



SPECIAL RELEASE

Disaster Mitigation Posted the Highest DRR Expenditure at PhP 107.97 Billion in 2022

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Disaster risk reduction (DRR) expenditure accounts cover activities undertaken to preserve and protect society, the economy, and the environment from disasters. DRR expenditure accounts allow us to monitor the resources allocated to DRR and demonstrate how investing in DRR saves lives and resources from a cost-benefit economic point of view.

The DRR-characteristics activities are classified into four (4) thematic areas, namely, disaster prevention, disaster mitigation, disaster management, and disaster recovery.

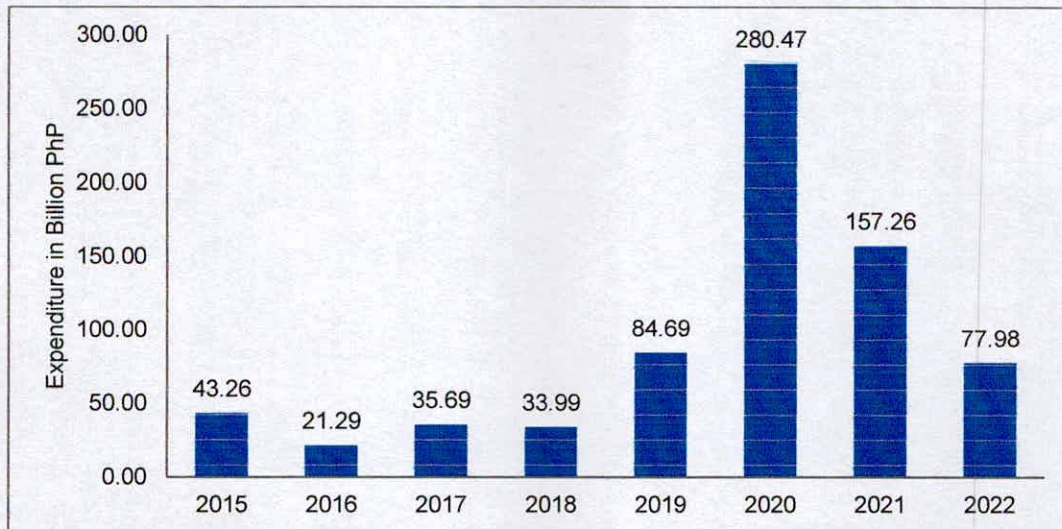
Disaster Prevention

Disaster prevention includes activities and measures to avoid existing and new disaster risks. This includes risk prevention in advance of hazardous events and risk prevention in or after a hazardous event.

Disaster prevention expenditure was recorded at PhP 77.98 billion in 2022 from PhP 157.26 billion in 2021 or a decrease of 50.4 percent. The highest recorded expenditure was in 2020 amounting to PhP 280.47 billion. (Figure 1 and Table 4.1)



Figure 1. Disaster Prevention Expenditure
in Billion Philippine Peso, 2015 to 2022

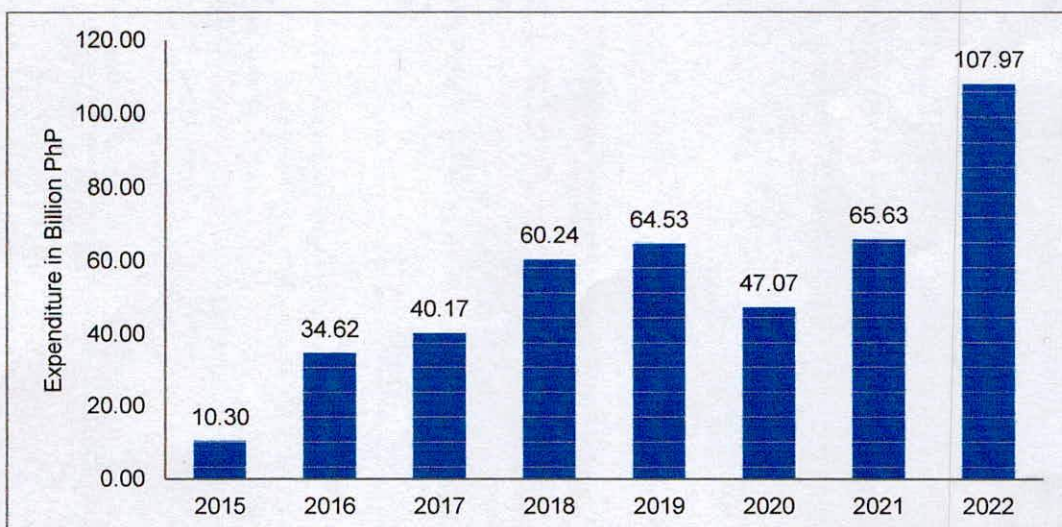


Disaster Mitigation

Disaster mitigation includes activities and measures to reduce or lessen existing disaster risk or to limit the adverse impacts of a hazardous event. Activities and measures such as structural measures and construction, non-structural measures, land-use planning, and early warning systems management.

Disaster mitigation posted the highest expenditure amount of PhP 107.97 billion in 2022, indicating an increase of 64.5 percent from PhP 65.63 billion in 2021. (Figure 2 and Table 4.1)

Figure 2. Disaster Mitigation Expenditure
in Billion Philippine Peso, 2015 to 2022

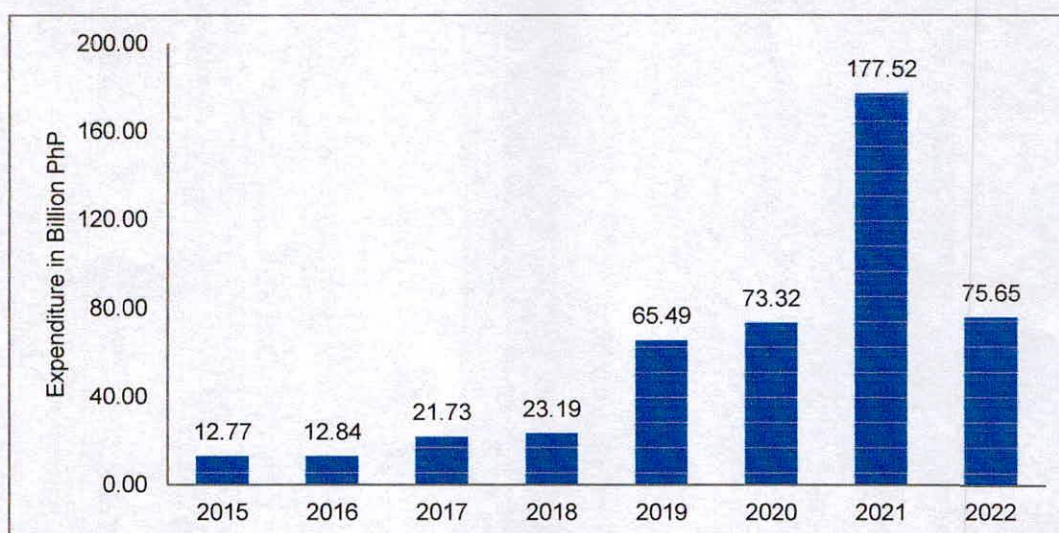


Disaster Management

Disaster management is the organization and management of resources and responsibilities for creating and implementing preparedness and addressing all aspects of emergencies and other plans to respond to, and to decrease the impacts of disasters. This includes preparedness, emergency management, emergency supply of commodities, and other disaster responses.

Disaster management expenditure was recorded at PhP 75.65 billion in 2022, a decrease of 57.4 percent from PhP 177.52 billion in 2021, which was the highest recorded expenditure since 2015. (Figure 3 and Table 4.1)

Figure 3. Disaster Management Expenditure
in Billion Philippine Peso, 2015 to 2022

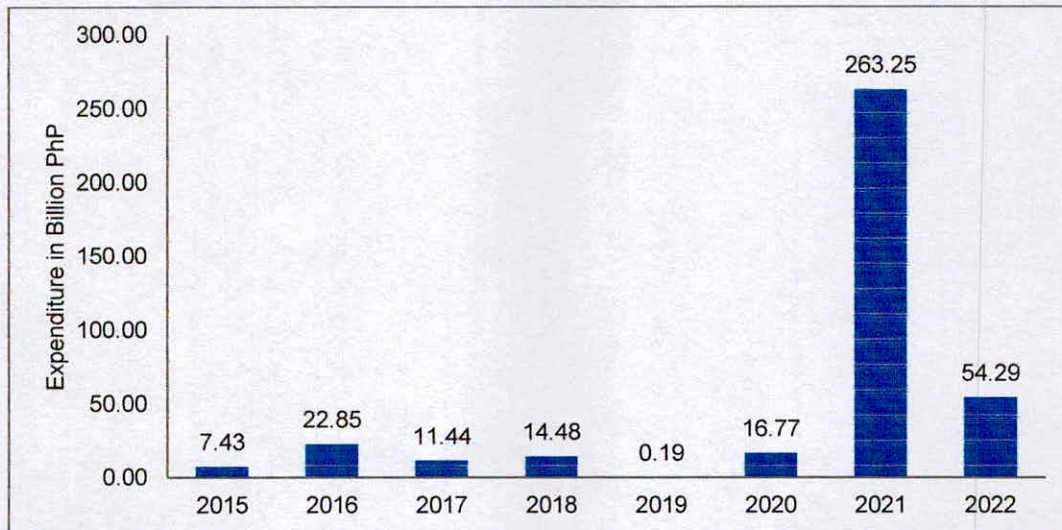


Disaster Recovery

Disaster recovery involves the restoration and improvement 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. This includes relocation, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.

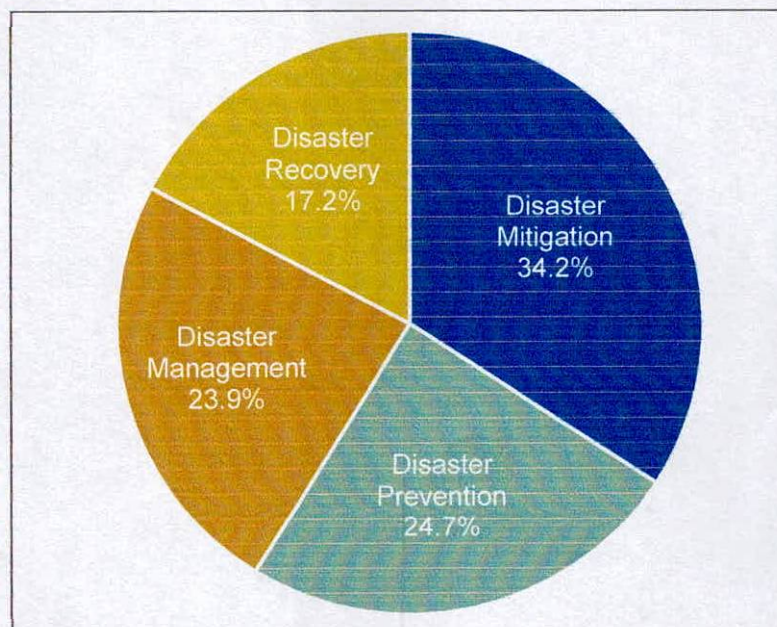
Disaster recovery expenditure reached PhP 54.29 billion in 2022, a 64.5 percent increase from PhP 263.25 billion in 2021. Moreover, the year 2021 posted the highest expenditure. (Figure 4 and Table 4.1)

Figure 4. Disaster Recovery Expenditure
in Billion Philippine Peso, 2015 to 2022

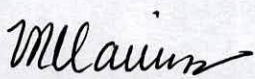


The total DRR expenditure amounted to PhP 315.89 billion in 2022, a 52.4 percent decrease from the recorded PhP 663.66 billion in 2021. Among the four thematic areas, disaster mitigation posted the highest expenditure amounting to PhP 107.97 billion or 34.2 percent of the total DRR expenditure. On the other hand, disaster recovery had the lowest expenditure at PhP 54.29 billion. (Figure 5 and Tables 4.1 and 4.2)

Figure 5. Total DRR Expenditure by Thematic Area
in Percentage, 2022



The framework of this compilation, the Disaster-related Statistics Framework (DRSF), is a guideline for statistics developed by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). This includes descriptions for a basic range of disaster-related statistics and methodological guidance and tools for implementation. DRSF is designed for use by national agencies to harmonize statistics in support of monitoring the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals.¹


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¹ Disaster Related Statistics Framework (DRSF), 2018