Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan

Barangay 12, Poblacion

Salcedo, Eastern Samar

2017-2019

Message of the Punong Barangay

Greetings!

In behalf of the Barangay Council of Barangay 12 Poblacion Salcedo, we express our heartfelt gratitude to the MDRRMO, MLGOO and the UNDP for extending their expertise in helping us in coming up with this 3 Year BDRRM Plan most aptly conducted in the newly constructed Community Evacuation Center (CEC) of Salcedo on March 23-24, 2017 with the gracious support from EU and UNDP.

The activity has helped us realized how it is to be a barangay official and further enhanced our method of delivery of the best of services to our constituents in terms of DRRM.

Realizing the importance of the BDRRM Plan we are more energized to the challenges posted to our shoulder and work harder to provide the utmost services to the people of our barangay.

God Bless Us All!

HON. RUDY D. BERONGOY
Punong Barangay
Brgy. 12 Poblacion
Salcedo, Eastern Samar

Message of the Municipal Mayor

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), Barangay Sanitary Inspectors (BSI) 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. Family Planning Program 11

1.2.2 Education, Culture and Recreation 11

Table 10. TESDA Offered Courses 12

Table 11. Feast and other Cultural Celebration 12

1.2.3 Welfare 12

1.2.4 Housing 12

Table 12. Type of Housing 12

1.2.5 Protective Services 13

1.3 Gender Equity Concerns 13

2.0 Economic Development 13

2.1 Primary Sector 13

2.1.1 Agricultural 13

2.1.2 Livestock 13

Table 13. Type of Livestock Production 13

2.1.3 Fisheries: (Inland, brackish, marine) 13

Table 14. Fishery Activities 14

2.1.4 Livelihood and Employment 14

Table 15. Livelihood and Employment 14

2.2 Tertiary Sector 14

2.2.1 Transportation and Communication 14

2.2.2 Finance, Insurance and related activities 14
3.0 Public Administrative Support 15
3.1 Government Building 15
4.0 Environmental and Natural Resources 15
4.1 Marine Waters 15
4.2 Waste Management 15
4.2.1 Solid Waste 15
5.0 Institutional Development 15
5.1 Organization and Management 15
5.2 Fiscal Management 15
5.3 Legislative output 15
II. Sector Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Challenges 16
Table 16. Social Development 16
III. Risk Profile 17
A. Hazards 17
Table 17. Hazard Identification 18
Table 18. Anatomy of the Hazard 18
B. Hazard Maps 18
C. Vulnerability 20
Table 19. Elements at Risk (Human Elements) 21
Table 20. Elements at Risk (Non-human Elements) 22
D. Capacity 23
IV. Contingency Plan 24
Table 21. Scenario Generation for Natural Hazard 24
Table 22. On-Going DRR-CCA Measures and Interventions 25
Table 23. DRR/CCA COPING Measures and Interventions 25
Table 24. Tasks and Flow of Coordination/Operation (SOP) 27
Table 25. Evacuation Plan 29
Table 26. Evacuation Matrix 29
Table 27. Affected Population 30
Table 28. Breakdown of Affected Population 30
Table 29. Summary of Cluster Identification 31
Table 30. Needs and Activities Inventory 31
Table 31. Resource Inventory 32
Table 32. BDRRMC Roles and Functions 34
Table 33. Needs Projection and Resource Gap Identification 38
Table 34. Budget and Resource Summary 39
V. BDRRM Plan 40

I. Barangay Profile

A. History

Long time ago Naga was the original name of the sitio, a place where the present site of barangay Bagtong the place where the present site of barangay Bagtong the place was considered as part of Guiuan. It was so named as Naga because of the abundance of Naga trees growing in the place. Church records revealed that the pioneering family was Candido family, they came from Homonhon Guiuan, first settled in Naga. They found Naga an ideal place for settlement, near the sea and vast fertile plain suited for agriculture with a forest area, hills which was then an excellent source of sparkling and cold water brought down by a river. From there, the river is deep and wide enough for the native boats to float and wind its way upstream and down to the open sea. As the years passed Candido was known on that place. One of the Spaniards leader, A priest whose named "Padre Salcedo de Sudao" came and live in Naga because for him it's the beautiful place to live having a clear water & fertile plain soil. As the years passed Padre Salcedo appointed Candido as the Kapitan del Baryo. Year 1962 Naga was renamed to Sudao after so many years passed Sudao was changed to Salcedo because of the first priest live in Sitio Naga.

The Republic Government was made into reality on 1946-1947. The following municipal mayor undertook the administration the Poblacion was divided into 13 barangay's Baldo Ramirez was appointed as Barangay Captain in Brgy 12 without honorarium. 1987 there had an election, the Magic 7 brgy election the highest vote will be the brgy. captain. Pedro Oguing had the highest vote. The time of his service the IRA was started and there was an honorarium as the years passed the next brgy. captain was Maria Alona R. Aguilar followed by Pio D. Abugadie and now the present is Brgy. Captain Rudy D. Berongoy.

B. Location, Accessibility, Topography and Climatology

Barangay 12 is located within the Poblacion of Salcedo, Eastern Samar. The barangay is situated almost 92 kilometers north of the business center of Guiuan.

Being part of the Center of the Poblacion, the barangay is accessible to any land transportation vehicles (buses from Manila and Tacloban, public utility vehicles, trucks, panel, tricycle, motor cycles, jeepneys from Borongan and other places pass this area). It is also accessible by sea through motorized banca from island barangays.

The Barangay has a total land area of 173.65 hectares (Source: MENRO SALCEDO). The land use distribution in the barangay has not yet been planned, hence, there is no specific measures of areas needed for residential, institutional, business center etc.

Boundaries:

EAST: Brgy. 13	North: Brgy. 13
West: Brgy. 06	South: Brgy. 11

Soil: Sandy Loam Soil
Topography: Plain to hilly

Climatology:

The average climate condition prevailing in Brgy. 12 is type II. It is characterized by a pronounced maximum rain period from November to January. Precipitation Occurs throughout the year, but least rainfall is experienced from May to August.

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

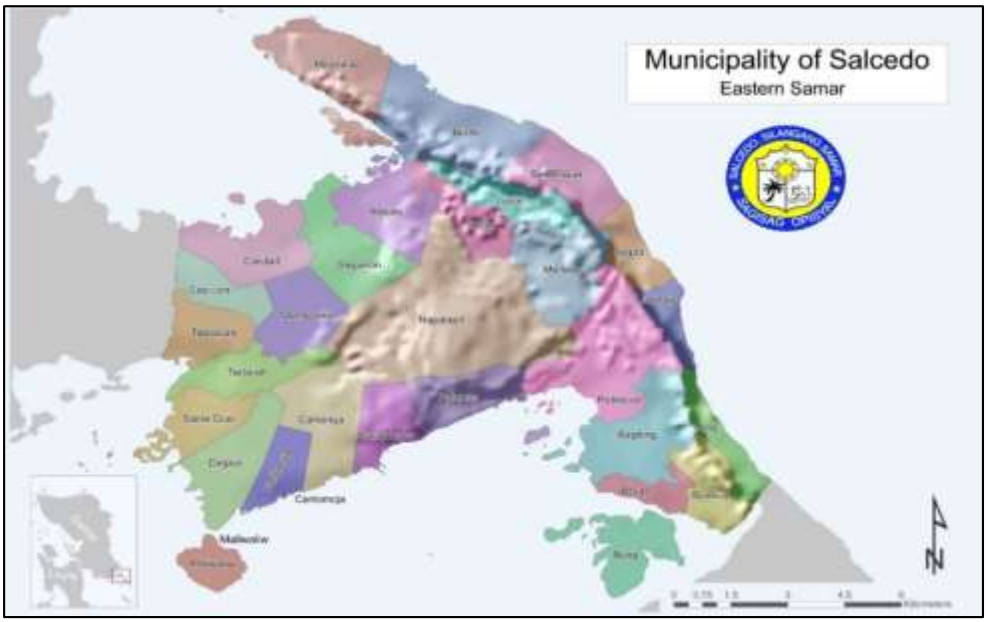
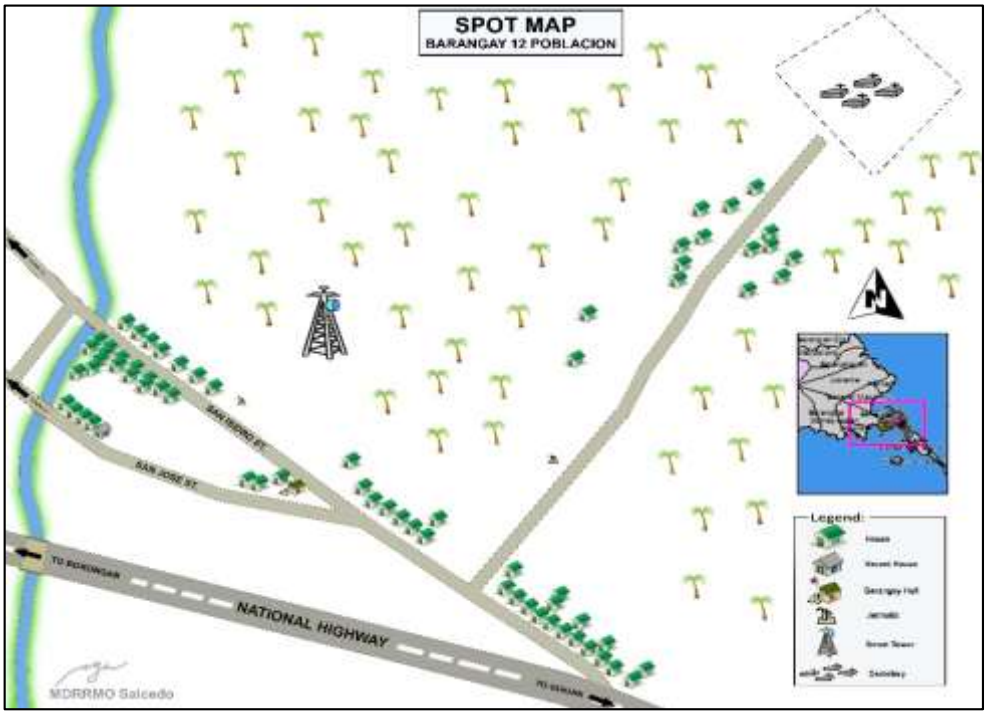


Figure 2. Brgy. Spot Map (as of 2017)



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

Elected and Appointed Barangay Officials

The present composition of the Brgy. Council was elected on October 2013 and their term of office will supposed to end last October 2016 Brgy. Election, but was postponed until this coming October 2017. It has 8 elective officials, a chairman of the council with 7 kagawads and 2 appointed officials the Brgy. Secretary and Brgy. Treasurer. There are 4 Brgy. Public Safety. 1 BNS, 2 BHWs and 10 Lupon Tagapamayapa.

Table 1. Barangay Council

Barangay Council	
Hon. Rudy D. Berongoy	Punong Barangay
Hon. Mario O. Oguing	Kagawad
Hon. Jesus C. Ecija	Kagawad
Hon. Maria Alona R. Aguilar	Kagawad
Hon. Elizabeth E. Estor	Kagawad
Hon Merlinda Q. Abugadie	Kagawad
Hon. Rosario L. Ogana	Kagawad
Hon. Oliva E. Abugadie	Kagawad
Rosario A. Maniable	Brgy. Secretary
Dolores O. Odon	Brgy. Treasurer

Table 2. Barangay Public Safety Officers

Barangay Public Safety Officers	
Enrico M. Ramirez	Chief Tanod
Jenny L. Garcia	Tanod
Domingo P. Oduya	Tanod
Rodolfo E. Farol	Tanod

Table 3. Barangay Nutrition Scholar (BNSs), Barangay Health Workers (BHWs), Barangay Sanitary Inspector (BSI)

Barangay Nutrition Scholar (BNSs), Barangay Health Workers (BHWs)	
Floria B. Arias	BNS
Milagros M. Abalorio	BHW
Merlinda O. Abugadie	BHW

Table 4. Lupong Tagapamayapa

Lupong Tagapamayapa	
Miguel O. Ogana	
Delfin Aguilar	
Milagros C. Berongoy	
Amada S. Partosa	
Rosavilla L. Ramirez	
Alejo B. Yaranon	
Cornelio G. Ecija	

Leonila G. Berongoy	
Pio D. Abugadie	
Ma. Rosario M. Bagalan	

D. DEVELOPMENT SECTORS AND SUB-SECTORS

1.0 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

1.1 POPULATION

Brgy. 12 has a total population of 312 individuals composed of 69 household with 77 families (more than half of the population on 52% are women and 48% are men).

Table 5. Barangay Population (as of March 2017)

Total Population: 312	Total Number of Households: 69	Male – 150
	Total Families: 77	Female – 162
0- 5 yr old : 43	6 - 12yr old: 36	13-17yr old: 19
Senior Citizen: 23	Person with Disability (PWD) – 14	Lactating Mothers: 2 Pregnant Women: 3
	Total Allotment (IRA): 1,111.154	

1.2 SOCIAL SERVICES and STATUS OF WELL-BEING

1.2.1 Health and Sanitation

There are 3 health workers servicing the entire population of 312, 1 worker for 20 household. Basic health care facilities provided by Rural Health Unit/ Municipal health office. Implementing projects on maternal and child care immunizations, pre and post natal care services. Family planning both natural and contraceptives. In partnership with INGO for Wash and ZERO Open Defecation projects and regular clean-up drive for disease preventions.

Budget constraints is one of the challenges in the implementation of health projects and each of health personnel.

Table 6. Health Personnel, Facilities and Health Services

Personnel/Facilities	Number	Health Services (Programs etc.)
Midwife	1	Maternal and child care pre-natal care and post natal care immunization: BCG. DPT/Hep B-hib (Pentavalent) ODV, HBV, AMV (9 months), MMR iba pang bakuna natural and contraceptives family planning Feeding Program Free Regular check-up (NDP & Midwife) BP and OPT Health Education, WASH Family Planning Program and commodities Dengue Prevention Deworming Garantisadong Pambata (twice a year) Clean-up drive: every last Wednesday of the month.
Brgy. Health Workers (BHWs)	2	
Brgy. Nutrition Scholar	1	
Brgy. Health Station	1	

Table 7. Leading Causes of Diseases

Diseases	Causes
Below 5 yrs. old (infant)	
Fever	Infection
Cough and cold	Climatic condition
Diarrhea	Contaminated Water
Mumps	Infection
Children:	
Fever	Allergy/infection
Cough and cold	Allergy/climatic condition
Diarrhea	Contaminated water
Adults:	
High Blood Pressure	Improper nutrition, hereditary
Asthma	Allergy, hereditary
Diabetes	Hereditary
Stomach ache	Contaminated food
Sore eyes	Allergy, climatic condition

Table 8. Access to Sanitary Toilet

Status	No. of Households
With CR	69
Without CR	0
Total	69

Table 9. Nutritional Status of Children

Ages	Severely Underweight	Underweight	Normal	Overweight	Total
0 – 5 yrs. Old			43		
6 – 12 yrs. Old			36		
13 up			233		
Total			320		

Table 10. Family Planning Program

Natural family planning
Implanum

Access to clean and potable water where the 69 housholds of the barangay were at level 3 water system with presence of 2 jetmatic pumps.

Table 11. Sources of Potable and Clean Water

Access to Clean and Potable Water	
Type/Source	**Number**
Jetmatic Pump	69
Level 3 – Household faucet	69

1.2.2 Education, Culture and Recreation

Education

School age children in the barangay are enrolled at the Salcedo Central Elementary School. Secondary level are enrolled at the Salcedo National High School. Most of the College Students are enrolled at the Eastern Samar State University-Salcedo and some are studying outside the province of Eastern Samar.

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.

Table 12. Educational Institutions

School	Location	Distance in Kms.	Current Enrollees		
			Male	Female	Total
Pre Elem			3	1	4
Salcedo Central Elem. School Elem. School	Brgy. 9 Poblacion				
Grade 1			1	2	3
Grade 2			2	1	3
Grade 3			2	2	4
Grade 4			1	2	3
Grade 5				2	2
Grade 6				1	1
Total					
Salcedo Natl. High School					
Grade 7					
Grade 8				1	1
Grade 9			2		2
Grade 10			1		1
Grade 11				1	1
Grade 12					
College				4	4
ESSU Salcedo ESSU Guiuan Tacloban City Colleges and Universities				2 1 1	
Vocational and TESDA Courses				1	
Total					
Programs, Projects and Activities					
WASH in School / Feeding Program War On Waste (WOW) Gulayan sa Paaralan Clean and Green Oplan Balik Eskwela Hazard Drill/ DRRM in School /					

Table 13. TESDA Offered Courses

Welding/Metal Craft
Driving
Massage Therapy
Electricity
Plumbing
Food and Beverages Services
Cookery

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 and Seventh Day Adventist.

Table 14. Feast and other Cultural Celebration

Celebration	Date
New Year's Day	January 1
Sr. Sto. Niño	January 15
Holy Week	March/April
San Isidro Labrador	May 14-15
Flores de Mayo	May 1-30
Independence day	June 12
Feast of Holy Rosary	October
All Saints/Souls Day	November 1 & 2
Foundation day (Salcedo)	December 5
Christmas Day	December 25

1.2.3 Welfare

There are 6 families which are 4Ps or Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program of the DSWD that received quarterly conditional cash grant. The MLGU in some occasions extend medical assistance to Senior Citizens. Regular blood pressure monitoring to people with hypertension. There are 6 senior citizens received social pension.

Table 15. Number of 4Ps Member

4 P's	6
Senior Citizen	30
PWD	14

1.2.4 Housing

14.5% or 10 houses of the total 69 households in the barangay were made in concrete materials. 89% are still made of light material and semi concrete mixed material. All of the units constructed and to be constructed in the resettlement sites were made in concrete. There is no water system in the barangay and resettlement houses.

Table 16. Type of Housing

Type of Housing	Number of Units
Light Materials	59
Concrete House for Evacuation	3
Concrete	10

1.2.5 Protective Services

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

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 17. Sources of Livelihood, Level of Income

Source of Livelihood	No. of Families	%	Level of Monthly Income
Fishing	13	16.88	3,000
Farming	7	9.09	2,000
Government Employees/Professionals	6	7.79	10,000
Banca/Boats	3	3.90	500.00
Motorcycle sidecar	2	2.60	3,000.00
Sari-sari Stores and other	3	3.90	1,500.00
Food Vendor/ homemade bread/ Processing	2	2.60	1,000.00
Carpenter	4	5.19	4,000.00
Nipa Shingle Maker	1	1.30	2,000.00

2.1 Primary Sector

2.1.1 Agricultural

Table 18. Agricultural Production

Agricultural Products	No. of Farmer Engaged	Cropping Pattern/System	Purpose/Uses
Cassava	3		Own consumption
Camote	3		Own consumption
Giant Swamp Taro	3		Own consumption

2.1.3 Fisheries: (Inland, brackish, marine)

There are 28 fisherfolk in the brgy. Composed of 22 males and 6 female diversely engaged in marine fisheries, culture, shellfish gathering and ranching in their fishing grounds Leyte Gulf and Philippine Sea Guiuan Area. With 6 households owned motorized banca and numbers of non-motorized banca that can be used both as livelihood. Marine

fisheries used traditional fishing method such as gillnet, hook and line and fish coral. Some of the fish catch are processed, salted and dried. Fisheries produce are regularly sold within the market and to other brgy. in Salcedo.

Fisherfolks are non-experiencing low fish catch due to illegal fishing activities such as dynamite, sodium and travel fishing. Absence of established fish port around the area resulted to unstable prices of fish product in the market.

Table 19. Fishery Activities

Fishing Activities, Average Catch		
Type of Activity	**No. of Persons Involved**	**Average Catch/day/week**
Pamokot	16	160 kls./480 kls.
Panmana (maganda panahon) Pagsolo	18	54 kls./162 kls.
Tilapia	30	16/5 months

2.1.4 Livelihood and Employment

Table 20. Livelihood and Employment

GROUP	No. of HH	Level of Monthly income
Group A OFW, Tailor, Businessman, Teacher	5 HH or 12.19%	20,000.00 up
Group B Teacher, Collector, DA Employee Tricycle Operator, PNP Businessman, attorney, Engineer Truck Operator	9 HH or 21.95%	7,000.00 to 20,000.00
Group C Manicurist, Brgy. Officials Fish Vendor, Fisherman, Pawod Maker, Farmer, Saleslady, electrician, cable linemane, grinder operator, carpenter, mason	12 HH or 29.26%	3,000.00 to 6,000.00

2.2 Tertiary Sector

2.2.1 Transportation and Communication

5 Household owned motorcycles used for transportation from the barangay to other places for regular bases and 18 single motor for private services.

Globe, Smart and Sun Cellular are the telecommunications services in all of the houses of the barangay all of the houses have at least one cellphone.

Table 21. 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	Electricity

2.2.2 Finance, Insurance and related activities

Card and Dungganon are the micro financing program served to some household in the barangay for variety of purposes such as personal loans, support to small enterprises and production loans.

Table 22. Sources of Credit Services

Sources of Credit Services
Card
Dungganon

3.0 Infrastructure Development

3.1 Economic Support

Table 23. Economic Support

Economic Support		Social Support	
Infrastructure	**Status**	**Infrastructure**	**Status**
Flood Control	Finished	Brgy. Hall	Under construction

3.1.1 Power Generation

Eastern Samar Electric Cooperative (ESAMELCO) provided the electricity in the area. There are 2 Generator sets from the barangay that covers emergency electricity during power outage.

3.1.2 Roads, Bridges, Ports

There are _____ meters of concrete road and ____ Meter Bridge that provides mobility within the barangay. To be rehab.

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 building

Barangay Hall as Barangay Assembly Area

4.0 Environment and Natural Resources

4.1 Marine Waters

Leyte Gulf fishing ground

4.2 Waste Management

4.2.1 Solid Waste

- Implementation of Waste Segregation Program

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 1 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 Development Council, BDRRMC, other local special bodies – BCPC, BADAC, VAWC and BHB.

Table 24. Civil Society Organization (CSOs)

Name of Organization	Number of Members	Program/Project being Implemented
Womens Orgs.	32	None

5.2 Fiscal Management

IRA, Taxation, income generation

Table 25. Fiscal Management

Budget Sources	Amount
Property taxes Share on Real Property Taxes	1,000.00
Clearance and Certification fees	800.00
Subsidy from Other LGUs	200,000.00
Total	201,800.00

Table 26. Budget Allocation

Budget Allocation		
Description	**Amount**	**Percentage**
General Public Services Administrative and Legislative Services	1,111,154.00	
Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE)		
Peace and Order		
Social Services		
Implementation of Development Projects		
20% BDF -		
10% SK -		
5% BDRRM Fund -		
30% QRF -		
70% Preparedness -		
Economic Services		
Total		

5.3 Legislative output

BDRRMP Adoption, Contingency plan waste mgt.

5.4 LGU/NGO/PO linkages

Barangay Linkages with NGOs:

OXFAM – Cash for work.

CRS – Transitional Shelter.

IOM – Transitional Shelter.

LGU – Relief Goods.

ACTED – Sanitary Toilets.

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

Table 27. Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Challenges (SWOC)

Strengths:
- Presence of BDRRMC Plan
-With Contingency Plan
- BDRRM Fund 5%
- Active POs 1 registered
- Basic health care facilities, BHWs and on-going program, with WASH Projects
- People awareness on DRRM
- 1 trained ERT
- 10 Concrete Houses
- 6 Household with motorized banca
Weaknesses:
- Lack of Evacuation Center
- No Safe zone if typhoon come worse than typhoon Yolanda
- 34 Makeshift houses/ Fall house
- Lack of transportation for the vulnerable
Opportunities:
- NGO's (IOM, CRS, ACTED) kalahi cidds, DSWD
- Institutional support
- Government project, Yolanda recovery & rehabilitation
Challenges:
- Unstable fisheries product prices
- Lack of funds for projects
- Lack of knowledge in making project proposal
- Lack of technical knowledge on fish processing
- Lack of employment

Table 28. 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
Giving oresol and boiling water for drinking	Midwife & NDP once a week visit only		
Active barangay health workers			
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 supertyphoons 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		Supertyphoons, earthquakes
Security			
All Barangay Tanods are willing to do their duties	When patient did not cooperate to follow what is being advised, or when they are referred to RHU or hospitals	Accredited BHWs receive honoraria from LGU and BLGU	When protected areas are trapped by outsider (ex. Sanctuary & mangroves areas)
BHWs' bridge to RHU from the community, submit monthly reports, take EP, GP			Taking seminars without any certificate given especially from DOH

Table 29. Livelihood

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
Livelihood Development			
Fishing			
Dako nga sources of income hit familya	Guti-ay it dakop	Naghahatag it fishiries it pokot/other institutions from NGOs	Mara-ut it panahon or bagyo
Coconut			
There are many farmers	There are many disease Cocolisap	High price of inputs from other institutions	Nagpapatay it tanom
		IRDF-PCA-giving coconut seedlings	Typhoons
Livestock			
Many people are involved in cattle, hog and poultry raising	When animals got sick	Low-selling price	Climate change
			Typhoons, heavy rains
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
Sources 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 30. Infrastructure

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
Construction of farm to market road	Lack of funds	Linkages to INGOs	Substandard construction due to lack of fund
Construction of Drainage Canal	Unfinished, lack of budget	Resolution for fund sourcing	Fund, phase out of INGOs
Concreting of Barangay Bridge San Isidro St.	No budget	Resolution for fund sourcing	
Road Concreting of San Isidro & San Jose Street	Lack of fund	Resolution for fund sourcing	Rocky road

Table 31. Environment Development

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
Environmental Development			
Waste management	No proper waste disposal and no proper segregation	Enforcement of ordinances of LGU, BLGU	Calamities such as typhoon, illegal cutting of trees
			Lack of knowledge of waste segregation

Table 32. Administration Building

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
Good governance	Co-terminus	The programs are properly implemented	The official will not be elected again

III. Risk Profile

A. Hazards

Historical Hazard Events (Typhoon, Storm Surge and Flooding)

Since the 1950's major typhoons were documented by the community is their Disaster Timeline workshop. The earliest Super Typhoon they recall was typhoon Amy which struck the village that was January 1950 destroyed their of livelihood, houses and member of casualties. Followed on May 15, 1966 fiesta of the Town Salcedo typhoon Claring brought large damages of livelihood hundred percent of coconut trees and 80 % of houses were damaged. Next November 1984 Ondang and 1988 September typhoon Yoning there is a tidal wave within 1 meter high, parotpot and latab fish where found in the road to cemetery. The worst typhoon is the Super Typhoon Yolanda, November 8, 2013, the most devastating typhoon that the community had experience hundred percent of the houses, livelihood, public structure and properties were damaged and three percent of the population injured.

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

Hazard Identification

In recent disaster events the barangay identified and ranked the hazards in term of probability and impact. Identified typhoon was ranked 1st, and flood was ranked 2nd.

Table 33. Hazard Identification

Hazard	Probability		Impact		Average $\frac{P+I}{2}$	Rank
	Rate	Remarks	Rate	Remarks		
Typhoon	5	Located in typhoon belt are & category	4	Last ST Yolanda has death toll of 29 in the municipality destroyed crops, properties and infrastructures	4.5	1
Flood	4	With typhoon and heavy rainfall comes the flood in the community directly affecting the ow lying areas of the barangay	3	Destruction to crops and livestocks and source of potable water	2	2

Table 34. 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

B. Hazard Maps

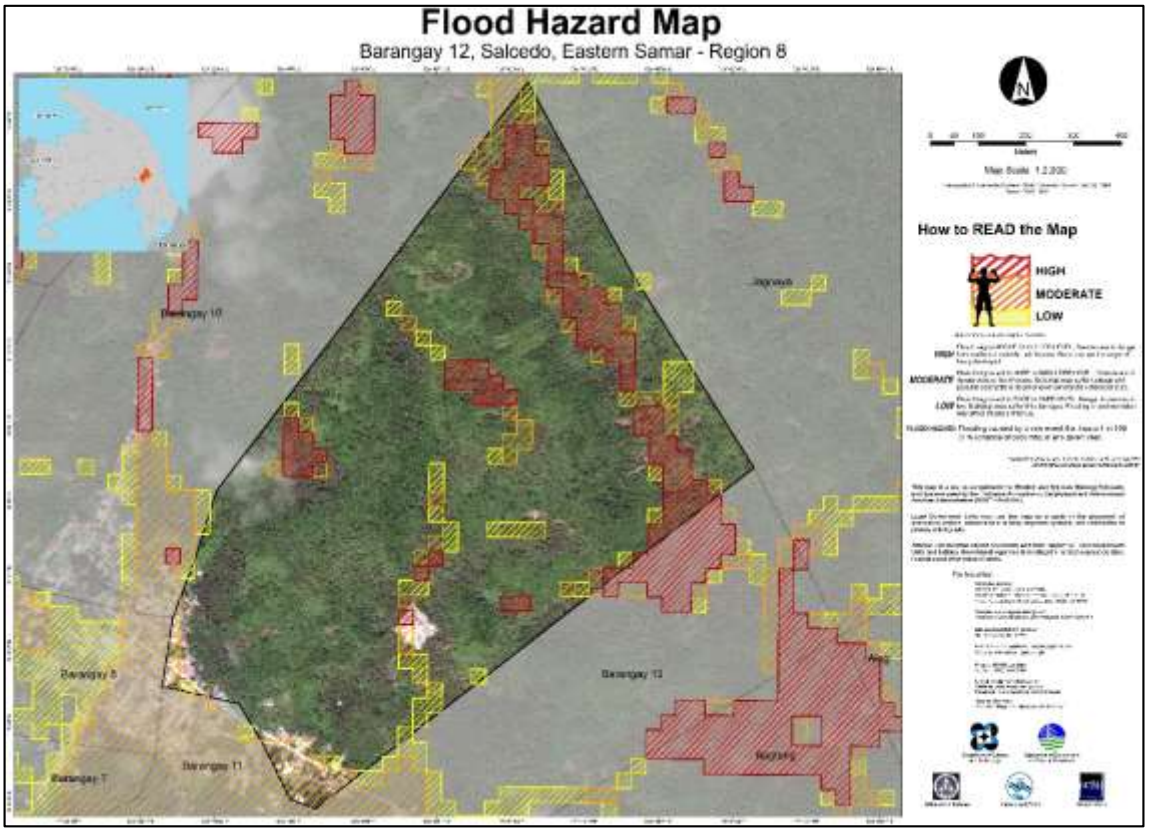


Figure 3. Flood Hazard Map (Source: DOST Project Noah)

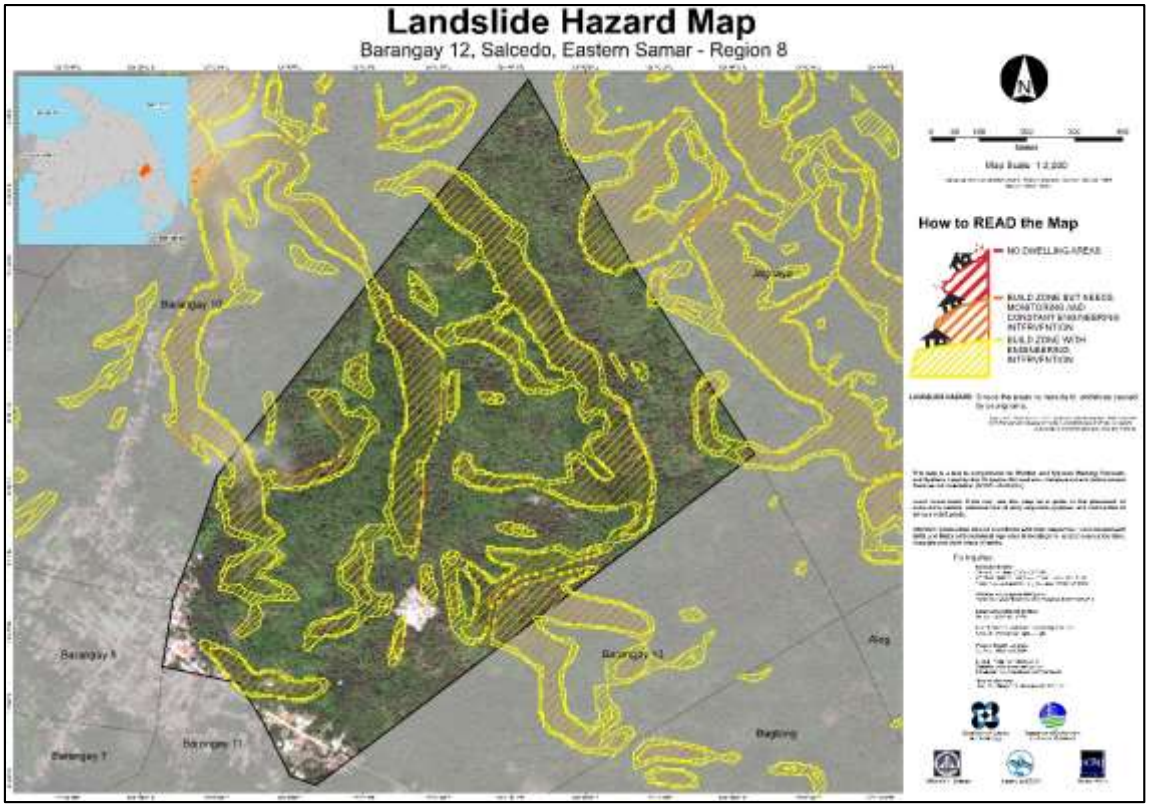


Figure 4. Landslide Hazard Map (Source: DOST Project Noah)

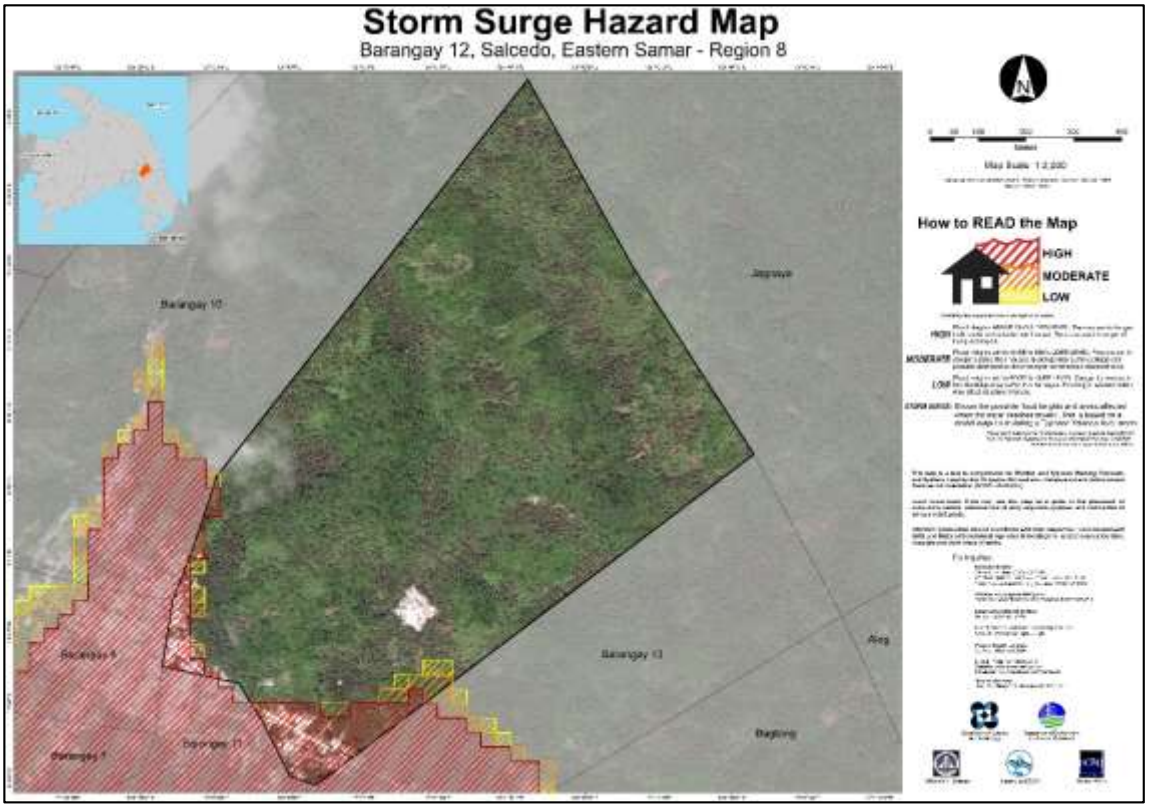


Figure 5. Storm Surge Hazard Map (Source: DOST Project Noah)

C. Vulnerability

High Risk Areas and Vulnerable Individuals.

The whole of the barangay is considered on high risk to the devastating effects of typhoon/ super typhoon.

A total 85 individuals of 312 population of the barangay are classified as vulnerable individuals composed of PWD, Senior Citizens, Pregnant/ lactating mother and children that will be prioritized and assisted if evacuation warranted.

Table 35. Vulnerability and Impact Assessment (PCVA Data)

VULNIRABILTY							
Vulnirabilities	**Sanhi ng problema**	**Solusyon**	**Sohestyon sa stakeholder**	**Target**	**Kalian**	**Resources**	**Category/ Thematic area**
-Throwing garbage in any place -No proper disposal	-Lack of implantation of ordinances for proper disposal in the barangay	-Implementation of ordinances about proper disposal	-The barangay council must implement the brgy. ordinance and apply it to those who did not obey the law	-To have a proper waste disposal	-2nd quarter of the year 2015	-Brgy. Council to draft the resolution	-Prevention/ Mitigation

Table 36. Elements-at-Risk (Human Elements)

Infants		**Children**						**Adult**		**Senior**		**PWD/CWD**		**Pregnant**
(0 – 11 mons.**)**		**(**12 – 59 mons.)		6 -12		13 - 17		18 - 59		60 – Above				
M	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	
1	2	15	13	12	20	11	7	89	97	14	12	8	6	1

Hazard: TYPHOON

Level of Risk	**Infants**		**Children**						**Adult**		**Senior**		**PWD/CWD**		**Pregnant**
	(0 – 11 mons.**)**		**(**12 – 59 mons.)		6 -12		13 - 17		18 - 59		60 – Above				
	M	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	
Low															
Medium									89	97					
High	1	2	15	13	12	20	11	7			14	12	8	6	1

Hazard: FLOOD															
Level of Risk	**Infants**		**Children**						**Adult**		**Senior**		**PWD/CWD**		**Pregnant**
	(0 – 11 mons.**)**		**(**12 – 59 mons.)		6 -12		13 - 17		18 - 59		60 – Above				
	M	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	
Low															
Medium															
High			9	2	3	7	5	5	18	30	4	3	5	2	

Table 37. Elements-at-Risk (Non-Human Elements)

Level of Risk	**Physical Structures**											**Livelihood**			**Coastal**	**Forest**
	Brgy. Hall	Health Center	Plaza	Church	Day Care center	School Building	Houses	Basketball Court	Water Tank	Tap Stand	Fishing	Farming	Variety Store	Livestock		
Low	1						12 HH									
Medium							23 HH						4	6		
High							34 HH				7	9				

D. Capacity

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

Figure 5. Social Venn Diagram

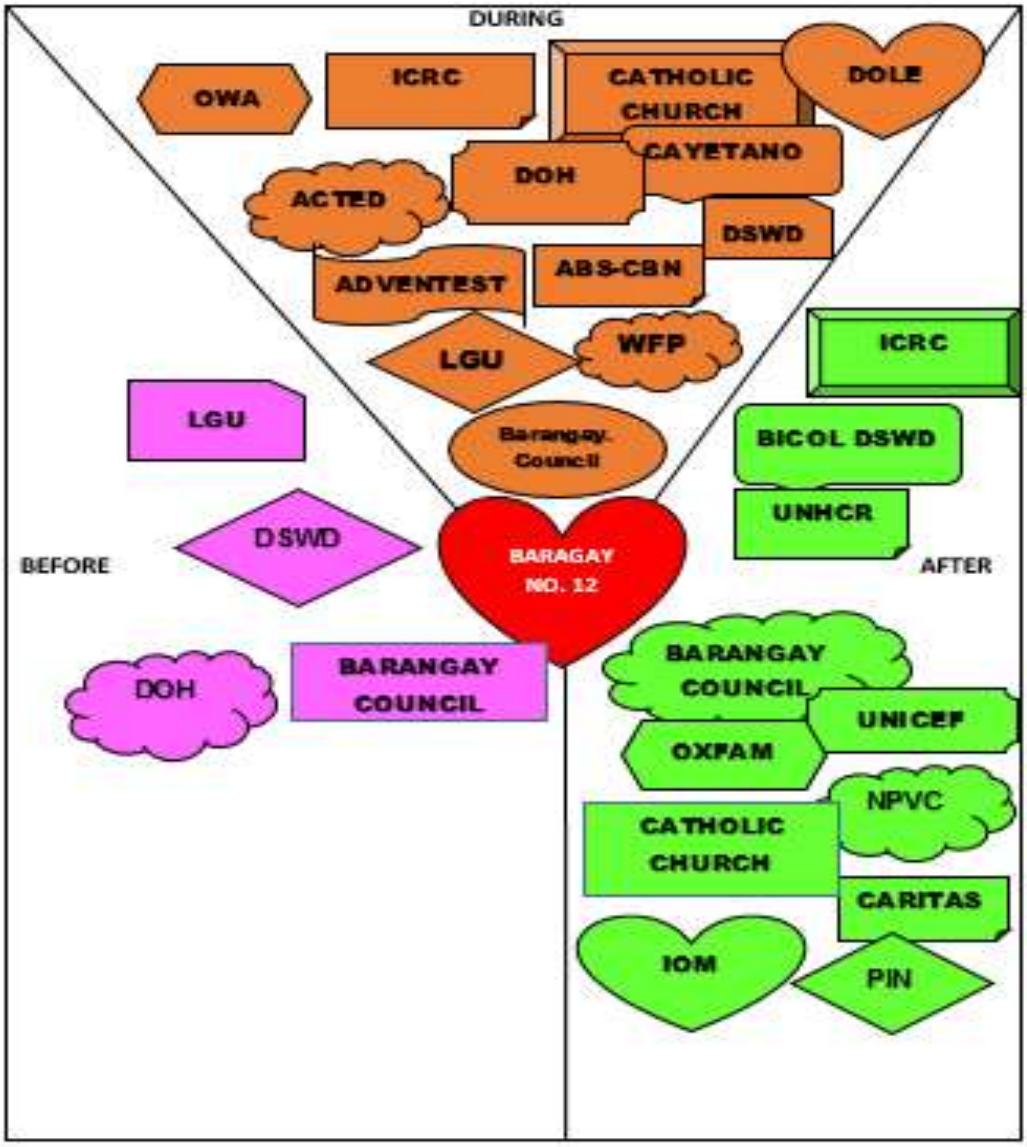


Table 38. Capacity Assessment (PCVA Data)

CAPACITY							
HAZARD/ KAPASIDAD/ BULNIRABILIDAD	**Mga problema/ Kakulangan**	**Solusyon**	**Sohestyon sa stakeholder**	**Target**	**Kalian**	**Resources**	**Category/ Thematic area**
-There is an evacuation center in the barangay	-The evacuees did not maintain the cleanliness of the evacuation center during and after using it	-Maintain the cleanliness of the evacuation center before, during and after using	-Draft a memorandum of agreement between barangay council and the owner of the evacuation centers	-Maintaining the cleanliness of the evacuation center	-2nd quarter of the year 2015	-Brgy. council to draft the memorandum of agreement	-Prevention/ mitigation

IV. Contingency Plan

Scenario Building

The brgy. sees a worst case scenario of a super typhoon with wind gustiness of 350 Kph and possible 100% destruction to properties, livelihood, infrastructure and facilities. O death and 0 injuries for the population. The BDRRMC integrated to its operation the emergency response services of MLGU of Salcedo together with the line agencies of the national government and the international community and humanitarian institutions. In the worst case scenario, response capacity of the barangay before, during and after a typhoon of the above mentioned magnitude and strength is expected to be already built. Preparedness activities both the family and BDRRMC and pre-emptive evacuation are being enforced before the onset of a 350 Kph typhoon.

Hazards

Hazard Identification (refer to above data on Table 33)

Anatomy of the Hazard (refer to above data on Table 34)

Table 39. 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 uran ngan mahangin After: mahawan	Before: masirak, maupay an panahon During: pabugso-bugso an hangin ngan uran nag pupuot na an uran, nagkalupad an mga atup. After:	Before: maaaring umaaraw, maganda ang panahon During: buong bahay lumilipad, kotse, pananim, puno, mga pasilidad, infrastructura, evac centers sira, After:
CASUALTY			
Death			
Injury			
Missing			
AFFECTED POPULATION:			
Local			
Foreign			
EFFECTS ON:			
Housing			30% balay mga ruba
Properties			Katunga ha properties nagkaruruba
Tourism			Nagraut
Agriculture			Nagpatay an mga tanom
Fisheries			Inanod an mga fishcages ruba an mga motor boats

Livelihood/ Business			Maluya an mga pakabuhi nga negosyo
Roads			Ruba an mga dalan
Bridges			Daan ruba
Communication			Waray communication
Power			Waray
Water			Mahugaw an tubig
Environment/ Ecology			Climate change
Response Capabilities			Tikan ha LGU ngan LGU
OTHERS:			

Vulnerability (refer to above data on Table 35)

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 40. On-going DRR/CCA Measures and Interventions

STRUCTURAL MEASURES	**Existing and On-going Interventions**
Restoration	Tree planting activities
Communication Capabilities	Radio base and hand held radio operational
Establishment of Infrastructure	Rehabilitation of Brgy. Hall, Health Center,
NON-STRUCTURAL MEASURES	**Existing and On-going Interventions**
Enhancing Capabilities	Training & seminar
	Hazard Drill

Table 41. 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 bago umabot it kalamidad.	Bawat pamilya ay nagtatanim ng mga kahoy kahoy sa kanilang lupa at naglilinis ng kapaligiran.	Magtulong tulong bawat pamilya magbigay ng mga pagkain sa mga tao.	Nag aassist kung may namimigay galing sa iba't ibang ahensya ng gobyerno o NGO.	Bawat pamilya ay nagsesegregate 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 for Super Typhoon

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.

Table 42: Tasks and Flow of Coordination/Operation (SOP)

Hazard/Disaster: Super typhoon					
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	Low pressure are (LPA)	Maqgpapahibaro nga mayda tiarabot nga bagyo	-Mag andam para hit maabot nga bagyo. -Mag preparer han Go Bag.	-Activation ng BDRRMC -Monitoring & warning & communication -Disaster preparedness Committee	-BDRRMC -Brgy. Chairman -Disaster Preparedness Committee -Prevention & Mitigation Committee
1 Landfall	Storm signal # 1-2 • Moderate rain with strong wind • Yellow warning	House to House pag detalye hit maabot nga Bagyo.	-Andam na an Go Bag. -Nag eevacuate na an mga tawo. -Ipan ga-od iton balay.	-Supplies and Logistics -Evacuation Center -Security -Transportation para sa mga evacuees	-Monitoring & Warning Team -Health & Sanitation -Security
2	Storm signal no. 3-4 • Moderate to heavy rain	Magsisirina para pag-pa evacuate.	Nag eevacuate na upod an kahayopan.	-Naka ready na ang relief sa evacuation center.	-Transportation Team -Security Team

	with strong wind • Big wave • Orange warning	Pag andam hit gamit.		-Naka ready na ang gamut at medical para sa evacuation.	-Emergency Response Committee -Rescue operation
3	Storm Signal no.5 • Moderate to heavy rain with strong wind • Big wave • Red warning	Pagpa-evacuate ada na an bagyo.	Ada na hit evacuation mga tawo.	-Naka ready na ang Search & Rescue Committee. -Pag monitor sa mga bahay. -Pag bigay ng relief sa mga evacuees. -Pag monitor sa kalusugan ng mga evacuees.	-Rescue Team -Evacuation Management -Supplies & Logistics -Relief distribution team
Safe 5	• Good weather • Blue warning	Pag pahibaro han mga evacuees nga talwas na/safe na.	Magkabalik na an tawo han tagsa nga panimalay,pag hamis han mga sarang .	Paghatag ngadto han mga evacuees hin mga gamit para hin pagpaka opay.	-Brgy Chairman -Recovery & Rehabilitation Committee -Damage Assessment

Evacuation Plan

In a worst case scenario of 350kph super typhoon, Brgy will be evacuating a total of 100% or 2,159 of its population. There are two (2) levels of evacuation the Pre emptive Evacuation and the Total/ 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.

The pre emptive evacuation of high risk residents with a total of 85 individuals 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.

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.

Table 43. Evacuation Plan

Area & No. of Families	Evacuation Center	Ideal Capacity	Safe Route	Alternate Safe Route	Pick-up Point	Mode of Transport	Person-in-Charge
2	EC 1	10	San Isidro St.		Brgy. Hall	Motor Cycle	Maria Alona R. Aguilar
2	EC 2						Jesus C. Ecija
1	EC 3						Raul Badiao

Table 44. 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			Private House	3 days	Pagkaon
Population			50		Kulambo
Household			7		Kumot
Families			8		
Children					
0-5	M-	F-			
6-12	2	3			
13-17	2	2			
18 and above	15	20			
Elderly	1	3			
CWD/PWD	2	2			

Table 45: Affected Population

AFFECTED AREA	NO. OF AFFECTED POPULATION		NO. 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 12	77	312	14	71	ALDAY RES/ BRGY. HALL/ BAYE RES	63	241	77	312	House of light materials and prone to flash flood	

Table 46. Breakdown of Affected Population

Location of Affected Population	MALE									FEMALE										
	Infant	Toddler	Pre-school	School Age	Teenage	Adult	Senior Citizen	PWDs	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				
Brgy. 12	2	14	5	15	13	82	11	8		5	10	7	21	6	95	12	6	2	2	
TOTAL	2	14	5	15	13	82	11	8		5	10	7	21	6	95	12	6	2	2	

Table 47. Summary of Cluster Identification

Cluster	Lead Office/Person	Member/s
Relief and Registration	Rossana Badiao	Marilyn Ecija, Erlinda Yaranon, Leonila Berongoy
HEALTH (WASH, Health, Nutrition and Psychological Services)	Elizabeth Estor	Floria Arias, Milagros Abalorio, Alejandra Ecija
Security/Protection	Jerry Garcia	Jerome Ecija, Nelson Macabutas, Romel Oganda
Camp Coordination and Management (Evacuation)	Manuelito Bagallan	Eric Cabarles, Jeffry Ecija
Transportation/Logistics	Lazaro Badanoy	Victor Partosa, Jade Aguilar
Emergency telecommunications and Warning	Olivia Abugadie	Jenny Lee, Lorna Lerio
Engineering & Restoration	Eulogio Abugadie	Henry Costa, Reynato Bendal
Search, Rescue and Retrieval	Enrico Ramirez	Rudy D. Berongoy, Delfin Aguilar
Management of the Dead and the Missing	Romel Ogana	Benben Padullo, Zaldy Bagual

Needs and Activities Inventory

Table 48. Needs and Activities Inventory

CLUSTER	NEEDS	Activities/Arrangement to Meet the Needs	Responsible Offices	Timeframe
Relief & Registration	Training manpower	No. of Families & records data	MDRRMO/DSWD/ LGU Chair.Comm. Rossana Badiao	1 month
Evacuation	Update record in the brgy.	No. of Families records GO bags and Balde Training	Committee chair & members	1 month
Medical	First Aid Training medicine kit/medium	No. of Vulnerability	BHW/Committee on Health	1 month
Security	medicine kit/medium	No. of Household	Committee chair and member brgy. Tanod	1 month
Transportation	Vehicle, boat & operator	No. of vehicles, boat owner	Transportation Committee and member	10 days
SRR	Trainor & training material	Search & Rescue Team	Tanod members	1 month
Engineering & Restoration	Materials	BLGU & LGU Engineer	Committee on Infra. Costa & Badiao	4 months

Resource Inventory

Table 49. Resource Inventory

Cluster	Resources	Unit	Quantity	Office/ Agency	Resources Location	Remarks
Telecommunication & Warning	Mega-phone	1 set	1	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
	T.V	1 set	4	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
	Radio	1 set		BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
	Whistle		69	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
	Hand radio			BLGU	Brgy. Hall	to be funded
SRR	Flashlight		69	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
	Rope	1 set		BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
	Rescue boat		1	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
	Battery everyday		1 box	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
Evacuation	Thermos		1	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
	Gas stove	1 set	1	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
	Kitchen utensils	2 set		BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
Security	Bota		10	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
	Raincoat		20	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
	Multi-box			BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
	Luminous raincoat			BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
	Hard hat			BLGU	Brgy. Hall	to be funded
Medical	Medicine Kit	1 set	1	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
Engineering & Restoration	Chainsaw		1	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	

Table 50. Cluster: Relief and Registration

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENT	RESPONSIBLE PERSON/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Relief goods	Making of MOA store owner budget	BLGU	1 Week
Man power Logbook	Registration	BLGU	
Generator	Purchase gas	BLGU	

Table 51. Cluster: HEALTH (WASH, Health, Nutrition and Psychological Services)

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Medicine	30% BDRRM	BLGU	1 Week
Hygiene kit			

Table 52. Cluster: Camp Coordination and Management/ Evacuation

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Evacuation Center	Pass resolution for financial assistance	BLGU	
Peace and order in charge	Assigned tanods	BLGU	
Telecommunication	Funds allocation resolution	BLGU	
Relief of Registration	Purchase of goods	BLGU	

Table 53. Cluster: Search, Rescue and Retrieval

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Manpower	Training	MDRRMO/	
First Aid kit	Purchase medicine	BLGU	
Flashlight	DRR Budget	BLGU	
Transportation	DRR Budget	BLGU	

Table 54. Cluster: Emergency Telecommunications and Warning

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Transistor radio	Allocation Brgy. of funds		
Hand held radio			

Table 55. Cluster: Security / Protection

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Whistle	70% DRRM	BLGU	
Flashlight			
Batota			
Head lamp			
Rain coat			

Table 56. Cluster: Engineering and Restoration

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Carpenter	Hire carpenter	LGU & BLGU	
Construction supply	Pass resolution	BLGU	

Table 57. Cluster: Transportation/Logistics

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Manpower	Rent on tricycle	BLGU	

BDRRMC STRUCTURE, COMMUNICATION PROTOCOL and Inventory of DRR Equipment's

BDRRMC COMPOSITION

The BDRRMC followed the prescribed LDRRMC structure by the DRRM Law and by the Office of the Civil Defense which is also being adhered from the National, Provincial and Municipal level. The Municipal Mayor heads the Local Council which is the policy making body to which he has close coordination with the MDRRMO which office is responsible for the implementation of programs on disaster risk reduction and management.

The BDRRMC and MDRRMC need the issuance of an Executive Order from the Local Chief Executive to establish the Emergency Operation Command Center. The Secretary and Treasurer will serve as the BDRRMC Chairperson's support unit responsible for Administrative and Training, Research and Planning and Operation and Warning. The BDRRMC will be composed of the different BDRRMC heads and officers from which among them shall head the 4 thematic areas of DRRM namely the committees on Preparedness, Prevention and Mitigation, Emergency Response and Recovery and Rehabilitation. Under the Emergency Response Committee which is activated during emergencies are 9 Sub-Committees namely Monitoring and Warning, Communication, Transportation and Security, Transportation, Evacuation Management, Health, Logistics, Relief Distribution and Damage Assessment will be headed by the other members of the BDRRMC.

Communications Protocol/Working Arrangement

The Barangay Chairman 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 operation.

At the designate Emergency Operation Command Center (EOC) through him 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.

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 building 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 DRRMC Structure

BDRRMC Chairperson
RUDY D. BERONGOY
PUNONG BARANGAY

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS COMMITTEE
Chair: MARIO O. OGUING
V-Chair: JESUS C. ECIJA
Members: FIDEL G. ECIJA
RENATO D. BENDAL

PREVENTION & MITIGATION COMMITTEE
Chair: MA. ALONA R. AGUILAR
V-Chair: ROSARIO L. OGANA
Members: ALEJANDRA ECIJA
ROSAVILLA RAMIREZ

EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMITTEE
Chair: ROSARIO L. OGANA
V-Chair: RUDY FAROL
Members: RAUL BADIAO
ALEJO YARANON

RECOVERY & REHABILITATION COMMITTEE
Chair: EULOGIO D. ABUGADIE
V-Chair: HENRY CESTA
Members: ELIAS ADENA
NILO MACABUTAS

MONITORING & WARNING COMMITTEE
Chair: MARIO O. OGUING
Member: HELEN ABRUGAR
PAZ ADENA
MELBA OGANA

COMMUNICATION COMMITTEE
Chair: OLIVE E. ABUGADIE
Member: JENNY LEE
MANUELITO BAGALAN
LORNA LERIO

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE
Chair: EULOGIO D. ABUGADIE
Member: VICTOR PARTOSA
JADE AGUILAR
ROMEL OGANA
DENNIS GUASIS
CESAR JOSHUA ABOLEMO

RESCUE COMMITTEE
Chair: ENRICO RAMIREZ
Member: MARIO OGUING
DOMINGO ODUYA
JERRY GARCIA
FIDEL ECIJA
ALEJO YARANON

RELIEF DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
Chair: ROSSANA BADIAO
Member: MARILYN ECIJA
ERLINDA YARANON
LEONILA BERONGOY
MERLINDA ABUGADIE

SUPPLIES & LOGISTICS COMMITTEE
Chair: DOLORES O. ODON
Member: ROSARIO MENIABLE
ROSAVILLA RAMIREZ
LEONILA BERONGOY

EVACUATION CENTER & MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
Chair: A. AGUILAR
Member: JESES C. ECIJA
MIGUELITO OGANA
RAUL BADIAO
RUDY FAROL

HEALTH COMMITTEE
Chair: ELIZABETH E. ESTOR
Member: FLORIA ARIAS
MERLINDA ABUGADIE
MELAGROS ABALORIO
MELBA OGANA

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE
Chair: ROSARIO A. MERIABLE
Member: ROSSANA BADIAO
MILAGROS C. BERONGOY
FLORDELINA PARTOSA

SECURITY COMMITTEE
Chair: JOSE ARIAS
Member: DOMINGO ODUYA
JERRY GARCIA
TEDDY GARDO

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
Chair: RENATO BENDAL
Members: JOSUA ECIJA
RODENEL BERONGOY
JEROME ECIJA

FIRE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
Chair: NELSON MACABUTAS
Members: RAUL BADIAO
ERIC CABARLES
JEFFRY ECIJA

COMMITTEE MANAGEMENT OF THE DEAD & THE MISSING
Chair: ROMEL OGANA
Members: BENBEN PADULLO
ZALDY BAGUAL
ELIAS CABIAD

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]	

Table 60: **Budget and Resource Summary**

Budget Summary				
Cluster	**Cost of Projected Needs**	**Cost of Current Resources**	**Amount of Gaps**	**Source of Fund**
Evacuation Center	2.5 m			

Resource Summary					
Cluster	**Description**	**Projected Needs**	**Current Resources**	**Gaps**	**Source**
Camp coordination	Evac. Peace and order				

VI. BDRRM Plan

Vision – Mission Statements

VISION:

"We envision on that in five years time, there will be good leadership, strong and healthy people, educated, disciplined, with sustainable livelihood, progressive, healthy environment, always prepared and resilient to natural and human induced hazards and above all with respect to God"

MISION:

- 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.
- Evacuation planning to prioritize vulnerable individuals (PWD, Senior Citizen, Pregnant, Lactating mothers and children.
- Capacity building of BDRRMC and Emergency Response Team (ERTs)

Thematic Area: Disaster Preparedness

Disaster preparedness provides key strategic project, program and activities that give importance to community awareness and understanding of their risk to hazards, contingency planning; conduct of hazard drills, and the development of Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (BDRRMP). Preparing the community and families for possible effect of hazards and actions to be done in order to decrease vulnerabilities and further increase capacities. EWS,

GOAL: Establish and strengthen capacities of communities to anticipate, cope and recover from the negative impacts of emergency occurrences and disasters.

Objectives:

- To increase the level of awareness of the community to the threats and impacts of all hazards, risks and vulnerabilities
- To provide the community with necessary skills to cope with the negative impacts of a disaster
- To increase the capacity of the LGU
- To formulate and implement comprehensive municipal disaster preparedness policies, plans and systems
- To strengthen partnership with CSOs, NGOs and other stakeholders

Thematic Area: Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

To provide key strategic projects, programs and activities both structural and non-structural to further decrease the vulnerabilities and greatly lessen the impacts and effects of hazards. Mainstreaming DRRM and CCA to development plans. Create policies,

budget and institutional mechanisms that will be further improve capacities and decrease vulnerabilities.

Goal: Avoid hazards and mitigate their potential impacts by reducing vulnerabilities and exposure thereby enhancing capacities of communities.

Objectives:

- To reduced vulnerabilities and exposure of communities to all hazards
- To enhance capacities of communities to reduce their own risks and cope with the impacts of all hazards

Thematic Area: Disaster Response

Disaster response provides for key actions that give importance to activities during the actual disaster response operations such as needs assessments, search and rescue, relief operation, and early recovery activities. The activities identified bellow will be done either before the actual response operations or during the disaster event. For those activities which need to be completed prior to actual response operations, they will be linked to activities earlier identified in the preparedness aspects. However, to ensure that the proper response is conducted, they have been included in this aspects. The success and realization of this priority area relies heavily on the completion of the activities under both the prevention and mitigation and preparedness aspects.

Disaster response includes early recovery which means the multidimensional process of recovery that begins in a humanitarian setting. It is guided by development principles that seek to build on humanitarian programs and sustainable and resilient processes for post-crises recovery. Early recovery is the restoration of basic services, livelihoods, governance, security and rule of law, environmental and social and emotional rehabilitation of displaced populations.

Goal: Provide life preservation and meet the basic subsistence needs of affected population based on acceptable standards during or immediately after a disaster.

Objectives:

- Decrease the number of preventable deaths and injuries
- Provide basic subsistence needs of affected population
- Immediately restore basic social services

Thematic Area: Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery

This aspect covers concerns related to employment and livelihood, infrastructure facilities, and housing and resettlement. These are recovery efforts done when people are already outside the evacuation center.

Operational timelines are used primarily to give an overall guidance on thee time element in providing humanitarian activities and recovering from disasters. Likewise, the operational timelines will guide the plan implementation and monitoring activities for the two priority areas.

Goal: Restore and improve facilities, livelihood and living conditions and organizational capacities of affected communities, and reduce disaster risks.

Objectives:

- To restore people's means of livelihood and continuity of economic activities and business
- To restore shelter and other buildings
- To reconstruct infrastructure and other public utilities
- To assist in the physical and psychological rehabilitation of person who suffered from the effects of the disaster

VISION

A God-loving community with educated, healthy an actively participating constituents with sustained income, living in an environment –friendly community, supported on inclusive preparation efficient and effective response of disaster with different agencies for furtherance of development and good governance.

Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan

Barangay 12 Poblacion Salcedo, E. Samar

5% LDRRM Fund for 20____: 48,967.10

70% Prevention and Preparedness: 34.276.97

30% Quick Response: 14,690.13

Special Trust Fund (previous year/s): 44,631.93

PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED OUTPUT	TIME FRAME			TOTAL BUDGET REQUIRED	BUDGET SOURCES	RESPONSIBLE COMMITTEE/ PERSON	REMARKS
		2017	2018	2019				
I. Prevention and Mitigation								
River flood control	Effective & functional	✓			1,054,000	DSWD/ LGU/ BLGU/ External	Infra	
Implement Solid Waste Management Plan	Effective implementation	✓	✓	✓			Committee in Environment	
Conduct Tree Growing initiative	Enhance forestry water shade condition		✓	✓			Brgy. Council	
Dissemination campaigns for EWS	Improved monitoring system forecasting & early warning		✓	✓			Brgy. Council	
Dredging and de-clogging of waterways	Effective & functional drainage and waterways	✓	✓	✓			BLGU	
Allocate funds for premises of public infra & plant property & equipment	Access to effective & applicable disaster risk financing & insurance		✓	✓				
Install & regularly update Brgy. Spot Maps showing vulnerable population	Updated & installed brgy. Maps		✓	✓	5,000.00	BLGU	BLGU	
Provide insurance package to DRR Frontlines & FPs	Health & insurance responders and		✓	✓	50,000 x 24	BLGU		

	covered of health & medical insurance							
II. Preparedness								
Prepare & distribute family disaster preparedness manual/ guide	User-friendly & informative family disaster preparedness guide disseminated		✓	✓		BLGU/ BDRRMO		
Procure/ install multi-hazard early warning equipment	Established multi-hazard EWS		✓	✓				
Conduct of drills (Fire, earthquake, tsunami, storm surge, flood) simulations	Increased awareness & reinforced resiliency of the community to coned of the threats & impacts of the hazards		✓	✓	50,000 x 2	BLGU		
Review & updates brgy. DRRM Plans & contingency plans	Updated community based DRRM Plans		✓	✓	10,000 x 2	BLGU		
Capacity skills training for brgy. Disaster responders	Organized & functional Brgy. Emergency, Health & Humanitarian Responders		✓	✓	30,000 x 2	BLGU		
Purchase of emergency vehicles								
Purchase of boats								
BDRRMC Training seminars & workshop	Capacitated an competent BDRRM Offices and staff		✓	✓				
BDRRM Meeting	Regular conduct of meeting		✓	✓				
Procure equipment & supplies for-DRRM office & operation centers	Functional & Fully equipped DRRM office & OPCEN		✓	✓				

Purchase of fuel for mobilization	Fuel is purchased & timely pre-positioned		✓	✓				
Preposition food & non-food items purchase of food items	Food & nonfood items timely prepositioned		✓	✓	16,000 x 2	BLGU		
III. Response								
Issue public advisories in accordance w/ protocols developed	Well-established system on warning and communications		✓	✓				
Road clearing operation	Established & functioning system for efficient response		✓	✓	35,000	BLGU		
Activate assessment teams created at all levels	Timely & appropriate consolidated needs assessment reports at all levels		✓	✓				
Allocate funds for assistance to other LGUs	Strengthened alliance & inter – LGU Support		✓	✓				
Allocate Quick Response Fund for-humanitarian response operations	Life preservation & basic subsistence needs of affected population is provided		✓	✓	16,000 x 2	BLGU		
IV. Recovery & Rehabilitation								
Conduct post disaster needs assessment	Damages, losses and needs assessed & analyzed		✓	✓	5,000 x 2			
Conduct training for social preparation of host families & those that will be relocated to avoid conflict	Self-sufficient communities w/ access to basic social services	✓	✓	✓		GAD		

Organized SHEG, engaged in cash/food for work activities	Empowered informal settlers & affected population	✓	✓	✓		External Source		
Undertake the necessary rehabilitation/repair of damaged infrastructures	Infrastructure facilities are restored/ reconstructed according to safety & resiliency standard		✓	✓		External Source		
Develop system of support & communication among stakeholders	Functioning of affected population are restored to normal		✓	✓		GAD		

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