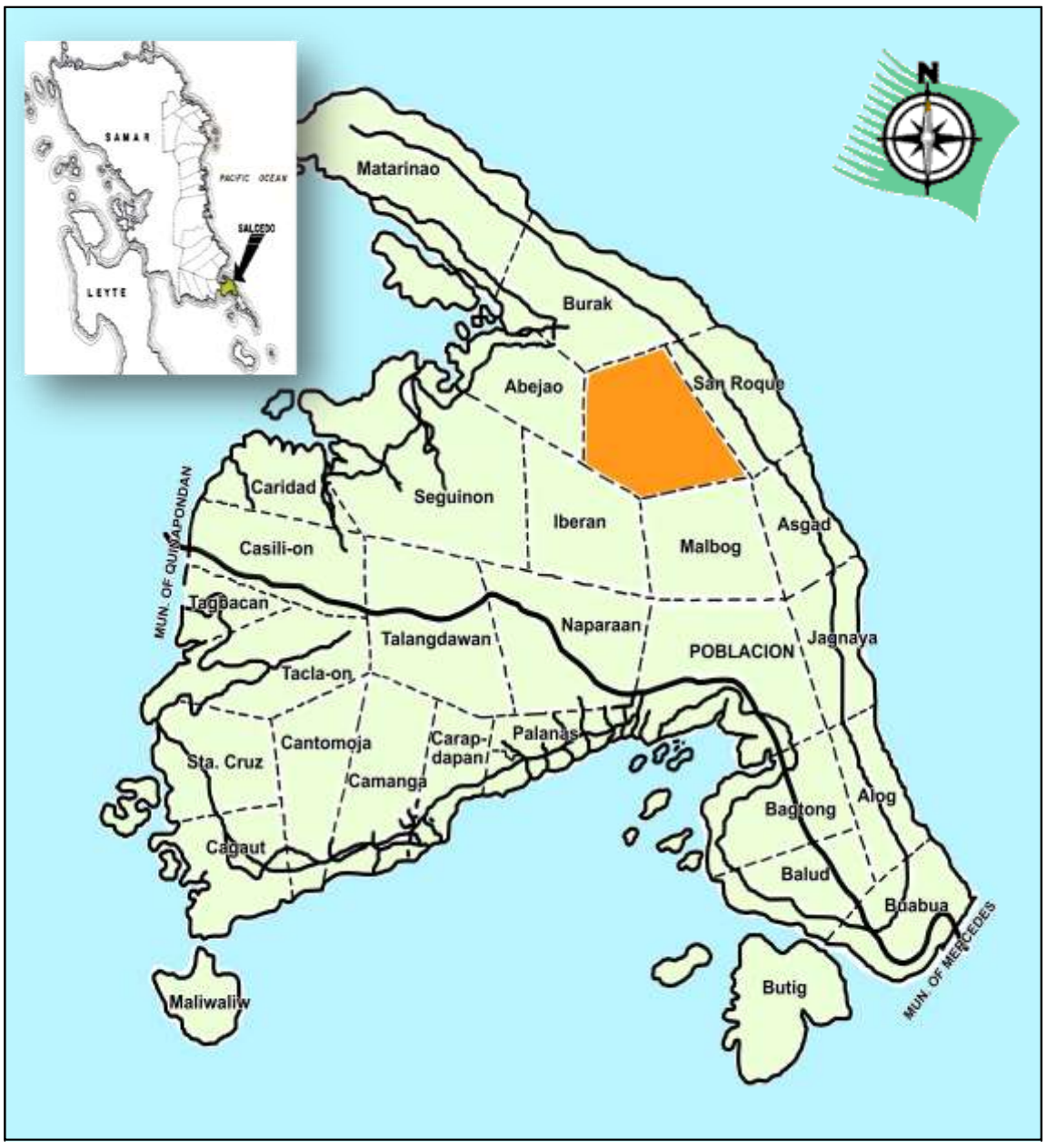
Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan

Barangay Lusod

Salcedo, Eastern Samar

2017-2019



Message from the Punong Barangay: Lusod

Brgy. Disaster Risk Reduction Management plan is resisting or managing change to preserve, restore, improve and maintain its essentials basic structure and function (Living Standard).

Brgy. Disaster Risk Management aim to reduce the damage cause by natural hazard like earthquakes and floods through an ethics of prevention.

GERALD C. ABRIOL SR.
PUNONG BARANGAY

Message from the Local Chief Executive

Table of Contents

I. Barangay Profile 7
A. History 7
B. Location, Accessibility, Topography 7
C. ELECTED OFFICIALS, BARANGAY PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS, BRGY. LUPON AND HEALTH WORKERS 9
Table 1. Barangay Council 9
Table 2. Barangay Public Safety Officers 9
Table 3. Barangay Nutrition Scholar (BNSs), Barangay Health Workers (BHWs) 9
Table 4. Lupong Tagapamayapa 9
D. DEVELOPMENT SECTORS AND SUB-SECTORS 10
1.0 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT 10
1.1 POPULATION 10
Table 5. Barangay Population 10
1.2 SOCIAL SERVICES AND STATUS OF WELL-BEING 10
1.2.1 Health and Sanitation 10
Table 6. Health Personnel, Facilities and Health Services 10
Table 7. Leading Causes of Diseases 11
Table 8. Access to Sanitary Toilets 11
Table 9. Nutritional Status of Children 11
Table 10. Family Planning Program 11
Table 11. Sources of Potable and Clean Water 11
1.2.2 Education, Culture and Recreation 12
Table 12. Educational Institutions 13
Table 13. TESDA Offered/Available Courses 14
1.2.3 Welfare 14
Table 14. Number of 4Ps Member 14
1.2.4 Housing/ Shelter 14
Table 15. Type of Housing 15
1.2.5 Protective Services 15
1.3 Gender Equity Concern 15
2.0 Economic Development 15
Table 16. Sources of Livelihood, Level of Income 15
2.1 Primary Sector 15
2.1.1 Agriculture 15
Table 17. Agricultural Production 15
2.1.2 Livestock 16
Table 18. Type of Livestock Production 16
2.1.3 Fisheries: (Inland, brackish, marine) 16
Table 19. Fishery Activities 16
2.2 Tertiary Sector 17
2.2.1 Trade and Commerce 17
2.2.2 Transportation and Communication 17
Table 20. Transportation, Communication and other Services 17
2.2.3 Finance, Insurance and related activities 17
Table 21. Sources of Credit Services 17

3.0 Infrastructure Development 17
3.1 Economic Support 17
Table 22. Economic Support 17
3.1.1 Power Generation 18
3.1.2 Roads, Bridges, Ports 18
3.2 Social Support 18
3.2.1 Hospitals 18
3.3 Public Administrative Support 18
3.3.1 Government Buildings 18
3.3.2 Public Assembly Areas 18
4.0 Environmental and Natural Resources 19
Table 23. Environment and Natural Resources 19
4.1 Waste Management 19
4.1.1 Solid Waste 19
5.0 Institutional Development 19
5.1 Organization and Management 19
Table 24. Civil Society Organization (CSOs) 19
5.2 Fiscal Management 20
Table 25. Fiscal Management 20
Table 26. Budget Allocation 20
5.3 Legislative Output 20
5.4 LGU/ NGO/ PO linkages 20
II. Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Challenges (SWOC) 21
Table 27. Social Development 21
Table 28. Livelihood 22
Table 29. Infrastructure Development 23
Table 30. Environment Development 23
Table 31. Administration Development 23
III. Risk Profile 24
A. Hazard 24
Table 32. Disaster Timeline 24
Table 33. Hazard/Disaster Timeline 25
Table 34. Hazard Identification 26
Table 35. Anatomy of the Hazard 27
B. Hazard Maps 28
C. Vulnerability 30
Table 36. Summary of Capacities and Vulnerabilities 31
Table 37. Vulnerability and Impact Assessment (PCVA Data) 32
Table 38. Elements at Risk 33
D. Capacity 35
Table 39. Capacity Assessment (PCVA Data) 36
IV. Contingency Plan 37
Table 40. Scenario Generation for Natural Hazard 38
Table 41. On-Going DRR-CCA Measures and Interventions 39
Table 42. DRR/CCA COPING Measures and Interventions 39
Table 43. Tasks and Flow of Coordination/Operation (SOP) 42
Table 44. Evacuation Plan 45

Table 45. Evacuation Matrix 45
Table 46. Affected Population 46
Table 47. Breakdown of Affected Population 46
Table 48. Summary of Cluster Identification 47
Table 49. Cluster: Relief and Registration 47
Table 50. Cluster: HEALTH 47
Table 51. Cluster: Camp Coordination and Management/ Evacuation 47
Table 52. Cluster: Search, Rescue and Retrieval 48
Table 53. Cluster: Emergency Telecommunications and Warning 48
Table 54. Cluster: Security/Protection 48
Table 55. Cluster: Engineering and Restoration 48
Table 56. Cluster: Transportation/Logistics 48
Table 57. Resource Inventory 48
Table 58. BDRRMC Roles and Functions 50
Table 59. Needs Projection and Resource Gap Identification 55
Table 60. Budget and Resource Summary 56
V. BDRRM Plan 57

I. Barangay Profile

A. History

Barangay Lusod was established last April 12, 1924. Its first barangay fiesta was celebrated last June 15, 1928. The barangay got its name from the shape of the arrow that sounds to adopt its name on its natural design and description. The barangay is located at the center of the two sloping and adjacent mountain which they called it Kalusoran or Lusod.

It has vast fertile soil suited to almost all kind of roots crops and vegetable, coconuts, bananas and many other fruit trees that can be grown all year around. These things attract the interest of people to occupy the place to avail themselves of a joyful life and a healthy living, so people from a nearly town like Salcedo and Mercedes who were in conflict with economic hardship/poverty had come to this place to find their treasure and place.

For so many years, the people gathered together and planted some crops along the farm and gradually formed a barangay. With their own initiative and in accordance with the existing law, a brgy. officials was formed in the mid of June. In 1928, the place was proclaimed as Barangay Lusod with a sounding heart of newly united people.

The barangay is now visioning for peace and prosperity and celebrates the feast of Sacred Heart of Jesus/ Sagrado Corazon de Jesus every 15th day of June.

B. Location, Accessibility, Topography and Climatology

Brgy. Lusod is an interior barangay of Salcedo. It is located 9.5 kilometers at the northern part of the town proper of Salcedo, 29.5 kilometers from the town proper of Guiuan, and 96.5 kilometres south east of Borongan City (the capital City of E. Samar).

Brgy. Lusod is almost 5 kilometers away from the national highway (where all kinds of public utility vehicles are available during night and day times). Brgy. Lusod is accessible by any land transportation vehicles such as jeepneys, single motorcycle, trucks, and tricycle.

The Barangay has a total land area of 291.8 hectares (source: MENRO Salcedo-2009). The land use distribution is not yet planned, hence, there is no specific measure of areas for residential, agricultural, institutional and forest land.

Figure 1. Map of Salcedo, Eastern Samar showing its location

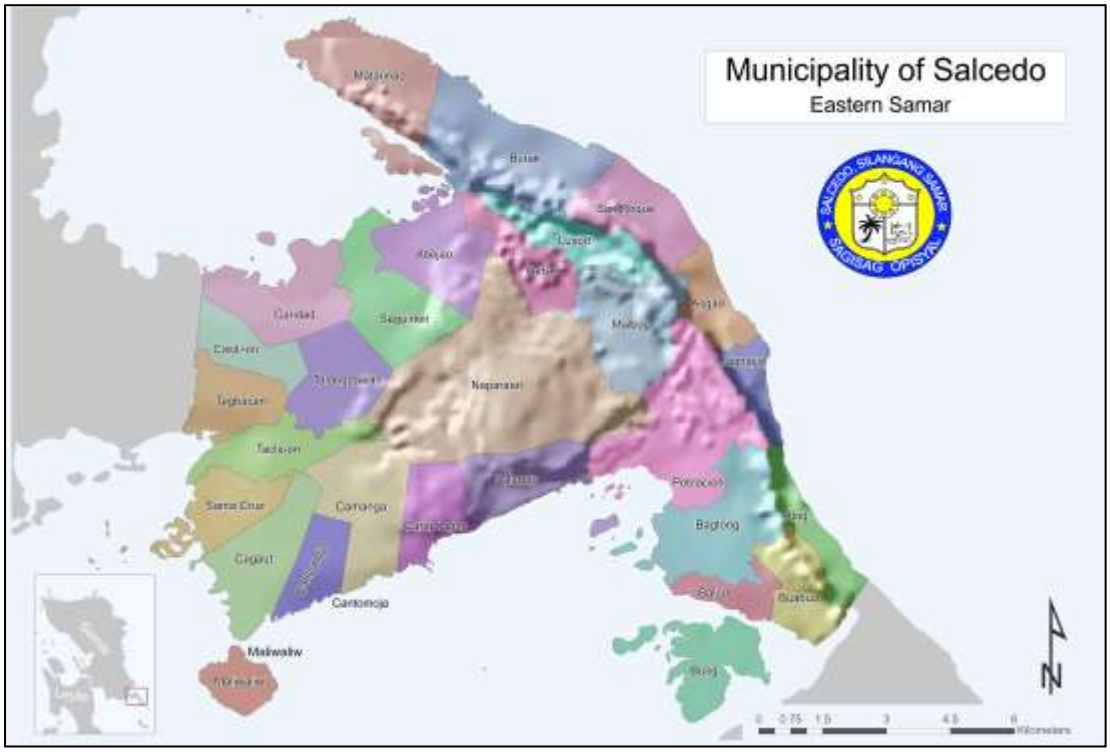
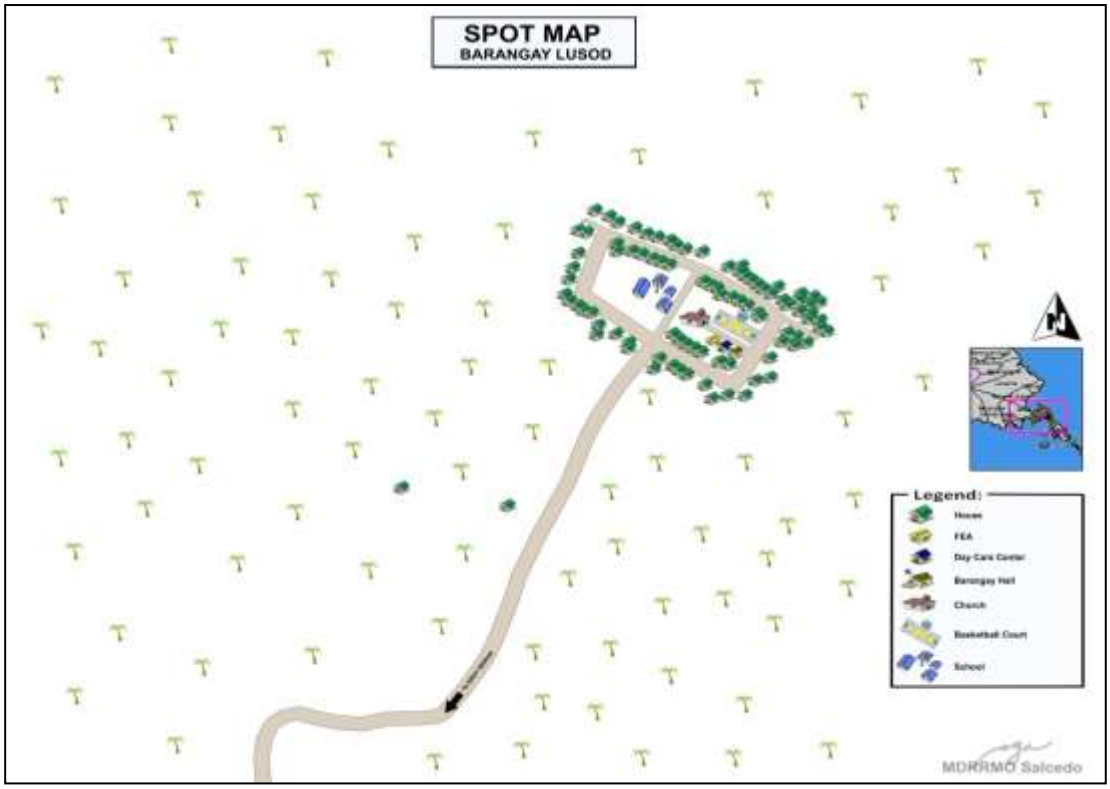


Figure 2. Brgy. Spot Map (as of 2017)



C. ELECTED OFFICIALS, BARANGAY PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS, BRGY. LUPON AND HEALTH WORKERS

Elected and Appointed Barangay Officials

The present composition of the Barangay Council was elected in October 2013 and their term of office will supposed to end this October 2016 Barangay Election but was postponed until next year. It has 8 elective officials, a Chairman of the Council with 7 Kagawads and 2 appointive officials the Brgy Secretary and Treasurer. There are 6 Barangay Public Safety Officers, 3 Barangay Health Workers and LupongTagapamayapa.

Table 1. Barangay Council

Barangay Council	
Hon. Gerald C. Abriol Sr.	Punong Barangay
Hon. Policarpo A. Cabus	Kagawad Committee on Education
Hon. Fe M.Pabilando	Kagawad Committee on Peace and Order
Hon. Marites M. Ramirez	Kagawad Committee on Agriculture/VAWC
Hon. Arlyn R. Padual	Kagawad Committee on Health
Hon. Felomina E. Lace	Kagawad Committee on Infrastructure
Hon. Cesar A. Bagon	Kagawad Committee on Finance
Hon. Marcelo M. Layson	Kagawad Committee on Sport
Angeline L. Sabalbarino	Brgy. Secretary
Fe P. Barcelon	Brgy. Treasurer

Table 2. Barangay Public Safety Officers

Barangay Public Safety Officers	
Conrado B. Lacaba Sr.	Chief Tanod
Elpidio O. Labutap	Member
Rodolfo P. Labutap	Member
Felix L. Pabilando	Member
Domingo C. Partoza Jr.	Member
Teofilo M. Abriol	Member

Table 3. Barangay Nutrition Scholar (BNS), Barangay Health Workers (BHWs)

Barangay Nutrition Scholar (BNS), Barangay Health Workers (BHWs)	
Lea C. Gundaya	BNS
Imelda C. Partoza	BHW
Fe T. Araneta	BHW

Table 4. Lupong Tagapamayapa

Lupong Tagapamayapa	
Consorcia Abriol	Lupon Chairman
Artemio P. Felicen	Lupon Secretary
Susie L. Ranit	Lupon Member
Lucia O. Felicen	Lupon Member

D. Development Sectors and Sub-sectors

1.0 Social Development

1.1 Population

Barangay Lusod has a total population of 280 individuals composed of 72 households with 78 families. 157 individuals of the population are considered as vulnerable persons. It has a land area of 291.8 hectares (source: MENRO Salcedo-2009).

Table 5. Barangay Population (as of April 2017)

Total Land Area:	291.8 hectares (source: MENRO Salcedo-2009)	
Total Population:	Total Number of Households: 72	Male – 153
	Total Families: 78	Female – 127
0- 5 yrs. old : 27	6 - 12yr old:57	13-17yr old: 24
Senior Citizen: 29	Person with Disability (PWD) - 13	Lactating Mothers: 4 Pregnant Women:1
Registered Voters:	Total Allotment (IRA):	

1.2 SOCIAL SERVICES and STATUS OF WELL-BEING

1.2.1 Health and Sanitation

There are 2 (no. of) health personnel in the barangay with 8 Brgy. Health Worker (BHW) and 1 Brgy Nutrition Scholar (BNS) servicing the entire population of 280 individuals. 1 Midwife from the Municipal Health Office rounds in certain days in a week for pre-natal and post natal health care services and has a Barangay Health Center with complete basic facilities

Basic health care program and commodities such as Maternal and Child Care, Immunizations, Pre and Post Natal Care services, Family Planning both natural and contraceptives are being provided by the Municipal Health Office (MHO) occasionally augmented by the barangay health fund. Responsible Parenthood Movement spearheaded by the Population Commission (PopCom) is actively implemented amongst the women and couples and are widely accepted.

Public health projects and programs are largely dependent on the Municipal Health Office (MHO). Budget constraint and lack of health personnel are the challenges being encountered in the implementation of health projects. Some of the budgetary needs for barangay health program are augmented by the Barangay Council through allocations from the GAD fund and Senior citizen fund.

Table 6. Health Personnel, Facilities and Health Services

Personnel/Facilities	Number	Health Services (Programs etc.)
Midwife	1	Family Planning Program / Maternal and Child Care / Pre-Natal Care and Post-Natal Care / Immunization Program (BCG, DPT/Hep B-hib
Brgy. Health Workers (BHWs)	8	
Brgy. Nutrition Scholar	1	
Brgy. Health Station/Health Center	1	

Dressing table	1	(Pentavalent), OPV, HBV, AMV (9months),/ Feeding Program, Free Regular Check-up (NDP & Midwife)/ BP & OPT Health Education / Dengue Brigade 4 clock habit / Deworming / GarantisadongPambata/ Program Pabasa/Mother's class: twice a year/
Height board	1	
Medicine cabinet	1	
First Aid Kit	1	
Nebulizer	2	
Weighing scale	3	
BP apparatus	8	
Others Stretcher	1	Others
		RPM- Responsible Parenthood Movt. (PopCom)

Leading cause of diseases on children are infections, climactic conditions and contaminated water. On adults are improper nutrition, allergy and some cases are hereditary. The nearest hospital is the RHU in the municipal proper.

Table 7. Leading Causes of Diseases

Diseases	Causes
Under 5 years old (Infant)	
Fever	Infection
Cough and Cold	Climactic condition
Diarrhea	Contaminated water
Bumps	Infection
Children	
Fever	Infection
Cough and Cold	Climactic condition
Diarrhea	Contaminated water
Adults	
High Blood Pressure	Improper nutrition, hereditary
Asthma	Allergy, hereditary
Diabetes	Hereditary

School administrations in the barangay is implementing nutritional feeding amongst malnourished children, Health awareness campaign on Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Clean – up drive were regularly conducted for diseases prevention and families were enjoined to participate in the. Zero Open Defecation campaign. All of the 72 households in the have sanitary toilets.

Table 8. Access to Sanitary Toilet

Access to Sanitary Toilets 72 HH	
Status	**No. of Households**
With toilet/Latrine	72
Without toilet -	0
Others: Communal CR	0
Total	72

Table 9. Nutritional Status of Children

Ages	Severely Underweight	Underweight	Normal	Overweight	Total
0 – 5 yrs. Old	5				
6 – 12 yrs. Old					
13 up					
Total					

Table 10. Family Planning Program

Natural family planning
Ligation
Pills
Condom
Inject able
IUD
Implanum

Access to clean and potable water where the 72 households of the barangay were at Level 2 water system. The water was tested by the authorities and declared to be safe for drinking but most of the households prefer and buys mineral water to commercial water stations in the barangay and in the mainland.

Table 11. Sources of Potable and Clean Water

Access to Clean and Potable Water	
Type/Source	**Number**
Jetmatic pump Deepwell	0
Electric Water Pump	1
Level 1- Deepwell	0
Level 2 –	100%
Level 3- households faucet	0
Status: water is safe for drinking but some families buy water to commercial water in available refilling stations.	5

1.2.2 Education, Culture and Recreation

Education

The barangay has a Day Care Center within the barangay catering to pre-schoolers manned by Day Care Workers with parent volunteers. The barangay has a complete Elementary Education that caters to children from Grade 1 to Grade 6. There are 3 school buildings and an additional of another building is under construction and a Day Care Center for Pre-schoolers.

Secondary education and tertiary as well as vocational courses are accessible in the mainland of the municipality which has capacity for junior high school Grade 7-10 and

senior high school Grade 11-12. Absence of secondary school in the barangay posted major challenges among families. High School students are enrolled in neighbouring barangays and in Salcedo Proper that necessitate lodging or staying with relatives.

Tertiary educations are available in public and private colleges and universities in the municipal proper of Salcedo and in Guiuan. Some students are enrolled at the Eastern Samar State University (ESSU) Salcedo Campus, ESSU Guiuan Campus and other private school in Guiuan and to some at Tacloban City.

TESDA Courses are being offered through vocational skills development scholarship projects of some development partners and INGOs as part of the recovery program and economic resiliency. In demand course are massage therapy and carpentry.

Table 12. Educational Institutions

School	Location	Distance in Kms.	Current Enrolees		
			Male	Female	Total
Day Care	w/in the brgy				
Pre Elem					
Lusod Elem School	w/in the brgy				
Grade 1	w/in the brgy	15mtrs.			
Grade 2	w/in the brgy	15mtrs.			
Grade 3	w/in the brgy	15mtrs.			
Grade 4	w/in the brgy	15mtrs.			
Grade 5	w/in the brgy	15mtrs.			
Grade 6	w/in the brgy	15mtrs.			
Total					
Salcedo Vocational High School					
Grade 7	SVHS, Naparaan Salcedo	5.6 kms.			
Grade 8	SVHS, Naparaan Salcedo	5.6 kms.			
Grade 9	SVHS, Naparaan Salcedo	5.6 kms.			
Grade 10	SVHS, Naparaan Salcedo	5.6 kms.			
Grade 11	SVHS, Naparaan Salcedo	5.6 kms.			
Grade 12	SVHS, Naparaan Salcedo	5.6 kms.			
College					
ESSU Salcedo ESSU Guiuan Private School in Guiuan Tacloban City Colleges and Universities	ESSU, Salcedo, Naparaan	5.8kms.			
Vocational and TESDA Courses					
Total					
Programs, Projects and Activities					
WASH in School / Feeding Program War On Waste (WOW)					

Gulayan saPaaralan Clean and Green Oplan Balik Eskwela Hazard Drill/ DRRM in School /

Table 13. TESDA Offered/Available Courses

Welding/Metal Craft
Massage Therapy
Electricity
Electronics
Food and Beverages Services
Cookery
Housekeeping
Hair Dresser

Socio Cultural

Majority of the population are Warays with the rest migrants coming from different areas in the Visayas and elsewhere and only a few are descendants from the original settlers of the place. Religions are Roman Catholic, Seventh Day Adventist and Born Again Christian.

1.2.3 Welfare [4Ps, Elderly, PWDs, among others]

There are 14 families which are 4 Ps beneficiaries that receives quarterly cash grant, the DSWD in partnership with the Barangay Council occasionally render medical assistance and financial to Senior Citizens and PWDs such as BP monitoring and health referrals. Additional families were included in the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer (MCCT) which was introduced last year.

Table 14. Number of 4Ps Member

4 P's	14
Senior Citizen	29
PWD	13

1.2.4 Housing/Shelter

16 houses of the total 72 households in the barangay were made in concrete materials. 56 houses or are still made of light material and semi concrete mixed material. All of the units were constructed by their own financial capability without any assistance from NGO/LGU.

Table 15. Type of Housing

Type of Housing	Number of Units
Light Materials	56
Concrete House for Evacuation	12
Concrete	16

1.2.5 Protective Services

There are 6 Barangay Tanods were doing mobile roving night watch in bicycles. About 8 kilometers to the nearest Police Station at the municipal proper.

Communication through cellphone – sending SMS

1.3 Gender Equity Concerns

Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC) & Gender Based Violence (GBV) desk and group was formed headed by the Brgy Council in charge of anti-trafficking and human rights concerns in the community.

2.0 Economic Development

Table 16. Sources of Livelihood, Level of Income

Source of Livelihood	No. of Families	%	Level of Monthly Income
Fishing	0	0	0
Farming	78	100%	P3,000.00
Government Employees/Professionals	0	0	0
Motorcycle sidecar	3	3.8%	P6,000.00
Sari-sari Stores and others	14	17.9%	P2,000.00
Food Vendor /homemade bread/Processing	2	2.5%	P1,500.00
Livestock (backyard – hog, Chicken) Hog Chicken	 12 26	 15.3% 33.3%	 P2,000.00 P1,000.00
Handicraft maker/	O	0	0
Carpenter	5	6.4%	P3,000.00
Nipa Shingle Maker	0	0	0

2.1 Primary Sector

2.1.1 Agricultural

Table 17. Agricultural Production

Agricultural Products	No. of Farmer Engaged	Cropping Pattern/System	Purpose/Uses
Cassava	50	Intercropping	For Sale/For Consumption
Camote	70	Intercropping	For Sale/For Consumption
Giant Swamp Taro	60	Intercropping	For Sale/For Consumption
Banana	50	Mono Cropping	For Sale/For Consumption
Coconut	60	All Year round	For Sale/For Consumption

Pineapple	20	All Year round	For Sale/For Consumption
Squash	10	Intercropping	For Sale/For Consumption
Okra	15	Intercropping	For Sale/For Consumption
Eggplant	15	Intercropping	For Sale/For Consumption
Ampalaya	20	Intercropping	For Sale/For Consumption
Bell Pepper	10	Intercropping	For Sale/For Consumption
Pechay	20	Intercropping	For Sale/For Consumption
Sitaw	30	Intercropping	For Sale/For Consumption

2.1.2 Livestock

Livestock in the barangay are mostly backyard production in nature for family consumption and for occasions such as fiesta and celebrations in the case of swine and poultry. Considered as an alternative source of income while excess products are sold around the neighborhood. High production cost such as feeds, hauling cost and limited area for pasture hampered its supply.

Table 18. Type of Livestock Production

Livestock	Number of Heads
Hog/Swine	12
Chicken	26
Goat	3
Cattle	16
Ducks	1

2.1.3 Fisheries: (Inland, brackish, marine)

There are 41 fisher folk in the barangay, composed of 30 males and 11 females diversely engaged in marine fisheries, culture, shellfish gathering and ranching in their fishing grounds Leyte Gulf and Philippine Sea Guiuan area. With 83 households owned motorized banca and numbers of non-motorized banca that can be used both as livelihood and for transportation. Marine fisheries used traditional fishing method such as gill net, hook and line and fish coral. Some of the fish catch are processed, salted and dried. Fisheries produce are regularly sold within the barangay and to other places in Salcedo, Quinapondan and Guiuan.

Table 19. Fishery Activities

Fishing Activities, Average Catch		
Type of Activity	**No. of Persons Involved**	**Average Catch/day/week**
Pamokot		
Timing basket - isda		
Bonoan – sibut		
Panmana (maganda panahon)		
Pagsolo	41	2kls/week
Bangus Culture		
Mud Crab Ranching		
Mud Crab Fattening		

Sea Cucumber Ranching		
Seaweed Farming		
Fishcages		

2.2 Tertiary Sector

2.2.1 Trade and Commerce

There are 14 Sari-sari store servicing the barangay while prices of commodities are relatively high due to high hauling cost being an island barangay. Fish vending of some of the fisheries products such as fresh fish, crabs, blue crabs and dried fish were the retail products in the community.

2.2.2 Transportation and Communication

Table 20. Transportation, Communication and other Services

Transportation, Communication and other Services	
Services	**Source**
Transportation	Tricycle, single motorcycle
Communication	Cellular phones, radio, TV
Electricity	ESAMELCO
Water System (level II)	Electricity

2.2.3 Finance, Insurance and related activities

CARD and ASA micro financing program serving the community for variety of purposes such as personal loans, support to small enterprises and production loans.

Table 21. Sources of Credit Services

Sources of Credit Services
ASA
CARD (micro-credit)

3.0 Infrastructure Development

3.1 Economic Support

Table 22. Economic Support

Economic Support		**Social Support**	
Infrastructure	**Status**	**Infrastructure**	**Status**
Irrigation		Hospitals	
Power generation	Functional	Schools	Elem. School & Primary School
Seawall		Government buildings	Schools Building, Brgy. Plaza, Brgy. Hall, Brgy. Health Clinic, Brgy. Band Stand
Flood Control & drainage		Livelihood Center	

Water	Level II	Brgy. Hall	Functional
Telecommunications	Globe}unstable Smart}unstable	Brgy. Health Center	Temporary
		Women's Center	
		Day Care Center	Functional
		Social Hall	Functional
		Public Assembly areas	Sch. Building & Brgy. Plaza
		Basketball Court	Functional
		Public Plaza	Functional
		Catholic Church	Functional

3.1.1 Power Generation

Eastern Samar Electric Cooperative (ESAMELCO) provided the electricity in the area. There are 1 Generator sets and 0 unit of solar power from the barangay that covers emergency electricity during power outage.

3.1.2 Roads, Bridges, Ports

There are 300 meters of concrete road that provides mobility within the barangay.

3.2 Social Support

3.2.1 Hospitals

The Barangay is being served by the medical and health staff of the Rural Health Unit of the Municipality of Salcedo located at the municipal premises. Nearest hospital is about 16 Km away, at Guiuan, Eastern Samar.

3.3 Public Administrative support

3.3.1 Government buildings

Barangay Hall, Temporary Health Center, Day Care, Barangay Plaza

3.3.2 Public assembly areas

Barangay Plaza, Church, School

4.0 Environment and Natural resources

Table 23. Environment and Natural Resources

Environment and Natural Resources	Has.	Status
Forest		
Others 1. Land Ownership: 1.1 Land of Public Domain 1.2 Private and Alienable Land 1.3 Ancestral Domain 2. Forest land 2.1 Protection Forest 2.2 Production Forest		

4.1 Waste Management

4.1.1 Solid waste

Practice waste segregation in households. Use of garbage pit to dispose waste is widely practice.

5.0 Institutional Development

5.1 Organization and Management

The present composition of the Barangay Council was elected in October 2013 and their term of office was extended when the Brgy. Elections for 2016 postponed. It has 8 elective officials, a Chairman of the Council with 7 Kagawads and 2 appointive officials, the Brgy. Secretary and the Brgy. Treasurer. There are Barangay Tanods, BSPO, Lupon Tagapamayapa members and Barangay Health Workers.

Barangay Council, Barangay Development Council, BDRRMC, other local special bodies –BCPC, Brgy Anti-Drug Abuse Council, 4 People's Organization is registered, 2 POs not yet registered.

Table 24. Civil Society Organization (CSOs)

Name of Organization	Number of Members	Program/Project being Implemented
Brgy. Lusod Farmer Org.	26	
Brgy. Lusod Womans Org.	28	BUB
Brgy. Lusod Fisherfolks Org.	41	
Brgy. Lusod Senior Citizens Org.		

5.2 Fiscal Management (IRA, Taxation, Income generation)

Table 25. Fiscal Management

Budget Sources	Amount
Share on Internal Revenue Collection	P1,110,000,043.00
Clearance and Certification Fees	P100.00
Subsidy from Other LGUs	
Total	

Table 26. Budget Allocation

Budget Allocation		
Description	**Amount**	**Percentage**
General Public Services Administrative and Legislative Services	P560,970.52	55%
Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE)	P55,502.15	5%
Implementation of Development Projects 20% BDF – 10% SK – 5% BDRRM Fund – 30% QRF - 70% Preparedness - 5%GAD	 P222,008.06 P111,004.03 P55,502.15 P55,502.15	 20% 10% 5% 5%
Total		**100%**

5.3 Legislative output

BDRRMP adoption, Contingency plan, Waste Management implementation

5.4 LGU/NGO/PO linkages

1. UNHCR – Trapal/Blanket
2. CRS – Hygiene kit, Construction Equipment
3. PLAN – Livelihood; microfinance, skill training
4. DSWD – Relief goods, Cash for Work
5. WOMANC – Relief goods
6. Private Individual – Cash goods
7. WFP – Relief goods/ rice / canned goods
8. ICRC – Cash assistance for Indigent Families
9. IOM – Housing light materials / or Full house
10. UNDP – ah for Work
11. Christian Aid – Cash assistance for senior citizen

II. Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Challenges (SWOC)

Table 27. Social Development

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
Social Development			
Health and Sanitation			
100% household with sanitary toilets	Lack of maintaining cleanliness	Construction materials and latrines from UNICEF and PLAN	Lack of supply of vitamins from RHU
0-13 years up with 93.8% normal weight	0-13 years up with 6.2% underweight children	Supplemental feeding programs from DSWD,RHU	Hirayo hit hospital pagdara hit pasyente
Cooperation of parents in conducting supplemental feeding	Adults with hypertension due to improper nutrition	Medicines from RHU, DOH, BLGU	Nakadto pa it pasyente ha RHU o hospital nga hirayo
Health programs and services available	Heart attack-leading cause of deaths for adults	Health Education Program from DOH, RHU	Napalit ha hirayo nga lugar hit medicines
Vegetable gardening	Contaminated water-cause of diarrhea	DOH compact for HPN & Diabetic maintenance	
Giving oresol and boiling water for drinking	Midwife & NDP once a week visit only		
Active Barangay Health Workers	Lack of medicine in the health post		
Has health facilities for first aid (BHW kit, thermometer, BP apparatus			
Education			
Access to school	Lack of interest	Implement Alternative Learning System	Drop outs
Availability of reading materials	Lack of support of parents	Conduct Non Formal Education	Overcrowded rooms
	Lack of teachers	Conduct PTA meeting	
	Lack of knowledge	Coordinate LGU and DepEd	
Housing			
Households are more convenient than before	Built houses are not suitable for super typhoons causing people in the community to worry	Has shelter assistance from IOM (DSWD)	Climate change
All households owned their houses	Insufficient funds added for concrete materials		Super typhoons, earthquakes
Security			
All Barangay Tanods are willing to do their duties	Lack of equipment	Advancement training	Lack of interest
BHWs' bridge to RHU from the community, submit monthly reports, take EP, GP			Taking seminars without any certificate given especially from DOH

Table 28. Livelihood

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
Livelihood Development			
Fishing			
Small source of income mostly for family consumption	Lack of fishing	Food for fishing	9 distance to the sea
Coconut			
There are many farmers	There are many diseases Cocolisap	High price of inputs from other institutions	
		IRDF-PCA-giving coconut seedlings	Typhoons
Tuba gatherer	Slow producing of tuba (hirra)	Good income	Typhoon
Livestock			
Many people are involved in cattle, hog and poultry raising	When animals got sick	Low-selling price	Climate change
			Typhoons, heavy rains
Root crops			
Many farmers are engaged on root crops e.g. camote, cassava, gabi, ube, apari	No scientific method on farming	Food for the family income generating	Pests and diseases
Sari – Sari Store			
Many families are engaged to sari – sari store	limited costumers	Availability of food products with in the barangay	Credit Small capital
Current Agricultural and Fishery Support Services			
Various institutions and INGOs are extending assistance	Non-sustainability of projects	Additional knowledge and skills from workshops for every project provided by INGOs and various institutions	groups are disintegrating
			Bad weather
Other Services			
Can easily update data, accessibility with various institution	Non-functional vehicles due to non-maintenance, especially water system	Can transport needs and services	Climate change
	Non-potable drinking water		Brown outs due to typhoons
Source of Credit Services			
There are efforts to have income to sustain and meet the necessities	Delayed payments	There are additional livelihood projects other than providing loan windows	Bad weather

Table 29. Infrastructure Development

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
Infrastructure Development			
Construction of Farm to Market Road	Lack of funds	Linkages to NGA	Substandard construction due to lack of fund
For extension of Health Center	Lack of fund	INGO funding source/LGU	
Renovation for Cultural stage	Lack of fund	Resolution for fund sourcing	No budget
Construction of tanod outpost	Lack of fund	Appropriate facility while tanods are on duty	Lack of funds
Construction of concrete barrier	Location is on slope area	Safety for the travelers / control hazard KALAHI CIDDS funding	Typhon Earthquake

Table 30. Environment Development

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
Environmental Development			
Waste Management	No proper waste disposal and no proper segregation	Enforcement of Ordinances of LGU, BLLGU	
			Lack of knowledge of waste segregation
			No unified ordinance

Table 31. Administration Development

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
Administration Development			
Making ordinances and resolutions	Slow implementation/no enforcement	Agencies allocating funds/budgets	Lack of participation
Conduct general assemblies and meetings	The other constituents are not attending the activities	Dissemination of information to residents/constituents	Lack of participation
Good governance	Co-terminus	The programs are properly implemented	The official will not be elected again

III. Risk Profile

A. Hazards

Historical Hazard Events

Since the 1950s, 4 major typhoons were documented by the community in their Disaster Timeline workshop. The earliest Super Typhoon they could recall was Typhoon Amy which struck the village in 1950s destroying their sources of livelihood, and houses and number of casualties. Two recent typhoons brought large damages in the barangay Typhoon Ruby in December 2014 and Super Typhoon Yolanda in November 2013 was the most devastating typhoon that the community had experienced. One hundred per cent (100%) of the houses, livelihood, public structures and properties were damaged and 3% of the population were injured.

The people observed that typhoons are getting more intense and destructive, comes more frequently like the cases of Typhoon Ruby December 2014 and Typhoon Amang January 2015 which struck just a month apart. Typhoon Yolanda has taught that typhoon induced storm surges can be very fatal as government estimated more than 6,000 casualties just in Samar and Leyte area alone and lost billions of pesos worth of damages in infrastructure and economy.

Table 32. Disaster Timeline

Year	Natural Disaster / Calamity	Effects / Damages to Lives, Properties, Livelihoods and Environment / Ecology	Lessons Learned
January 2015	Typhoon Amang	No casualty slight damage to agricultute and fisheries	Huwag maging kampante,
December 6, 2014	Typhoon Ruby	Slight damage to agriculture, livestock, flooding, some houses were damaged, evacuated to schools.	Maging handa Maging handa ang mga pamilya Mag alerto na ang mga tao ngayon.
November 8, 2013	Super Typhoon Haiyan/Yolanda	No casualty but heavy damage on agriculture, fisheries, almost all of the houses, water sources, fruit trees, coconut, livestock, water sources, school buildings, late evacuation	Kahit maganda ang panahon kailangan laging handa, Huwag maging matigas ang ulo, Sumunod sa kinauukulan. Maghanda ng Go Bag na may laman mga pagkain para sa 3 araw, importanteng dokumento,damit, gamot atbp.
November 5, 1984	Typhoon Undang	No casualty, heavy damage to agriculture and fisheries.	
1980's	Typhoon Claring	Scarcity of food, flooding	

Table 33. Hazard/Disaster Timeline

Template 1-1. Hazards/Disaster Timeline Hazard/Disaster:							
Year	**NAME/ DISASTER**	**EFFECTS**			**RESPONSE**		
		SECTOR	**VULNERABLE GROUP**	**EXTENT OF DAMAGE/ EFFECT**	**COMMUNITY/ BARANGAY LGU**	**GOVERNMENT**	**OTHERS**
1984	Typhoon Undang	Agriculture		20 has of rootcrops, coconut trees, vegetables, & fruit trees	Relief goods distribution		
		Shelter	30% of family household was damage	20 houses totally damage the rest are partially	Bayanihan / clean-up drive		
		Infrastruc-ture	Schooling of children was interrupted	4 classroom totally damage	Pintakasi clearing		
2013	Yolanda	Agriculture	Farmers	100% of Agriculture land devastated	Seeds, fertilizers	Seeds, fertilizers, livestock, coconut seedlings, fruit trees seedling	Livestock farm inputs farming materials
		Shelter	Families without houses stayed on temporary evacuation center	80% totally damage 20 % partially damage	Clearing pintakasi	Housing materials (ESA)	Temporary shelter (full house) Tent Housing materials
		Infrastruc ture	All students no classes	6 Classrooms 1 Day Care 1 multi purposed Hall 1 Church Barangay Plaza	Pintakasi	Housing materials School facilities	
		Health	Pregnant Women Lactating Women	1 Temporary Health Center	Relief Goods Distribution	Hygiene kit Medicine	Medicine Hygiene Kit

			PWD'S Children 0-5 Senior Citizens				
2014	Ruby	Agriculture	Slightly damage of agricultural land				
		Shelter	97% of houses partially damage				
		Infrastrac-ture	Classes was interrupted	2 ES Classroom	Pintakasi		

Hazard Identification

In recent disaster events the barangay identified and ranked the hazards in term of probability and impact. Identified Typhoon was ranked 1st, Earthquakes and landslides /Drought ranked 2nd and 3rd respectively and fire ranked 4th.

Table 34. Hazard Identification

Hazard	Probability		Impact		Average P+I / 2	Rank
	Rate	Remarks	Rate	Remarks		
Typhoon	5	Located in typhoon belt area	3	Last ST Yolanda has death tool of more than 10,000 in reg. 8 & destroyed crops, properties, infrastructures, & houses	4	1
Earthquakes (sinkhole)	3	Area facing pacific ocean and the ring of fire	3	The death of sinkhole may cause for the loss of life and property	3	2
Landslides	3	Location s on the mountain wide area	1	Loss of life and property	2	3
Drought	2		2	Poverty due to the damage of crops	2	3
Fire	1		1	Lose of property	1	4

Table 35. Anatomy of the Hazard

Hazard to Plan for: Typhoon			
ROOT CAUSES	**EARLY WARNING SIGNS**	**TRIGGERING FACTORS**	**EXISTING MITIGATING MEASURES**
• Climate Change • Philippines's located in the typhoon belt, east of the Pacific Ocean	• Weather forecast and advisories • Unusual strong winds and strong waves in coastal areas • Unusual rainfall with possibility of flooding, storm surge and landslides in low lying areas, coastal and upland areas respectively.	• Continuous rainfall • Houses made of light materials • Settlements located in low lying, flood prone, landslide prone and high risk coastal and upland areas	• Climate adaptive farming technologies • Nursery establishment and tree planting • Relocation and resettlement • Local Ordinances on Solid Waste Management, illegal cutting of trees
• Hazard plan for earthquakes pacific ring of fire	• No early warning sign	• No early warning sign	• Construction of earthquakes resilient houses
Movement of tectonic plates			• Construction of houses on a safe zone area

B. Hazard Maps

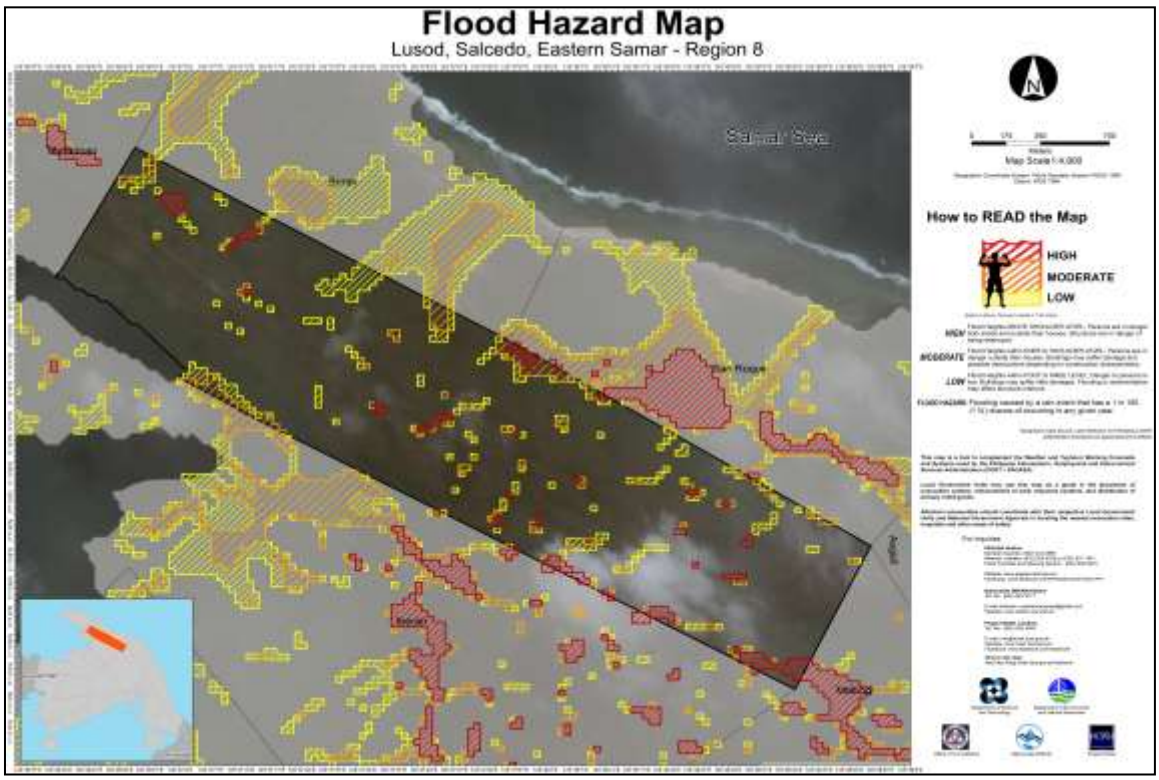


Figure 3. Flood Hazard Map *(Source: DOST Project Noah)*

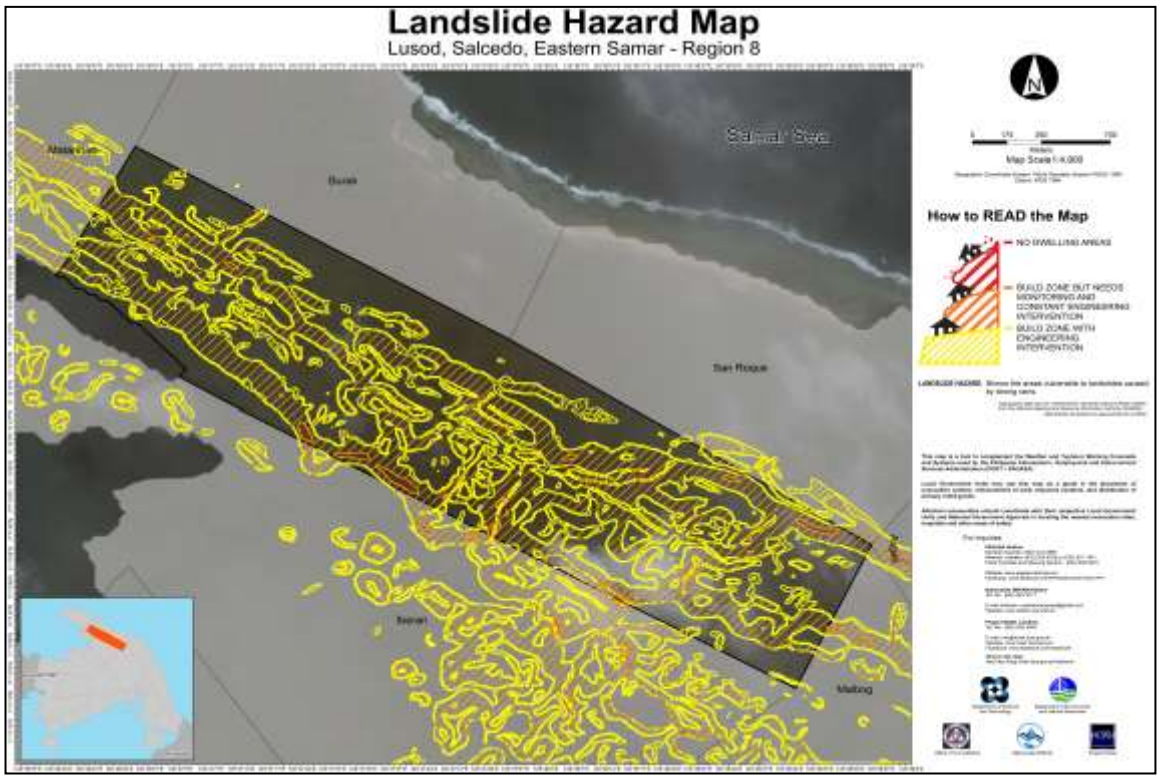


Figure 4. Landslide Hazard Map *(Source: DOST Project Noah)*

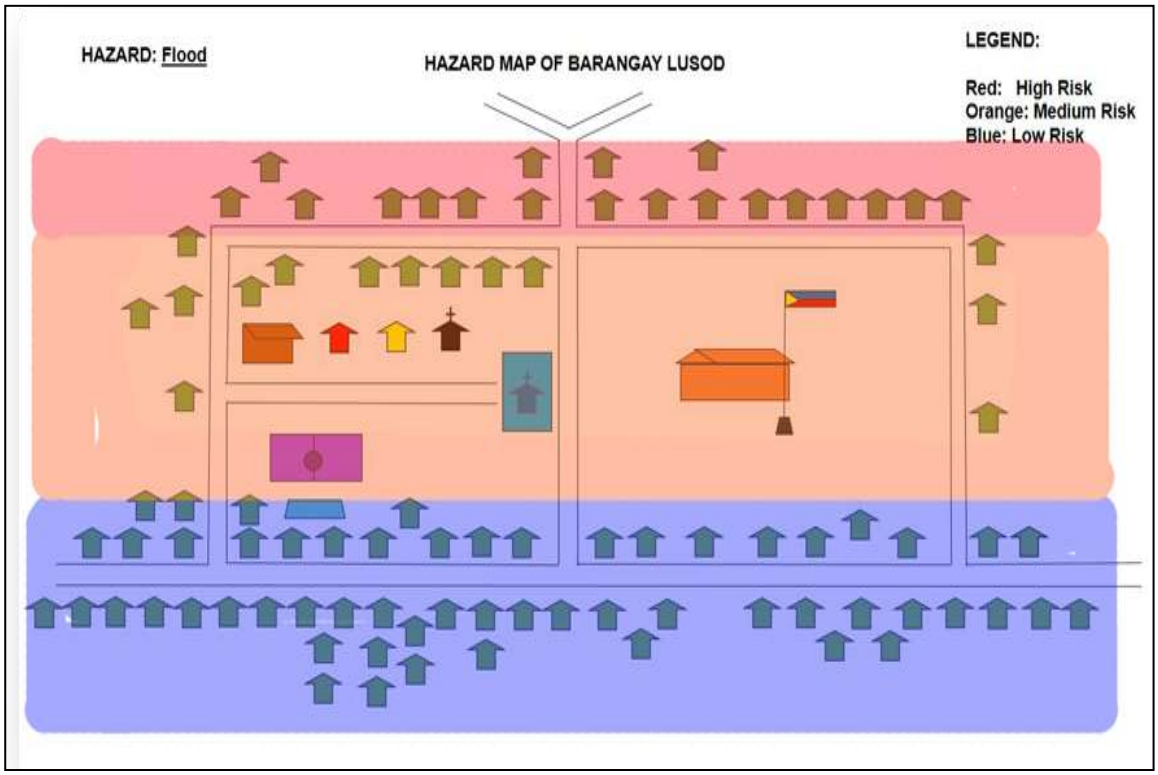


Figure 5. Community-based Flood Hazard Map *(Source: PCVA Data)*

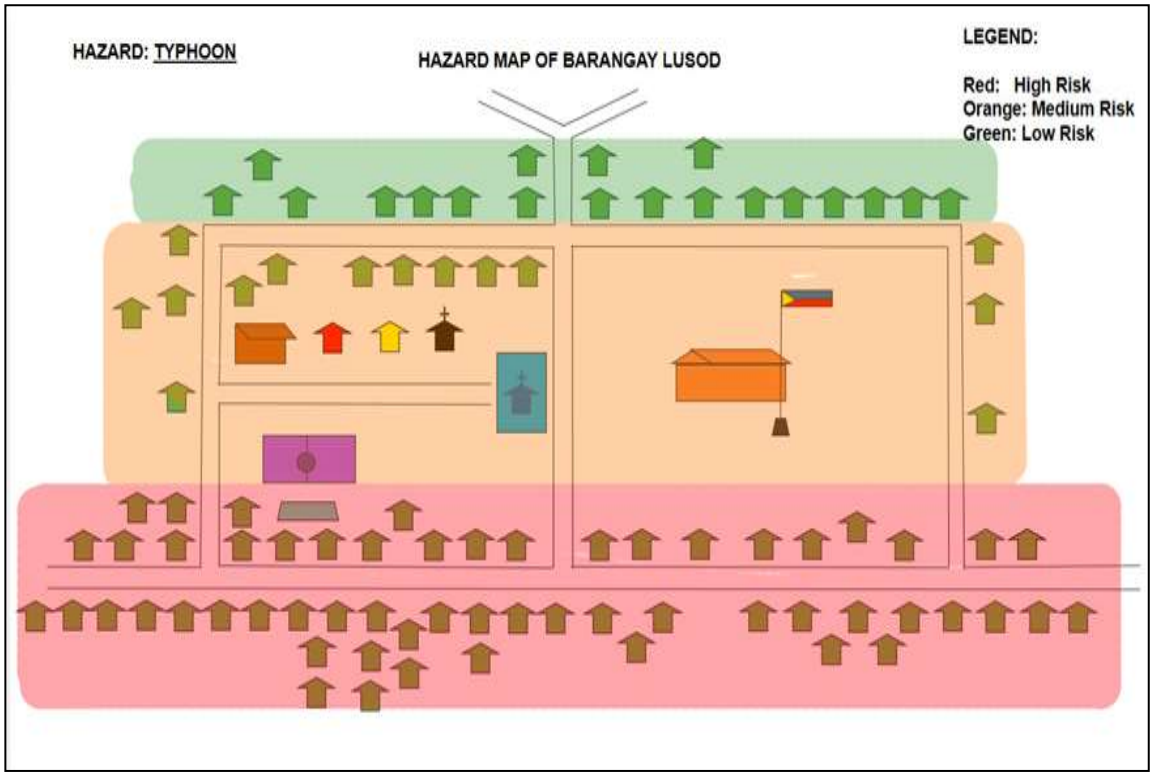


Figure 6. Community-based Typhoon Hazard Map *(Source: PCVA Data)*

C. Vulnerability

The whole of the barangay is considered on high risk to the devastating effects of typhoon 56 houses out of the 72 households are built with light materials.

A total 118 of the 280 population of the barangay are classified as vulnerable individuals composed of PWD, Senior Citizens, Pregnant/Lactating mothers and children and were to be prioritized and assisted if evacuation warranted.

The last evacuation experienced by the barangay for a typhoon was during Typhoon Yolanda in 2013 which evacuated a total of 56 families to private houses, Barangay Hall and school buildings.

Table 36. Summary of Capacities and Vulnerabilities

Summary of Capacities and Vulnerabilities Hazard / Disaster: Typhoon		
Category	**VULNERABILITIES**	**CAPACITIES**
Physical / Material	92% houses made of light materials - Houses near the coconut trees, fruits trees -Kulang hiton tangke hiton tubig. -Damo iton kabataan, PWDs & SC. -Waray signal para communication	-8% concrete houses -Presence of evacation center (church, School buildings, Multi-purpose hall, private houses) -1 tangke, 7 tapstand 1 nga water
Social / Organizational	-Diri nagkakaurusa iton women's Org. iton iba kulang hin interes -Some members of the association do not follow rules & regulations, keep on making absences during meeting, doest take responsibilities on their duties	-Mayda monthly regular meeting -Naghihimo hin buko pie & buko tarts -Kadam-an hiton mga asosasyon nafunction ngan naghihimo hiton ira mga partisipasyon para hiton kaupayan ngan kalampusan hiton ira mga asosasyon.
Motivational / Attitudinal	-30% hiton constituents diri nagaattend during Brgy. Assemblies -Stray Animals -Garbage Disposal	-70% naattend ngan nakooperar during meetings, assembles of the brgy. -Mayda mga ordinancies para han mga stray animals. -mayda mga basurahan nga segregated.

Table 37. Vulnerability and Impact Assessment (PCVA Data)

VULNERABILITY							
Vulnerabilities	**Sanhi ng problema**	**Solusyon**	**Sohestyon sa stakeholder**	**Target**	**Kalian**	**Resources**	**Category/ Thematic area**
Houses is made of light materials	-Houses that made from light materials is easy to distract or damage	- Build a strong and standard houses in compliance with the standard structural design.	-The family must do their part to avoid damages by asking help in strengthening their respective houses to the brgy. and ngos	-To have a safe and strong houses	-March 2015	-Brgy. Council to draft solicitation letter addressed to ngo's	-Preparedness
Throwing garbage in any places	-Not following the rules about proper disposal	-Implementation of the brgy. ordinance about proper disposal	- Brgy. Council must implement the ordinances for the proper disposal in order to maintain the cleanliness of the brgy.	-To have drainage in the brgy. and to have proper disposal	-As soon as possible	-Brgy. Council to draft the resolution	-Prevention/ Mitigation

Table 38. Elements-at-Risk

Sitio / Purok / Barangay	Hazard 1 (Typhoon)			Hazard 2 (Earthquake)			Hazard 3 (Landslide)		
	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
Lives									
Children 0 – 5 years old	21	4	6	21	4	6	19	3	6
Children 6 – 12 years old	33	8	15	33	8	15	33	8	15
Children 13 – 17 years old	19	1	4	19	1	4	19	1	4
Children with special needs	1		1	1		1	1		1
Pregnant women 1st semester									
Pregnant women 2nd semester	1			1			1		
Pregnant women 3rd semester	1			1			1		
Lactating Mothers	3	1		3	1		3	1	
PWD – Blind	1			1			1		
PWD – Deaf			1			1			1
PWD – Mute			1			1			1
PWD – Crippled	4			4			4		
PWD – Others	7			7			7		
Senior Citizens	19	4	6	19	4	6	19	4	6
Women	32	9	10	32	9	10	32	9	10
Men	40	11	10	40	11	10	40	11	10
Number of Families	46	12	17	46	12	17	46	12	17
Physical Infrastructures									
Barangay Hall		/			/			/	
Multi-Purpose Center		/			/			/	
Barangay Health Center		/			/			/	
Day Care Center		/			/			/	
Church / Chapel		/			/			/	
School		/			/			/	
Potable Water System – Level 1			/			/			/

Sitio / Purok / Barangay	Hazard 1 (Typhoon)			Hazard 2 (Earthquake)			Hazard 3 (Landslide)		
	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
Potable Water System – Level 2	5	3		5	3		5	3	
Potable Water System – Level 3									
Livelihoods									
Commercial Areas									
“Talipapa” / Market									
Livestock [sow, boar, piglets]	16	4	7	16	4	7	16	4	7
Livestock [carabao]									
Poultry	1			1			1		
Farms	22	8	9	22	8	9	22	8	9
Fishing Boats / Gears	22	4	4	22	4	4	22	4	4

D. Capacity

With around three years since Super Typhoon Yolanda/Haiyan struck the barangay DRRM projects and programs employed by the MLGU and its development partners of INGOs and agencies increased the people's capacities in terms of awareness to hazards, preparedness and capacity to response.

Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee formulated its contingency plan to a worst case scenario of super typhoon. With the meager allocation of 5% BDRRM Fund the barangay continuously accessed resources from outside sources for DRRM. Currently implementing recovery projects in the barangay with participation of active people's organizations of farmers, fisherfolk and women.

Participated in the Salcedo Municipal Wide Simultaneous Super Typhoon Drill conducted last March 5, 2016 which mobilized 78 of its families. This was in partnership with the UNDP, Plan International and MDRRMO.

The barangay received various equipment from programs of NGOs, there are trained BHWs and Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) in basic life support and search and rescue and with basic life saving equipment. The barangay has 1 handheld radios in network with the control MDRRMO emergency radio network and to ACCESS 5 of Tacloban.

Figure 7. Social Venn Diagram

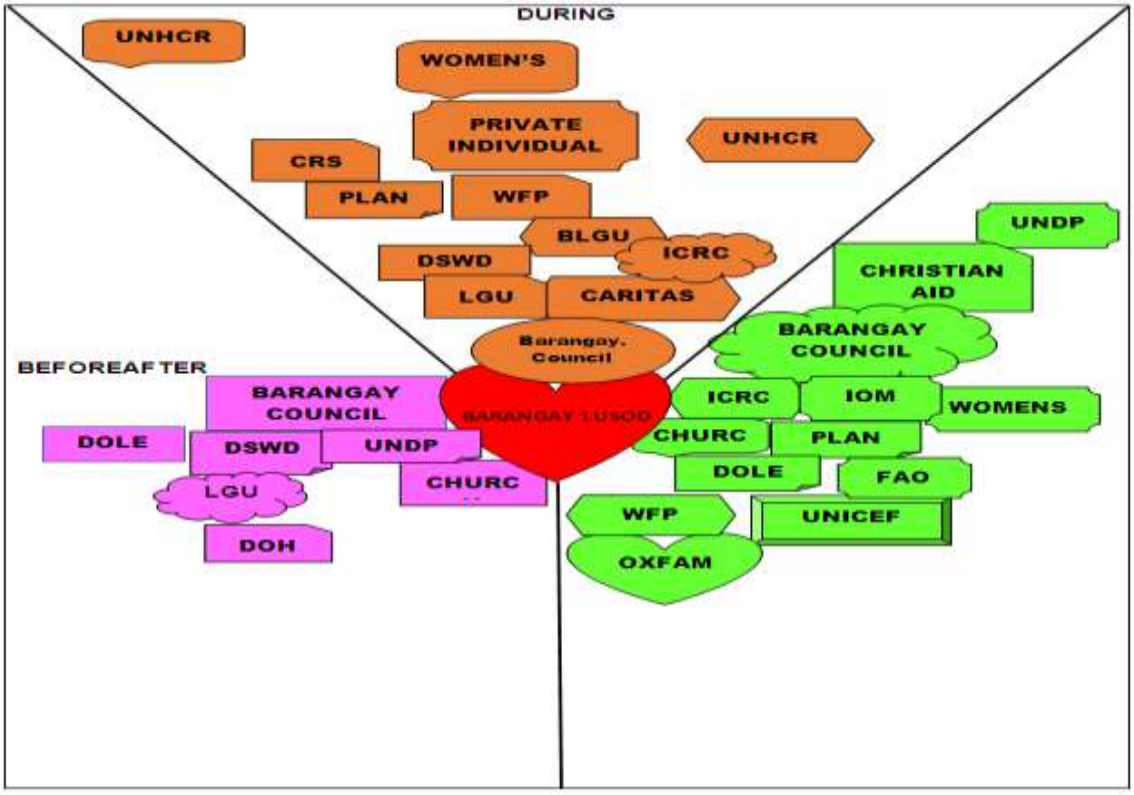


Table 39. Capacity Assessment (PCVA Data)

CAPACITY							
HAZARD/ KAPASIDAD/ BULNIRABILIDAD	**Mga problema/ Kakulangan**	**Solusyon**	**Sohestyon sa stakeholder**	**Target**	**Kalian**	**Resources**	**Category/ Thematic area**
-To have an evacuation area in the brgy.	-There is no area or location site for evacuation center	-Find a donor or a land owner in the brgy that are willing to give there lot in order to build an evacuation center	-The brgy. council must draft a resolution addressed to LGU or NGO'S stated that the brgy is in need an evacuation center	-To have an evacuation center	-First quarter of the year 2015	-Brgy. council to draft the resolution	-Preparedness
-Lack of facilities for the preparation of evacuation like for example flashlight, raincoat and others	-Lack of fund	-Provide the said facilities by the help of BLGU	-Make a solicitation letter addressed to BLGU	-To have facilities in the brgy.	-First quarter of the year 2015	-Brgy. council to draft the resolution	- Preparedness

IV. Contingency Plan

Rationale

Contingency Plan (CP) as defined in RA 10121 describes contingency planning as *"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."*A scenario-based plan for a specific and projected natural and/or human-induced hazard. It aims to address the impacts of the hazard to people, properties, and environment; and/or to prevent the occurrence of the emerging threats through the arrangement of timely, effective, appropriate, and well-coordinated responses as well as the efficient management of resources.

For Brgy. Lusod the contingency plan was prepared to further enhance the capacity of the Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee (BDRRMC) and the community to response to the perennial problem and threat of extreme weather event specifically super typhoon. Community-based risk assessment was conducted to analyze hazards, vulnerabilities and scanned the capacities and opportunities of the barangay to form the basis for the crafting of the contingency plan.

BDRRMC sets scenarios by visualizing the worst case typhoon disaster event and based on scenarios, an Early Warning System (EWS) was established wherein alert levels were set, the warning and signals, the actions to be taken by the families, the BDRRMC and the Persons in Charge corresponding to the alert levels.

Integral part of this CP is the Evacuation Plan which sets the systematic evacuation operation of residents in time of emergency. Inventory of DRRM equipment and materials were also done. Organized the Emergency Response Structure where roles and responsibilities further clarified and heads of committees were installed. Communication Protocol sets the flow of communication and command within the BDRRMC and its coordination to the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (MDRRMC) of Salcedo. The BDRRM Committee was already established and was affirmed by the Barangay Council through a resolution.

Barangay Brgy. Lusod Contingency Plan is geared towards operational preparedness to respond to Super Typhoon by the community especially those at the high risk areas. It will directly benefit 78 families or the population of 280 in terms of safety to their lives and potential damage/lost of properties.

The CP is set to be tested through a simulated Typhoon Drill in the first quarter of 2017. The plan is currently in the process of review and institutionalization by the Barangay Council with guidance from the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG).

Scenario Building

Barangay Lusod sees a worst case scenario of a Super Typhoon with wind gustiness of 350 Kph affecting the whole of the barangay population and possible 100% devastation to properties, livelihood, infrastructure, and facilities. There are no expected deaths and 100 people injured. All roads are not passable, communication and power supply are totally shut down, water is not available and even response groups are victims of disaster; no capacity to respond in the worst case scenario. The BDRRMC integrated to its operation the emergency response services of the MLGU of Salcedo together with the line agencies of the National government and the international community and humanitarian institutions.

Hazards

Hazard Identification (refer to above data on Table 34)

Anatomy of the Hazard (refer to above data on Table 35)

Table 40. Scenario Generation for Natural Hazard

SITUATIONS	**BAD** **Ruby: 200 Kph**	**WORSE** **Yolanda: 320Kph**	**WORST** **350Kph**
Description of the Event	Before: Madalumdum, mauran-uran During: makusog an uranngan mahangin After: mahawan	Before: masirak, maupay an panahon During: pabugso-bugsoan hanginnganuranna gpupupuotna an uran, nagkalupad an mgaatup. After:	Before: maaaring umaaraw, mganda ang panahon During: buong bahay lumilipad, Kotse, pananim, puno, mga pasilidad, infrastructura, evac centers sira, After:
CASUALTY			
Death	0	0	0
Injury	0	0	0
Missing	0	0	0
AFFECTED POPULATION:			
Local			
Foreign			
EFFECTS ON:			
Housing	90-100% OF HOUSING DAMAGE	100% of housing damage and destructed	100% of housing damage and destructed
Properties	50% of damage	100% of damage	100% of damage
Tourism	0	0	0
Agriculture	80% damage	100% of housing damage and destructed	100% of housing damage and destructed
Fisheries	0	0	0
Livelihood/Business	50% loss of income	100% loss of income	100% loss of income
Roads	30% passage BLE	80% passage BLE	100% passage
Bridges	0	0	0
Communication	50% no signal	100% no signal	100% no signal

Power	100% no electricity	100% no electricity	100% no electricity
Water	70% water are not sufficient	100% water are contaminated and insufficient	
Environment/ Ecology	20% destructed	100% destructed	100% destructed
Response Capabilities	0	90% response and receive goods	100% response and receive goods
OTHERS:			

Vulnerability (refer to above data on Table 37)

Capacity

Four years since ST Yolanda struck Eastern Samar and another devastation caused by Typhoon Ruby in December 2014, DRR interventions were mainly heavy on early Recovery and Rehabilitation, with some efforts still on the response side or relief assistance. And with the lessons learned in typhoon Yolanda, families and the BLGU are now implementing projects and programs on preparation, prevention mitigation and climate change adaptation.

Past and on-going DRR initiatives, activities, projects and programs are gearing towards preparedness, prevention and mitigation and climate change adaptation. Initiatives like DRRM Orientation, Contingency Planning, rehabilitation to more resilient public facilities, installation of early warning system and climate change adaptation technologies such organic farming and mangrove rehabilitation are now common practices in the community.

Table 41. On-going DRR/CCA Measures and Interventions

STRUCTURAL MEASURES	**Existing and On-going Interventions**
Brgy. Concreting	Construction of 100 meters Brgy. Road
FMR concreting	Construction of 50 meters FMR
Repair Agricultural stage Repair Brgy. Hall	
Construction of Brgy. Tanod outpost	
Repair of welcome signage's	
NON-STRUCTURAL MEASURES	**Existing and On-going Interventions**
Seminar for Dengue on treat	
Training of BDRRM	Review and update BDRRM plan
Implement solid wastes management	Effective implementation SWN

Table 42. DRR/CCA COPING Measures and Interventions

Stakeholder	**Preparedness**	**Prevention and Mitigation**	**Emergency Response**	**Recovery and Rehabilitation**	**Climate Change Adaptation**
Family	Nag aandam han mga kagamitan	Bawat pamilya ay nagtatanim ng mga kahoy	Magtulong tulong bawat pamilya	Nag aassist kung may namimigay	Bawat pamilya ay nagsesegregate

	bago umabot it kalamidad.	kahoy sa kanilang lupa at naglilinis ng kapaligiran.	magbigay ng mga pagkain sa mga tao.	galing sa iba't ibang ahensya ng gobyerno o NGO.	ng mga basura. Ihihiwalay ang mga bote.
Community Organizations	Naghahanda ng suporta na hindi masira ang mga pananim sa pamamagitan ng pintakasi ng mga myembro.	Ang mga miyembro magtutulong tulong na hindi masira ang mga pananim.	Nagbibigay ng mga libreng punla o seeds at fertilizers sa mga farmers.	Binabantayang maige ang palayan or irigasyon.	Kinakalat ang Rice straw at rice stalk sa palayan para maging pataba sa lupa.
Barangay Council / BDRRMC	• Monitoring • Warning • Communi-cation • Logistic • Evacuation Center Manage-ment	Magpadangat hin pagpahibaro ngan abiso ha komunidad han posible nga pagbaha.	Pagdeklara han ngatanan ngan pwersahan nga pag evacuate harani hiton delikado nga lugar.	Padayon nga paghatag han mga relief ngan pagtimangno han mga tawo. Pagdeklara han safe level ngan paghatag hin mando nga pwede na bumalik it mga tawo.	
M/LGU P/LGU NGA	Nagbabandilyo it ahensya hit BDRRMC para pag andam hit mga kagamitan bago umabot it kalamidad.	Nabulig hit pag rescue hit mga tawo nga madara ngadto hit ligtas nga lugar.	Naghahatag hin pagkaon ngadto hit lugar kun hain adto it mga tawo.	Naghatag hin cash for work it DSWD. Training and seminar para pagsumat hit burohaton kun umabot pa it kalamidad.	Implement tree planting and segregation of waste. (Ongoing na)
INGOs/NGOs	Gintrataining an mga BLGU & LGU pagpaintindi hit risk.		Nanhatag hin relief foods goods, kits and shelter/ pabahay ngan tubig nga potable.	Gin implement and recovery han shelter nga mauukyan han mga tawo.	
Other Actors					

Community Based Early Warning System

The Community Based Early Warning System (CBEWS) sets the actions to be undertaken by the BDRRMC and the families in the community upon receipts of advisories coming from the MDRRMC. Based on the scenarios agreed by the BDRRMC an Early Warning System (EWS) is activated with 5 Alert Levels where situations/ and signs were based on the Typhoon's Landfall. Alert Level 0 (White) is 7 days before landfall. Alert Level 1 (Yellow) is 3 days before landfall. Alert Level 2 (Orange) is 1 day before landfall. Alert Level 3 (Red) set at actual landfall. Safe Level set at 1-2 days after the landfall. Warning signals to be used are combination of ringing the community bell, house to house and the use of megaphone and the coded flags of white, yellow, orange, red and blue for Alert level 0, Alert Level 1, Alert Level 2, Alert Level 3 and Safe Level respectively. Pre-emptive Evacuation, Forced Evacuation and Safe level will be at all times declared by the MDRRMC/BDRRMC.

Alert Level 0 (White) 7 days before landfall, prompt the MDRRMC/BDRRMC to call for a meeting and immediately activate its Emergency Response Committees. Through the barangay bandillo families should prepare their Emergency Balde to include hygiene kit, first aid kits, maintenance medicines, important documents, supply of 1 gallon water per person, food and clothes good for 3 days. Mobilization of BDRRM Fund - Quick Response Fund (QRF) for stock filing of food, water, hygiene items, medicines and fuel. Coordination to the MDRRMC through the DEPED for the preparations of Evacuation Centers of school buildings and MSWD for the Evacuation Center and Camp Management and the MHO for the prepositioning of Health Stations and Birthing facilities and personnel in strategic areas in the municipality.

Alert Level 1 (Yellow) 3 days before landfall, MDRRMC/BDRRMC to operate pre-emptive evacuation of high risk residents specifically the vulnerable population of Persons With Disability (PWD), Senior Citizen, Pregnant/Lactating Mothers and children at 0-5 yrs old, 6-12 yrs old and 13-17 yrs old to ensure orderly and safe evacuation. Secure livelihood and properties and provision of evacuation sites of these assets.

Alert Level 2 (Orange) 1 day before landfall, employ the Total Evacuation/Forced evacuation of the populace to the designated evacuation centers, Security provisions to all evacuation sites and the community.

Alert Level 3 (Red) Typhoon's landfall, the community is expected to be already in placed at designated Evacuation Centers. Evacuation Center Camp Management ensures installed standards on WASH, Gender Equality, Relief Distribution Operations (RDO) and security.

Safe Alert Level (Blue) 1-2 days after the landfall, MDRRMC/BDRRMC will launch clearing operation, damage assessment and need analysis (DANA), search and rescue and relief distribution. Safe Level Alert will be announced upon clearance by the BDRRMC and set the operation to bring back the families back to their homes.

Figure 8. Community-based EWS

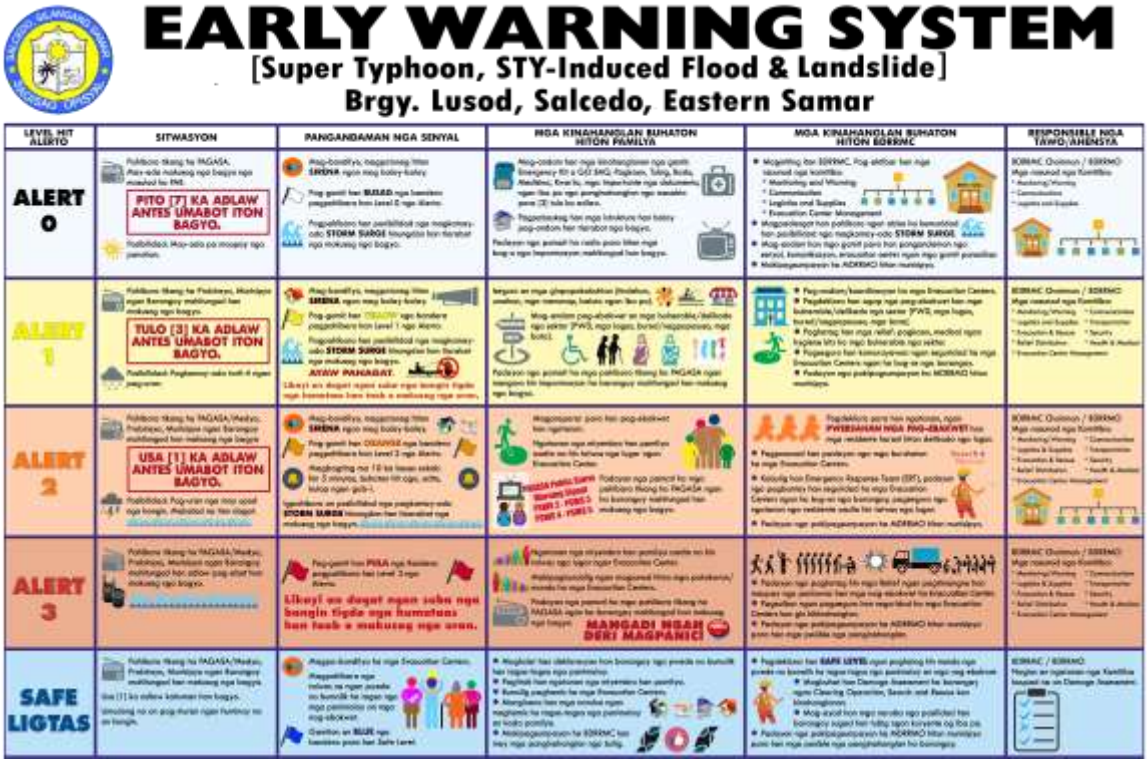


Table 43: Tasks and Flow of Coordination/Operation (SOP)

Alert Level	Situation/ Signs	Warning Signals	Actions to be Done by Families/ residents	Actions to be Done by the BDRRMC	Person in Charge
0 Typhoon 4-5 days	Low pressure are (LPA)	Magban-dilyo. Ipaalam na may darating na Super Typhoon	-Maghanda para sa darating na Bagyo. -Maghanda ng Go Bag	-Activation ng BDRRMC -Monitoring & warning & communication -Disaster preparedness	-Hon. Allan Abriol -Hon. Gerald C. Abriol
1 Landfall 3-4 days	Storm signal # 1-2 •Moderate rain with strong wind •Yellow warning	Bandelyo. Ipaalam na may darating na Super Typhoonsa loob 3-4 days.	-Maghanda para sa darating na Bagyo. -Maghanda ng Go Bag	-Supplies and Logistics -Security -Evacuation Center -Tulong sa mga nag evacuate	-Hon. Felomino E. Lace -Gil O. Abriol -Antonio Lacanaria

2 2-3 days	Storm signal no. 3-4 • Moderate to heavy rain with strong wind • Big wave • Orange warning	-Ipaalam na may paparating na bagyo.	Mag evacuate ang mga tao, kasama ang mga alagang hayop.	-Naka ready na ang relief sa evacuation center -Ready na ang mga gamut, para sa mga biktima.	-Hon. Arlyn R. Padual -Fe T. Araneta -Fe P. Barcelon
3 1 day	Storm Signal no.5 • Moderate to heavy rain with strong wind • Big wave • Red warning	Magbandil-yo sa evacuation center na malapit na ang bagyo	Nasa evacuation na ang lahat na tao.	-Naka ready na ang Search/Rescue committee -Pag monitor sa mga bahay -Pag bigay ng mga relief sa mga nag evacuate	-Hon. Fe M. Pabilando -Domingo Partoza Jr. -Felix Pabilando -Rodulfo Labutap -Hon. Felomino E. Lace -Hon. Cesar Bagon
Safe 5	• Good weather • Blue warning	Pagbandil-yo sa evacuation center upang ipaalam na safe na bumalik sa bahay.	Magsisibalikan na sa kanilang mga bahay.	Paghatid ng mga evacuees sa kanilang mga bahay.	-Francisco Pagayanan -Loel Lacanaria -Francisco Labutap

Evacuation Plan

In a worst case scenario of 350kph super typhoon, Brgy Lusod will be evacuating a total of 100% or 280 of its population. There are two (2) levels of evacuation the Pre-emptive Evacuation and Forced Evacuation. MDRRMO and BDRRMCs will mobilize all its Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) ER volunteers, BPSOs and health workers to facilitate and assist the evacuees safely to designated evacuation sites and centers. There are identified evacuation centers/sites of private residences, commercial establishments, public schools facilities and Day Care Center in the barangay and or at the municipal proper Evacuees from Brgy Maliwaliw will use the barangay road and if warranted motorized boat to travel to their designated evacuation sites.

The pre-emptive evacuation of high risk residents with a total of 131 persons comprised the vulnerable individuals of PWD, Senior citizen, Pregnant/Lactating Mothers, children and solo parents is set at Alert Level 1 (Yellow), 3 days before landfall to ensure orderly and safe evacuation. Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) and other skilled ER Volunteers are to be dispatched to assist in the evacuation operation. Vehicles and emergency response/lifesaving equipment of wheel chair, spine board, First aid kit/trauma kit of BHWs are prepositioned for the evacuation.

Forced evacuation of the rest of the populace will be implemented at Alert Level 2 (Orange) a day before the typhoon's landfall. Philippine National Police (PNP) and the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) provides the overall security and assist in the implementation of forced evacuation operations alongside with the barangay security.

On Typhoon's landfall at Alert Level 3 (Red) the community is expected to be already in placed at designated Evacuation Centers at the barangays and at the municipal level evacuation centers. Evacuation Center Camp Management ensures installed standards and ERTs placed on high alert for possible search and rescue responses.

Establishment of facilities for the immediate access to Gender Based Violence and Reproductive Health services at every evacuation centers such as breastfeeding areas, child minding support, segregated toilets and prepositioned birthing clinics/stations, psychosocial support and medical clinics. A Gender Focal Person will be designated to each evacuation center to ensure gender responsive camp management. Relief Distribution Operation (RDO) items catered to women health care and hygiene needs (hygiene kit, pre-natal and iron deficiency medicines among others.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene facilities to be installed commensurate to the number of evacuees in specific evacuation centers/sites. Security provisions to all evacuation centers/sites to include proper lighting and high visibility of roving security personnel. Evacuation of livelihoods and family assets such as livestock, small store, farm and fishing machineries and appliances and will be provided with evacuation sites and warehousing. Pick up points to be established at strategic areas in the barangay for organized hauling of these assets and provide security.

After the typhoon has passed the MDRRMC and BDRRMC's will launch clearing operation, damage assessment and need analysis (DANA), search and rescue and relief distribution operation (RDO). Safe Level Alert will be announced upon clearance by the MDRRMC/BDRRMC and set the operation to bring the families back to their homes. Decampment operation.

Table 44. Evacuation Plan

Area & No. of Families	Evacuation Center	Ideal Capacity	Safe Route	Alternate Safe Route	Pick-up Point	Mode of Transport	Person-in-Charge
78 FAMILIES LUSOD	CHURCH SCH. BUILDING BRGY. HALL POLICARPO CALAS	17 FAMILIES 10 FAMILIES 5 FAMILIES 5 FAMILIES					ANGELINE SABALBARINO ARLYN PADUAL POLICARPO CABUS
	TIRSO RANIT TEOFILO ABRIOL ROLANDO RAMIREZ BASILIA LABUTAP CONCORDIA PABILANDO	2 FAMILIES 4 FAMILIES 2 FAMILIES 2 FAMILIES 1 FAMILY					
	ELPIDIO LABUTAP FE BARCELON ARTEMIO FELICEN FELOMINA LACE MARCELO LAYSON PEDRO LABUTAP	1 FAMILY 4 FAMILIES 5 FAMILIES 5 FAMILIES 5 FAMILIES 5 FAMILIES					

Table 45. Evacuation Matrix

Who evacuates (Identify the number, purok)		Where (Location of evacuation area)	Duration (How long do they stay in the evacuation area)	Challenges/Issues
TYPHOON				
Population 280		12 private houses	3 days	Food / CR Logistics
Household 72		church		
Families 78		Sch. Building		
Children 1O8		Brgy. hall		
0-5	M- 18 F- 9			
6-12	28 29			
13-17	11 13			
18 and above	73 52			
Elderly	15 14			
CWD/PWD	8 5			

Table 46: Affected Population

AFFECTED AREA [Region / Province / Municipality / City / Barangay / Others]	Number of **AFFECTED POPULATION**		Number of Displaced Population							**ASSUMPTIONS** [Why they were affected / displaced / evacuated]	**CHARACTERISTICS**
			INSIDE Evacuation			**OUTSIDE** Evacuation		**TOTAL**			
	Family	Persons	Family	Persons	Location	Family	Persons	Family	Persons		
Barangay Lusod	78	280	78	280	BRGY. Church Elem. Sch. Building Brgy. Hall 12 private houses					Houses made of light materials	Farmers, fishermen's, housewives, youth's, children, senior citizens, pregnant, lactating
Total:											

Table 47. Breakdown of Affected Population

Location of Affected Population	**MALE**									**FEMALE**										
	Infant	**Toddler**	**Pre-school**	**School Age**	**Teenage**	**Adult**	**Senior Citizen**	**PWD**	**Others**	**Infant**	**Toddler**	**Pre-school**	**School Age**	**Teenage**	**Adult**	**Senior Citizen**	**PWDs**	**Pregnant**	**Lactating**	**Others**
	0-12 mos.	**1-3 yo**	**4-5**	**6-12**	**13-17**	**18-59**	**60 above**			**0-12 mos.**	**1-3 yo**	**4-5**	**6-12**	**13-17**	**18-59**	**60 above**				
LUSOD	3	9	6	28	11	73	15	8		0	6	3	29	13	52	14	5	1	4	
TOTAL																				

Table 48. Summary of Cluster Identification

Cluster	Lead Office/Person	Member/s
Relief and Registration HEALTH (WASH, Health, Nutrition and Psychological Services)	Gerald Abriol	Policarpo Cabus, Jennifer Paule, Milagros Abriol, Arlyn Padual, Felomina Lace
Security/Protection	Conrado Lacaba	Felix Pabilando, Rodolfo Labutap, Elpidio Labutap
Camp Coordination and Management (Evacuation)	Gerald Abriol	Arlyn Padual, Elmer Partoza, Niko Marsaba
Transportation/Logistics	Cesar Bagon	Gerald Abriol, Asle Layson, Elmer Partoza
Emergency Telecommunications and Warning	Marites Ramirez	Noel Lacanaria, Junji Lacanaria, Antonio Lacanaria
Engineering & Restoration	Conrado Lacaba	Felix Pabilando, Christian Barcelon, Teofilo Abriol, Elpidio Labutap
Search, Rescue and Retrieval	Fe Araneta	Milagros Abriol, Pablo Marsaba, Fe Pabilando, Felomina Lace
Management of the Dead and the Missing		

Needs and Activities Inventory

Table 49. Cluster: Relief and Registration

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Food	MOA with the owner of the store	Gerald Abriol	As need arises
Medicines	MOA with the owner of the drug store	Arlyn Padual	As need arises
Transportation	MOA for the private transportation owner	Cesar Bagon	As need arises

Table 50. Cluster: HEALTH (WASH, Health, Nutrition and Psychological Services)

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Medicines	MOA with the owner of the drug store store	Arlyn Padual	As need A rises
Transpo	MOA for the private transpo owner	Cesar Bagon	As need A rises
HEALTH FACILITIES	Request, fund to the NGA, NGO, LGU, PLGU	Gerald Abriol	As need A rises

Table 51. Cluster: Camp Coordination and Management/Evacuation

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
EVACUATION CENTER	Request, fund to the NGA, NGO, LGU, PLGU	Policarpo Cabus	As soon as possible

Table 52. Cluster: Search, Rescue and Retrieval

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Training and seminar	Conducts training and seminars for arrangement to meet the needs	Conrado Lacaba	As need arises
ERT – Emergency Rescue Team	Communication with ERT	Conrado Lacaba	As need arises

Table 53. Cluster: Emergency Telecommunications and Warning

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Satellite phone Lack of signal from globe and smart	Request from NGA's and NGO's Request for additional cell sites	Marites Ramirez	Soon as possible

Table 54. Cluster: Security /Protection

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Equipped and trained tanods	To request trainings or capability building for tanod	BLGU	Sr. Jun – Dec 2017

Table 55. Cluster: Engineering and Restoration

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Equipments and materials for clearing operatives (chain saw)	Allocate funds for clearing equipments	Christian Barcelon	Jun – Dec 2017
CARPENTRY KIT	Allocatae funds	BLGU	Jun – Dec 2017

Table 56. Cluster: Transportation/Logistics

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Truck Jeep	MOA to LGU MOA to private transpo owner	Cesar Bagon	As need arises
Gasoline	Purchased of gasoline	BLGU	As need arises

Resource Inventory

Table 57. Resource Inventory

Cluster	Quantity	Unit	Resource	Person / Office	Resource Location	Remarks
Telecommunication	2	Pcs.	Megaphone	Fe Barcelon	Brgy. Hall	Functional
	1	Pcs.	Hand held radio		Brgy. Hall	To be installed base
	5	Pcs.	flag lets		Brgy. Hall	Functional
	4	Pcs.	bell		Brgy. Hall	Functional

Cluster	Quantity	Unit	Resource	Person / Office	Resource Location	Remarks
	8	Pcs.	Whistle		Brgy. Hall	Functional
Engineering / restoration	1	Pcs.	Grass cutter	Brgy. hall	Brgy. proper	Functional
Evacuation	1		Church	Angeline Sabalberino		
	1		Brgy. Hall	Arlyn Padual	Brgy. proper	
	3		Sch. Building	Gersava Santos		
	12		Private houses	House owner		
medical	2	kit	First aid kit	Lea Gundaya	BHC	
				Lean Gundaya	BHC	

Communications Protocol

The Punong barangay who heads the BDRRMC both observes advisory from the MLGU through the MDRRMO, PDRRMC and primary disposes all official advisories and declarations at the barangay level. Ensure the full implementation and observance of the Department of Interior and Local Government's (DILG) Operation Listo, the Minimum Critical Preparation protocol in emergency response operations.

At the designated Barangay Emergency Operation Command Center (EOC), through the Barangay Chairman or his designated deputy, the Early Warning System or Alert Level System (from Alert Level 0 to Safe Level) are to be activated and advisories to be disseminated to respective committees. The activated committees will disseminate communication to the community and feedbacks will flow back to the same line.

Working Arrangement

As the Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council is activated, it is understood that the mandated offices and agencies will function as per outlined by RA 10121. Hence, the working arrangement: There shall be mutual cooperation among and between MDRRMO, other municipal departments such MSWDO, MAO, Mun. Engineering Office, Mun Health Office (MHO) MPDC, MENRO and among others, DEPED, BDRRMC and Accredited Community Disaster Volunteers in the implementation of BDRRM Plan.

Quarterly and monthly progress of BDRRMC activities shall likewise be reported to the MDRRMO and other funding partners for information, technical and management guidance. The BDRRMC shall actively participate in/support local policy proposals including discussions and decisions relative to formulation, amendment and/or modification of local policies pertinent to local disaster risk reduction especially in core programs namely; disaster prevention, mitigation, response and preparedness.

Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee (BDRRMC)

The established Emergency Operations Center (EOC) in the barangay will be the main hub of the BDRRMC and activities and will be manned 24/7. All commands and flow of all communications and management will come from the EOC with the Punong Barangay as Head or to his designated Officer in his absence. It has direct communication link not only to the MDRRMC with the Municipal Mayor as Chairperson, the MDRRMO, DILG and all official and established Clusters, Agencies and Offices as listed in their Emergency Hotline. The following are the Brgy. Level BDRRMC structure and the sub-committee's role and functions.

Table 58. BDRRMC Roles and Functions

Committee/Cluster	Roles and Functions
BDRRMC	• Leads and calls regular and special meetings of the BDRRMC during emergencies; • Leads the close coordination with the MDRRMO for all support and external needs; • Leads the implementation of the Contingency Plan • Supervise, monitor all the BDRRMC sub-committees/units in doing their designated tasks; • Gather/Collect and analyze reports from the BDRRMC sub-committees/units to act on the needs during emergencies; • Reports regularly to the MDRRMO on the situation of the barangay; • Declare pre-emptive, forced evacuations and safe level to the Warning sub-committees/units and all activated sub-committees/units; • Link up and coordinates with all possible donors; • Link up, coordinate and partner with different agencies and organizations for alternative livelihood
Monitoring and Early Warning	• Monitor, and receives advisories from PAGASA/Philvolcs and MDRRMO and disseminate to the BDRRMC for proper actions; • Close coordination with damage and Control Committee in monitoring disaster situation • Dispense early warning to individuals and community members based on the gathered information • Ensures that all warning devises like megaphones, base radio, hand held radio, bells are in good condition and ready for use during emergencies; • Conducts regular observation and monitoring of weather situation specifically rainfall especially when warning Level 1 is declared by PAGASA or by the MDRRMO.
Communication	• Leads the coordination in all information related to disaster and share it to the BDRRMC and the community for appropriate response to emergencies; • Receives all messages and advisories from the MDRRMC and inform the BDRRMC; and

	• Requests additional materials and equipment or communications.
Transportation	• Leads in providing transportation services during emergencies; • Ensures the early evacuation of children, pregnant women, persons with disabilities and elderly or Senior Citizens; • Evacuates next the ordinary people and pet animals and livestock; • Transport the injured and casualties to hospitals; • Transport the evacuees to their designated evacuation centers; • Monitor that all roads are safe and passable; • Ensures orderly boarding of evacuees to avoid injuries; • Ensure that everyone have boarded and no one will be left out; • Coordinates to all Committees that will need transportation services.
Evacuation	• Leads in the preparation, coordination regarding all evacuation centers to be used; • Regularly updates the barangay master list and ensures that copies will be provided to Brgy. Officials, BDRRMC Committees and Purok Presidents; • Registers all evacuees; • Manages the provision of room assignments to all evacuees; • Reports to the BDRRMC Chairman the condition of all facilities used as evacuation centers and ensure that these are safe for evacuees; • Ensures that there is master list of evacuees; • Prepares list of needs that are needed during evacuation such as relief goods in coordination with the Relief, Supply and Logistics Committees; • Conducts emergency education/orientation to ensure that there is order and system; • Organized task groups like health, food, sanitation, security and information • Helps in an orderly evacuation; • Helps in the relief operations delivery; • Conducts networking, public information and resource generation;
Security	• Organizes people that will give security and order to the community and evacuation center; • Leads in securing the properties of the residents both in the community and evacuation centers; • Leads in ensuring the order of traffic of vehicles during evacuation; • Coordinates with MDRRMC to beef up security and order during emergencies; • Provides security advisories to all including security to all committees; • In coordination with Purok leaders, monitor and report to the Chairman all security related situations in the community; • Leads in securing peace and order at all times.

Supply and Logistics	• Coordinates with BDRRMC Chairman and all Committees on all needs during emergencies; • Coordinates to stores that could readily provide supplies during emergencies; • Procures goods and other needs of the people; • Turns over supplies to the Relief and Distribution Committee; • Informs the BDRRMC Chairman 2 day lead time before supplies runs out; • Coordinates with NGOs and other Agencies that would be possible donors; • Receives relief goods donated by different organizations and other donors.
Health and Rescue	• Leads in giving first aid to all the wounded and injured; • Monitors and coordinates with all Barangay Health workers (BHWs) assigned in each Purok/Sitio/Zone/Street to look for those who are sick and needs medical attention; • Gives referral to hospitals for those with • Helps in the feeding of children; • Conducts health and sanitation education to avoid epidemic in the evacuation centers; • Ensures that there is enough supply of medicines for First aid through coordination with the Supply and Logistics Committee; • Coordinates with the Fire Brigade Committee to ensure enough supply of clean water in evacuation centers and to all who needs it; • Conducts inspection to all CRs and drainage system in evacuation centers; • Recommends water testing if needed; • Leads in monitoring waste disposal to avoid poor waste disposal related illnesses; • Provides report on casualties; • Checks expiration dates of all donated and received medicines; • Ensures cleanliness and order in evacuation centers; • Leads in conducting training on rescue operations; • Leads in coordinating and organizing with different agencies, volunteers, and other rescue units in the conduct of rescue operations; • Conducts actual search and rescue operations; • Conducts body retrieval of victims of disaster; • Ensures the availability of supply and equipment in the conduct of rescue operations; • List all names of rescuers and personnel that will be involved in the rescue operations; • Ensures timely response especially to those in high risk areas, children and elderly; and • Avoids further injury to being rescued.
Damage Control	• Leads in conducting risk reduction activities during disasters like tree and mangrove planting and other flood control projects;

	• Monitors the drainage system of the barangay regularly; • Leads in monitoring disaster situation by coordination with the Warning Committee/Unit; • Cleaning and clearing canals and all evacuation routes; • Leads in bulding temporary shelters and all other facilities needed like CRs and drainage; • Leads in the repair of all vital installations/lines like power, water, communications and drainage if needed; • Identifies safe sites and routes for evacuation; and • Leads in the burying of cadavers if needed.
Damage Needs Assessment	• Leads in assessing the damages in life, livelihood, properties, facilities and infrastructure; • Coordinates with all Purok/Sitio/Zone/Street leaders in monitoring, assessing damages; • Reports to the BDRRMC Chairman on the result of the DANA
Fire Brigade	• Coordinates with the Bureau of Fire Protection and lend assistance during fire emergencies; • Assist the fire brigade during fire particularly in crowd control to ensure smooth and fast passage of fire trucks; • Conducts public awareness activities especially on fire safety and protection measures; • Ensures the availability and sources of water during emergencies; and • Assists the Damage Control Committee/Unit in its task.

Barangay BDRRMC Structure

BDRRMC Chairperson

GERALD C. ABRIOL
PUNONG BARANGAY

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS COMMITTEE

Chair: RYAN O. ABRIOL
Members: MICHAEL T. ARANETA
REYNALDO L. CABUS
DOMINGO C. PARTOZA JR.

PREVENTION & MITIGATION COMMITTEE

Chair: ARLYN R. PADUAL
Members: OLIVIA L. LAHER
MERLITA B. LABUTAP
LAIDA B. LABUTAP

EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMITTEE

Chair: CONRADO B. LACABA SR.
Members: LEA C. GUNDAYA
RODOLFO P. LABUTAP
FELIX L. PABILANDO

RECOVERY & REHABILITATION COMMITTEE

Chair: FE M. PABILANDO
Members: SANTOS GERSAVA
DOMINGO P. PARTOZA SR.
ANTONIO L. CABACABA SR.

MONITORING & WARNING COMMITTEE

Chair:
FE M. PABILANDO

Member:
NICOLAS CALICOY
FRANCISCO PAGAYANAN
MARK JOSEPH C. DOROTEO
ELPEDIO LABUTAP
ANTHONY N. PABILANDO
RONALD E. LACE

COMMUNICATION COMMITTEE

Chair:
LEA C. GUNDAYA

Member:
ELMER PARTOZA
NOIME P. BARCELON
LORENA L. RANIT
LIZ T. ARANETA
LAIZA B. LABUTAP

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

Chair:
CESAR A. BAGON

Member:
ASLIE M. LAYSON
ARTEMIO P. FELICEN
MARK OLIVER L. LACABA
ADDIE COLANDOG
ROLANDO L. RAMIRES

RESCUE COMMITTEE

Chair:
ANTONIO L. LACABA SR.

Member:
CESAR T. MARSABA
ALVIN DELFINO
CHRISTIAN P. BARCELON
JOY M. LAYSON

RELIEF DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

Chair:
POLICARPIO A. CABUS

Member:
ARLYN R. PADUAL
FELOMINA E. LACE
MILAGROS C. ABRIOL
JENNIFER D. PAULE
GERALD C. ABRIOL SR.

SUPPLIES & LOGISTICS COMMITTEE

Chair:
ARLYN R. PADUAL

Member:
LIEZEL P. ABRIOL
CONSORCIA O. ABRIOL
MARITES M. RAMIREZ
MARK OLIVER L. LACABA
ELESIO B. LABUTAP

EVACUATION CENTER & MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Chair:
ANGELINE L. SABALBERINO

Member:
HAZEL S. LAYSON
CESAR M. MARSABA
CONRADO L. LACABA JR.
ROSEMARIE L. BAGARINO
MARICEL C. NAVIDAD

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chair:
FE T. ARANETA

Member:
FELOMINA E. LACE
MERLITA B. LABUTAP
FE P. BARCELON
EMELDA C. PARTOZA
LEA C. GUNDAYA
ARLYN R. PADUAL

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE

Chair:
GERALD C. ABRIOL SR.

Member:
ANTONIO L. LACANARIA
SANTOS GERSAVA
MARCIAL L. QUIRANTE
DOMINGO P. PARTOZA SR.
NIKO L. MARSABA

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT ORDER COMMITTEE

Chair:
POLICARPO A. CABUS

Member:
MARITES M. RAMIREZ
ARLYN R. PADUAL
ANGELINE L. SABALBERINO
FELOMINA E. LACE
CHERELYN C. PARTOZA

FIRE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Chair:
SANTOS GERSAVA

Members:
ANTONIO L. LACANARIA
GIL O. ABRIOL
NOEL M. LACANARIA
JUAN MIGUEL M. JAVIER
ANTONIO L. LACABA SR.

COMMITTEE MANAGEMENT OF THE DEAD & THE MISSING

Chair:
FRANCISCO C. PAGAYANAN

Members:
INIGO C. LABUTAP JR.
FELIX L. PABILANDO
FRANCISCO L. LABUTAP
JERRY A. BAGON
TIRSO O. LABUTAP

Table 59. Needs Projection and Resource Gap Identification

Cluster	Resource	Targeted Population		Standards	Unit Cost [Php]	Projected Needs				Current Resource		Gaps [Projected – Current]		Sources to Fill the Gaps
						1 Day		[X] Days						
		Families	Persons			QTY	Cost [Php]	QTY	Cost [Php]	QTY	Cost [Php]	QTY	Cost [Php]	
Telecommunication	1 unit satellite phone	78	280			1	50,000.00							External source
Evacuation center	Resilient evacuation center	78	280			1	10m						10m	INGO
Health	Medicine	78	280			1 box assorted med.	5,000.00						5,000.00	LDRRMF
ENGINEERING AND RESTORATION	CHAIN SAW	78	280			1 unit	20,000.00						20,000.00	LDRRMF
	Carpentry kit	78	280			3 kits	20,000.00						20,000.00	LDRRMF
Transportation	Vehicle rental	78	280			3 units	4,500.00						4,500.00	LDRRMF
Logistics	Gasoline	78	280			54 hrs.	2,214.00						2,214.00	LDRRMF
	Grass cutter	78	280			2	18,000.00		18,000.00	1pc.			18,000.00	LDRRMF
Security / protection	flashlight	78	280			6	300.00		9,500.00	10 pcs.			1,800.00	LDRRMF
Relief and registration	Rice	78	280			14 sacks	29,000.00			0		14 sacks	29k	LDRRMF
	Sardines (big)	78	280			234 pcs.	11,232			0		234 pcs	11,232	LDRRMF
	Drinking water	78	280			26.5 jag	787.5			0		26.5 jag	787.5	LDRRMF
	Potable water for washing and cooking					1,248 jags/ day						1,248 jag / day		BWASA

Table 60: **Budget and Resource Summary**

Budget Summary				
Cluster	**Cost of Projected Needs**	**Cost of Current Resources**	**Amount of Gaps**	**Source of Fund**
RELEIF AND REGISTRATION	₱ 41,019.50	0	₱ 41,019.50	LDRRMF
Health	₱ 5,000.00	0	₱ 5,000.00	LDRRMF
Evacuation	₱ 10 MILLION	0	₱ 10 MILLION	INGO's
Engineering and restoration	₱ 40,000.00	18,000.00	₱ 40,000.00	LDRRMF
Transportation / logistics	₱ 6,714.00		₱ 6,714.00	LDRRMF
Security / protection	₱1,800.00	9,500.00	₱1,800.00	LDRRMF
Telecommunication	₱ 50,000.00	0	₱ 50,000.00	EXTERNAL SOURCE

Resource Summary					
Cluster	**Description**	**Projected Needs**	**Current Resources**	**Gaps**	**Source**
RELEIF AND REGISTRATION	rice, sardines, drinking water, potable water for washing and cooking	₱ 41,019.50	0	₱ 41,019.50	LDRRMF
Health	MEDICINES	₱ 5,000.00	0	₱ 5,000.00	LDRRMF
Evacuation	Resilient evacuation center	₱ 10 MILLION	0	₱ 10 MILLION	INGO's
Engineering and restoration	Chain saw, carpentry kit, grass cutter	₱ 40,000.00	18,000.00	₱ 40,000.00	LDRRMF
Transportation / logistics	Vehicle rental, gasoline	₱ 6,714.00		₱ 6,714.00	LDRRMF
Security / protection	Flashlight	₱1,800.00	9,500.00	₱1,800.00	LDRRMF
Telecommunication	1 unit satellite phone	₱ 50,000.00	0	₱ 50,000.00	EXTERNAL SOURCE

V. BDRRM Plan

Vision – Mission Statements

VISION: A progressive community with the access to good infrastructure and support services and initiate linkages network with constituent s who are cooperative, united, active, educated, health conscious with sustainable livelihood in a productive peaceful community.

MISION:

The Lusod disaster Risk Reduction

- Promote family preparedness in times of hazards
- Implement disaster awareness program(lecture, training, contingency planning, drill, BDRRM Planning
- Installation of Early Warning System to the worst case scenario of super-typhoon and other hazards
- Evacuation planning to prioritize vulnerable individuals (PWD, Senior Citizen, Pregnant, Lactating mothers and children.
- Capacity building of BDRRMC and Emergency Response Team (ERTs)
- To have a safer, adaptive and disaster resilient people of brgy. Lusod towards sustainable development.

GOAL: To have a zero casualty, less damage to properties and facilities and environment in the cause of any disaster event

Implementation Mechanisms/Structure

The Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee (BDRRMC) will be the implementing structure at the Barangay Level which will be under the supervision of the Municipal Risk Reduction and Management Council (MDRRMC) through the Municipal Risk Reduction and Management Office (MDRRMO). Adoption of the BDRRM Plan through a resolution by the Barangay Council will be passed after it has been reviewed and approved by the MDRRMC through the MDRRMO.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The MDRRMC and MDRRMO will keep copies of the BDRRM Plan in both hard and soft copies and will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the PPAs identified in the plan. The Contingency Plan will be tested through drills and simulations on a regular basis both at a Municipal Level and individual barangay level. All feedback from the drills and simulations will contribute towards the updating of the Contingency Plan. The Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment data will be updated annually by the BDRRMCs under the Prevention and Mitigation Committees.

Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan
Barangay Lusod

5% LDRRM Fund for 20____:_____
70% Prevention and Preparedness:_____
30% Quick Response:_____
Special Trust Fund (previous year/s): _____

Programs/Projects/Activities	Expected Output	Timeframe			Total Budget Required	Budget Source	Responsible Committee/ Person	Remarks
		2018	2019	2020				
A. Prevention & Mitigation								
Waste Management	Implemented	✓	✓	✓	₱10,000.00	5% GAD	BLGU	
Making of policies on DRRM	Approved	✓	✓	✓	₱5,000.00	20% BDR	BLGU	
Rainwater catchment	Implemented	✓			₱75,000.00	PLAN/BDRRF	PLAN/BLGU	
B. Preparedness								
Conduct twice a year Hazard Drill	Conducted	✓	✓	✓	₱5,000.00	BDRRF	PLAN/BLGU	
Trainings & Seminar	Trained	✓	✓	✓	₱20,000.00	BDRRF	BLGU	
Purchase of DRR Facilities/ Equipment	Purchased	✓	✓	✓	₱20,000.00	BDRRF	BLGU	
2 ERT Trained	Trained & Functional	✓	✓	✓	₱20,000.00	BDRRF	BLGU	
Purchase of 1 unit portable generator	Purchased	✓			₱30,000.00	BDRRF	BLGU	
Purchase of gasoline	Purchased	✓	✓	✓	₱5,000.00	BDRRF	BLGU	
Purchase of first aid kit	Purchased	✓	✓	✓	₱10,000.00	BDRRF	BRGY TREAS.	
Vision of CCTV Camera for monitoring	Pagsecure hit mg balay ha Brgy.	✓			₱80,000.00	5% MOOE 5% BDRRF	BLGU/ TANODS	
C. Response								
Relief Assistance	Shall be done state of calamity	✓	✓	✓	₱30,000.00	BDRRF	BLGU	

Emergency Health Assistance	20 indigents families	✓	✓	✓	₱10,000.00	5% GAP	BLGU	
Feeding Program	Underweight children becomes nourished	✓	✓	✓	₱6,000.00	5% GAP	BHW/BNS	
Identify evacuation center/site	Coordinate risk assistance to diff. NGOs, NGAs, BLGU, LGU others	✓	✓	✓	₱20,000.00	20% BDF	BLGU	
Search & Rescue Equipment	Purchased	✓	✓	✓	₱10,000.00	BDRRF	BLGU	
D. Recovery and Rehabilitation								
Provision of capital	Increase income	✓	✓	✓	30% DRRM	BDRRMF		
Infrastructure of brgy. Facilities and school								
Brgy. Road concreting	Accomplished	✓	✓	✓	₱70,000.00	20%BDF	BLGU	
Repair of cultural stage	Accomplished	✓	✓	✓	₱25,000.00	20%BDF	BLGU	
Repair of brgy. Plaza and basketball court	Accomplished	✓	✓	✓	₱25,000.00	20%BDF	BLGU	
Rehabilitation of concrete fencing of Lusod, Elem. School	Facilities are reconstructed	✓	✓	✓	₱15,000.00	20%BDF	BLGU	
Repainting of Road Barrier	Accomplished	✓	✓	✓	₱10,000.00	20% BDF	BLGU	
Construction on Health Center	Construct	✓	✓	✓	₱500,000.00	NGO's	BLGU	

Prepared by:

_____

Approved by:

_____