DR-O4-1
7	Ensure continuity of education when schools are made into evacuation areas	DR-O3-4
8	Establish occupational safety standards for responders	DR-O8-2
9	Establish standards for integrated community and city-level response operations and equipment	DR-O1-2
10	Operations Center Upgrading, Activation, and Maintenance	DR-O1-1
11	Formulation and implementation of an adaptive, standard evacuation plan with a lead team focused on all evacuation needs, procedures, and protocols	DR-O2-1
12	Provide basic social services to affected population whether inside or outside evacuation areas	DR-O6-2
13	Identification of and set-up of standard relief shelters, sites, and provision of tents and temporary shelter facilities	DR-O3-1
14	Provision of Hazard Pay and health insurance to all frontliners	DR-O8-1
15	Prepositioning and stockpiling of logistics, supplies, food packs, equipment, vehicles, machineries	DR-O6-1
16	Installation of Hand Washing Stations	DR-O6-3

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027

Thematic Area: DISASTER RESPONSE

Goal				Provide risk-based, timely, and anticipatory response actions to address basic life preservation and immediate needs of communities and government							
Objectives				Establish/activate response operations centers with adequate response workforce in communities (50% of all barangays and sitios by 2024 and 100% of which by 2027)							
Outcomes				Well-established response operations with well-equipped workforce and volunteers							
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s		Infrastructure and Social							
		Programs		Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
		Projects									
		Activities									
DR-O1-1	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism, Civil Unrest, Stampede - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic	1	Operations Center Upgrading, Activation, and Maintenance								Immediate-Term (Critical)
DR-O1-1.1		1.1	Activate Operations Center in every barangays	142 Barangays in Quezon City	Functional Operations Center per Barangay	BDRRMC, QCDRRMO	2021-2022	**For Assistance of EOC	BDRRMF		
DR-O1-1.2		1.2	Establish the cluster approach across all levels	142 Barangays in Quezon City	Legal instrument establishing Operations Center in all barangays	QCDRRMO OpCen	2021-2025				
DR-O1-1.2.1			1.2.1	Issuances of public advisories in accordance with protocols developed		Inclusion of guidelines in releasing public advisories in Operations Center Manual	QCDRRMO OpCen, PAISD				
DR-O1-2		2	Establish standards for integrated community and city level response operations and equipment	142 Barangays in Quezon City	100% of all emergency and disaster incidents within the city have been monitored, documented, and responded to thru the QC 122						Short-Term (Important)
DR-O1-2.1		2.1	Establish standards-of-care for responders to follow	QCDRRMC	Operations Manual	QCDRRMO, CHD					
DR-O1-2.2		2.2	Conduct regular inventory of workforce and equipment	QCDRRMC	Annual inventory reports of workforce and equipment	QCDRRMO, GSD					
DR-O1-2.3		2.3	Establish an effective command and control structure for all city-owned, city-issued, partnership resources in the city	142 Barangays in Quezon City	100% of all emergency and disaster incidents within the city have been monitored, documented, and responded to thru the QC 122	QCDRRMO, GSD					
				QCDRRMC							

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027

Thematic Area: DISASTER RESPONSE

Goal				Provide risk-based, timely, and anticipatory response actions to address basic life preservation and immediate needs of communities and government							
Objectives				Pre-emptively evacuate communities in identified hazard-prone areas							
Outcomes				Communities are evacuated safely, pre-emptively, and immediately							
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s		Institutional and Social							
			Programs	Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
			Projects								
			Activities								
DR-O2-1	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic	1	Formulation and implementation of an adaptive, standard evacuation plan with a lead team focused on all evacuation needs, procedures, and protocols	142 Barangays in Quezon City	BDRRM Evacuation Plan	BDRRMC	2021-2022		BDRRMF		Immediate-Term (Critical)
DR-O2-1.1		1.1	Information dissemination of the evacuation plan to the community with Invitation/encouragement to become a volunteer in the community	QC Residents and Communities in 142 Barangays	IECs properly disseminated to the community through signage/ placard and documentation of seminars held by the barangay	PAISD, BCRD, QCDRRMO	2021-2023		BDRRMF		
DR-O2-1.2		1.2	Institutionalize policy for preventive evacuation and camp management	142 Barangays in Quezon City	100% of barangays at risk were informed to evacuate (forced or pre-emptive) by the QCDRRMO or BDRRMC, depending on the hazard identified						
DR-O2-2		2	Establishment of Permanent Evacuation Center per District	Six (6) Quezon City Districts	One (1) Permanent Evacuation Area per District	QCDRRMO, CED, DBO, CARD	2021-2027		LDRRMF		

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027

Thematic Area: DISASTER RESPONSE

Goal					Provide risk-based, timely, and anticipatory response actions to address basic life preservation and immediate needs of communities and government							
Objectives					Address temporary shelter and/or structural needs of the affected population							
Outcomes					Temporary shelter and/or structural needs are adequately addressed							
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s			Infrastructure, Social, and Institutional							
			Programs		Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
			Projects									
			Activities									
DR-O3-1	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic - Psychosocial	1	Identification of and set-up of standard relief shelters, sites and provision of tents and temporary shelter facilities		Affected communities and victims of disaster	Temporary/transition al shelters provided to highly affected population		One (1) year				Immediate-Term (Critical)
DR-O3-1.1		1.1	Projects that may equip existing basketball courts into a suitable evacuation centers		Basketball courts in Quezon City potential as evacuation centers	Structural needs for affected population in time of disaster	PDAD	1-3 years		Developm ent Fund or LDRRMF		
DR-O3-1.2		1.2	Identification and set-up of district-level evacuation centers		Six (6) Quezon City Districts	Oplan Metro Yakal reviewed and QC Internal Evacuation Guides developed District-level evacuation centers set up	CED, CARD, GSD, SSDD, CPDD QCDDRRMO, BCRD, CSOs	2021	320,000,000		CDP	
DR-O3-1.3		1.3	Identify options for acquiring land for purchase to establish evacuation centers		142 Barangays in Quezon City	One (1) shelter area identified for each hotspot barangay						
DR-O3-2		2	Camp Coordination and Camp Management				SSDD					Immediate-Term (Critical)
DR-O3-2.1		2.1	Establishment of child-friendly spaces and other learning areas in the evacuation centers				SSDD, QCDDRRMO, CPDO (Child-Friendly Local Governance Audit)			LCPC Fund/ LDRRMF	CEPC	
DR-O3-2.1.1		2.1.1	Service delivery – Procurement of materials and equipment for the establishment of child and child with disability-friendly spaces			Children, children with disability spaces established	Kabahagi Resource Center for Children with Disabilities, PDAO, UP Center for Women's and Gender Studies, QCDDRRMO, SSDD		3,000,000		CEPC	
DR-O3-2.1.2		2.1.2	Provision of child-friendly spaces: Story-telling, expression Drawing, Swing Discs Establishment of Temporary Learning Spaces		Affected children and victims of disaster	Child-friendly spaces provided in evacuation centers	SSDD Special Education		1,000,000	SSDD Special Education Fund	CEPC	
DR-O3-2.2		2.2	Provision of spaces for people's livestock, poultry, and pets in the evacuation centers				City Veterinary Department					
DR-O3-2.3		2.3	Conduct of livelihood-oriented activities for internally displaced persons				SSDD, QCDDRRMO, SBCDPO					
DR-O3-2.4		2.4	Establishment of sufficient WASH facilities for all evacuation centers, isolation facilities, responding offices, volunteer response groups				CHD					
DR-O3-2.4.1		2.4.1	Establishment of portable washing areas				EPWMD					
DR-O3-2.5		2.5	Provide breastfeeding areas, clinics, and comfort rooms									

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027

Thematic Area: DISASTER RESPONSE

Goal				Provide risk-based, timely, and anticipatory response actions to address basic life preservation and immediate needs of communities and government							
Objectives				Address temporary shelter and/or structural needs of the affected population							
Outcomes				Temporary shelter and/or structural needs are adequately addressed							
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s		Infrastructure, Social, and Institutional							
		Programs		Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersect ing Plans	Level of Urgency
		Projects									
		Activities									
DR-O3-2.6	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic	2.6	Maintain clean identified evacuation areas to prevent illness								
DR-O3-2.6.1		2.6.1	Purchase of portable portalets (4 units) for male, female, all gender and PWDs (25M) and portable drinking water stations in designated evacuation centers		Portalets for all gender and PWDs available during disasters	GSD, SSDD		26,000,000	EPWMD and LDRRMF	CEPC	
DR-O3-2.7		2.7	Management of waste/garbage in the evacuation area (proper segregation)								
DR-O3-2.8		2.8	Staffing for maintenance of evacuation centers		Facility Management	QCRRMO	Three (3) years	1,550,000		CEPC	
DR-O3-2.9		2.9	Apply and adopt Family Assistance Card for Emergency (FACE)		System development and data gathering Distribution of identity documents (IDs) Dissemination of data/systematized data	SSDD, DSWD	Two (2) years	1,350,000		CEPC	
DR-O3-2.10		2.10	Service delivery – Procurement of materials and equipment for the establishment of child and child with disability-friendly spaces		Children, children with disability spaces established	Kabahagi Resource Center for Children with Disabilities, PDAO, UP Center for Women's and Gender Studies, QCRRMO, SSDD		3,000,000		CEPC	
DR-O3-3		3	Construction of transitional shelters for children, children with disability, and women-friendly	Affected communities and victims of disaster	Establishment of transitional shelters	CED, CARD, GSD, DSWD, SSDD	Three (3) years	320,000,000	LDRRMF	CEPC	Short-Term (Important)
DR-O3-3.1		3.1	Construction of transitional shelters for children, children with disability, and women-friendly	Victims of disasters	Establishment of transitional shelters	CED, CARD, GSD, DSWD, SSDD	Three (3) years	320,000,000	LDRRMF	CEPC	
DR-O3-3.2		3.2	Staffing for maintenance of transitional shelters		Facility Management	QCRRMO	Three (3) years	1,550,000		CEPC	
DR-O3-3.3		3.3	Determine committees, actors and their functions, and coordination mechanism		Functional Referral Mechanisms/ MOA Signing/ Strong partnership	SSDD, PDAO, QCRRMO, Bantay Bata, RAC, Tulay ng Kabataan, CHD, Philippine Red Cross, Gentle Hands, Kabahagi Resource Center for Children with Disabilities	Three (3) years			CEPC	
DR-O3-3.4		3.4	Apply and adopt DSWD's family Tracing and Reunification Program and Guidelines		Training and Seminars / Implementation / Retention and Updating Eligibility Guidelines	SSDD, PDAO, QCRRMO, Bantay Bata, RAC, Tulay ng Kabataan, CHD, Philippine Red Cross, Gentle Hands, Kabahagi Resource Center for Children with Disabilities	Three (3) years	575,000		CEPC	

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Thematic Area: DISASTER RESPONSE

Goal				Provide risk-based, timely, and anticipatory response actions to address basic life preservation and immediate needs of communities and government							
Objectives				Address temporary shelter and/or structural needs of the affected population							
Outcomes				Temporary shelter and/or structural needs are adequately addressed							
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s		Infrastructure, Social, and Institutional							
			Programs	Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
			Projects								
			Activities								
DR-O3-3.5	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic	3.5	Develop guidelines for coordination and protocol		Proposal making and consultation meeting with identified partners Implementation/ Retention/ Updating Eligibility Guidelines for Transitional Shelters Beneficiaries developed	SSDD, PDAO, QCDRRMO, Bantay Bata, RAC, Tulay ng Kabataan, CHD, Philippine Red Cross, Gentle Hands, Kabahagi Resource Center for Children with Disabilities	Three (3) years	300,000		CEPC	
DR-O3-3.6		3.6	Include CFS, WFS, and WASH, and TL facilities in Transitional Shelters		Creating and reviewing of IEC materials Retention and Updating/Establish inclusive and safe transhelter facilities	SSDD, PDAO, QCDRRMO, Bantay Bata, RAC, Tulay ng Kabataan, CHD, Philippine Red Cross, Gentle Hands, Kabahagi Resource Center for Children with Disabilities	Three (3) years	400,000		CEPC	
DR-O3-4		4	Ensure continuity of education when schools are made into evacuation areas								Short-Term (Important)
DR-O3-4.1		4.1	Identification and mapping of location for alternative learning venues	142 Barangays in Quezon City	100% of learning venues mapped	CPDD, GSD, BCRD, SDO, CED	2021 (1 year)		General Fund	CEPC	
DR-O3-4.2		4.2	Provision of funds (including insurance) for repair and clearing operations of affected public schools and schools used as evacuation centers Conduct a workshop with Elementary and Secondary School Heads on Developing a Comprehensive Emergency Alternative Educational Services strategies, Standards and Protocols for Children	Public Elementary and High Schools in Quezon City	Comprehensive Emergency Alternative Educational Services strategies, Standards and Protocols for Children formulated	QCEAU, SDO, QCDRRMO	1 st Quarter of 2021	600,000	General Fund	CEPC	
DR-O3-4.3		4.3	Appropriate funds for educational materials such as tents and furniture for use as temporary learning spaces, learning resources/standard items in educational kits and the reproduction of Alternative Learning System (ALS) and Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) modules	Depends on the mapped out alternative learning venues	Educational materials are purchased	SDO, QCEAU, Local School Board	One (1) year	25,000,000	Special Education Fund and General Fund	CEPC	
DR-O3-4.4		4.4	Prepositioning of storage areas (i.e. container vans) for educational materials used during emergencies		Twelve (12) container vans positioned	GSD, BCRD, CED	One (1) year	1,000,000	General Fund	CEPC	

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027

Thematic Area: DISASTER RESPONSE

Goal				Provide risk-based, timely, and anticipatory response actions to address basic life preservation and immediate needs of communities and government								
Objectives				Ensure real-time, accurate, adequate, prompt, and well-coordinated assessment of needs and damages								
Outcomes				Adequate and prompt assessment of needs and damages								
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s			Institutional and Social							
			Programs		Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
			Projects									
			Activities									
DR-O4-1	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism, Civil Unrest, Stampede.	1	Establish and deploy damage assessment and needs analysis teams per barangay		BDRRMCs	Documented outputs from the assessments done List of the names each member of the team	BDRRMCs	2021-2022		BDRRMF		Immediate-Term (Critical)

Thematic Area: DISASTER RESPONSE

Goal				Provide risk-based, timely, and anticipatory response actions to address basic life preservation and immediate needs of communities and government								
Objectives				Develop integrated and well-coordinated Search, Rescue, and Retrieval (SRR) systems								
Outcomes				Integrated and well-coordinated Search, Rescue, and Retrieval (SRR) Operations capacity								
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s			Institutional and Social							
			Programs		Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
			Projects									
			Activities									
DR-O5-1	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism, Civil Unrest, Stampede	1	Build capacities of in-house SAR Teams		100% of SAR responders in Quezon City							Immediate-Term (Critical)
DR-O5-1.1		1.1	Procure SRR equipment			Complete sets of SAR equipment prepositioned per district						
DR-O5-1.2		1.2	Conduct drills with SMEs and partners			Annual functional drill	QCRRMO, JTF-NCR					
DR-O5-1.3		1.3	Train SAR responders in the city and barangays		Trained in-house SAR Team and one (1) team for all hotspot barangays	Trained and equipped teams at the city and barangay level	QCRRMO, JTF-NCR	2021				
DR-O5-1.4		1.4	Establish standards-of-care for SRR teams to follow			Operations Manual	QCRRMO					

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027

Thematic Area: DISASTER RESPONSE

Goal				Provide risk-based, timely, and anticipatory response actions to address basic life preservation and immediate needs of communities and government							
Objectives				Immediately provide basic social services, necessities, and address psychosocial needs							
Outcomes				Basic necessities, social services, including psychosocial needs are provided to the population (whether inside or outside evacuation centers)							
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s		Social, Infrastructure, and Institutional							
		Programs		Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
		Projects									
		Activities									
DR-O6-1	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic, etc - Psychosocial	1	Prepositioning and stockpiling of logistics, supplies, food packs, equipment, vehicles, machineries PPEs: masks, impermeable gown, gloves, goggles Med Post: drugs, medicines: for trauma, Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI), Human Immunodeficiency Viruses (HIV), Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), first aid kits, vaccines (National Immunisation Program, anti-rabies), hygiene kits, dignity kits WASH: water purification tablets, Gerry cans, reagents, sampling bottles, fuel and trucking services for solid waste management NIED: breast pumps, mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) tapes, weighing scale, vitamin A, micronutrients, supplemental foods Modular tents for WFS, pregnant and lactating mothers Community kitchen: food supplies, cooking equipment Assistive devices for PWDs		Essential logistics for medical post, victim management, WASH, Nutrition in Emergencies, Community Kitchen in place	CHD, SSDD, PDAO	3 rd Quarter 2020 to 4 th Quarter 2020	28,000,000	LDRRMF	CEPC	Immediate-Term (Critical)
DR-O6-1.1		1.1	Ensure access to safe drinking water for communities with risk in water securities	At-risk barangays							
DR-O6-1.2		1.2	Ensure food supply/food preservation	At-risk barangays	TF Food						
DR-O6-2		2	Provide basic social services to affected population whether inside or outside evacuation areas							Immediate-Term (Critical)	
DR-O6-2.1		2.1	Establish/Designate good storage facilities per barangay	District Offices	One (1) storage facility per District	GSD					
DR-O6-2.1.1		2.1.1	Develop a plan on procuring basic needs and proper storage of foods for good protection and management			SSDD, CHD					
DR-O6-2.1.2		2.1.2	Regular checking of goods to determine its condition			SSDD					
DR-O6-2.2		2.2	Development and conduct of psychosocial programs and/or referral systems			CHD, SSDD, CSOs					
DR-O6-2.3		2.3	Conduct medical consultation and nutritional assessment		All patients seen/treated Epidemics prevented	CHD					
DR-O6-2.3.1		2.3.1	Provide emergency medical services as necessary								
DR-O6-2.3.2		2.3.2	Procurement of medical response equipment and medicine								
DR-O6-2.3.3		2.3.3	Procurement of doxycycline as prophylaxis for responders and victims	Responders and Victims	Ample supply of doxycycline for first responders and victims are provided during the rainy season	CHD	Annually		CHD or LDRRMF		
DR-O6-2.3.4		2.3.4	Determination of existing and available hospital services		Deployment and consolidation of medical professional and medical equipment	LGU Hospitals	Annually				

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Thematic Area: DISASTER RESPONSE

Goal				Provide risk-based, timely, and anticipatory response actions to address basic life preservation and immediate needs of communities and government								
Objectives				Immediately provide basic social services, necessities, and address psychosocial needs								
Outcomes				Basic necessities, social services, including psychosocial needs are provided to the population (whether inside or outside evacuation centers)								
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s			Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
		Programs										
		Projects										
		Activities										
DR-O6-2.3.5	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic, etc - Psychosocial - CBRNE Hazards	2.3.5	Ensure nutrition of affected population in evacuation areas			Provide vitamins and medicines	CHD					
DR-O6-2.4		2.4	Conduct activities for continuing education				SDO, QCEAU					
DR-O6-2.5		2.5	Activation of relief distribution points/centers				SSDD					
DR-O6-2.6		2.6	Establish and implement Management of the Dead and the Missing				DILG-QC					
DR-O6-2.7		2.7	Establish and implement Disaster Waste Management									
DR-O6-2.7.1		2.7.1	Ensure proper waste management in evacuation areas				TFSWM					
DR-O6-2.7.2		2.7.2	Ensure proper hazardous waste management									
DR-O6-2.8		2.8	Conduct immediate restoration of lifelines									
DR-O6-2.9		2.9	Conduct assessment of water quality									
DR-O6-2.10		2.10	MHPSS, Mental Health Triaging		QCRRMC	Ten (10) trained personnel per office (Members of the QCRRMC)	CHD			CHD, PMHA, UP Dept. Psy	CEPC	
DR-O6-2.10.1		2.10.1	Debriefing/Care for Responders		Quezon City Responders	Mental Health Triaging and MHPSS in place	CHD		500,000	CHD, PMHA, UP Dept. Psy	CEPC	
DR-O6-2.11		2.11	Conduct of quick damage repairs and road clearing operations				CED					
DR-O6-3	3	Installation of Hand Washing Stations		Health Centers in Quezon City	Additional Hand Washing Stations in Health Centers	EPWMD, GSD, CHD, OCA, CARD	Three (3) years		LDRRMF		Short-Term (Important)	

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027

Thematic Area: DISASTER RESPONSE

Goal				Provide risk-based, timely, and anticipatory response actions to address basic life preservation and immediate needs of communities and government									
Objectives				Establish and implement an integrated system for early recovery									
Outcomes				Well-established and strict implementation of integrated systems									
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s				Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
			Programs										
			Projects										
			Activities										
DR-O7-1	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic, etc - Psychosocial - CBRNE Hazards	1	Develop and implement a system for early recovery, to include specific activities addressing the needs identified, funding and mutual cooperation									Short-Term (Important)	
DR-O7-1.1		1.1	Conduct of Post-Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis			QCRRMC Action Offices members	Ten (10) trained personnel per office (QCRRMC Action Offices members)						
DR-O7-1.2		1.2	Assign adequate funds for post event response and recovery										
DR-O7-1.3		1.3	Develop partnership mechanisms with utility providers and key stakeholders			Partnership with the following: - Maynilad Water Services, Inc. - Manila Water Company, Inc. - Manila Electric Company (MERALCO)	Memorandum of Agreement with: - Maynilad Water Services, Inc. - Manila Water Company, Inc. - Manila Electric Company (MERALCO)	QCRRMO	2021-2027				

Thematic Area: DISASTER RESPONSE

Goal				Provide risk-based, timely, and anticipatory response actions to address basic life preservation and immediate needs of communities and government								
Objectives				Ensure welfare mechanisms for all responders (medical/non-medical)								
Outcomes				All disaster responders are adequately supported to fully implement their duties in a safe and humane environment								
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s			Institutional and Social							
			Programs		Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
			Projects									
			Activities									
DR-O8-1	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic, etc - Psychosocial - CBRNE Hazards	1	Provision of Hazard Pay and Health Insurance to all frontliners									Immediate-Term (Critical)
DR-O8-2		2	Establish occupational safety standards for responders									Immediate-Term (Critical)
DR-O8-2.1		2.1	Provision of adequate PPEs, as necessary, for all responders				QCRRMO					

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027

Thematic Area: DISASTER RESPONSE

Goal				Provide risk-based, timely, and anticipatory response actions to address basic life preservation and immediate needs of communities and government							
Objectives				Provide emergency communication resources and capabilities for the response and recovery from any disaster or emergency within Quezon City and provide timely information to the public							
Outcomes				Well-established and well-implemented communications systems							
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s		Infrastructure, Institutional, and Social							
		Programs		Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
		Projects									
		Activities									
DR-O9-1	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic, etc - Psychosocial - CBRNE Hazards	1	Establish effective emergency communication systems								
DR-O9-1.1		1.1	Purchase of Mobile Communications Van: Outside Broadcast Van (OB-Van)	Strengthen communications system in all low-lying areas in Quezon City	Serve as a back-up communications link and repeater system	RCSO	2021-2025		LDRRMF		
DR-O9-1.2		1.2	Creation of Common Platform QCitizen Helpline 122 where citizens can easily access or relay information and other concern	Create/Develop one ticketing system or mobile applications	QC Residents and Communities in 142 Barangays	RCSO	2021-2025		LDRRMF		

PRIORITY RANKING	COMMITTEE ON DISASTER RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION	PROJECT CODE
1	Conduct of post-disaster/conflict needs analyses with affected communities	DRR-O2-1
2	Establish and implement a Public Service Continuity Plan	DRR-O3-2
3	Establish standards for a Sustainable Recovery Plan	DRR-O3-1
4	Design and construct disaster resilient housing	DRR-O4-1
5	Formulation of a Comprehensive Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan based on the result of the Post Disaster Needs Assessment	DRR-O5-1
6	Establish social integration programs for affected communities	DRR-O2-2
7	Formulation of Risk-Sensitive QC Shelter Program/Plan	DRR-O4-2
8	Implement Business Continuity Plan standards for MSMEs, private sector	DRR-O1-2
9	Undertake the necessary rehabilitation or repair of damaged infrastructures and lifelines	DRR-O5-3
10	Implement the Building Code and promote green technology	DRR-O5-2
11	Resilient Livelihood	DRR-O1-1
12	Formulation of the Early Recovery Plans for the City's Tourist Spots	DRR-O5-1
13	Review the CLUP while planning the infrastructure rehabilitation and recovery programs/projects	DRR-O6-2
14	Provision of Temporary/Transition Housing	DRR-O4-3

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Thematic Area: DISASTER RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION

Goal				Recover from disaster losses of lives, livelihood, public services, living conditions, and restore the normal functioning of the people through medium and long term rehabilitation plans linked to sustainable development and building back better							
Objectives				Restore people's means of livelihood and continuity of economic activities and business							
Outcomes				Economic activities restored and if possible, strengthened or expanded							
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s		Economic and Social							
		Programs		Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
		Projects									
		Activities									
DRR-O1-1	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic, etc - Psychosocial - CBRNE Hazards	1	Resilient Livelihood								Short-Term (Important)
DRR-O1-1.1		1.1	Expansion of the resilient model applied to the four (4) pilot barangays (Bagong Silangan, Batasan Hills, Tatalon, and Roxas) under the Moving Urban Poor Communities towards Resilience (MOVE UP) Project in other barangays	Other Hotspot Barangays: 1. Talayan 2. Bagumbayan 3. Dioquino Zobel 4. Libis 5. Damayang Lagi	Access to insurance coverage and resilient livelihood	SBCDPO	1-2 years		LDRRMF		
DRR-O1-1.2		1.2	Identify and mobilize funding sources for resilient livelihoods		All high-risk barangays have access to temporary or resilient livelihood activities and/or income generating, enterprise development and employment activities	SBCDPO					
DRR-O1-2	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic, etc - Psychosocial - CBRNE Hazards - Any disruption	2	Implement Business Continuity Plan standards for MSMEs, private sector	Business Establishments located along disaster-prone areas namely: 1. St. Peter 2. Sto. Domingo (Matalahib) 3. Talayan 4. Bagong Silangan 5. Batasan Hills 6. Bagumbayan 7. Dioquino Zobel 8. Libis 9. St. Ignatius 10. Ugong Norte 11. Damayang Lagi 12. Doña Imelda 13. Roxas	Business Continuity Plan for MSMEs	QCRRMC/City's Economic Cluster					Short-Term (Important)

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027

Thematic Area: DISASTER RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION

Goal				Recover from disaster losses of lives, livelihood, public services, living conditions, and restore the normal functioning of the people through medium and long term rehabilitation plans linked to sustainable development and building back better							
Objectives				Assist in the physical and psychological rehabilitation of persons who suffered from the effects of disaster							
Outcomes				A psychologically sound, safe, and secured citizenry that is protected from the effects of disasters are able to restore to normal functioning after each disaster							
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s		Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
			Programs								
			Projects								
			Activities								
DRR-O2-1	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic, etc - Psychosocial - CBRNE Hazards	1	Conduct of post-disaster/conflict needs analyses with affected communities	Affected communities and victims of disaster	Ten (10) trained personnel per office (QCRRMC Members)	QCRRMC			LDRRMF		Immediate-Term (Critical)
DRR-O2-1.1		1.1	Train personnel on conduct of PDNA	QCRRMC TWG Members	Ten (10) trained personnel per office (QCRRMC Members)		Three (3) years	5,000,000	LDRRMF		
DRR-O2-2		2	Establish social integration programs for affected communities	Affected communities and victims of disaster		QCRRMO, CHD, SSDD, HCDRD					Short-Term (Important)
DRR-O2-2.1		2.1	Conduct trainings for social preparation of host communities and those who will be relocated to reduce conflict		120 MHPSS trained personnel from CHD (40), SSDD (40), and QCRRMO (40)				LDRRMF		
DRR-O2-2.2		2.2	Develop systems of support and communication among key stakeholders		Inclusion of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Risk Communication Plan						

Thematic Area: DISASTER RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION

				Goal	Recover from disaster losses of lives, livelihood, public services, living conditions, and restore the normal functioning of the people through medium and long term rehabilitation plans linked to sustainable development and building back better						
				Objectives	Restore the normal functioning of the local government to cater to the needs of the people						
				Outcomes	Prompt and efficient full restoration of local government operations responsive to the needs of the affected population						
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s		Institutional, Social, and Environmental							
			Programs	Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
			Projects								
			Activities								
DRR-O3-1	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism	1	Establish standards for a Sustainable Recovery Plan	Disaster affected areas	Sustainable Recovery Plan	QCRRMC/Com mittee on Disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation			LDRRMF		Immediate-Term (Critical)
DRR-O3-2	- Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic, etc - Psychosocial - CBRNE Hazards - Any disruption	2	Establish and implement a Public Service Continuity Plan	100% of Quezon City Departments and Offices	Public Service Continuity Plan Resolution adopting the Public Service Continuity Plan	QCRRMO, OCA			LDRRMF		Immediate-Term (Critical)

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027

Thematic Area: DISASTER RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION

Goal				Recover from disaster losses of lives, livelihood, public services, living conditions, and restore the normal functioning of the people through medium and long term rehabilitation plans linked to sustainable development and building back better							
Objectives				Restore shelter, urban settlements, and other buildings/installation							
Outcomes				DRRM and CCA elements are mainstreamed in human settlement							
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s		Infrastructure and Social							
		Programs		Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
		Projects									
		Activities									
DRR-O4-1	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism	1	Design and construct disaster resilient housing			DBO, HCDRD, CED, CPDO			HCDRD		Short-Term (Important)
DRR-O4-2		2	Formulation of Risk-Sensitive QC Shelter Program/Plan			HCRD			HCDRD		Immediate-Term (Critical)
DRR-O4-2.1		2.1	Participative and inclusive on formulating the Shelter Plan	Affected communities and victims of disasters	Financial aid is provided to 100% of disaster-affected victims						
DRR-O4-2.2		2.2	Identify and provide suitable relocation sites for affected population	Families residing in disaster-prone areas	50% relocation of communities living in high-risk areas in the following barangays: 1. St. Peter 2. Sto. Domingo (Matalahib) 3. Talayan 4. Bagong Silangan 5. Batasan Hills 6. Bagumbayan 7.Dioquino Zobel 8. Libis 9.St. Ignatius 10. Ugong Norte 11. Damayang Lagi 12. Doña Imelda 13. Roxas	HCDRD, CPDD			HCDRD		
DRR-O4-3		3	Provision of Temporary/Transition Housing	Families residing in disaster-prone areas		HCDRD			HCDRD		

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027

Thematic Area: DISASTER RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION

Goal				Recover from disaster losses of lives, livelihood, public services, living conditions, and restore the normal functioning of the people through medium and long term rehabilitation plans linked to sustainable development and building back better							
Objectives				Reconstruct critical infrastructure, lifelines, and other public utilities							
Outcomes				Disaster and climate change resilient critical infrastructure and lifelines are constructed/reconstructed							
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s		Infrastructure, Environmental, and Institutional							
		Programs		Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
		Projects									
		Activities									
DRR-O5-1	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism	1	Formulation of the Early Recovery Plans for the City's Tourist Spots	Partners and Stakeholders	Early Recovery Plan for Quezon City Tourist Spots	QCDRRMO, QCTD	1-2 years	QCTD PPMP 2021: 500,000 Projected Budget Estimation: 1,500,000	QCTD/ LDRRMF		Medium-Term (Relevant)
DRR-O5-2		2	Implement the Building Code and promote green technology	City-wide		DBO/EPWMD, Green Building TWG (CARD, OCA, CPDD, GSD, QCDRRMO)					Immediate-Term (Critical)
DRR-O5-2.1		2.1	Conduct monitoring and/or tracking of approval of infrastructure projects and permits		No. of approved/released permits for infrastructure projects	DBO					
DRR-O5-3		3	Undertake the necessary rehabilitation or repair of damaged infrastructures and lifelines								

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027

Thematic Area: DISASTER RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION

Goal				Recover from disaster losses of lives, livelihood, public services, living conditions, and restore the normal functioning of the people through medium and long term rehabilitation plans linked to sustainable development and building back better							
Objectives				Develop short and medium term recovery and reconstruction plans aligned with or contributing to the long term development plan							
Outcomes				Developed short and medium term recovery and reconstruction plans aligned with or contributing to the long term development plan. Facilities, livelihood, organizational capacities of affected communities restored and improved and disaster risks reduced in accordance with the "build back better" principle.							
Project Code	Hazards Addressed	Development Sector/s		Infrastructure and Institutional							
		Programs		Targets	Key Outputs	Responsible Person/ Agency/ Office	Time Frame	Indicative Budget	Source Funds	Intersecting Plans	Level of Urgency
		Projects									
		Activities									
DRR-O6-1	Multi-Hazards - Geophysical: Earthquake - Hydrological: Flooding - Atmospheric: Tropical Cyclones and Thunderstorm - Human-induced: Urban Fire, Terrorism - Biological: Viral Outbreak, Pandemic, etc - CBRNE Hazards	1	Formulation of a Comprehensive Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan based on the result of the Post Disaster Needs Assessment	Quezon City Departments, Offices and Task Force clusters (Social, Economic, Environmental, Land Use/Infrastructure and Institutional Sectors) to come up with position papers and respective continuity, recovery and rehabilitation plans to serve as the bases for the interventions (PPAs) and funding requirements for a specific disaster	Comprehensive Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan	All departments/offices and task forces CPDD for the consolidation of PPAs and finalization of the Comprehensive Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan	0-6 months		LDRRMF and Mayor's Fund		Immediate-Term (Critical)
DRR-O6-2		2	Review the CLUP while planning the infrastructure rehabilitation and recovery programs/projects								Short-Term (Important)
DRR-O6-2.1		2.1	Ensure that the recovery programmes are consistent and in line with the long-term priorities and development of the disaster affected areas								

8 Monitoring and Evaluation

There is a prevalent notion in the current planning practice of the Philippines: rather than a continuous/cyclical process, planning is considered as a simple process of producing a plan document or project with 'time start' and 'time finish' elements. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) addresses this continuity gap by linking one planning cycle to the next by providing feedback or information on the results/assessment of plan implementation and on how the next year's activities can be undertaken to better achieve local goals and objectives.

At the national level, the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) advocates the undertaking of M&E and specifically provides manuals/guidelines for its undertaking as a function of the local planning structure. Among these are the Local Government Treasury Operations Manual (LGTO), Updated Budget Operations Manual (UBOM), Rationalized Planning System Manual (RPS), and Comprehensive Development Plan – Executive Legislative Agenda Manual (CDP-ELA). Though the LGTO and UBOM are useful for M&E, it only includes forms and reports unlike the RPS and CDP that specifically include M&E instructions/guidelines.

For the QC DRRMP 2021-2027, the QCDRRMC TWG identified the following for each program:

- Expected Results
- Baseline
- Assumptions/Risk
- Objectively Verifiable Indicators
- Targets
- Data Sources
- Collection Methods
- Frequency and Audience of the Report
- Office of Primary Responsibility/Primary Person Responsible (OPR/PPR)
- Resource Needed

The following tables enumerate the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the programs identified per thematic area. These were completed by the QC TWG during the series of Webinars conducted to update the LDRRMP.

To cater to the vulnerable sectors, the practice of holistic M&E was adopted and strengthened through the insertion of DRRM-Inclusive initiatives such as the following:

- Encouraging at least 30% of training participants to be women.
- Availability of sex, age, and disability disaggregated data of trained BHERT and DAT from 2021 – 2017
- Proportion of women to total training participants, by type of training or activity
- Capacity Building programs are child- friendly, gender- sensitive, and inclusive.
- Buildings especially knowledge centers/institutes, district offices and evacuation centers must comply with the provisions of the Batas Pambansa 344 (Accessibility Law).
- Presence of ramps equipped with handrails in public spaces.
- Presence of signs and devices for visually-impaired and/or blind (braille) and for hearing-impaired (signal lights) in public spaces.

- Presence of accessible toilets for people with disabilities
- Presence of bold and conspicuously installed graphic signs/maps
- Presence of fire exits and other barrier-free facilities and features
- Drills and exercises are child- friendly, gender- sensitive, and Inclusive.
- Drills and Exercises are represented by groups, organizations, and agencies catering to the needs of vulnerable groups
- Construction of transitional shelters for children, children with disability, and women-friendly
- Availability of sex, age, and disability disaggregated data of recipients of the Resilient Livelihood project from 2021-2027 with data on proportion of women to total livelihood type.

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Thematic Area: DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

Programs, Projects, Activities	Baseline	Assumptions / Risk	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Targets	Data Sources	Collection Methods	Frequency and Audience	OPR/PPR	Resources Needed
Risk Communication Program	No Data		Risk Communication Plan for QCDRRMC	QCDRRMC	PAISD	Approved and Adopted by the City Council		PAISD, QCDRRMO, BCRD	
Risk Analysis and Management Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk Atlas HVRA 		Updated Hazard Maps	142 Barangays and City Level	QCRRMO		QCRRMC	QCRRMO	
Conduct of Climate Impact Assessment								EPWMD	
Enhance Research in Prevention of Pandemics								CHD	
Database Management Program								CPDD	
Establishment of Knowledge Center Institute or District Offices	2017 – 2020 CDRRMs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncooperative Barangays Change in Administration in the Local Level 	100% Trained Barangays in CDRRM every 2 years	142 Barangays in Quezon City		142 CDRRMs and Certificates		QCRRMO	
Earthquake Risk Management Profile								CED, DBO	
Flood Risk Management	HVRAa	Delay due to time constraints	Completion of detailed Engineering Plan	Quezon City Government	CPDD, CED, QCRRMO	Delivery of internet of things hardware (Early Warning Systems)		CPDD, CED, QCRRMO	
Urban Fire Risk Management								QCFD	
Resilience Policy Development and Support								QCRRMO, EPWMD	
Ensure integration of DRRM data and information on other sub local and city plans and programs				Quezon City Plans	QCRRMO			QCRRMO	
Early Warning System Enhancement Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> QC Early Warning Systems Operations Center Manual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncooperative Barangays Change in Administration in the Local Level 	100% Established Early Warning Systems	142 Barangays in Quezon City	QCRRMO, BDRRMC			QCRRMO, BCRD, BDRRMCs, CSOs	
Weather Instrument Modernization and Maintenance Program	Trial Weather Instruments Established in the Operations Center	Stringent in Procurement Process	Established and Maintained Weather Instrument in the Operations Center	QCRRMO Operations Center	QCRRMO		QCRRMC	QCRRMO	
Risk Financing Program (Ensuring financing for DRRM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership Cebuana Lhuiller Proposal of Asian Development Bank on Risk Insurance Pool 		100% Payout to families victims of disasters	Victims of Disaster	QCRRMO			QCRRMO	
Risk Transfer Program (Ensuring available insurance schemes for sectors, businesses and communities)								SBCDPO	
Develop local adaptive capacity of community at risk, thru self-help group platform, such as CSG, guilds and Disaster Prevention Cooperatives								SBCDPO	

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Programs, Projects, Activities	Baseline	Assumptions / Risk	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Targets	Data Sources	Collection Methods	Frequency and Audience	OPR/PPR	Resources Needed
Identify, protect and monitor critical ecosystems services that confer a disaster resilience benefit								CPDD	
Establishment of a water retention/catchment system			Established per district	100%	Low-lying areas within the City	Data from QCRRMO	Quarterly / EPWMD and QCRRMC	CARD, EPWMD, CPDD, CED, QCRRMO	
Establishment of Green Corridors			Established per district	100%	Barangay	Cleared areas by the HCDRD / TF COPRISS	Quarterly EPWMD	CARD, EPWMD, CPDD, CED, QCRRMO	
Build capacity with partners to carry out risk and vulnerability assessments, environmental assessments and scientific monitoring, expanding governance capacities for ecosystem-based disaster risk management through multi-sector, multidisciplinary platforms, involving local stakeholders in decision making								QCRRMO	
Urban Farming			No. of Barangays	100%	142 Barangays in Quezon City	Survey	Quarterly / EPWMD and TFFS/ QCRRMC	EPWMD	
Installation of Rainwater Harvesting System			No. of local government structures / buildings		GSD	Interviews / Survey	Quarterly / EPWMD and TFFS/ QCRRMC	EPWMD	
Greening the buffer zone of the fault line (5m on both sides)								CPDD	

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027

Thematic Area: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Programs, Projects, Activities	Baseline	Assumptions / Risk	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Targets	Data Sources	Collection Methods	Frequency and Audience	OPR/PPR	Resources Needed
Capacity Building Program for Responders, Communities and Private Sector	Number of trained personnel in 142 Barangays and DAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of trained personnel Capacity Building programs are child-friendly, gender-sensitive, and inclusive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 80% of BHERT and DAT are trained in 2027 At least 30% of training participants are women Availability of sex, age, and disability disaggregated data of trained BHERT and DAT from 2021-2027 Proportion of women to total training participants, by type of training or activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trained BHERT and DAT of 142 QC Barangays, QC Disaster Action Teams 	QCDRRMO	Certificates, Attendance Sheets, Accomplishment Reports of QCDRRMO	Annual	QCDRRMO	
Localized Comprehensive Emergency Program for Children		New Normal situation due to COVID-19	Approved Localized Comprehensive Emergency Program for Children for year 2021-2023	Quezon City	CPDD	Approved and Adopted City Council Resolution		CPDD, SSDD, QCDRRMO	
Equip all responders with the necessary PPEs and equipment for all kinds of disasters	Annual Inventory Reports from QCDRRMO, SSDD, and CHD	Stringent procurement process						QCDRRMO	
Hazard Pay for frontliners/responders	No data	Budget Limitations / Restrictions	Provision of Hazard Pay for all Frontliners / Responders	QC Disaster Action Team	QCDRRMO			QCDRRMO	
Formulation of Public Service Continuity Plan and Business Continuity Plans	No data	New Normal situation due to COVID-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mother Public Service Continuity Plan for QC Individual Plans for all offices / departments 	QC Departments	QCDRRMO, PDRF	Approved and Adopted City Resolution	Every three (3) years / QCDRRMC	QCDRRMO, PDRF	
Updating of the LDRRMP Program	LDRRMP 2021-2027		Annual updating of the Plan	QCDRRMC	QCDRRMO	Approved and Adopted City Council Resolution	Annual / QCDRRMC	QCDRRMO	
Contingency Plan Program			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contingency Plans for Barangays Update existing Contingency Plans 				Annual	QCDRRMC	
Capacity Building for QCDRRMC Technical Working Group, and other QC key stakeholders	No. of Trained TWG Members	Capacity Building programs are child-friendly, gender-sensitive, and inclusive.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 80% of TWG Members are trained At least 30% of training participants are women 	LDRRMC Technical Working Group Members	QCDRRMO	Certificates	Annual	QCDRRMO	

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027

Programs, Projects, Activities	Baseline	Assumptions / Risk	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Targets	Data Sources	Collection Methods	Frequency and Audience	OPR/PPR	Resources Needed
BDRRMC Capacity Building Program	No. of BDRRMP submitted to QCDRRMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncooperative Barangays • Change in Administration in the Local Level • Capacity Building programs are child-friendly, gender-sensitive, and inclusive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of 142 Barangays are trained every 2 years • 142 Barangay DRRM Plans • At least 30% of training participants are women 	142 Barangays in Quezon City	BDRRMC	Approved and Adopted Barangay Council Resolution, Attendance Sheets	Every two (2) years	QCDRRMO	
Establishment of knowledge center/institute or district offices	Regional Evacuation Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stringent procurement process • Buildings comply with the provisions of the Batas Pambansa 344 (Accessibility Law) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One (1) Knowledge Centers per District • Presence of ramps equipped with handrails • Presence of signs and devices for visually-impaired and/or blind (braille) and for hearing-impaired (signal lights) • Presence of accessible toilets for people with disabilities • Presence of bold and conspicuously installed graphic signs/maps • Presence of fire exits • Presence of other barrier-free facilities and features 	Six (6) Districts	QCDRRMO	Established Knowledge Centers, Site Inspection		QCDRRMO	
iDRRMH Plan Institutionalization	No data		iDRRMH Plan	QCDRRMC Offices / Departments	QCDRRMO	Approved and Adopted by the City Council	Every two (2) years / QCDRRMC Offices / Departments	QCDRRMO	
Establish DRRM monitoring systems for private schools, hospitals and informal education in the city	No data	Lack of trained personnel	100% of schools and hospitals have established basic DRRM systems aligned with the city's	139 Public Schools 575 Private Schools	QCDRRMO			SDO, QCDRRMO	
Community-based Youth DRRM Program	To be identified by QCYDO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncooperative Barangays • Change in Administration in the Local Level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of the Focal Persons are trained • At least 30% of training participants are women 	One (1) Focal Person (Youth) per QC Barangay	QCYDO	Certificates Attendance Sheets	Two (2) years, 142 Sangguniang Kabataan	SK Federation, LDYO, QCDRRMO	
Operations Center Enhancement and Community Integration Program (Strengthening the City's OpCen, capacitating the barangays to establish OpCens, and integrating operations)	No. Barangays with Operations Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncooperative Barangays • Change in Administration in the Local Level 	142 Established Operations Center	142 Barangay in Quezon City	QCDRRMO, BDRRMC	142 Established Operations Centers in QC Barangays		QCDRRMO	
Develop a standard Response Plan or Operations Manual for the QCDRRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations Center Manual • Operations Manual 		One (1) Standard Response Plan for QCDRRMC	QCDRRMC Member Offices / Departments	QCDRRMO	Approved and Adopted by the City Council	Every 2 years / QCDRRMC	QCDRRMO	

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Programs, Projects, Activities	Baseline	Assumptions / Risk	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Targets	Data Sources	Collection Methods	Frequency and Audience	OPR/PPR	Resources Needed
Develop Response Cluster Plans	Operations Center Manual		12 Response Cluster Plans	QCDRRMC Member Offices / Departments	QCDRRMO	Approved and Adopted by the City Council		QCDRRMO	
Conduct Drills and Exercises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four (40 Quarters of NSED Metro Shake Drill 	Drills and exercises are child- friendly, gender- sensitive, and inclusive.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% Participation during Drills and Exercises Drills and Exercises are represented by groups, organizations, and agencies catering to the needs of vulnerable groups Sex, Age, and Disability disaggregated data of participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 142 Barangays in Quezon City Vulnerable Groups/Sectors Child- friendly, gender- sensitive, and inclusive drills and exercises 	QCDRRMO	After Activity Reports Photos Attendance Sheet		BDRRMC, QCDRRMO	
Develop DRR-CCA and resilience-building IEC and advocacy plans								PAISD	
Implement Incentive Programs to promote urban resilience (e.g. Local Gawad Kalasag, Search for Resilience)	QC Search For Resilience 2018		Winners per category	142 QC SK Barangays, CSOs, Private Organizations, Volunteers, Private and Public Elementary and High Schools, Higher Education Institutions, Early Learning Center, Private and Public Hospitals, and LGU hospitals	QCDRRMO	Reports and Photos	Annual / QCDRRMC	QCDRRMO	
Ensure that the education curriculum within schools, higher education, universities, and the workplace to include disaster awareness and training								SDO	
Engage and build alliances with all relevant stakeholder groups including government at all levels, such as national, state, city, parish or other subdivision, neighboring cities or countries when applicable, civil society, community organizations and the private sector;	Memorandum of Agreement with Puregold, Mercury Drug		Partnership	Supermarkets, Drugstores, UP PICE, UAP, Private Business, and CSOs (NGOs, POs)	QCDRRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Memorandum of Agreements Approved and Adopted City Council Resolution 		QCDRRMO, BCRD, PESO	
Commit to international networks aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Sustainable Development Goals to align with global goals and outcomes (e.g. Citynet, C40 Cities, Making Cities Resilient Campaign, Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, etc.)			Partnership	CityNet, C40 Cities, Making Cities Resilient Campaign, Global Network of Civil Society Organizations for Disaster Risk Reduction	QCDRRMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Memorandum of Agreements Approved and Adopted City Council Resolution 		QCDRRMC	

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Thematic Area: DISASTER RESPONSE

Programs, Projects, Activities	Baseline	Assumptions / Risk	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Targets	Data Sources	Collection Methods	Frequency and Audience	OPR/PPR	Resources Needed
Operations Center Upgrading Activation and Maintenance	No. Barangays with Operations Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncooperative Barangays • Change in Administration in the Local Level 	142 Established Operations Center	142 Barangays in Quezon City	QCDRRMO & BDRRMC	142 Established Operations Centers in QC Barangays		BDRRMC, QCDRRMO	
Establish standards for integrated community and city level response operations and equipment.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all emergencies are reported through 122 	100% emergency and disaster events within the city have been monitored, documented, and responded to thru the 122	Affected communities and victims of disasters	QCDRRMO	Situation Reports		QCDRRMO	
Formulation and implementation of an adaptive, standard evacuation plan with a lead team focused on all evacuation needs, procedures, and protocols	Evacuation Plans in BDRRMPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncooperative Barangays • Change in Administration in the Barangay Level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% Formulated Evacuation Plans 	142 Barangays in Quezon City	BDRRMC, QCDRRMO	BDRRMPs	BDRRMCs	BDRRMC, BCRD	

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Programs, Projects, Activities	Baseline	Assumptions / Risk	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Targets	Data Sources	Collection Methods	Frequency and Audience	OPR/PPR	Resources Needed
Establishment of Permanent Evacuation Center per District	Community Risk Assessment (CRA) Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Veterans hospital might be able to accommodate all evacuees since there will be other cities to go there under the north quadrant, if the big one occur; it will be difficult from barangays in the east such as in Fairview, Commonwealth, Novaliches to go to Veterans Hospital, if Batasan (Faultline) became impassable due to the Big One; barangays in the south such as Bagumbayan (where Faultline lies) and others would march long from their origin to the destination (the Veterans Hospital) and considering that they might be already exhausted when huge buildings in their collapsed Buildings comply with the provisions of the Batas Pambansa 344 (Accessibility Law) and Green Building Code Established evacuation centers are safe, inclusive, child-friendly, gender-sensitive, and responsive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All six (6) districts in the city has evacuation center for convergence of evacuees from barangays Presence of spaces for women, children, and appropriate religious and cultural practices Presence of space for breastfeeding and lactating women Presence of ramps equipped with handrails Presence of signs and devices for visually-impaired and/or blind (braille) and for hearing-impaired (signal lights) Presence of accessible toilets for people with disabilities Presence of bold and conspicuously installed graphic signs/maps Presence of fire exits Presence of other barrier-free facilities and features 	Districts	Periodic Reports, Completion Reports	Site Visits / Inspections	Quarterly, to QCDRRMO	QCDRRMO, CED, DBO, CARD	
Identification of and set-up of standard relief shelters, sites and provision of tents and temporary shelter facilities	All basketball courts in Quezon City		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary/Transitional shelters are provided to highly affected population 	Affected communities and victims of disasters	QCDRRMO			CPDD, CED, CARD, GSD, & SSDD	
Camp Coordination and Camp Management								SSDD	

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Programs, Projects, Activities	Baseline	Assumptions / Risk	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Targets	Data Sources	Collection Methods	Frequency and Audience	OPR/PPR	Resources Needed
Construction of transitional shelters for children, children with disability, and women-friendly		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established transitional shelters are children- and women-friendly Established transitional shelters follow Sphere Standards 1:25 RAIO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transitional Shelters are established within three (3) hours of disaster or declaration of State of Calamity Availability of CFS, WFS, WASH, and TLS facilities 	Disaster Victims		Photos, Inspection, Situation Reports		CED, CARD, GSD, DSWD, SSDD	
Ensure continuity of education when schools are made into evacuation areas			Education and child development services are resumed within 72 hours					SDO	
Establish and deploy damage assessment and needs analysis teams per barangay	No data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncooperative Barangays Change in Administration in the Barangay Level 	100% Trained and deployed barangay personnel for damage assessment	BDRRMCs	BDRRMCs, QCDRRMO			BDRRMC	
Build capacities of in-house SAR Teams	No. of SAR trained personnel		100% of Responders are trained and equipped in SAR	QCDRRMC	QCDRRMO	After Activity Report and Photos		QCDRRMO, JTF-NCR	
Prepositioning and stockpiling of logistics, supplies, food packs, equipment, vehicles, machineries								CHD, SSDD, PDAO	

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Programs, Projects, Activities	Baseline	Assumptions / Risk	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Targets	Data Sources	Collection Methods	Frequency and Audience	OPR/PPR	Resources Needed
Provide basic social services to affected population whether inside or outside Evacuation Areas		Basic necessities and services required by affected and vulnerable sectors are ensured, prioritized, and delivered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of basic needs of children, pregnant women, and lactating mothers • Provision of family kits with supplies for cooking, hydration, and dignity kits for women and children • Identification of needs of children within the 1st 72 hours after the emergency • Identification of the needs of children below 5 years old, children with special needs, children belonging to religious and ethno linguistic groups, pregnant and lactating mothers • Conduct of PFA and MHPSS within 72 hours of the emergency • Education and child development services are resumed within 72 hours • Establishment of WFS where mothers can breastfeed their children • Establishment of CFS to resume safe play areas, non-formal education and provision of psychosocial support • Conduct of Children's Multi-sectoral Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) and incorporate results to Post-Disaster Needs Assessment 			Reports, Photos		SSDD, GSD	
Installation of Hand Washing Stations			No. of Health Centers	100%	CHD	Interview / Surveys	Quarterly EPWMD and QCRRMC	EPWMD, GSD, CHD, OCA, CARD	
Develop and implement a system for early recovery, to include specific activities addressing the needs identified, funding and mutual cooperation								QCRRMO	
Provision of Hazard Pay and health insurance to all frontliners	No data	Budget Limitations / Restrictions	Provision of Hazard Pay and Health Insurance for all Frontliners / Responders	QC Disaster Action Team	QCRRMO			QCRRMO	
Establish occupational safety standards for responders								CHD	
Establish effective emergency communication systems								RCSO	

Quezon City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2027

Thematic Area: DISASTER RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION

Programs, Projects, Activities	Baseline	Assumptions / Risk	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Targets	Data Sources	Collection Methods	Frequency and Audience	OPR/PPR	Resources Needed
Resilient Livelihood	4 Pilot Barangays (Bagong Silangan, Batasan Hills, Tatalon Roxas) with risk transfer training or insurance program for communities	No standard framework exists yet to develop risk transfer mechanisms Communities have difficulty understanding / appreciating insurance mechanisms; there is very low buy-in among communities for risk transfer mechanisms The RA 10121 only provides provision for the government to provide insurance to community volunteers, not for barangays or public servants The expansion of the program depends on the end-user SBCDPO	No. of barangays added to the four (4) pilot barangays <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 30% of training participants are women Availability of sex, age, and disability disaggregated data of recipients of the project from 2021-2027 Proportion of women to total livelihood type 	10 Additional Barangays	Sikap Buhay, Development and Promotion Office (SBCDPO) Registration and Attendance Sheets	Report	Annually / LDRRC	SBCDPO	
Implement business continuity plan standards for MSMEs, private sector								City's Economic Cluster / QCDRRMC	
Conduct of post-disaster/conflict needs analyses with affected communities	No. of trained QCDRRMC TWG members		Ten (10) Trained Personnel per office/ department	QCDRRMC TWG Member Offices / Departments	Certificates & After Activity Reports			QCDRRMC	
Establish social integration programs for affected communities								QCDRRMO, CHD, SSDD, HCDRD	
Establish standards for a Sustainable Recovery Plan								QCDRRMC / Disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation Committee CPDD	
Establish and implement a Public Service Continuity Plan								QCDRRMO, OCA	
Design and construct disaster resilient housing	31 Socialized Housing Projects; 5838 units (2019)	Unavailability of housing and sites to readily accommodate affected families	No. of housing units constructed	Disaster stricken communities	HCDRD	Report	Annually	HCDRD, DBO, CED, CPDD	
Formulation of Risk-Sensitive QC Shelter Program/Plan								HCDRD	
Provision of Temporary/Transition Housing								HCDRD	

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Programs, Projects, Activities	Baseline	Assumptions / Risk	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Targets	Data Sources	Collection Methods	Frequency and Audience	OPR/PPR	Resources Needed
Formulation of the Early Recovery Plans for the City's Tourist Spots	To support the sector in achieving an effective recovery by developing meaning action plan that optimize sector wide recovery efforts and providing the public and private sectors with the sights and toolkits for interaction and implementation. The perspective of government, private sector, health experts and national agency/agencies, working together on joint solutions and protocols will ensure public safety.					Site visits / interview/ survey /consultation session	Annually	QCTD, QCDRMO	QCTD PPMP 2021 P 500,000.00. (Projected Budget Estimation) Time frame 1 to 2 years P 1,500,000.00
Implement the building code and promote green technology	No. of GB certificates issued	Buildings comply with the provisions of the Batas Pambansa 344 (Accessibility Law)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building Code 100% Implemented • Presence of ramps equipped with handrails • Presence of signs and devices for visually-impaired and/or blind (braille) and for hearing-impaired (signal lights) • Presence of accessible toilets for people with disabilities • Presence of bold and conspicuously installed graphic signs/maps • Presence of fire exits • Presence of other barrier-free facilities and features 		DBO			DBO, EPWMD, Green Building TWG (CARD, OCA, CPDD, GSD, QCDRMO)	
Undertake the necessary rehabilitation or repair of damaged infrastructures, and lifelines		Buildings comply with the provisions of the Batas Pambansa 344 (Accessibility Law)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage Infrastructures 100% repaired • Presence of ramps equipped with handrails • Presence of signs and devices for visually-impaired and/or blind (braille) and for hearing-impaired (signal lights) • Presence of accessible toilets for people with disabilities • Presence of bold and conspicuously installed graphic signs/maps • Presence of fire exits • Presence of other barrier-free facilities and features 					CED, DBO	
Formulation of a Comprehensive Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan based on the result of the Post Disaster Needs Assessment	No baseline data yet			To be formulated after the occurrence of a specific disaster				QC Departments, Offices, and Task Force Clusters	

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Programs, Projects, Activities	Baseline	Assumptions / Risk	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Targets	Data Sources	Collection Methods	Frequency and Audience	OPR/PPR	Resources Needed
Review the CLUP while planning the infrastructure								CPDD	

9 Annexes

ANNEX A – Contingency Plans

ANNEX B – Operations Center Manual

ANNEX C – LDRRMP 2014-2020 Evaluation

ANNEX D – Capacity Building

