Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan

Barangay 4, Poblacion

Salcedo, Eastern Samar

2017-2019

Message from the Punong Barangay:

It Bongto han Salcedo, kumo nahililinya hit sinisiring nga “Typhoon Belt” o aragi-an hit mga bagyo nga natikang ha Pacifico, in kinahanglan may mga panagang o mga buruhaton nga makakaiban hit peligro o perdidas nga natikang hini nga mga kalamidad. It Barangay 04 Poblacion, nagtatalinguha nga magkamay-ada mga panagang, para hit mulopyo nga deri Maura-ura ha panahon hin bagyo o bagyo, nga asya it kadak-an nga nkakaperdi hit kinabuhi ug mga propiedad hit mga taga Barangay.

Sanglit pina-agi hin mga training ngan seminar nga guin hahatag hit gobyerno pinaagi ha Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office, it mga molopyo nagkakamay-ada hibaro kun pati-unan-o it paghirot o pagkamay-ada katakos paghirot nga deri maura-ura hin perdidas hin tawo ug propiedad. Ini nga mga drills nga guinbubuhat ha panahon hin seminar sugad han typhoon, flood, ngan earthquake drills, dako ini it pakabulig ngadah hit molopyo nga deri hira maura-ura hin pagkuri-i ha panahon hin bagyo, baha, o linog.

Message from the Local Chief Executive

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I. Barangay Profile

A. History

Naga was the original name of the place where the present site of the poblacion of Salcedo now stands. It was so named because of the abundance of Narra trees growing in the place. Church records revealed that pioneering families from Guiuan first settled in Naga after they have stayed in Bagtong, presently the nearest barangay of Salcedo. They found Naga an ideal place for settlement. It has the sea, naturally decorated with beautiful hundred islets a few hundred meters to the south; and a vast fertile plain suited for agriculture with a forested area in the northwestern hills which was then an excellent source of sparkling and cold water brought down by a river that bisect the town. From there, the river is deep and wide enough for the native boats to float and wind its way upstream and down the open sea. As the years passed, the lovely farmland of Naga aroused by their problems and needs of the changing times erected a chapel; renamed Naga to Sudao, and adopted San Isidro Labrador, their Patron Saint, for they like the venerable San Isidro, were farmers themselves.

It was 1908 that Salcedo has the Chief Executive. During the American civil government 1908-1931, the place were governed by Ciriaco Arceno which was appointed, then followed by the following name: Dionesio Alday, Valeriano Ogania, Quintin Yaranon, Laureano Ofilan, Agustin Lanuevo, whom they were elected.

Then came the Commonwealth Government of 1931 to 1942 of which Julian Quirante and Mateo Macawile were elected.

During Guerrilla Period, 1942-1943, Julian Quirante was appointed and from 1943-1944 Felix Deguito was appointed as Municipal Mayor.

Then came the Japanese occupation in 1944-1945 where in Ciriaco Lucero was appointed, then Pastor Arceno was appointed as mayor of the Municipality of Salcedo.

The Republic Government was made into reality on 1946-1947. The following municipal mayor undertook the administration: Felix Dequito (1948-1955), Francisco Quirante (1956-1963), Francisco Cabugawan (1964-1971), Merced Ty Dazo (1972-1994), Alfredo Ty Sumook (1995-2001), Melchor Gagante (2001-2004), Alfredo Sumook (2004-2007), and Melchor Gagante (2007-2010).

Thru the intervention of IRA of the Municipality under the Mayorship of Francisco Cabugawan the different barangays of Salcedo received also their IRA. And It was mentioned that Brgy. 1-12 was created and have their corresponding IRA also.

B. Location, Accessibility, Topography and Climatology

Barangay 4 is located at the western part of the Barangay 8. It is bounded on the North of Barangay 5; on the East of Barangay 3; and on the southern part of Barangay 7.

The Barangay can be reached through concrete roads from Municipality of Salcedo. Means of transportation for this area could be “Pedicab or also known Pot pot”, tricycle, other vehicles or by foot

Land use is for residential and agricultural. Ninety five percent (95%) is for residential while the five percent (5%) is for agricultural.

Seventy five percent (75%) of soil is loamy while the twenty five percent (25%) is swampy.

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

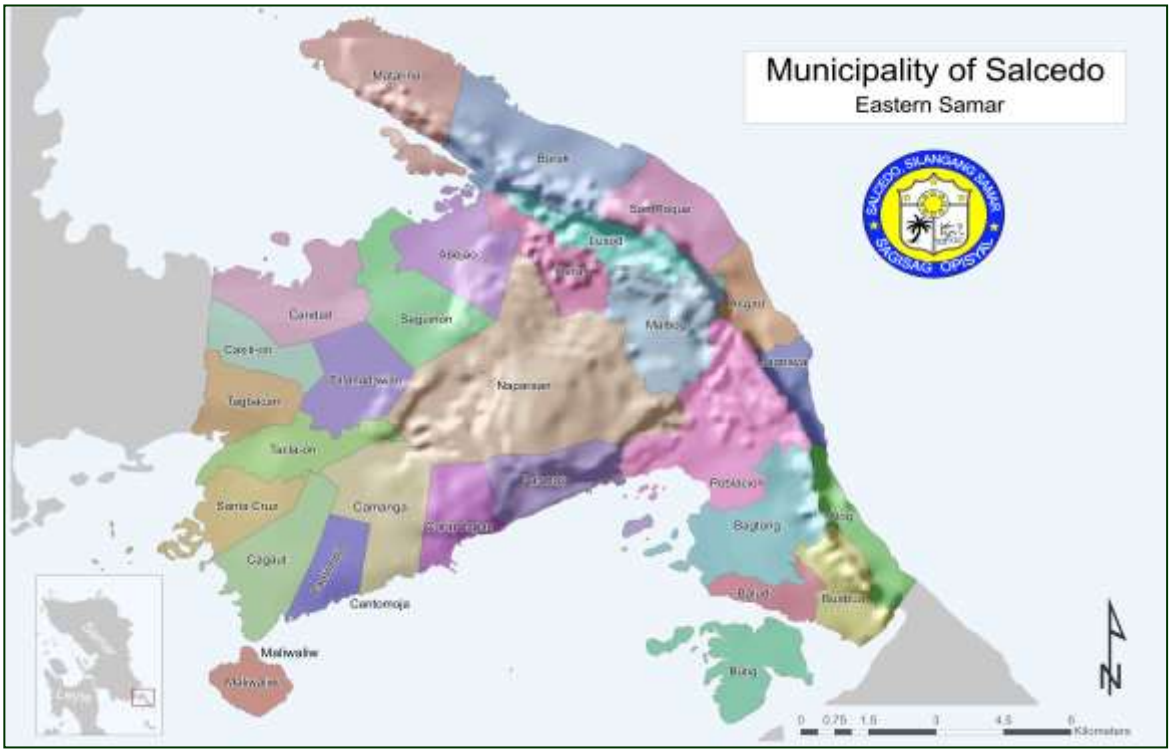
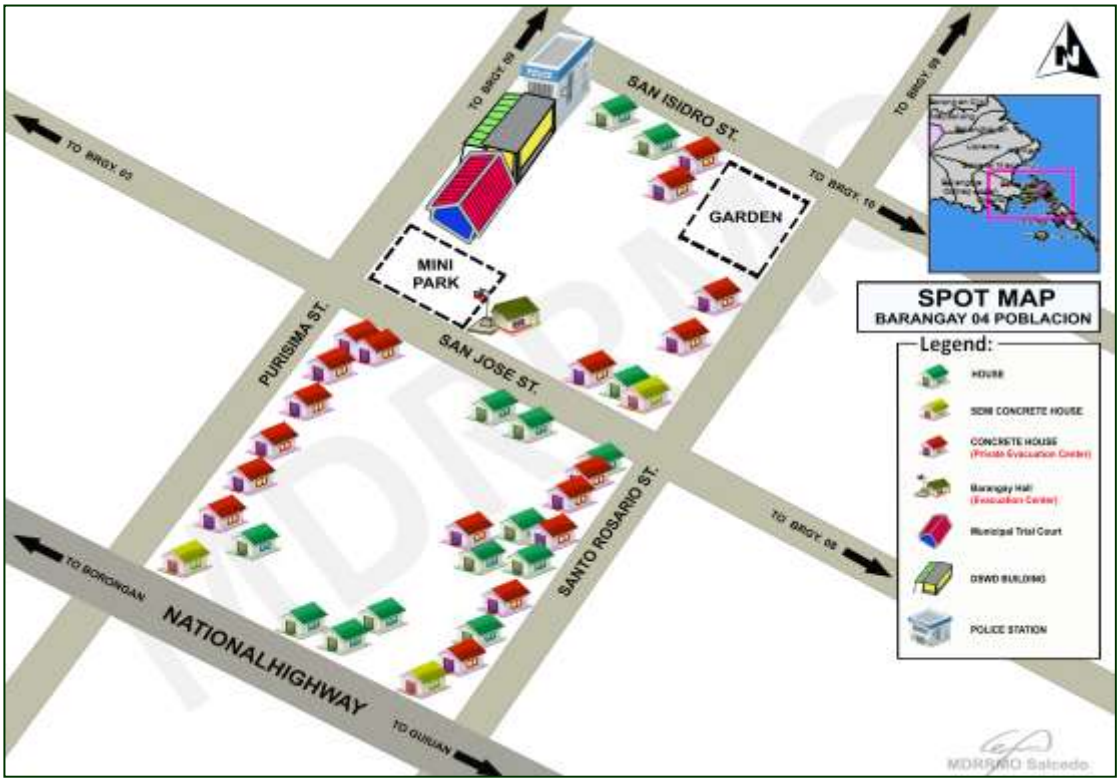


Figure 2. Brgy. Spot Map (as of 2017)



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 7 elective officials, a Chairman of the Council with 6 Kagawads and 2 appointive officials the Brgy Secretary and Treasurer. There are 3 Barangay Public Safety Officers, 1 Barangay Health Worker and 12 LupongTagapamayapa.

Table 1. Barangay Council

Barangay Council	
Catalina M. Deguito	Punong Barangay
Mario Y. Buco	Kagawad
Sonia D. Padit	Kagawad
Alfredo S. Padit	Kagawad
Quirino H. Cabugawan	Kagawad
Alicia C. Arceῆo	Kagawad
Francisca C. Berongoy	Brgy. Secretary
Fe C. Berongoy	Brgy. Treasurer

Table 2. Barangay Public Safety Officers

Barangay Public Safety Officers	
Quirino H. Cabugawan	Chairperson
Mario Y. Boco	Member
Alicia C. Arceῆo	Member

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

Barangay Nutrition Scholar (BNSs), Barangay Health Workers (BHWs) , Barangay Sanitary Inspector (BSI)	
Salina Y. Duran	BNS
Salina Y. Duran	BHW
Salina Y. Duran	BSI

Table 4. LupongTagapamayapa

LupongTagapamayapa –	
Catalina M. Deguito	Lupon Chairman
Francisca C. Berongoy	Lupon Secretary
Arnulfo U. Garcia	Lupon Member
Socorro D. Ranas	Lupon Member
Anna B. Sabarillo	Lupom Member
Harvey R. Padrigano	Lupon Member
Linus Allan M. Deguito	Lupon Member
Jaime C. Sabarillo	Lupon Member
Ma. Teresa D. Navarra	Lupon Member
Susan C. Boco	Lupon Member
Almera C. Regis	Lupon Member
Clarito I. Abud	Lupon Member

D. Development Sectors and Sub-sectors

1.0 Social Development

1.1 Population

Barangay 04 Poblacion has a total population of 160 individuals composed of 35 households with 43 families. 160 individuals of the population are considered as vulnerable persons. It has a land area of 7,166 sq.m.

Table 5. Barangay Population (as of August 2017)

Total Land Area:	7,166 sq. km.	
Total Population: 160	Total Number of Households: 35	Male – 75
	Total Families: 43	Female – 85
0- 5 yr old : 9	6 - 12yr old: 17	13-17yr old: 16
Senior Citizen: 22	Person with Disability (PWD) - 8	Lactating Mothers: 0 Pregnant Women: 1
Registered Voters: 146	Total Allotment (IRA): 1,052,803	

1.2 SOCIAL SERVICES and STATUS OF WELL-BEING

1.2.1 Health and Sanitation

There are 1 (no. of) health personnel in the barangay with 1 Brgy. Health Worker (BHW) and 1 Brgy Nutrition Scholar (BNS) servicing the entire population of 160 individuals. 1 Midwife from the Municipal Health Office.

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.

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 (Pentavalent), OPV, HBV, AMV (9months),/ Feeding Program, Free Regular Check-up (NDP & Midwife)/ BP & OPT Health Education /Breastfeeding Dengue Brigade 4 clock habit / Deworming / GarantisadongPambata/ Program Pabasa/Mother's class: ones a year/
Brgy. Health Workers (BHWs)	1	
Brgy. Nutrition Scholar	1	
BPSO	1	
Height board	1	
First Aid Kit	1	
Weighing scale	3	
BP apparatus	2	
Others		Others

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

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 35 households in the Barangay have sanitary toilets.

Table 8. Access to Sanitary Toilet

Access to Sanitary Toilets 35 HH	
Status	**No. of Households**
With toilet/Latrine	35
Total	35

Table 9. Nutritional Status of Children

Ages	Severely Underweight	Underweight	Normal	Overweight	Total
0 – 5 yrs. Old		2	7		9
6 – 12 yrs. Old			17		17
13 up			16		16
Total					42

Table 10. Family Planning Program

Natural family planning
Ligation
Pills
Inject able
Implanum

Access to clean and potable water where the 35 households of the barangay were at Level 3 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.

Table 11. Sources of Potable and Clean Water

Access to Clean and Potable Water	
Type/Source	**Number**
Level 3- households faucet	35
Status: water is safe for drinking but some families buy water to commercial water in available refilling stations.	

1.2.2 Education, Culture and Recreation

Education

Table 12. Educational Institutions

School	Location	Distance in Kms.	Current Enrolees		
			Male	Female	Total
Pre Elem			2		2
Salcedo Central Elem School	w/in the brgy	500 m			
Grade 1				2	2
Grade 2			2		2
Grade 3			2	1	3
Grade 4			1	1	2
Grade 5			1		1
Grade 6			3	2	5
Total			11	6	17
Salcedo Natl High School		580 m			
Grade 7			3	1	4
Grade 8				2	2
Grade 9			2	3	5
Grade 10			1		1
Grade 11				1	1
Grade 12			2	2	4
College			6	3	9
ESSU Salcedo ESSU Guiuan Private School in Guiuan Tacloban City Colleges and Universities		3kms. 17kms. 17kms. 134kms.			
Vocational and TESDA Courses(Balangiga @ Guiuan)		53kms. 17kms.			
Total					
Programs, Projects and Activities					
Feeding Program War On Waste (WOW) Clean and Green Hazard Drill/					

Table 13. TESDA Offered/Available Courses

Welding/Metal Craft
Electricity
Photography
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, Seventh Day Adventist and Born Again Christian.

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

There are 4 families which are 4 Ps beneficiaries that receives quarterly cash grant, the DSWD in partnership with the Barangay Council occasionally render financial assistance to Senior Citizens, PWDs and indigent Barangay constituents.

Table 14. Number of 4Ps Member

4 P's	4
Senior Citizen	22
PWD	8

1.2.4 Housing/Shelter

Table 15. Type of Housing

Type of Housing	Number of Units
Light Materials	14
Concrete House for Evacuation	8
Concrete	16
Semi-Concrete	5

1.2.5 Protective Services

There is 1 Barangay Tanod doing mobile roving at night. Police station is in Brgy. 04 Poblacion.

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	1		7,200
Government Employees/Professionals	12		19,000
Motorcycle sidecar	3		"not used as means of livelihood"
Sari-sari Stores and others	6		2,000
Food Vendor /homemade bread/Processing	1		1,500
Carpenter	5		8,000
Brgy. Officials(Elected and Appointed)	11		3,000
Dressmaking	1		5,000

2.1 Primary Sector

2.1.1 Fisheries: (Inland, brackish, marine)

There is 1 fisherfolk in the barangay, composed of 1 male engaged in marine fisheries, in the fishing grounds of Leyte Gulf and Philippine Sea Guiuan area. With 1 non-motorized banca. Fisherman used traditional fishing method such as hook and line. Catched fish are regularly sold within the barangay and to the Salcedo Market.

Table 17. Fishery Activities

Fishing Activities, Average Catch		
Type of Activity	**No. of Persons Involved**	**Average Catch/day/week**
Hook and Line	1	3kls./day

2.2 Tertiary Sector

2.2.1 Trade and Commerce

There are 6 Sari-sari store servicing the barangay.

2.2.2 Transportation and Communication

Table 18. Transportation, Communication and other Services

Transportation, Communication and other Services	
Services	**Source**
Transportation	Tricycle, single motorcycle and cars
Communication	Cellular phones, radio, tv and internet
Electricity	ESAMELCO
Water System	SMWS

2.2.3 Finance, Insurance and related activities

Table 19. Sources of Credit Services

Sources of Credit Services
Individual Private Credit Sources (5% interest rate)

3.0 Infrastructure Development

Drainage System (KALAHI)

3.1 Economic Support

Table 20. Economic Support

Economic Support		**Social Support**	
Infrastructure	**Status**	**Infrastructure**	**Status**
		Government buildings	In Good Condition
Flood Control & drainage	For Renovation (KALAHI)	Livelihood Center	
Water	In Good Condition	Public Assembly Areas	Outside Brgy. Hall
Telecommunications	In Good Condition	Children's Mini-Park	In Good Condition

3.1.1 Power Generation

Eastern Samar Electric Cooperative (ESAMELCO) provided the electricity in the area. There are 5 Generator sets from private houses and 1 unit of street solar power in the barangay that covers emergency electricity during power outage.

3.1.2 Roads, Bridges, Ports

There are 0.597 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 17 Km away, at Guiuan, Eastern Samar.

3.3 Public Administrative support

3.3.1 Government buildings

Barangay Hall, Municipal Trial Court, DSWD Building, and Police Station

3.3.2 Public assembly areas

Barangay Hall or Infront of Barangay Hall

4.0 Environment and Natural resources

4.1 Waste Management

4.1.1 Solid waste

- Presence of Material Recovery Facility
- Disposal of Residual Waste (diaper) in pits
- Segregation
- Biodegradable Waste Collected by LGU Garbage Truck Personnel once a week
- Reusable and Recyclable Wastes are sold to Junk Shops

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 7 elective officials, a Chairman of the Council with 6 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.

Table 21. Civil Society Organization (CSOs)

Name of Organization	Number of Members	Program/Project being Implemented
Senior Citizen	22	

5.2 Fiscal Management (IRA, Taxation, Income generation)

Table 22. Fiscal Management

Budget Sources	Amount
Share on Internal Revenue Collection	1, 052, 803
Clearance and Certification Fees	2,000
Miscellaneous Income	1,000
CTC Collection	4,000
Total	1,059,803

Table 23. Budget Allocation

Budget Allocation		
Description	**Amount**	**Percentage**
General Public Services Administrative and Legislative Services	474,800	45.09%
Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE)	162,481.80	15.43%
Social Services (GAD)	52,990.15	5%
Implementation of Development Projects 20% BDF – 10% SK – 5% BDRRM Fund – 30% QRF - 70% Preparedness -	 210,560.60 105,980.30 15,897.05 37,093.10	 20% 10% 5%
Economic Services		
Total	1,059,803.10	

5.3 Legislative output

BDRRMP adoption, Contingency plan, Waste Management implementation.

5.4 LGU/NGO/PO linkages

ACTED, UNDP, UNICEF, IRC/NRC, IOM

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

Table 24. Social Development

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
Social Development			
Health and Sanitation			
100% household with sanitary toilets	Poor maintenance of sanitary toilets.	Presence of ING's Especially ACTED & UNICEF	
0-13 years up with 93.3% normal weight	0-13 years up with 6.6% underweight children	Supplemental feeding programs from BLGU	Non-cooperation of parent of underweight children.
	Adults with hypertension due to improper nutrition	Medicines from RHU & BLGU	Branded medicines are not available in the local pharmacy.
Health programs and services available	Heart attack-leading cause of deaths for adults	Health Education Program trainings of HFI.	
Vegetable gardening in the Barangay			
	NDP once a week visit only	Free consultation & screening from HFI staff	
Active Barangay Health Worker, BNS & BSI	Lack of medicine in the Barangay	HFI staff	Allocate funds for medicines
Has health facilities for first aid (BHW kit, thermometer, BP apparatus		PABASA Program	
Functional Health Board			
Education			
Access to school	1 OSY due to lack of interest	Alternative Learning System	Drop outs
	Lack of support of parents	Free tuition at ESSU & SNHS	
Housing			
23 Households are resilient typhoons	12 Vulnerable households to typhoons	Shelter assistance from (DSWD) or NHA	Climate change
All households owned their houses	Financial in capacity to construct concrete houses		Supertyphoons, earthquakes
Security			
Active Barangay Tanods	Cannot hire to tanods due to financial constraint		One child is in conflict law
Peaceful Barangay		Police station is in the Barangay	

Table 25. Livelihood

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
Livelihood Development			
Fishing			
Fisherman owns a banca	No money to buy bait	Financial assistance from BLGU	Bad weather
Coconut			
Owns land with coconut plantation	When coconut are infected w/ disease	-High price of copra -IRDF-PCA-giving coconut seedlings	Typhoons
Other Services			
Water refilling station in the Barangay			
Photocopy and tarpaulin shops		3 photocopy shops and 1 tarpaulin shop	
Source of Credit Services			
Individual private credit sources	High interests of loans	Livelihood projects	

Table 26. Infrastructure Development

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
Infrastructure Development			
Construction of Drainage Canal.	Funds for drainage canal not yet downloaded.	Had submitted pertinent Papers needed.	Rainy season
Extension/ expansion of Brgy. Hall.	Funds not completed yet.	Resolutions for financial assistance to the governor, vice-governor & ABC Provincial President & the LGU.	Follow-up of resolutions

Table 27. Environment Development

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
Environmental Development			
Waste Management	-Some Household are not segregation of their wastes. -No MRF in the municipality.	Enforcement of Ordinances of LGU & BLGU.	Construction of municipal MRF.

Table 28. Administration Development

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
Administration Development			
Regular Brgy. Council Session	No Quorum. Absenous Brgy. Officials		Enforcing fines to brgy. officials absent
Conduct synchronized assemblies	Not all household are represented	Dissemination of information to residents/constituents	Lack of participation
Functional health board		Brgy. Health leadership & management workshop.	

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. Fifty percent (50%) of the houses, public structures and properties were damaged and 1% of the constituents was 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 29. Disaster Timeline

Year	Natural Disaster / Calamity	Effects / Damages to Lives, Properties, Livelihoods and Environment / Ecology	Lessons Learned
January 2015	Typhoon Amang	No casualty	-Huwag maging kampante. -Always be ready.
December 6, 2014	Typhoon Ruby	Slight damage to street lights.	
November 8, 2013	Super Typhoon Haiyan/Yolanda	No casualty but the houses were ruined, water sources were damaged.	-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. -Houses must be resilient as much as possible.
November 5, 1984	Typhoon Undang	No casualty.	
1980's	Typhoon Claring	Houses were damaged.	

Hazard Identification

In recent disaster events the barangay identified and ranked the hazards in term of probability and impact. Identified typhoon & flood was ranked 1st, fire and earthquake ranked 2nd and 3rd respectively.

Table 30. Hazard Identification

Hazard	Probability		Impact		Average $\frac{P+I}{2}$	Rank
	Rate	Remarks	Rate	Remarks		
Typhoon	4		2		3	1
Flood	4		2		3	1
Earthquake	3		2		2.5	2
Fire	1		1		1	3

Table 31. 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 rainfall with possibility of flooding.	• Continuous rainfall • Houses made of light materials.	• Tree planting • Relocation and resettlement • Local Ordinances on Solid Waste Management, illegal cutting of trees
Hazard to Plan for: Flood			
• Not Standard drainage	• Continues rainfall	• Heavy & continues rainfall. • Block out of power.	• Rehabilitation of drainage
Hazard to Plan for: Fire			
• Irresponsible use of candles		• Block out of power	• Careful use of candle • Call the BFP.

B. Hazard Maps

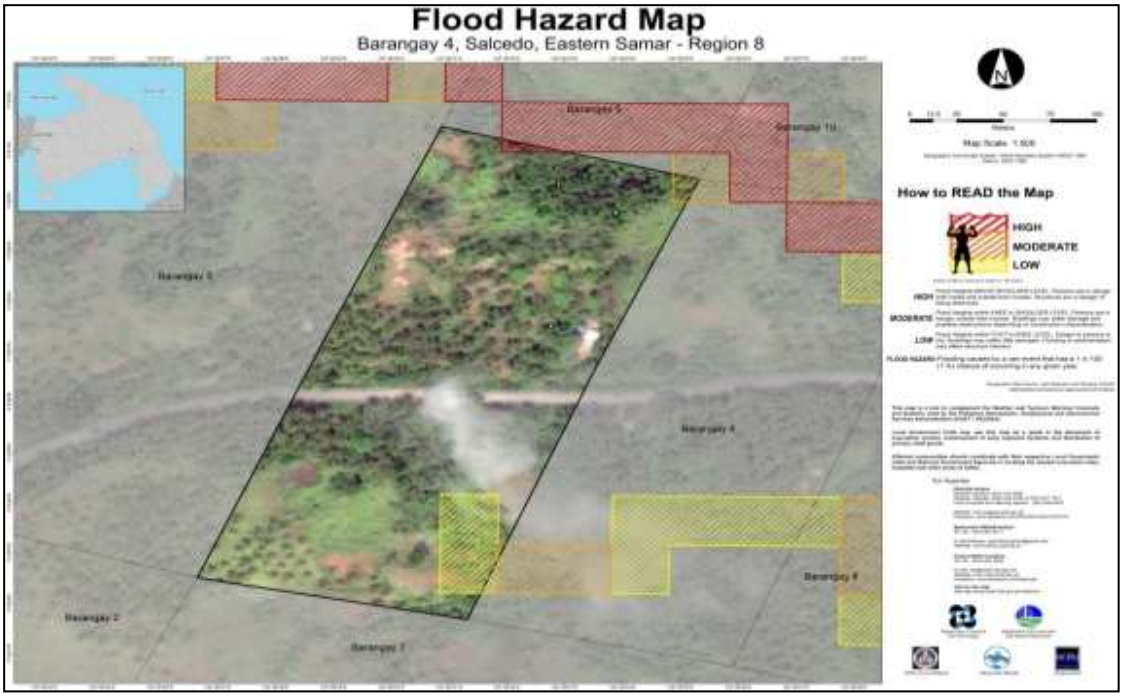


Figure 3. Flood Hazard Map (Source: DOST Project Noah)

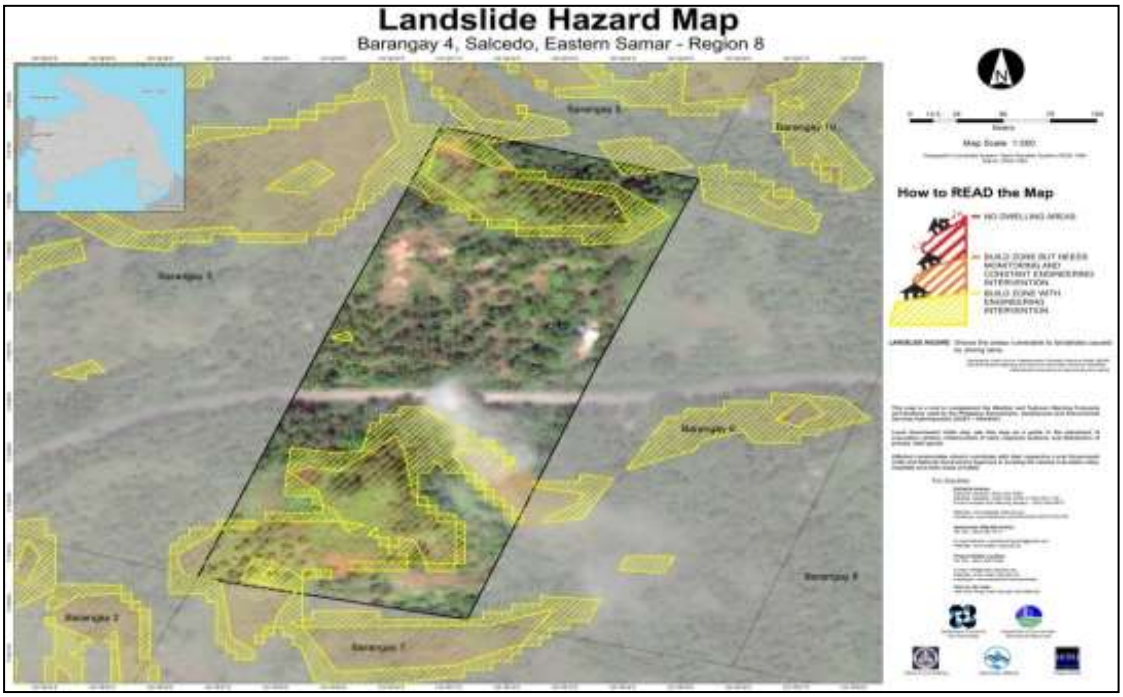


Figure 4. Landslide Hazard Map (Source: DOST Project Noah)

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

C. Vulnerability

The whole of the barangay is considered on high risk to the devastating effects of Typhoon. 14 houses out of the 35 households are built with light materials.

A total 48 of the 160 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 November 8, 2013 which evacuated a total of 16 families to private houses, Barangay Hall.

Table 32. Vulnerability and Impact Assessment (PCVA Data)

VULNERABILITY	PROBLEM	SOLUTION	STAKEHOLDERS		Target	When	Resources		Category / Thematic Area
			BDRRM Community	Other agencies			How much?	Source	
Houses made of light materials	• Financial in capacity • Below poverty line	• Livelihood program • Housing project • Housing materials support	Brgy. Council	INGO's	Resilient houses	4th quarter 2015			Recovery and rehabilitation
damaged public facilities	lack of fund	seek assistance by making resolutions to INGO's	Brgy. Council BDRRMC			1st quarter 2015	Php. 500,000.00	INGO's	Recovery and Rehabilitation

Table 33. Elements-at-Risk

Sitio / Purok / Barangay	Hazard 1 (Typhoon)			Hazard 2 (Flood)			Hazard 3 (Earthquake)		
	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
Lives									
Children 0 – 5 years old : 9	6	3				9	9		
Children 6 – 12 years old : 17	12	5			7	12		17	
Children 13 – 17 years old :16	6	10			4	12		16	
Children with special needs : 0									
Pregnant women 1st semester : 0									
Pregnant women 2nd semester : 1		1				1	1		
Pregnant women 3rd semester : 0									
Lactating Mothers : 0									
PWD – Blind : 2	2					2	2		
PWD – Deaf : 3		3			2	1	1	2	
PWD – Mute : 1	1					1	1		
PWD – Crippled : 1	1					1	1		
PWD – Others : 2	1	1			1	1	2		
Senior Citizens : 22	9	13			7	15	22		
Women : 51	20	31			15	36		51	
Men : 45	11	34			13	32		45	
Number of Families : 43									
Physical Infrastructures : 1		1				1		1	
Barangay Hall : 1			1			1		1	
Multi-Purpose Center : 1			1			1		1	
Commercial Areas : 8	1	7			1	7		8	
Fishing Boats / Gears : 1	1					1		1	

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.

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.

Figure 6. Social Venn Diagram

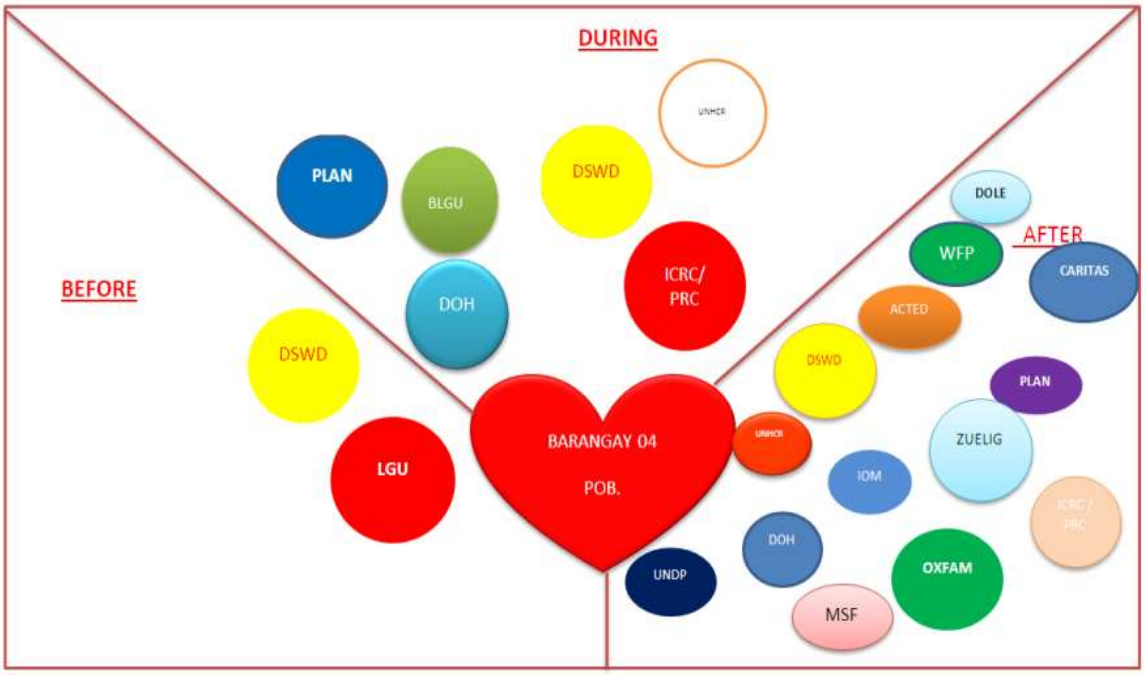


Table 34. Capacity Assessment (PCVA Data)

CAPACITY	PROBLEM	SOLUTION	STAKEHOLDERS		Target	When	Resources		Category / Thematic Area
			BDRRM Community	Other Agencies			How much?	Source	
Concrete houses that serves as evacuative center in the Barangay	The evacuees do not clean the house before leaving	Make an agreement with the owner of the house and the evacuees	BDRRMC Brgy. Council Evac. Committee		Implement the MOA				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. 04 Poblcion 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 04 Poblacion 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 43 families or the population of 160 in terms of safety to their lives and potential damage/lost of properties.

Contingency Plan was prepared by the established Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee (BDRRMC) composed of representatives from the Barangay Council, BPSO, Senior Citizens Organization, health workers and volunteers in a Contingency Planning Workshop conducted and facilitated by DRR Trainers from UNDP through the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) "Empowering Lives, Resilient Nations" project entitled "Recovery and Resilience in Selected Typhoon Yolanda-Affected Communities in the Visayas". It was coordinated with the Department

of Interior and Local Government (DILG-Salcedo) and the Municipal Government of Salcedo through the MDRRMO.

The Contingency Plan was formulated last September 2015 at the Acacio Golf and Country Club in Tacloban City. 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 04 Poblacion sees a worst case scenario of a Super Typhoon with wind gustiness of 350 Kph affecting the whole of the barangay population and possible 75% devastation to properties, livelihood, infrastructure, and facilities. There was no deaths and 1 person injured. Communication and power supply were totally shut down, water was not available. 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 30)

Anatomy of the Hazard (refer to above data on Table 31)

Table 35. Scenario Generation for Natural Hazard

SITUATIONS	**BAD** **Ruby: 200 Kph**	**WORSE** **Yolanda: 320Kph**	**WORST** **350Kph**
Description of the Event	Before: Cloudy and rainy. During: Strong winds and heavy rains. After: No casualties and no damaged houses.	Before: Fear weather During: Strong winds, heavy rains, roofs were flown away. Trees were uprooted. Electric post were heavily damaged. After: Streets were not passable. No electricity, no potable water, prices of prime commodities were high. Relief assistance were received from NGOs and INGOs.	Before: Heavy rains. During: Heavy rains with strong winds, houses infrastructure and other facilities totally damaged. After: No food and water supply.
CASUALTY			
Death	0	0	3
Injury	0	1	6
Missing	0	0	0

AFFECTED POPULATION:			
Local	160	160	160
Foreign	0	0	0
EFFECTS ON:			
Housing	No damaged	50% of HH totally damaged. 50% of HH partially damaged.	90% damaged houses.
Properties	No damaged	75% damaged	100% properties damaged.
Fisheries	No damaged	Scarce supply of fish.	No fish supply.
Livelihood/ Business	No damaged	Slightly affected.	90% affected.
Communication	No damaged	No means of communication.	No means of communication.
Power	Blocked out of power supply.	No power supply for 2 months.	No power supply.
Water	No damaged	No potable water.	No water supply.
Environment/ Ecology		Clogged drainage.	Damaged drainage.
Response Capabilities	Prepared	Un prepared	Much prepared
OTHERS:			

Vulnerability (refer to above data on Table 32)

Capacity

Two 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.

Table 36. On-going DRR/CCA Measures and Interventions

STRUCTURAL MEASURES	Existing and On-going Interventions
Rehabilitation of Barangay drainage	Pertinent papers submitted to KALAHI National Office and is on the process.
Expansion/ extension of Brgy. Hall to be used as evacuation center.	Resolution submitted to outside sources. Funds allocated from Brgy. IRA.
NON-STRUCTURAL MEASURES	**Existing and On-going Interventions**
Typhoon Drill	To coordinate with MDRRMO
Earthquake Drill	To coordinate with MDRRMO
Clean-up drive	Monthly conduct.
Declogging of drainage	Every four (4) months.

Table 37. DRR/CCA COPING Measures and Interventions

Stakeholder	Preparedness	Prevention and Mitigation	Emergency Response	Recovery and Rehabilitation	Climate Change Adaptation
Family	Attend the brgy. typhoon and earthquake drills must have a Go-Bag.	Evacuate to safe place or evacuation centers or private owners.	• Keep calm • Think positive	• Bayanihan • If possible construct resilient houses.	• Adopt the solid waste managemen t program.
Barangay Council / BDRRMC	• Conduct earthquake and typhoon drill. • Assessment of private houses and brgy. hall as evacuative centers. • Trainings & seminars on DRRM • Information disseminatio n on family preparedness .	• Construction and rehabilitation of drainage. • Declogging of drainage. • Solid waste program.	• Purchased of relief goods and medicines.	• Livelihood program • Psychological rehabilitation • Rehabilitation of damaged structures.	
M/LGU P/LGU NGA	• Ordinances on solid waste mgt. • Constructio n of Municipal Evacuation Center.	• Forced evacuation.	• Distribution of relief assistance.	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)
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 6. Community-based EWS

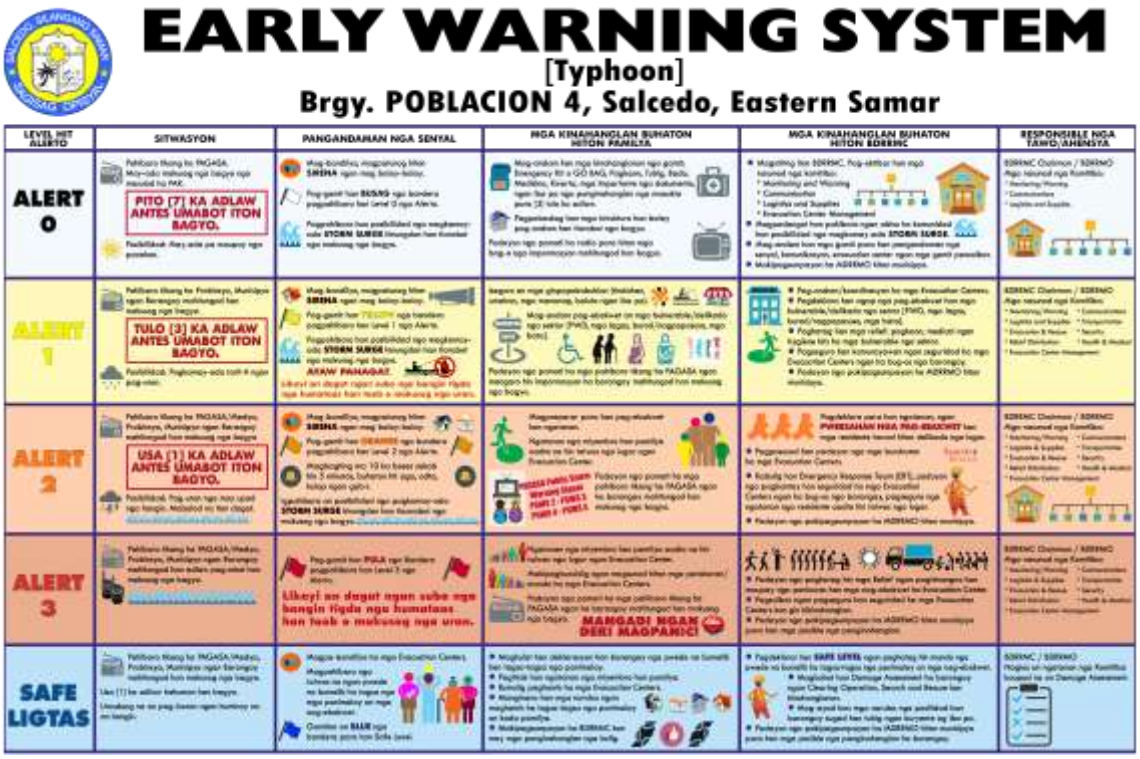


Table 38. Tasks and Flow of Coordination/Operation (SOP)

Community Based Early Warning Mechanism **Brgy. 4 Pob. Salcedo E. Samar** **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 area (LPA)			-Activation of BRRMC -Monitor & Warning and Communication -Disaster preparedness Committee	-Fe C. Berongoy -Mario Boco -Julia Lucero
1 Landfall Yellow	Storm signal # 1-2 •Moderate rain with strong wind •Yellow warning	Text Brigade -Bandillo using mega-phone -House to house	-Monitoring by watching TV according to news report. -Namamaris hit balay/ nagpaparigg-on hit mga balay.	-Preparing the Supplies & Logistics -Identifying Evacuation center -Prepared Security -Rescue	-Hon. Catalina M. Deguito -BDRRMC
2 (2 days before landfall) Orange	Storm signal no. 3-4 •Moderate to heavy	Text Brigade Bandillo using	-Nagliligpit hit mga gamit. -Preparing for the evacuation	-Naka ready na ang relief sa evacuation center. -Naka ready na ang	-Anna B. Sabarillo -Vivina Padrigano -Alfredo Yape

	rain with strong wind • Big wave • Orange warning	megaphone House to house	to there not safe houses. -Forced to evacuate.	mga gamut at medical sa evacuation.	
3 Red	Storm Signal no.5 • Moderate to heavy rain with strong wind • Big wave • Red warning	Text Brigade Bandillo using megaphone House to house	-Stayed at the respective houses a evacuation area. -Monitoring & Listening to the radio		
Safe 5 After Typhoon Blue	• Good weather • Blue warning	-Nag oobserve sa sorroun-dings at nakikinig sa radio na safe na bumalik sa kanya kanyang bahay.	Nagsisibalikan na ang mga tao sa kanilang mga bahay.	-Paghatid ng mga evacuees sa kanilang bahay. -Damage assessment -Relief distribution -Medical Assistance -Search Rescue	-Hon. Catalina M. Deguito -Quirino Cabugawan -Sonia Padit -Alicia Arceño

Evacuation Plan

In a worst case scenario of 350kph super typhoon, Brgy 04 Poblacion will be evacuating a total of 44% or 71 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, in the barangay.

The pre-emptive evacuation of high risk residents with a total of 48 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, 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 small store.

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 39. Evacuation Plan

Area & No. of Families	Evacuation Center	Ideal Capacity	Safe Route	Alternate Safe Route	Pick-up Point	Mode of Transport	Person-in-Charge
16	Brgy. Hall Private houses Commercial and Establishment	-3 to 4 families. -9 families -3 families	San Jose St.	San Jose St.	At their Residence	Walking	Alicia Arceño and BLGU

Table 40. 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 160		-Private houses	3 days	-No food supply -No potable water
Household 35		-Commercial establishment		
Families 43		-Brgy. Hall		
Children				
0-5 9	M- 75 F-85			
6-12 17				
13-17 16				
18 and above 96				
Elderly 22				
CWD/PWD 8				

Table 41: 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 4 Poblacion	43	160	16	71	Expansion of Brgy. Hall for Evacuation Center and other private houses.	27	89	43	160	For security reason	Professionals, small business owner, fishermen, laborers, housewives, senior citizen, PWD and 4Ps.
Total:											

Table 42. 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**				
	1	1	2	11	9	45	6				3	2	6	7	51	16	8	1		
TOTAL							75									85				
Remarks: 1 Teenage PWD, 5 Adult PWD, 2 Senior Citizen PWD, and a total of 8 PWD.																				

Table 43. Summary of Cluster Identification

Cluster	Lead Office/Person	Member/s
Relief and Registration	Francisca Berongoy	Vivina Padrigano and Alfredo Yape.
HEALTH (WASH, Health, Nutrition and Psychological Services)	Maria G. Garcia	Alicia Arceño and Salina Y. Duran.
Security/Protection	Quirino Cabugawan	Maria Y. Boco and Alicia Arceño.
Camp Coordination and Management (Evacuation)	Mario Y. Boco	Quirino Cabugawan and Alfredo Yape.
Transportation/Logistics	Alicia Arceño	Alfredo Yape and Sonia Padit.
Emergency Telecommunications and Warning	Mario Y. Boco	Sonia Padit and Francisca Berongoy.
Engineering & Restoration	Alfredo S. Yape	Prudencio Abejo and Anastacio Yape.
Search, Rescue and Retrieval	Alfredo S. Yape	Quirino Cabugawan and Vivian Padrigano.
Management of the Dead and the Missing	Alfredo S. Yape	Maria Garcia and Sonia Padit.
Fire Management	Mario Y. Boco	Alfredo Yape and Quirino Cabugawan.

Needs and Activities Inventory

Table 44. Cluster: Relief and Registration

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
List of Household	Gather Data from the BNS/BHW	Brgy. Secretary	
List of Evacuees	List the No. of Vulnerable families.	Brgy. Secretary	
Relief Goods	MOA of store owner.	BLGU	

Table 45. Cluster: HEALTH (WASH, Health, Nutrition and Psychological Services)

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Hygiene Kit	BLGU resolution coordinate risk assistance different NGO and other.	BLGU, LGU, and UNICEF	
First Aid Kit	Allocate fund for first aid kit	GAD Fund	
Medicine	Allocate funds for medicine	GAD Fund	

Table 46. Cluster: Camp Coordination and Management/Evacuation

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Evacuation Center	Resolution for extension/expansion of Brgy. Hall. To be use as evacuation center, MOA with private houses used as temporary evacuation center.	BLGU LGU Private Owners	
Portalet	Coordinate with NGO's and INGO's.	ACTED UNDP	
Water Purifier	Coordinate with NGO's and INGO's	UNICEF PNRC CRS	

Table 47. Cluster: Search, Rescue and Retrieval

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Trained ERT	Training for ERT.	MDRRM BDRRM	
Boots, raincoats, flashlights, batteries, and whistles.	Allocate funds.	BDRRM Fund	

Table 48. Cluster: Emergency Telecommunications and Warning

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
2 Way Radio	Allocate fund for the purchase of a two way radio.	BLGU	
Generator			
Transistorized Radio		BLGU	

Table 49. Cluster: Security /Protection

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Food security and shelter	Purchase food stuff and secure vulnerable constituents to identified evacuation center of private houses.	BLGU BDRRMO	

Table 50. Cluster: Engineering and Restoration

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
List of damage houses	Survey for the damaged houses	Engineering office	
Man power	Self-help and bayanihan	BLGU	

Table 51. Cluster: Transportation/Logistics

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Tricycle	MOA between the tricycle owner and BLGU.	BLGU	
Gasoline	BDRRMF	BLGU	

Resource Inventory

Table 52. Resource Inventory

Cluster	Quantity	Unit	Resource	Person / Office	Resource Location	Remarks
Telecommunication and warning	1	Pc.	Megaphone		Brgy. Hall	
	1	Pc.	Television		Brgy. Hall	
	1	Pc.	Laptop		Brgy. Hall	
	1	Pc.	Cellphone		Punong Brgy.	

Cluster	Quantity	Unit	Resource	Person / Office	Resource Location	Remarks
Health	2	Set	B.P Apparatus		1 BHW & 1 Brgy. Hall	
			Medicines		Brgy. Hall	
	3	Pcs.	Weighing Scale		Brgy. Hall	
	1	Pc.	Height Board		Brgy. Hall	
	2	Pcs.	MUAC Tape		BHW	
	1	Pc.	First Aid Kit		Brgy. Hall	
	1	Pc.	Pen Light		BHW	

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 53. 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 BDRRMC Structure

BDRRMC Chairperson
CATALINA M. DEGUITO
PUNONG BARANGAY
09552513901

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS COMMITTEE
Chair: QUIRINO CABUGAWAN
V-Chair: MARIO BOCO
Members: ALFREDO YAPE
ALICIA ARCENO

PREVENTION & MITIGATION COMMITTEE
Chair: SONIA D. PADIT
V-Chair: MARIO Y. BOCO
Members: MARIA GARCIA
QUIRINO H. CABUGAWAN

EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMITTEE
Chair: ALFREDO YAPE
V-Chair: QUIRINO CABUGAWAN
Members: SONIA PADIT
ALCIA ARCENO

RECOVERY & REHABILITATION COMMITTEE
Chair: ALICIA C. ARCENO
V-Chair: ALFREDO YAPE
Members: QUIRINO CABUGAWAN
MARIA GARCIA

MONITORING & WARNING COMMITTEE
Chair: MARIA GARCIA
Member: ALFREDO YAPE
QUIRINO CABUGAWAN

SECURITY COMMITTEE
Chair: MARIO Y. BOCO
Member: SONIA PADIT
FRANCISCA BERONGOY

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE
Chair: ALICIA C. ARCENO
Member: ALFREDO YAPE
SONIA PADIT

RESCUE COMMITTEE
Chair: ALFREDO YAPE
Member: QUIRINO CABUGAWAN
VIVINA PADRIGANO

RELIEF DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
Chair: FRANCISCA C. BERONGOY
Member: VIVINA PADRIGANO
ALFREDO YAPE

SUPPLIES & LOGISTICS COMMITTEE
Chair: FE C. BERONGOY
Member: MARIO Y. BOCO
QUIRINO CABUGAWAN

EVACUATION CENTER & MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
Chair: MARIO Y. BOCO
Member: QUIRINO CABUGAWAN
ALFREDO C. YAPE

HEALTH COMMITTEE
Chair: MARIA GARCIA
Member: ALICIA ARCENO
SALINA Y. DURAN

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE
Chair: SONIA PADIT
Member: SALINA Y. DURAN
TERESITA C. YAPE

FIRE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
Chair: MARIO Y. BOCO
Members: ALFREDO YAPE
QUIRINO CABUGAWAN

COMMITTEE MANAGEMENT OF THE DEAD & THE MISSING
Chair: ALFREDO YAPE
Members: MARIA GARCIA
SONIA PADIT

Table 54. 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 43	Persons 160			QTY	Cost [Php]	QTY	Cost [Php]	QTY	Cost [Php]	QTY	Cost [Php]	
Relief and registration	8 sacks rice				2,100	8 sacks	16,800					8 sack	16,800	
	160 cans sardine					160 cans	6,400					160 cans	6,400	
	Noodles					256 packs	2,432					256 packs	2,432	
	3 in 1 coffee					55 pcs.	3,840					35 packs	3,840	
	Bear Brand Milk					96 sachet	1,152					965	1,152	
	32 kls. Brown sugar						1,442						1,442	
Search, rescue and retrieval	Training for ERT						2,000						2,000	
	Boots					4 sets	1,500					4 sets	1,500	
	Raincoats					4 sets	750					4 sets	750	
	Flashlights					4 sets	1,000					4 sets	1,000	
	Whistle					4 pcs.	40					4 pcs.	40	
Camp Coordination and Mgt./ Evacuation	Evacuation Center					1	500,000					1	500,000	
	Portalet					1	2,000					1	2,000	
	Water Purifier					1	3,000					1	3,000	
Health	Hygiene kit						NGO					1	NGO	
	First aid kit						2,000					1	2,000	
	Medicine						5,000						5,000	
						549,365.00								
Emergency	2 way radio						UNDP						UNDP	

Telecommunica-tion	Generator						UNDP						UNDP	
	Transistor radio					1 Pc.	900.00					1 Pc.	900.00	
Transportation/ Logistics	Tricycle					1	2,000					1	2,000	
	Gasoline						500					1	500	
Security/ Protection	Food security and shelter						32,066						32 ,066	
Engineering and restoration	List of damage houses						NGOs or INGOs						NGO	
	Man power/ Bayanihan						DSWD						DSWD	

Table 55: **Budget and Resource Summary**

Budget Summary				
Cluster	**Cost of Projected Needs**	**Cost of Current Resources**	**Amount of Gaps**	**Source of Fund**
Relief and registration	32,066.00			
Search Rescue and Retrieval	5,290.00			
Camp Coordination and Mgt./ Evacuation	505,000.00			
Health	7,000.00			
Emergency telecommunication	900.00			
Transportation/ Logistics	2,500.00			
Security	32,066.00			
Engineering & restoration				

Resource Summary					
Cluster	Description	Projected Needs	Current Resources	Gaps	Source
Relief and registration	8 sacks rice	8 sacks		8 sacks	
	160 cans sardine	160 cans		160 cans	
	Noodles	256 packs		256 packs	
	3 in 1 coffee	55 pcs.		55 pcs.	
	Bear Brand Milk	96 sachet		96 sachet	
	32 kls. Brown sugar				
Search, rescue and retrieval	Training for ERT				
	Boots	4 sets		4 sets	
	Raincoats	4 sets		4 sets	
	Flashlights	4 sets		4 sets	
	Whistle	4 pcs.		4 pcs.	
Camp Coordination and Mgt./ Evacuation	Evacuation Center	1		1	
	Portalet	1		1	
	Water Purifier	1		1	
Health	Hygiene kit				
	First aid kit				
	Medicine				
Emergency Telecommunication	2 way radio				
	Generator				
	Transistor radio	1 Pc.		1 Pc.	
Security/ Protection	Tricycle	1		1	
	Gasoline				
Security/ Protection	Food security and shelter				
Engineering and restoration	List of damage houses				
	Man power/ Bayanihan				

V. BDRRM Plan

Vision – Mission Statements

VISION: Barangay 04 will have resilient houses for disasters.

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 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)

GOAL: To have zero casualty in times of disasters.

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.

3-Year Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan

C.Y. 2017-2018

5% LDRRM Fund for 2017: Php. 52,990.15

70% Prevention & Preparedness: Php. 37,093.10

30% Quick Response: Php. 15,897.05

Special Trust Fund (previous year/s): Php. 38,558.24

Programs/Projects/Activities	Expected Output	Timeframe			Total Budget Required	Budget Source	Responsible Committee/ Person	Remarks
		2017	2018	2019				
A. Prevention & Mitigation								
-Construction & Rehabilitation of drainage at Purisima, San Isidro, & San Jose St.	-Drainage constructed & Rehabilitated	✓			3,312,186.00	KALAHI-CIDDS 20% BDF	KALAHI-CIDDS & Punong Brgy	
-Declogging of drainage	-Drainage Declogged 2x	✓	✓	✓	10,000.00	20% BDF	BLGU	
-Solid Waste Program	-Solid Waste Segregated in every HH	✓	✓	✓			Kag. On Health, BHW, BSI	
-House to House Visit Dengue Prevention	-100% HH visited	✓	✓	✓			Kag. On Health	
-Updating of HVCA	-HVCA regularly updated	✓	✓	✓			Brgy. Sec.	
-Adoption of CLUP ordinance	-CLUP ordinance adopted	✓	✓	✓			Brgy. Counsil	
B. Preparedness								
-Conduct of Earthquake & Typhoon Drill	-100% of constituents attended	✓	✓	✓	20,000.00	BDRRM Fund	MDRRMO/ BLGU	
-Assessment of Private Houses & the Brgy.	-12 Private Houses &	✓	✓	✓			Mun. Engr.	

Hall as Evacuation Center	Brgy. Hall assessed							
-MOA with Private Owner & BLGU	-MOA signed by both parties & duly notarized.	✓	✓	✓			House Owner & BLGU	
-Information Dissemination on Family Preparedness & Re-echo on EWS Orientation.	-100% of Families attended the Brgy. Assembly.	✓	✓	✓	5,000.00	MOOE	BDRRMC	
-Training, Seminars, Orientation On DRRM	-3 members of BDRRMC attended said activities.	✓	✓	✓	25,000.00	BDRRM Fund	P. Brgy. & 2 PDRRMC Members	
-Purchase of Transistorized Radio, Batteries, Flashlights, Raincoats & Boots.	-Purchase, 1 Transistorized Radio, 12 pcs. Batteries, 4 pcs. Flashlights, 4 pcs. Raincoats & 4 pcs. Boots	✓	✓	✓	5,000.00	BDRRM Fund	Brgy. Treasurer	
-Conduct BDRRMC Meetings	-BDRRMC meetings conducted once a month	✓	✓	✓			BDRRMC	
-Construction of Evacuation Center	-Acquired Lot and Evacuation Center Constructed	✓	✓	✓		External source	BLGU & LGU	
-Purchase of First Aid Kit & Medicines	-First Aid Kit & Medicines purchased	✓	✓	✓	6,000.00	GAD Fund	Kag. On Appropriation & Brgy. Treasurer	
-Printing & Installation of EWS (Finalized)	-Finalized EWS printed & Installed	✓			3,000.00	2016 BDRRM Fund		
C. Response								
-Purchase of Relief Goods	-8 sacks commercials rice, 160 cans Sardines (big),	✓	✓	✓	16,800.00 6,400.00	30% of 5% BDRRM Fund 2014-2016 BDRRM Fund	Brgy. Treasurer	

	256 pack noodles, 64 pack 3 in 1 coffee, 96 sachets Bear Brand Milk, 32 kls. Brown sugar				2,432.00 3,840.00 1,152.00 1,442.00	(Unexpended)		
-Standard Operating Procedure of Relief Distribution	-Relief Goods Distributed to respected families.						Brgy. Council	
D. Recovery and Rehabilitation								
-Livelihood Program	-Coordinate with TESDA	✓	✓	✓			P. Barangay	
-Psychosocial Rehabilitation	-Psychosocial needs assisted	✓	✓	✓			BLGU/RHU personnel	
-Installation of Solar Panel	-Solar Panel Installed		✓			BDRRM Fund External Source	BLGU	

Prepared by:

FRANCISCA C. BERONGOY
Brgy. Secretary

Approved by:

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