

**Country:** Philippines

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**Focus of case study:** Disaster planning

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**Summary:** The Philippines have been hit by nine massive typhoons during the 1980s and 1990s, killing 13,000 people, affecting 51 million and costing USD 2.8 billion in damage alone. Since 1995, the Philippines National Red Cross (PNRC) has started a more proactive risk reduction approach in five mountain, coastal and urban provinces called integrated community disaster planning program (ICDPP). This employs several steps:

- Partnership with municipal and provincial government units
  - Community disaster action team formation and training: Community volunteers (including fishermen, women, youth and businessmen) who are trained in vulnerability and capacity assessments, disaster management and information dissemination. They work with the community to prepare a disaster action plan
  - Risk and resources mapping: This identifies the most important local hazards, who and what may be at risk, and which mitigation measures are possible. Community mitigation measures: Based on the disaster action plan, the community will initiate mitigation measures, which may be physical structures (e.g. seawalls), health related measures (e.g. clean water supply) or planning tools (e.g. land use plans, evacuation plans). These measures are undertaken by community volunteers with support from the Red Cross and local government.
  - Training and education
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**Class of adaptation practice:** communal pooling, exchange

**External support:** leadership, technical, informational, financial

**Local rural institutions:** collective/ social

**External institutions:** public

**Capacity building:** information exchange/ coordination among groups, ability to plan and strategize, ability to maintain operations and improve production, inclusion of women and youth

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**Source:** UNFCCC Local Coping Strategies Database: “Community-based disaster preparedness in the Philippines.”

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