



# Mainstreaming IRM in the LGUs' Planning System

MOVE UP- DILG LGA

Executive Webinar

May 27, 2021

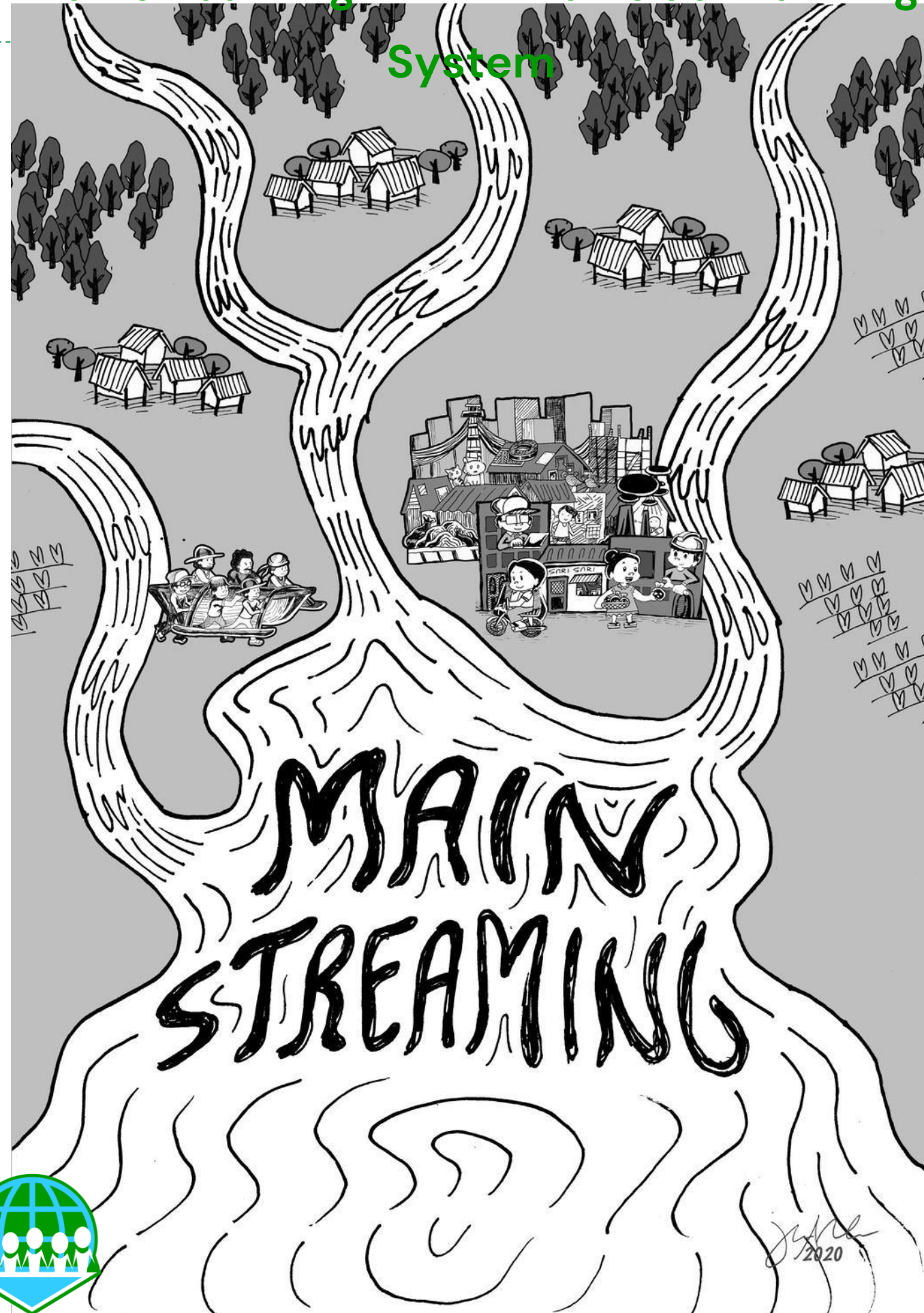
# Session outline

1. Why mainstream IRM and why in the RPS?
2. Mainstreaming IRM in the RPS: Principles and process

# IRM as an approach to building resilience

- IRM recognizes the three major risk drivers which are disasters, climate change and the degraded ecosystem (including conflict and violence, and other shocks and stresses)
- Strategy that combines DRR, CCA and EMR which is recognized to be more effective in reducing risks and increasing community capacities, thus, building resilience
- IRM is guided by the principles of rights-based and community-based approaches which espouse inclusion and participation





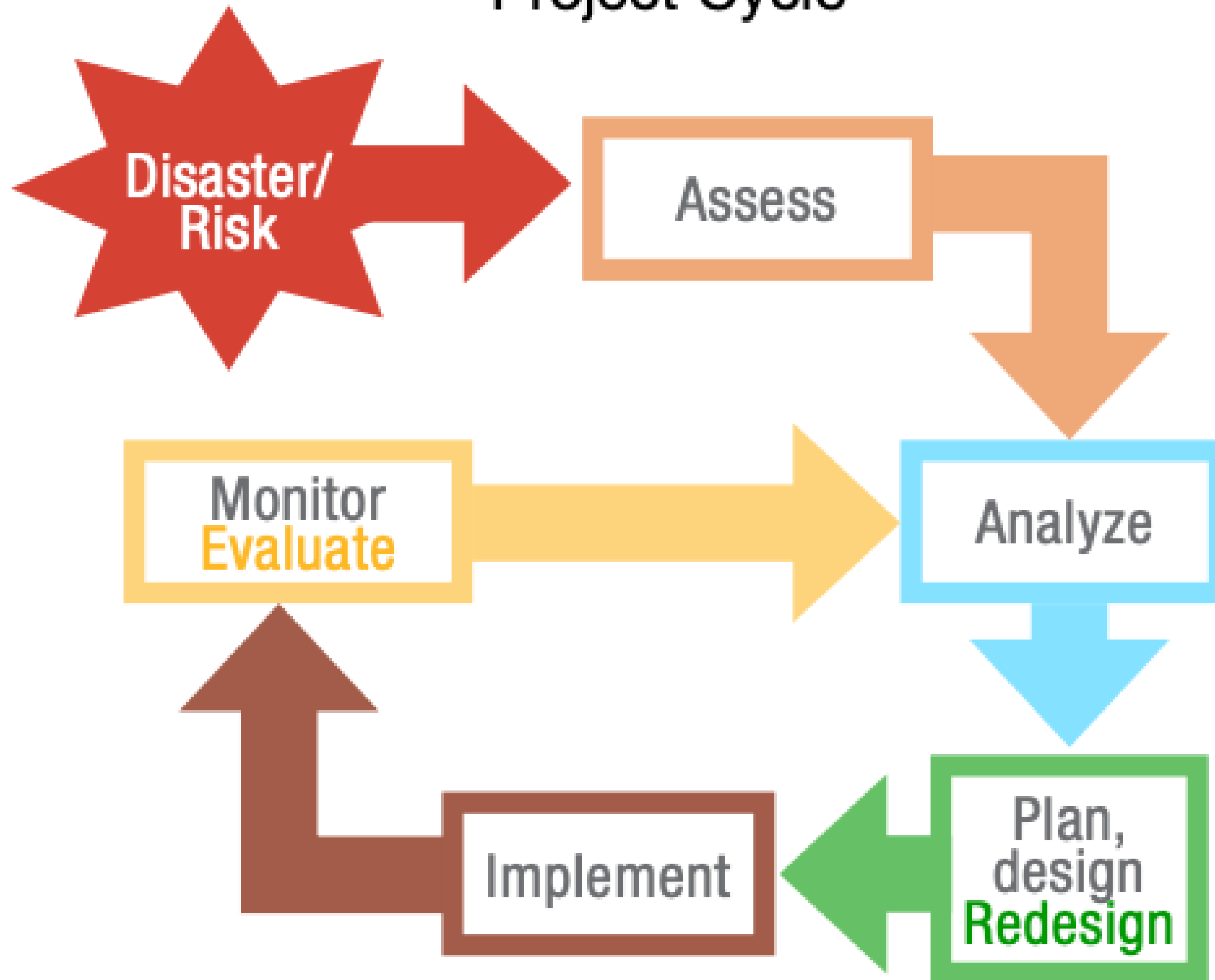
# Reducing risks and building capacities thru mainstreaming DRR, CCA and EMR

Mainstreaming - derives its meaning from the metaphor of a small, isolated flow of water being drawn into the larger river where it will expand to flow smoothly without loss or diversion

# IRM mainstreaming

- expanding and enhancing IRM so that it becomes normal practice and becomes institutionalized within an agency's humanitarian and development agenda
- the IRM mainstreaming process requires that DRR, CCA and EMR are systematically incorporated in policies, processes, programs, projects, activities, plans, and budgets to contribute to the well-being of all people, especially those most at risk.
- Mainstreaming IRM will be achieved by two complementary and inextricably linked approaches, both of which contribute to the goal of risk reduction and resilience building:
  - (a) by implementing explicit IRM projects and programs; and
  - (b) by integrating disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and ecosystem management and the LGUs Planning System (or IRM) in humanitarian and development programs.

# Project Cycle





# Why mainstream DRR, CCA & EMR?

- Development does not necessarily reduce vulnerability
- Development may create new risks or exacerbate existing ones
- The risk of 'losing' development investments; set back development
- It links relief or humanitarian response with development



# Why mainstream IRM in the RPS?

- Attempt to put order to present situation
- Reduce number of plans from 30+ to two major plans
- NGAs to harmonize their planning guidelines to avoid confusing LGUs
- Increases potential of LGUs to fund DRR, CCA, EMR
- Aims to move planning away from the traditional technocratic form that assigns planning to the exclusive domain of experts and consultants. RPS promotes multi-stakeholder participation and consultation
- Legal basis - DILG MC # 2015-77 Guidelines on Mainstreaming CCA and DRR in Local Development Planning ; MC # 2016-102 Guidelines on the Preparation and



# Why mainstream IRM in the Planning System?

Planning is considered a development tool.

Planning plays a very important role in resilience-building.

Fostering resilience implies changing HOW, rather than WHAT, we program.

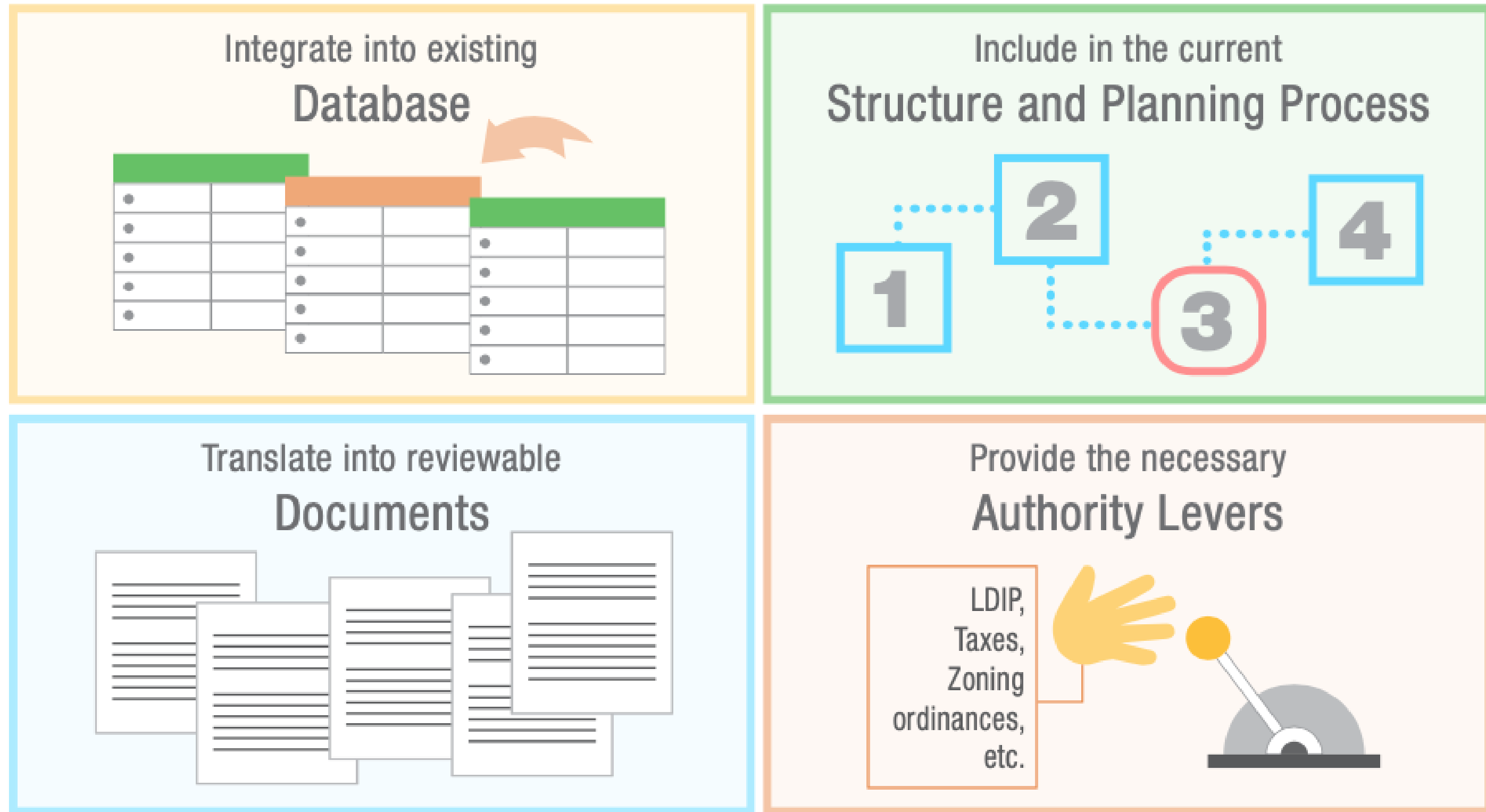
The planning process is given equal importance as having the actual plan or document (LGC 1991)

Planning is an integral part of governance.

Planning for sustainable development is good governance and it is **not an**



# Mainstreaming Matrix of Thematic Concerns into the Local Planning Process



Source:

Mainstreaming Integrated Risk Management:

An Accompanying Guide to Planning

# RPS #1: Structure

Political Component	Technical Component
<p>Composition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local <i>Sanggunian</i></li> <li>• Local Development Council</li> <li>• Congressman's representative</li> <li>• Civil Society Organizations</li> </ul>	<p>Composition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Planning and Development Office</li> <li>• Heads of LGU departments</li> <li>• Local Special Bodies</li> <li>• LDC Sectoral/Functional Committees</li> <li>• National Government Agency Office Chiefs in the locality</li> <li>• Private sector representatives</li> </ul>
<p>Functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides policy guidance</li> <li>• Sets direction, character, and objectives of local development</li> <li>• Undertakes responsibilities as elected representatives of constituencies</li> </ul>	<p>Functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides detailed information required by plans</li> <li>• Ensures that the correct planning process is followed</li> <li>• Members of the technical group are non-elective officials of the LGU, heads of national government agencies with offices in the LGU, and NGO representatives</li> <li>• The head of the Local Planning and Development Coordinator functions as Secretariat and coordinator of various committees</li> </ul>

Source:

Integrated Risk Management Training Manual,  
Module 4: Risk Reduction Planning



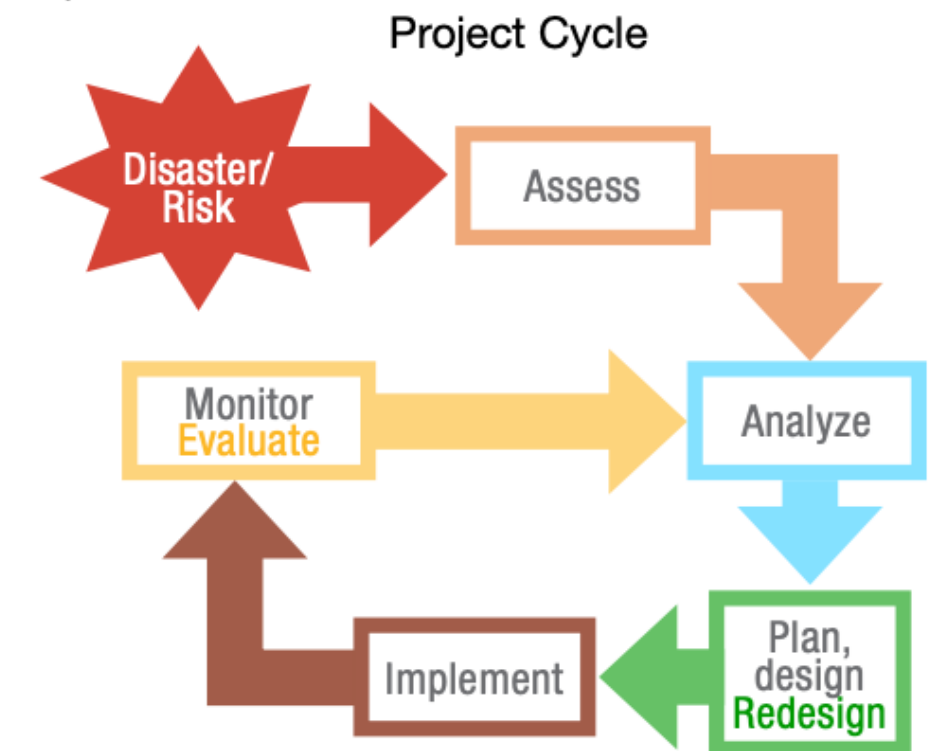
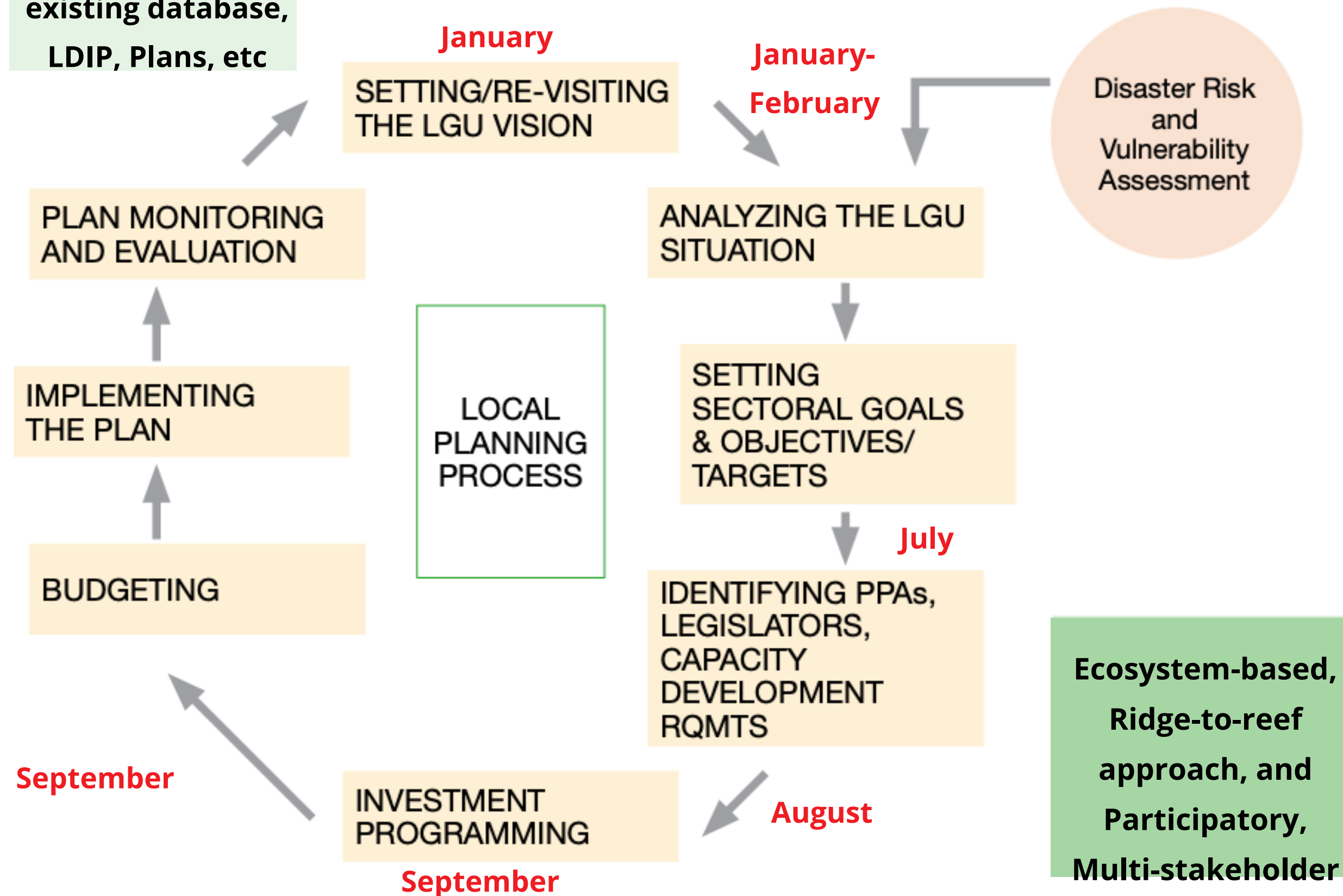
# Importance of WHO plans

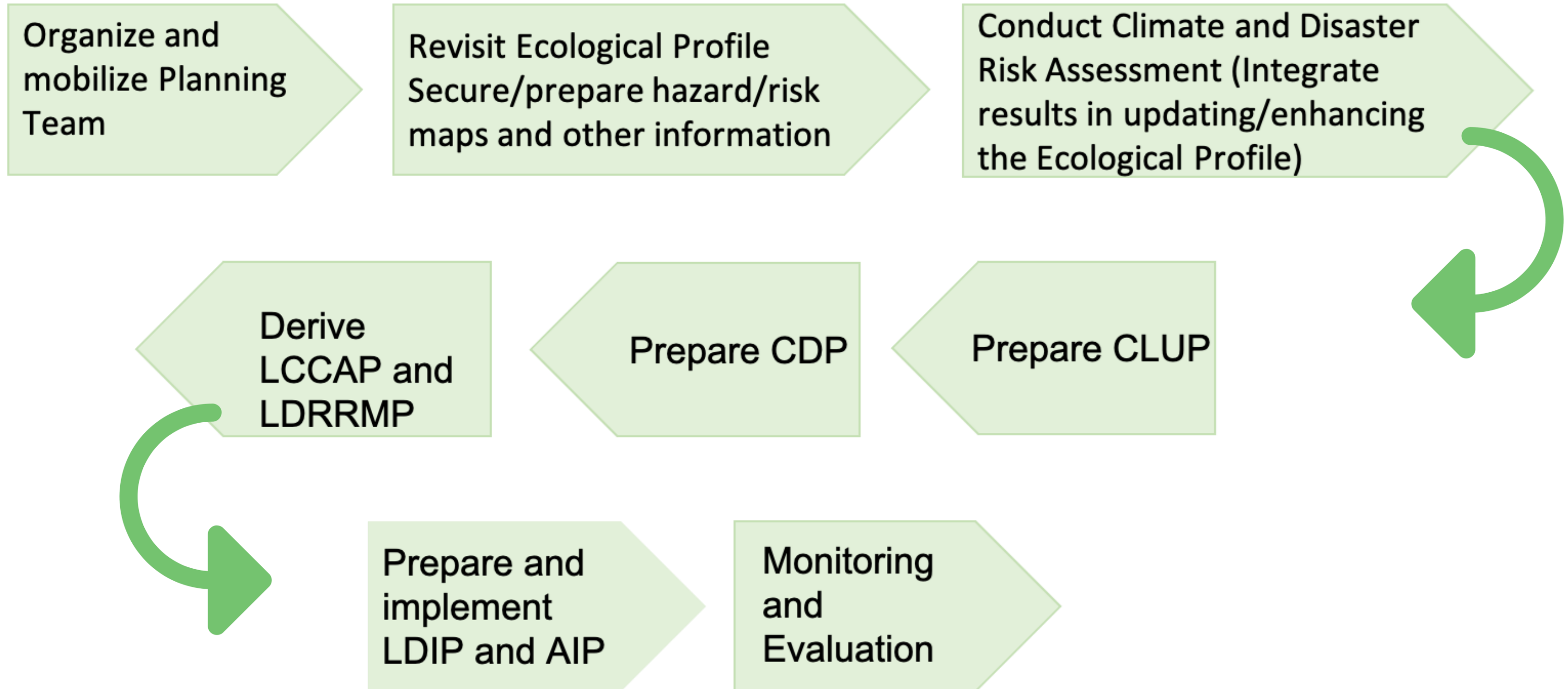


- One way to operationalize the intent to implement a process that is multi-stakeholder, participative and consultative
- Engages the community and they learn from the process
- Participation of various sectors to achieve a comprehensive plan - cohesive
- Vehicle to combine scientific and

technical knowledge with local and

# RPS #2: Planning Process





Source:

Mainstreaming DRR-CCA in the RPS, powerpoint

presentation of Ms. Angela Mamuyac, DILG-BLDG, undated



# RPS #3: Plans

CLUP	CDP
9 years	6 years
Spatial	Sectoral
“Comprehensive” <i>encompassing territorial jurisdiction between land and water</i>	“Comprehensive” <i>embracing all development sectors and sub-sectors and concerns of each</i>
Defines the policy direction for the use of land resources within territorial jurisdiction	Outlines specific application of the available land resources
Accounts for available supply of land resources	Demand for land resources based on sectoral development goals
Has four (4) policy areas: <i>production settlements, protection, and infrastructure</i>	Covers five (5) development sectors: <i>social, economic, physical, environmental, institutional</i>
Diagrams the desired physical pattern of growth of the locality	Provide convergence mechanism to integrate NGA's plans with local plans
Invariably takes a long time to carry out	Short timeframe and should be used as a medium to implement the CLUP
Local equivalent or counterpart of the N/R/PPFP	Must coincide with the MTPDP/MTPIP

Source:

Mainstreaming DRR-CCA in the RPS, powerpoint presentation of Ms. Angela Mamuyac, DILG-BLDG, undated

# RPS #4: Authority Levers/Tools for Plan Implementation

**Comprehensive  
Land Use Plan  
(CLUP)**

**Zoning Ordinance**

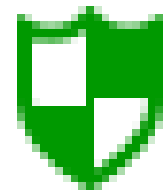
**Comprehensive  
Development  
Plan (CDP)**

**Local Development  
Investment Plan/  
Annual Investment**

# Benefits of Mainstreaming



Helps reduce vulnerability of people



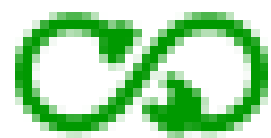
Protects development investments/preserves development gains



Cost-efficient DRR/CCA/EMR



Access to additional resources to support DRR/CCA/EMR

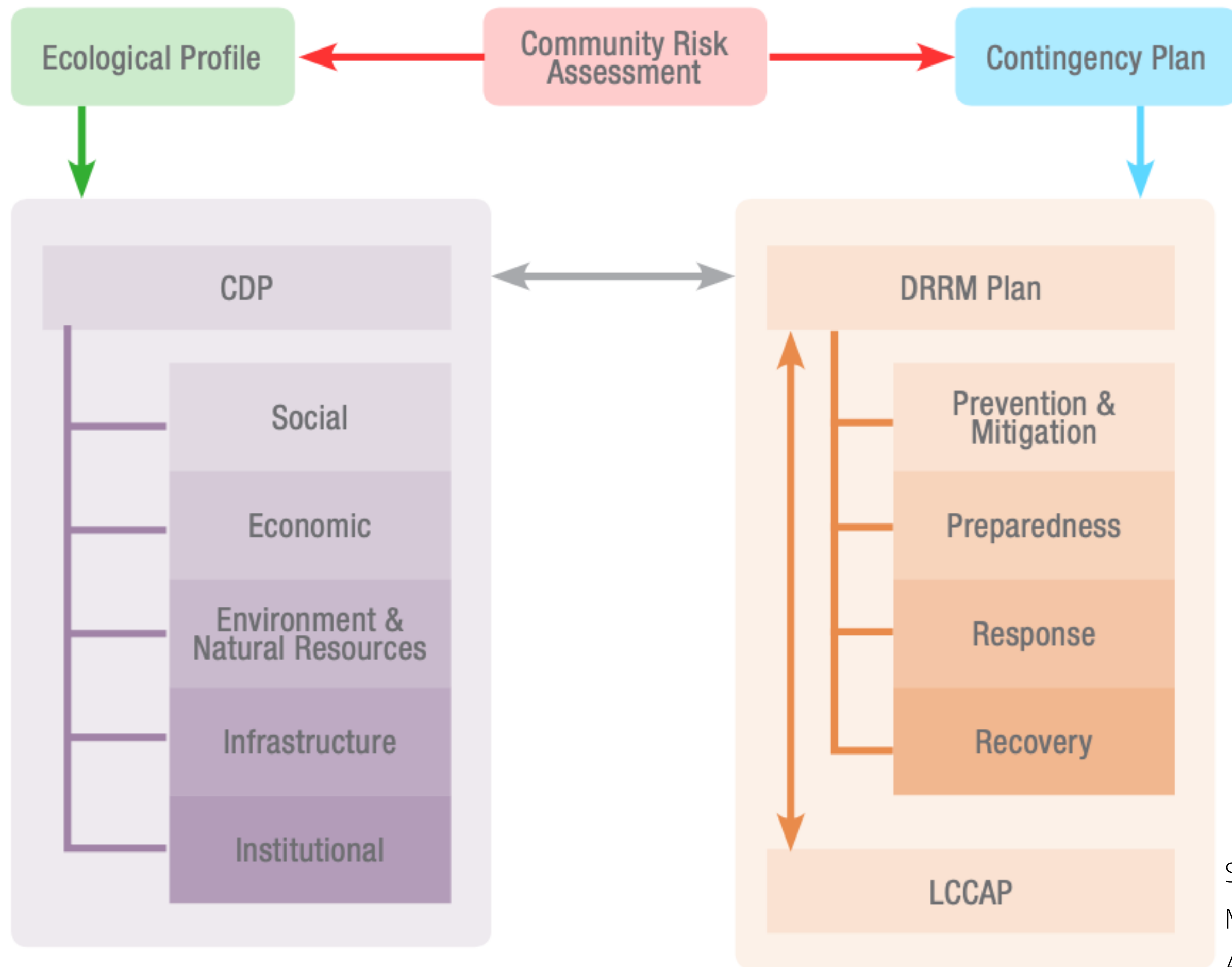


Enhances sustainability of development projects



Potential to contribute to larger impact





## Mainstreaming DRR, CCA, EMR in the Planning System

Source:

Mainstreaming Integrated Risk Management:  
An Accompanying Guide to Planning

# Sample workshop questions

For each sector, the following questions will be asked:

- What are the risks (disaster, climate and environmental) that affect the sector? What are the effects of these risks on the sector?
- Given that situation (#1), what should be the medium-term goal for the sector? (to achieve resilience)
- What are the measures (programs/plans/activities or PPAs) that will reduce these risks?
- Do existing or planned PPAs in the sector create or exacerbate vulnerabilities and risks? If yes, how can these vulnerabilities and risks be reduced?

By answering these questions, ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction and climate



# References:

**RILHUB Website:**

**Mainstreaming IRM Handbook:**

**ACCORD Training Modules:**



# References:

- Mainstreaming Integrated Risk Management AN ACCOMPANYING GUIDE TO PLANNING COPYRIGHT/PUBLISHED BY: Assistance and Cooperation for Community Resilience and Development (ACCORD) and CARE Philippines  
26 Timog Avenue, Unit 512, Quezon City, Philippines <http://care-philippines.org>
- Department of Interior and Local Government-Bureau of Local Government Development (DILG- BLGD). Local Planning Illustrative Guide: Preparing and Updating the Comprehensive Development Plan (no date)  
[https://www.dilg.gov.ph/PDF\\_File/reports\\_resources/dilg-reports-resources-2017110\\_298b91787e.pdf](https://www.dilg.gov.ph/PDF_File/reports_resources/dilg-reports-resources-2017110_298b91787e.pdf)
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- Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG). Memorandum Circular 2016-102 Guidelines on the Preparation or Updating of Local Plans (8 August 2016)
- Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB). CLUP Guidebook: Supplemental Guidelines on Mainstreaming Climate Change and Disaster Risks in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (HLURB, Climate Change Commission, United Nations Development Programme and Australian Government, 2015)





**ACCORD**

# Thank you!

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