

ANNEX 6. EQUITY-BASED LOCAL PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA

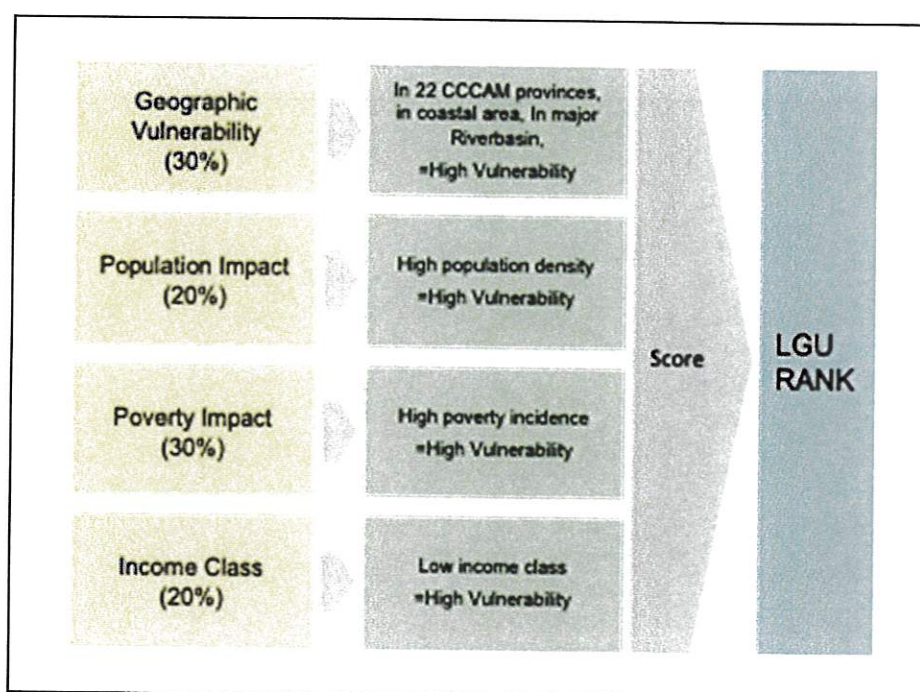
Purpose:

1. To direct NDRRM funds to highly vulnerable, low income LGUs
2. To prioritize LGUs affected by a specific disaster event based on equity considerations and additional criteria for intensity of population, housing, agriculture, and infrastructure impact

In the absence of risk estimates based on hazard probability, exposure data and vulnerability, this Equity-Based Prioritization Criteria use secondary or leading indicators to come up with an indicative risk profile of LGUs for the above-mentioned purpose.

A database is available within OCD which includes data for all LGUs for each of the criteria presented below and ranking of all LGUs.

Figure 1: Criteria for Prioritization



Below are the four main criteria for Prioritization of LGUs without a disaster impact. Each of the main criteria and its sub-criteria is discussed below.

1. **Geographic vulnerability (30%).**

Rationale: There are three sub-indicators to characterize geographic vulnerability. First, vulnerability to multiple hazards are implied priority areas for DRRM interventions. There are 22 twenty-two vulnerable provinces identified by the Cabinet Cluster on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation and Disaster Risk Reduction (CCAM-DRR). Other geographical features give further indication of vulnerability to natural hazards, particularly, coastal municipalities and location in a major riverbasin. Second, coastal

municipalities are prone to storm surges which cause heavy displacement of population and damage to livelihood. Sea level rise could further aggravate the impacts. Lastly, another relevant geographic feature is whether municipalities or cities are located in the 18 major river basins of the county, which make them vulnerable to riverine flooding.

Scoring: A score of 10 is given to a city/municipality if it is located in the 22 the provinces identified by CCAM-DRR. The same score is given if the city and municipality is located in a major riverbasin, and if classified as a coastal municipality. Otherwise for these three instances, a score of zero is assigned. These three criteria have separate columns in the database. A 10 or a zero is for each LGU for each sub-indicator of vulnerability.

Criteria/ Indicator/ Sub-indicator	Score	
	YES	NO
Geographic Vulnerability	30	0
• Located in 22 CCCAM priority provinces	10	0
• Located in Major Riverbasins	10	0
• Coastal City/Municipality	10	0

2. Likely **population impact (20%).**

Rationale: Disaster risk is not only dependent on the hazard events that could potentially affect an area; it is also strongly related to the presence of a vulnerable population. Population density is used as an indicator of population impact. Large population density will result in increased vulnerability due to a considerable number of people at risk in a specific geographic area.

Scoring: Population density data for each LGU is from the Philippine Statistics Authority. Due to the large number of datapoints, the database groups LGUs by decile in ascending order and already assigned the scores. Those belonging in the 1st decile shall get a score of 2, 2nd decile 4, 3rd decile 6 and so on. The highest possible score shall be 20, for LGUs with population density in the 10th decile.

Criteria/ Indicator	SCORE
Population Impact – Population Density	20
	2 for 1 st decile
	4 for 2 nd decile
	6 for 3 rd decile
	8 for 4 th decile
	10 for 5 th decile
	12 for 6 th decile
	14 for 7 th decile
	16 for 8 th decile
	18 for 9 th decile
	20 for 10 th decile

3. Likely **poverty impact (30%),**

Rationale: Poverty impact is measured by poverty incidence, is indicative of a population's resilience to disasters. Higher poverty incidence means a larger number of poor families

who may not be able to prepare for and recover from disasters. The higher the poverty incidence, the higher is the vulnerability score.

Scoring: Similar to the population density criterion, data on poverty incidence comes from the Philippine Statistics Authority. Due to the large number of datapoints, the database groups LGUs by decile in ascending order. Those belonging in the 1st decile shall get a score of 3, 2nd decile 6, 3rd decile 9 and so on. The highest possible score shall be 30, for LGUs with population density in the 10th decile. See the database for deriving the deciles.

Criteria/ Indicator	SCORE
Poverty Impact/Poverty Incidence	30
	3 for 1 st decile
	6 for 2 nd decile
	9 for 3 rd decile
	12 for 4 th decile
	15 for 5 th decile
	18 for 6 th decile
	21 for 7 th decile
	24 for 8 th decile
	27 for 9 th decile
	30 for 10 th decile

4. **Income class (20%).**

Rationale: **Income class** of an LGU is a leading indicator of the capability of an LGU to finance DRRM. Higher income means the amount of Local DRRM Fund is higher and vice-versa for lower income LGUs.

Scoring: LGUs are classified from 1st to 6th income class with 1st class LGUs assigned the lowest score. A graduated scoring with 5th to 6th class LGUs is presented in the database. Lowest income class LGUs shall be getting the maximum score of 20.

Criteria/ Indicator	SCORE
Income class	20
1st	4
2nd	8
3rd	12
4th	16
5th	20
6th	20

2. **Methodology for Ranking of LGUs in Specific Region/s**

The methodology can be applied to a specific region or regions by extracting the LGUs covered from the main database.