Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan

Barangay 6, Poblacion

Salcedo, Eastern Samar

2017-2019

Message from the Punong Barangay

Hon. Nilo B. Sabalberino
Punong Barangay
Brgy. No. 06, Pob.
Salcedo, Eastern Samar

Greetings!

The Barangay has the inherent responsibility of protecting the constituents from the devastating effects of calamities. To caution the effect we must study and make necessary preventive action to reduce or even eliminate the risks that may arise, and to cope up with this effect.

The Barangay council together with the disaster coordinating council crafted a plan for us to be prepared of any disaster that may occur, and by doing so, we minimize the impact of disaster ultimately to educate the people and be aware of any impending natural calamities that may occur.

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!

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

Brgy. 06 is located at the business center of the municipality of Salcedo. This is the money-earner and busiest Barangay in the Poblacion during daytime. Situated almost 92 kilometers south of the City of Borongan and 17 kilometers north of the business center of Guiuan.

It is bounded on the north by Barangay 11 and 12, on the south by Barangay 8, on the East of 10 and on the west by Barangay 7.

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

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

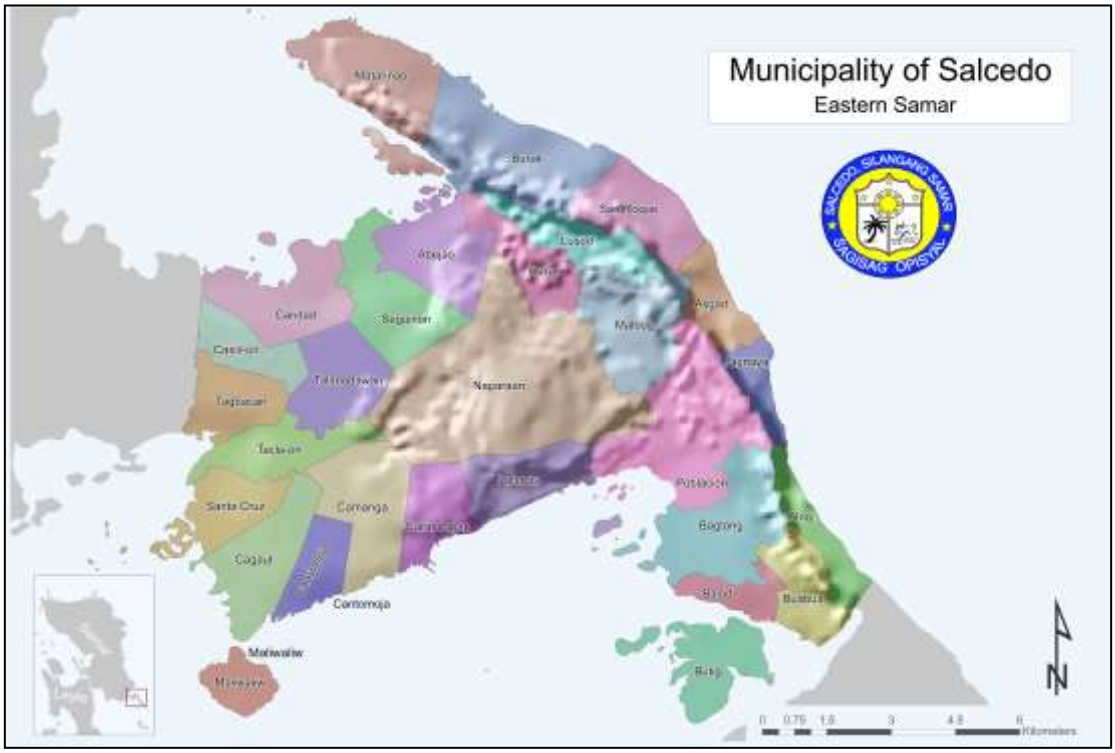
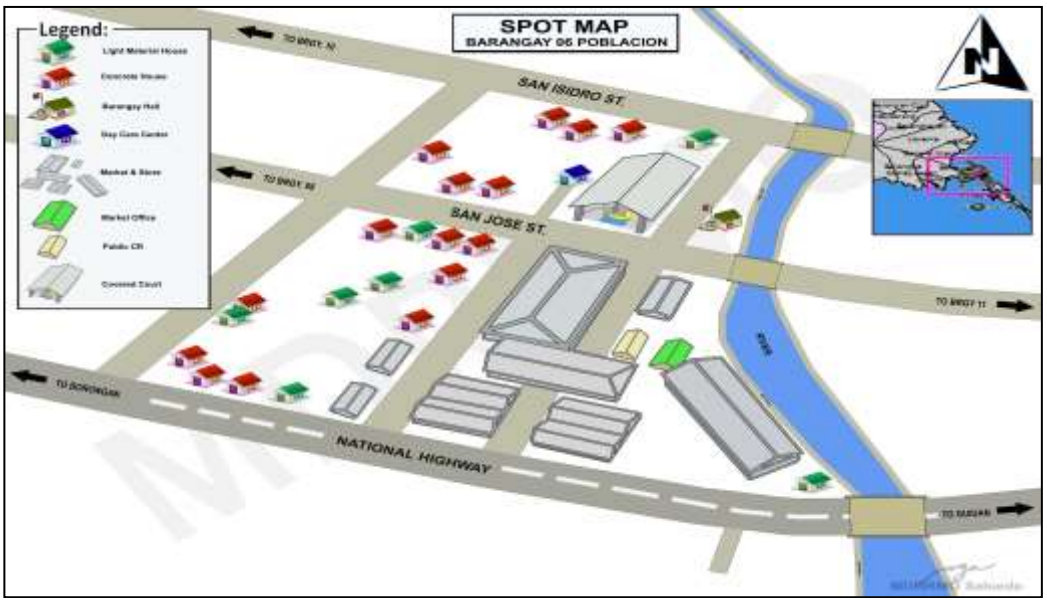


Figure 2. Brgy. Spot Map (as of 2017)



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

Elected and Appointed Barangay Officials

The present composition of the Barangay Council was elected in October 2013 and their term of office will supposed to end this October 2016 Barangay Election but was postponed until next year. It has 8 elective officials, a Chairman of the Council with 7 Kagawads and 2 appointive officials the Brgy Secretary and Treasurer. There are 4 Barangay Public Safety Officers, 1 Barangay Health Workers and 4 LupongTagapamayapa.

Table 1. Barangay Council

Barangay Council	
Hon. Nilo B. Sabalberino	Punong Barangay
Hon. Mauricio P. Ablay	Kagawad
Hon. Orlando P. Enderio	Kagawad
Hon. Vilma P. Terencio	Kagawad
Hon. Lydia L. Alday	Kagawad
Hon. Noel P. Samuray	Kagawad
Hon. Joel P. Lacabe	Kagawad
Hon. Marialeza Villarazo	Kagawad
Vivencia O. Lambrinto	Brgy. Secretary
Melchora M. Marimon	Brgy. Treasurer

Table 2. Barangay Public Safety Officers

Barangay Public Safety Officers	
Benito S. Lanuevo	Chief Tanod
Ricky Lambrinto	Member
Ryan P. Odiver	Member
Jose L. Lumagbas	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. LuponTagapamayapa

LuponTagapamayapa	
Nilo B. Sabalberino	Lupon Chairman
Vivencia Lambrinto	Lupon Secretary
Mauricio Ablay	Lupon Member
Noel P. Samuray	Lupon Member

D. Development Sectors and Sub-sectors

1.0 Social Development

1.1 Population

Barangay 06 Poblacion has a total population of 220 individuals composed of 36 households with 31 families. 220 individuals of the population are considered as vulnerable persons. It has a land area of 12,200 sq. km.

Table 5. Barangay Population (as of August 2017)

Total Land Area:	12,200 sq. km.	
Total Population: 220	Total Number of Households: 36	Male – 62
	Total Families: 31	Female – 65
0- 5 yr old : 13	6 - 12yr old: 48	13-17yr old:
Senior Citizen: 16	Person with Disability (PWD) - 4	Lactating Mothers: 0 Pregnant Women: 1
Registered Voters:	Total Allotment (IRA): 1,054,470.00	

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 220 individuals. 1 Midwife from the Municipal Health Office rounds in certain days in a week for pre-natal and post natal health care services and has a Barangay Health Center with complete basic facilities

Basic health care program and commodities such as Maternal and Child Care, Immunizations, Pre and Post Natal Care services, Family Planning both natural and contraceptives are being provided by the Municipal Health Office (MHO) occasionally augmented by the barangay health fund. Responsible Parenthood Movement

spearheaded by the Population Commission (PopCom) is actively implemented amongst the women and couples and are widely accepted.

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

Table 6. Health Personnel, Facilities and Health Services

Personnel/Facilities	Number	Health Services (Programs etc.)
Midwife	1	Family Planning Program / Maternal and Child Care / Pre-Natal Care and Post-Natal Care / Immunization Program (BCG, DPT/Hep B-hib (Pentavalent), OPV, HBV, AMV (9months),/ Feeding Program, Free Regular Check-up (NDP & Midwife)/ BP & OPT Health Education / Dengue Brigade 4 clock habit / Deworming / Program
Brgy. Health Workers (BHWs)	1	
Brgy. Nutrition Scholar	1	
BSPO	4	
Brgy. Health Station/Health Center	On going	
Height board	1	
Medicine cabinet	1	
First Aid Kit	1	
Weighing scale	1	
BP apparatus	2	
Others		Others
		RPM- Responsible Parenthood Movt. (PopCom)

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

Table 7. Leading Causes of Diseases

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

School administrations in the barangay is implementing nutritional feeding amongst malnourished children, Health awareness campaign on Water Sanitation and Hygiene

(WASH) and Clean – up drive were regularly conducted for diseases prevention and families were enjoined to participate in the. Zero Open Defecation campaign. All of the 31 households in the have sanitary toilets.

Table 8. Access to Sanitary Toilet

Access to Sanitary Toilets 31 HH	
Status	**No. of Households**
With toilet/Latrine	31
Without toilet -	0
Others: Communal CR	1
Total	32

Table 9. Nutritional Status of Children

Ages	Severely Underweight	Underweight	Normal	Overweight	Total
0 – 5 yrs. Old			15		15
6 – 12 yrs. Old			13		13
13 up			9		9
Total					37

Table 10. Family Planning Program

Natural family planning
Ligation
Pills
Inject able
Implanum

Access to clean and potable water where the 31 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 and in the mainland.

Table 11. Sources of Potable and Clean Water

Access to Clean and Potable Water	
Type/Source	**Number**
Level 2	1
Level 3- households faucet	31
Status: water is safe for drinking but some families buy water to commercial water in available refilling stations.	31 Household buying for safety drinking water

1.2.2 Education, Culture and Recreation

Education

The barangay has a Day Care Center within the barangay catering to pre-schoolers manned by Day Care Workers with parent volunteers. The barangay has access to complete Elementary Education that caters to children from Grade 1 to Grade 6.

Secondary education and tertiary as well as vocational courses are accessible in the Poblacion which has capacity for junior high school Grade 7-10 and senior high school Grade 11-12. High School students are enrolled in neighbouring barangays and in Salcedo Proper.

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

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

Table 12. Educational Institutions

School	Location	Distance in Kms.	Current Enrolees		
			Male	Female	Total
Day Care	w/in the Brgy				
Pre Elem					
Salcedo Central Elem School	w/in the Poblcaion				
Grade 1			5	1	6
Grade 2			1	2	3
Grade 3			1	1	2
Grade 4			3	3	6
Grade 5			1	0	1
Grade 6			3	2	5
Total			14	9	23
Salcedo Natl High School	w/ in the Poblacion				
Grade 7			5	5	10
Grade 8			1	1	2
Grade 9			1	2	3
Grade 10			1	1	2
Grade 11			2	1	3
Grade 12			3	1	4
College			13	11	24
ESSU Salcedo ESSU Guiuan Private School in Guiuan Tacloban City Colleges and Universities				4 0 0 0	4

Vocational and TESDA Courses				0	
Total					4
Programs, Projects and Activities					
WASH in School / Feeding Program Clean and Green Oplan Balik Eskwela Hazard Drill/ DRRM in School /					

Table 13. TESDA Offered/Available Courses

Welding/Metal Craft	1
Driving	1
Massage Therapy	1
Electricity	1
Food and Beverages Services	1
Cookery	1

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.

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

There are 1 families which are 4 Ps beneficiaries that receives quarterly cash grant, the DSWD in partnership with the Barangay Council occasionally render medical assistance and financial to Senior Citizens and PWDs such as BP monitoring and health referrals. Additional families were included in the Modified Conditional Cash Transfer (MCCT) which was introduced last year.

Table 14. Number of 4Ps Member

4 P's	1
Senior Citizen	18
PWD	4

1.2.4 Housing/Shelter

86 % or 31 houses of the total 36 households in the barangay were made in concrete materials. 5 houses or 14 % are still made of light material and semi concrete mixed material.

Table 15. Type of Housing

Type of Housing	Number of Units
Light Materials	5
Concrete House for Evacuation	1
Concrete	31

1.2.5 Protective Services

There are 4 Barangay Tanods were doing mobile roving night watch in walking. About 225 meters 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 16. Sources of Livelihood, Level of Income

Source of Livelihood	No. of Families	%	Level of Monthly Income
Government Employees/Professionals	13	7%	10,000
Multicab	1	10%	10,000.00
Motorcycle sidecar	1	5%	5,000.00
Sari-sari Stores and others	19	3%	5,000.00
Food Vendor /homemade bread/Processing	13 – Vendor 3 - Homemade 2 – Bread		4,000.00 4,000.00 10,000.00
Carpenter	1	8%	8,000.00

2.1 Tertiary Sector

2.1.1 Trade and Commerce

There are 19 Sari-sari store servicing the barangay while prices of commodities are relatively high due to high hauling cost being an island barangay. Fish vending of some of the fisheries products such as fresh fish, crabs, blue crabs and dried fish were the retail products in the community.

2.1.2 Transportation and Communication

Table 17. 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

2.1.3 Finance, Insurance and related activities

CARD and ASA micro financing program serving the community for variety of purposes such as personal loans, support to small enterprises and production loans. Informal financing services are also available in the barangay such as 5-6 lending scheme ("Bombay") which are illegal and usurious but the residents claimed that with informal financing don't need much of papers and processes and easily to access. Some individuals are also extending loans to neighborhood.

Table 18. Sources of Credit Services

Sources of Credit Services
SEKAP (micro-enterprise)
ASA
CARD (micro-credit)
CSG (community savings group) (5% interest rate)
Individual Private Credit Sources (3% interest rate)

3.0 Infrastructure Development

3.1 Economic Support

Table 19. Economic Support

Economic Support		Social Support	
Infrastructure	**Status**	**Infrastructure**	**Status**
		RHU	
Seawall	Old Repair		
Flood Control & drainage	On going		
Water	SAWASA	Brgy. Hall	Newly Build
Telecommunications	Megaphone	Brgy. Health Center	RHU
		Day Care Center	Newly Build
		Basketball Court	Newly Build

3.1.1 Power Generation

Eastern Samar Electric Cooperative (ESAMELCO) provided the electricity in the area. There are 4 Generator sets and 1 unit of solar power from the barangay that covers emergency electricity during power outage.

3.1.2 Roads, Bridges, Ports

There are 16 meters of concrete road and 2 meter bridge that provides mobility within the barangay.

3.2 Social Support

3.2.1 Hospitals

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

3.3 Public Administrative support

3.3.1 Government buildings

Barangay Hall, Health Center, Day Care, Barangay Plaza, & Barangay Bandstand.

3.3.2 Public assembly areas

Barangay Plaza

4.0 Institutional Development

4.1 Organization and Management

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

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

Table 20. Civil Society Organization (CSOs)

Name of Organization	Number of Members	Program/Project being Implemented
Senior Citizen Organization	14 Members	On going
PWD Organization	4 Members	On going
MARSER Organization	45 Members	On going

4.2 Fiscal Management (IRA, Taxation, Income generation)

Table 21. Fiscal Management

Budget Sources	Amount
Share on Internal Revenue Collection	1,054,470.00
Property Taxes Share on Real Property Taxes	1,000.00
Clearance and Certification Fees	4,000.00
Waterworks	216
Total	1,059,686.00

Table 22. Budget Allocation

Budget Allocation		
Description	**Amount**	**Percentage**
General Public Services Administrative and Legislative Services	470,346.25	45%
Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE)	166,323.75	15.8%
Social Services		
Implementation of Development Projects	171,035.00	16.2%
20% BDF –	210,894.00	20%
10% SK –	37,200.00	10%
5% BDRRM Fund –	52,723.00	
30% QRF -	15,816.9	5% IRA
70% Preparedness -	36,960.1	
Total	1,055,798.90	

4.3 Legislative output

BDRRMP adoption, Contingency plan, & Waste Management implementation.

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

Table 23. 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 PLAN	Lack of supply of vitamins from RHU
0-13 years up with 15 normal weight	0 underweight	Supplemental feeding programs from DSWD,RHU	Hirayo hit hospital pagdara hit pasyente
Cooperation of parents in conducting supplemental feeding	Adults with hypertension due to improper nutrition	Medicines from RHU, DOH, BLGU	Nakadto pa it pasyente ha RHU o hospital nga hirayo
Health programs and services available		Health Education Program from DOH, RHU	Napalit ha hirayo nga lugar hit medicines. Diri permi nga may supply RHU.
zVegetable gardening	Contaminated water-cause of diarrhea	DOH compact for HPN & Diabetic maintenance	Magkamay ada temporary nga health center para diri hirayo hit pag aro hit medicina or pagpacheckup
Giving oresol and boiling water for drinking	Midwife & NDP once a week visit only	Kinahangal diri once a week visit para matagan it mga mulopyo hit amon brgy.	Tagan hin igsakto nga serbisyo publiko it brgy.
Active Barangay Health Workers	Lack of medicine in the health post	Diri maubusan hin medicina it amon health center.	Maging maupay iton serbisyo publiko.

Has health facilities for first aid (BHW kit, thermometer, BP apparatus			
Education			
Access to school		Implement Alternative Learning System	Drop outs
Availability of reading materials			
		Conduct PTA meeting	
		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		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 Barangay	When protected areas are trapped by outsiders (ex. sanctuary & mangroves areas)
BHWs' bridge to RHU from the community, submit monthly reports, take EP, GP	No incline for monthly meeting from the constituent to the council		Taking seminars without any certificate given especially from DOH

Table 24. Livelihood

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
Other Services			
Can easily update data, accessibility with various institution	Non-functional vehicles due to non-maintenance.	Can transport needs and services	Climate change
	Non-potable drinking water		Brown outs due to typhoons
Source of Credit Services			
There are efforts to have income to sustain and meet the necessities	Delayed payments	There are additional livelihood projects other than providing loan windows	Bad weather

Table 25. Infrastructure Development

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
Infrastructure Development			
Construction of Drainage Canal			Lack of funds

Table 26. Environment Development

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
Environmental Development			
Waste Management	No proper waste disposal and no proper segregation	Enforcement of Ordinances of LGU.	Ha pagkayana naadap an barangay han ordinansa han LGU para magkamay ada pitad an amon barangay.
Pinakadako namon nga problema an pagtaga basura.	Tongod nga waray namon malalabugan	Mag himo hin ordinansa an amon barangay. Nga pinangungunahan han health & sanitation committee or kon diri mag adap ha municipal ordinance.	Para maubliga an constituent hin pagsunod mga balaod nga ginpapasunod han brgy. Council.

Table 27. Administration Development

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

III. Risk Profile

A. Hazards

Historical Hazard Events

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

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

Table 28. Disaster Timeline

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

Hazard Identification

In recent disaster events the barangay identified and ranked the hazards in term of probability and impact. Identified Typhoon was ranked 1st, flood ranked 2nd and earthquake ranked 3th.

Table 29. Hazard Identification

Hazard	Probability		Impact		Average $\frac{P+I}{2}$	Rank
	Rate	Remarks	Rate	Remarks		
Typhoon	5	Located in typhoon built area & category	5	Last Super Typhoon Yolanda has death toll of more than 10,000 in Region 8 and destroyed crops & infrastructures.	55	1
Flood	5	With typhoon and heavy rainfall comes the flood in the community directly affecting the low lying areas of Brgy.	3	Destruction to crops and livestock and source of potable water.	4	2
Earthquake	4	Transition period from initials start	3	Destruction of infrastructure agricultural, health and social system	35	3

Table 30. 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

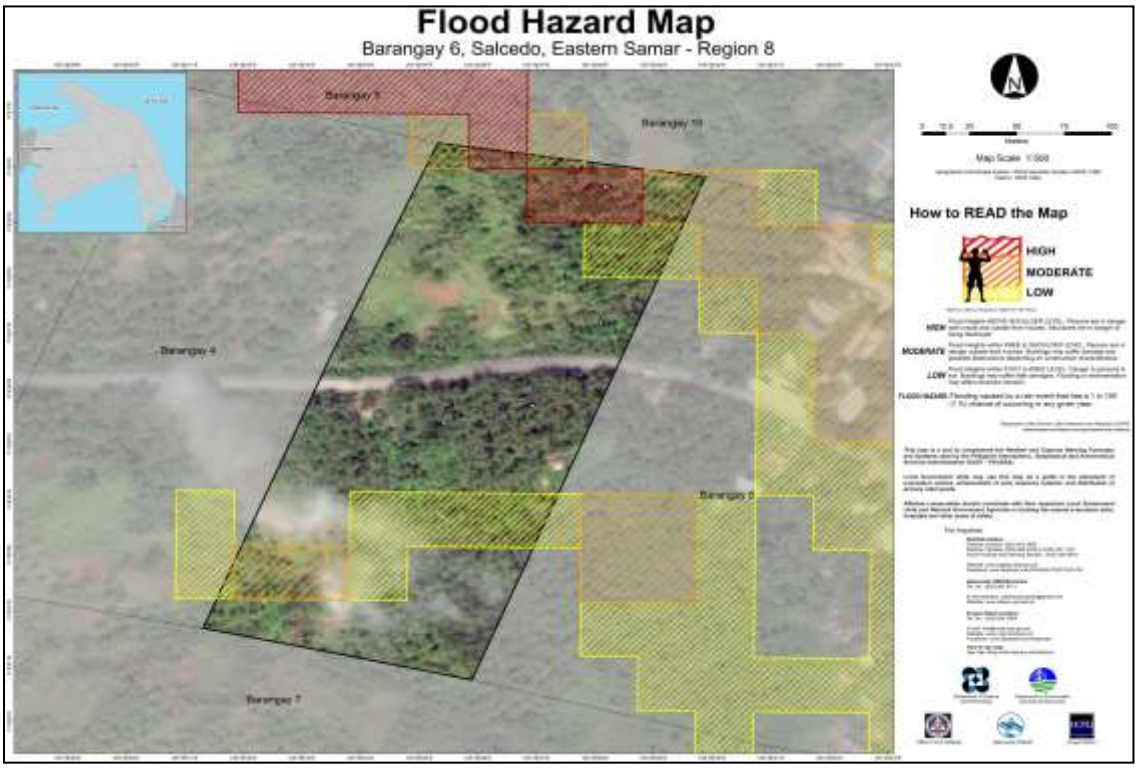


Figure 3. Flood Hazard Map (Source: DOST Project Noah)

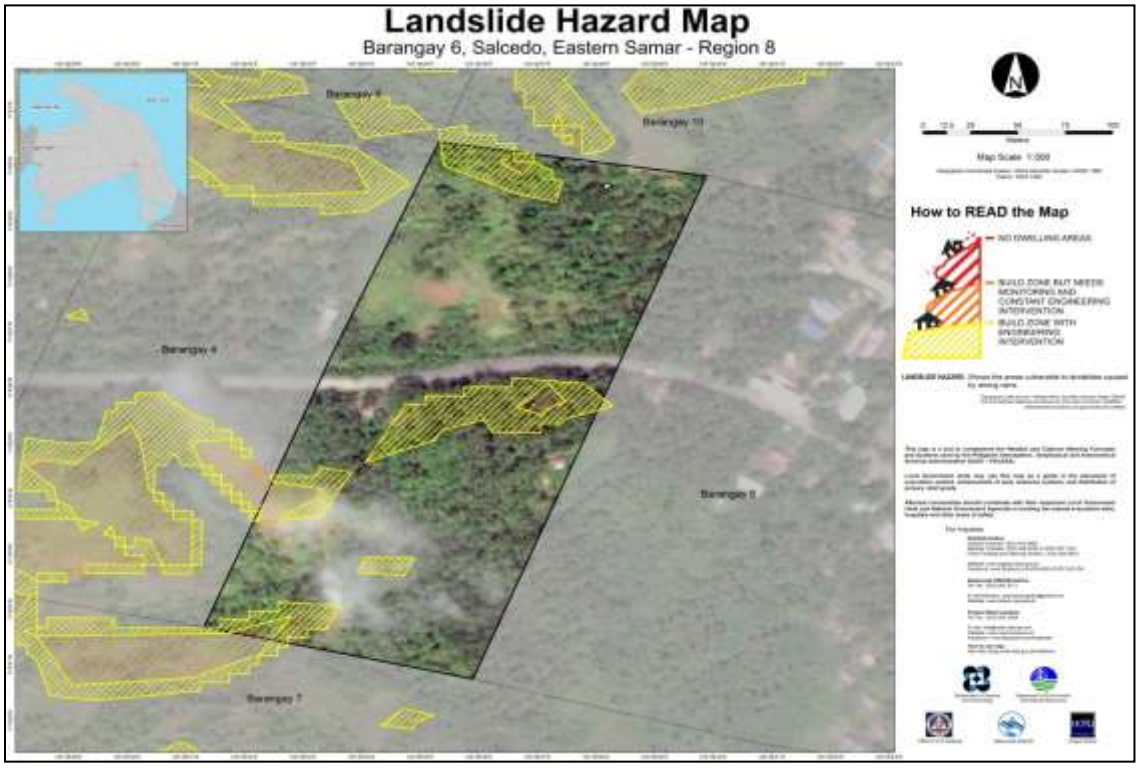


Figure 4. Landslide Hazard Map (Source: DOST Project Noah)

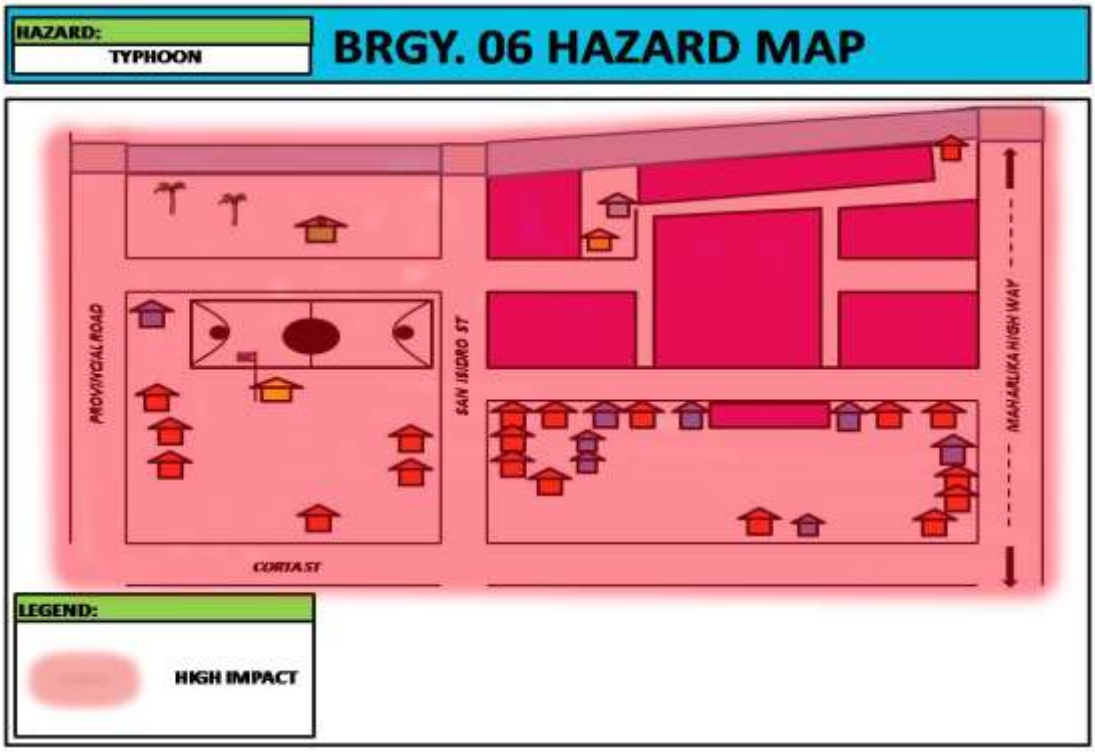


Figure 5. Community-based Typhoon Hazard Map (Source: PCVA Data)

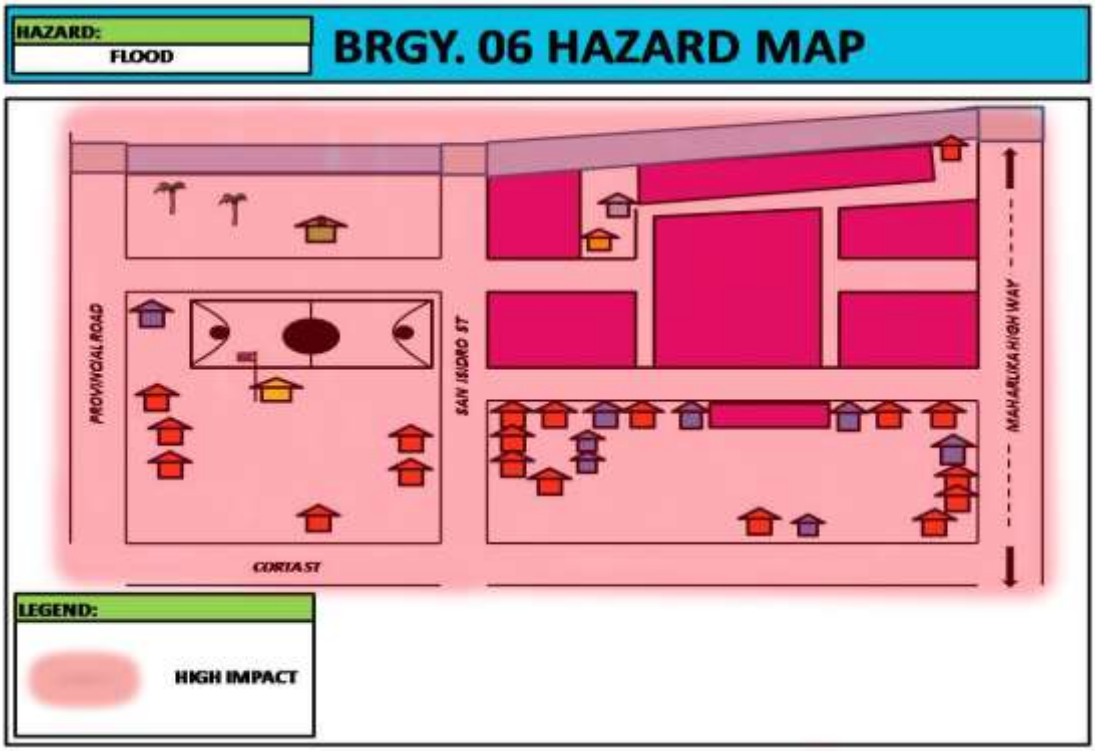


Figure 6. Community-based Flood Hazard Map (Source: PCVA Data)

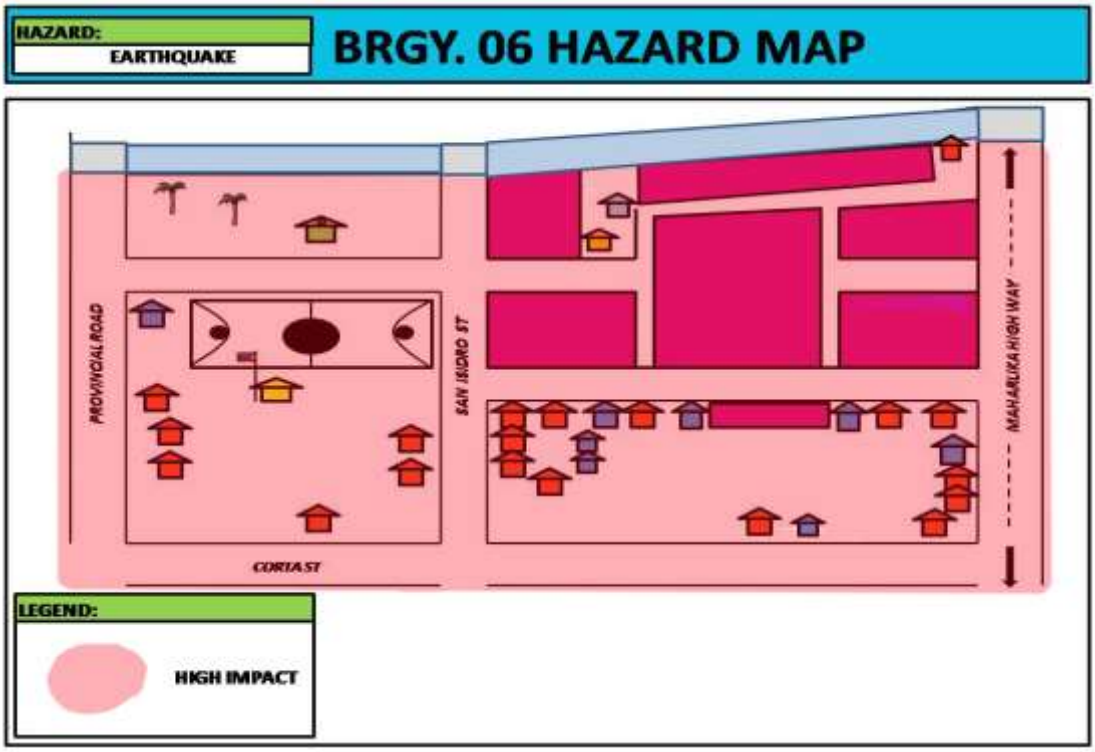


Figure 7. Community-based Earthquake Hazard Map (Source: PCVA Data)

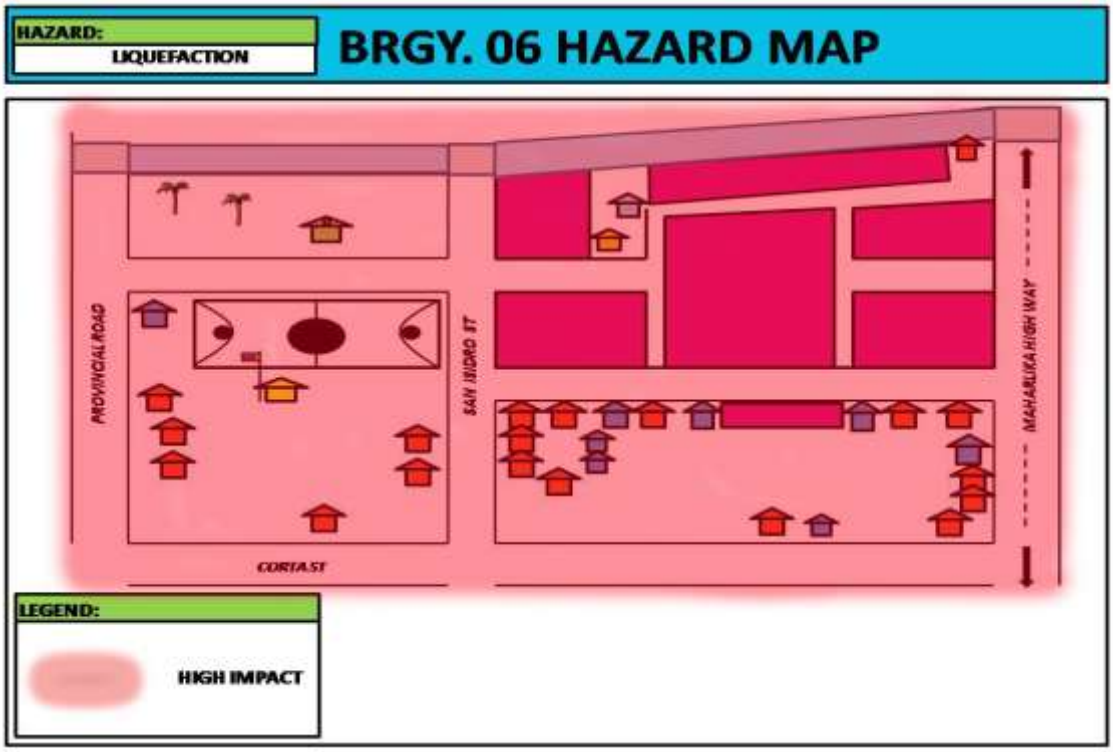


Figure 8. Community-based Liquefaction Hazard Map (Source: PCVA Data)

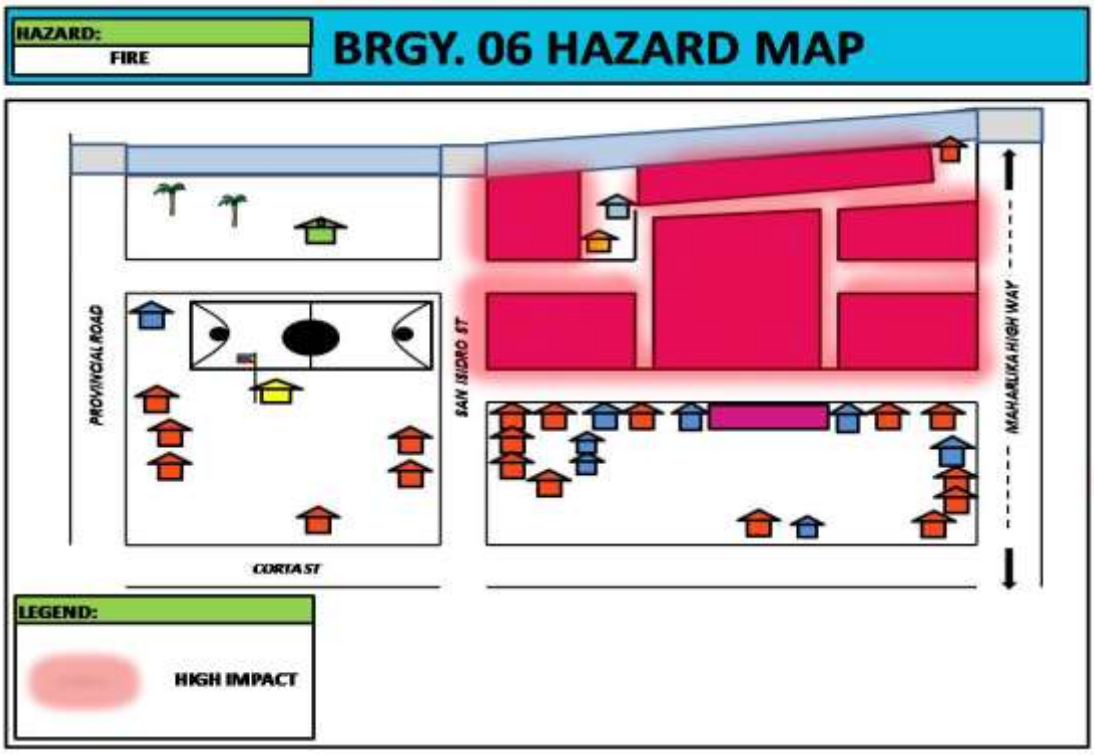


Figure 9. Community-based Fire Hazard Map (Source: PCVA Data)

C. Vulnerability

The whole of the barangay is considered on high risk to the devastating effects of typhoon or super typhoon. 31 houses out of the 5 households are built with light materials.

A total 182 of the 220 population of the barangay are classified as vulnerable individuals composed of PWD, Senior Citizens, Pregnant 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 ruby in this barangay which evacuated a total of 5 families to private houses, Barangay Hall and school buildings.

Table 31. Vulnerability and Impact Assessment (PCVA Data)

HAZARD	SYSTEM OF INTEREST	EXPOSURE	SENSITIVITY	IMPACT
Typhoon	**HUMAN ELEMENTS**			
	1. Children 0-5 years old	• Male-3 • Female-10	• Cough,Fever, Diarrhoea, Skin Diseases	• Malnutrition, Hospitalization, Death
	2. Children 6-12 years old	• Male-8 • Female-11	• Cough, Fever, Diarrhoea, Skin Disease, (Kurikong)	• Hospitalization • Insect bite diseases • Malnutrition • Death
	3. Children 13-17 years old	• Male-6 • Female-5	• Cough, Fever, Diarrhoea, Insect bite diseases, Chiconggonia	• Hospitalization
	4. 18 and above	• Female-4	• Cough, Fever, Diarrhoea, Chiconggonia, Insect bite	• Hospitalization • Death
	5. Elderly	• Male-7 • Female-5	• Diarrhoea, Arthritis, High blood, Cough, Chiconggonia	• Death • Poverty
	6. CWD/PWD	• Male-3	• Cough • Cold • Insect bites • Fever	• Hospitalization • Malnutrition • Death
	NON-HUMAN ELEMENTS			
	1. Social Services			
	1.1. Education	• Day Care Center	• Destruction of Day Care Center	• No classes • Damaged of Instructional Materials
	1.2. Health	• BHW	• Cough • Fever • Cold	• Hospitalization • Malnutrition • Death
	1.3. Water	• Contamination	• "Mahugaw" • "Malobog"	• Contaminated • Unsanitary
	2. Ecosystem			
	2.1. Water	• Contaminated		

	3. Institution			
	3.1. Government	• Slide • Street Lights • Barangay Drainage • Pathway to Day Care Center	• Partially Damaged • Totally Damaged • Partially Damaged • Partially Damaged	• No slide for children • No light on the street. • Flooding • Children might be drowned.
	4. Infrastructure	• Day Care Center • Multipurpose hall	• Destroyed government facilities.	• No classes • Wet IM's • Wet of important documents of the brgy. and appliances (Sound system, video, TV, DVD player and electric fan).
REMARKS				

Table 32. Elements-at-Risk

Sitio / Purok / Barangay	Hazard 1 (Earthquake)			Hazard 2 (Typhoon)			Hazard 3 (Flood)		
	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
Lives									
Children 0 – 5 years old	7	6		10	3		3	10	
Children 6 – 12 years old	15	25	8	40	8		20	20	8
Pregnant women 1st semester		1			1				1
Pregnant women 2nd semester		1			1				1
Pregnant women 3rd semester	1			1			1		
PWD – Deaf		1			1				1
PWD – Mute	1				1				1
PWD – Others (inborn)	2					2		2	
Senior Citizens	12	4		16			8	8	
Women	40	25		50	15		35	30	
Men	30	30	2	40	20	2	20	40	2
Number of Families	15	15	1	25	6			26	5
Physical Infrastructures									
Barangay Hall		✓		✓			✓		
Day Care Center		✓		✓				✓	
Commercial Areas									
“Talipapa” / Market		✓		✓				✓	

D. Capacity

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

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

Figure 10. Social Venn Diagram

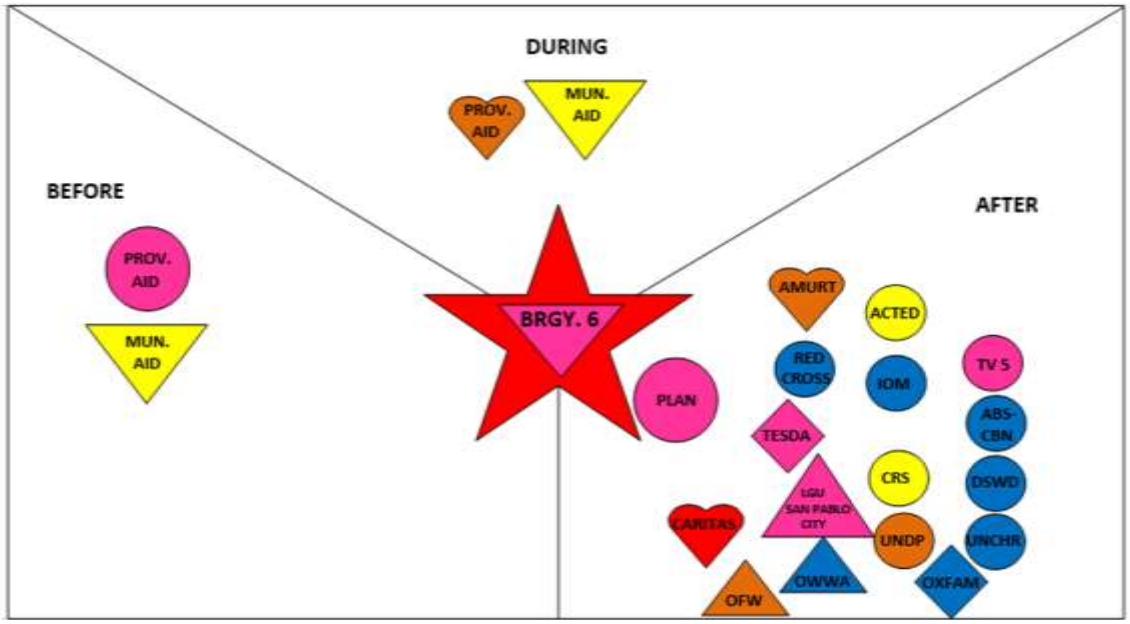


Table 33. Capacity Assessment (PCVA Data)

SYSTEM OF INTEREST	EXISTING CAPACITY (COPING)	REQUIRED CAPACITY (ADAPTIVE CAPACITY)	GAPS*
HUMAN ELEMENTS			
• Children 0-5 years old	• BHW • Day Care Teacher	• Medicine • Vaccine • Feeding Program • School Supplies • Feeding program • Sphygmomanometer	• Medicine kit
• Children 6-12 years old	• Midwife • Nurse • Doctor • BHW	• Thermometer • Height board • Weighing scale • Drill	• Drill about first aid
• Children 13-17 years old	• Midwife • Nurse • Doctor • BHW	• Training and seminar	• Barangay Scholar(Grant)
• 18 and above	• Midwife • Doctor • Nurse • BHW	• Barangay Scholar	• Financial assistance
• Elderly	• BHW • Midwife • Doctor • Nurse	• Wheel chair	• Barangay Assistance
• CWD/PWD	• Nurse, Midwife, Nurse, Doctor, BHW	• Wheel chair	• Financial assistance
NON-HUMAN ELEMENTS			
• **Social Services**			

• Education	• Day Care Center with complete facilities.	• Concrete	• Maintenance
• Health	• Midwife • BHW • Doctor • Nurse	• Lack of medicines	• Fund to purchase medicines
• Water	• Municipal water supply	• Chlorination	• Potable drinking water
• **Institution**			
• Government	• ABC league • Association of barangay treasurer • Barangay Justice • BHW association	• Organized all organizations	• Support each programs of the organization.
• Private			
• **Infrastructure**	• Playground, Street light, Basketball court, Slide, Monkey Bar¸ Barangay hall, Public market	• Rehabilitation	• Need of funds for infrastructure project of the brgy.
Remarks			

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. 06 Poblacion 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 06 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 31 families or the population of 220 in terms of safety to their lives and potential damage/lost of properties.

Scenario Building

Barangay 06 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 100% devastation to properties, livelihood, infrastructure, and facilities. There are no expected deaths and 100 people injured. All roads are not passable, communication and power supply are totally shut down, water is not available and even response groups are victims of disaster; no capacity to respond in the worst case scenario. The BDRRMC

integrated to its operation the emergency response services of the MLGU of Salcedo together with the line agencies of the National government and the international community and humanitarian institutions.

Hazards

Hazard Identification (refer to above data on Table 29)

Anatomy of the Hazard (refer to above data on Table 30)

Table 34. Scenario Generation for Natural Hazard

SITUATIONS	**BAD** **Ruby: 200 Kph**	**WORSE** **Yolanda: 320Kph**	**WORST** **350Kph**
Description of the Event	Before: Madalumdum, mauran-uran During: makusog an uranngan mahangin After: mahawan	Before: masirak, maupay an panahon During: pabugso-bugsoan hanginnganurann agpupupuotna an uran, nagkalupad an mgaatup. After:	Before: maaaring umaaraw, mganda ang panahon During: buong bahay lumilipad, Kotse, pananim, puno, mga pasilidad, infrastructura, evac centers sira, After:
CASUALTY			
Death	0	0	0
Injury	1	0	68
Missing	0	0	0
AFFECTED POPULATION:			
Local			68
Foreign			
EFFECTS ON:			
Housing	Totally damaged (4) Partially damage 5%	Totally damage (4) Partially damaged 35%	Totally damaged 60%
Properties	Severely	Devastated	Devastated
Livelihood/ Business	Nag increase an mga paraliton.	Hinataas an mga paraliton, nag kulang han product waray mapapalit han mga tawo.	Ruba an mga tanan nga tindahan, waray ibabaligya.
Roads	No damaged	No damaged	No damaged
Bridges	From brgy 12 to managed brgy 6 & brgy. 10	From brgy. 12, Brgy. 11 to functional/no problem brgy. 6	From brgy. 11 national highway bridges to brgy. 6 & brgy. 7

Communication	No communication	No communication	No communication
Power	Power cut off	Power supply cut off	Total power shutdown
Water	Water supply is enough	Not enough water supply	No water
Environment/ Ecology	Moderately affected	Severally affected	Devastated
Response Capabilities	Functional	40% personnel deployed.	Even response groups are victims not available to respond
OTHERS:			

Vulnerability (refer to above data on Table 31)

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 35. On-going DRR/CCA Measures and Interventions

STRUCTURAL MEASURES	Existing and On-going Interventions
Construction/rehabilitation/strengthening of barangay public facilities, infrastructure for social services.	Construction/rehabilitation/strengthening of damaged barangay facilities for social services (Brgy. Hall, School Building, Day Care Center, Brgy. Health Station).
	Road concreting Electricity installation (solar and grid electricity source)
NON-STRUCTURAL MEASURES	**Existing and On-going Interventions**
DRRM related training Community risk assessment	First aid training Contingency planning
Disaster preparedness Contingency planning	BDRRM Planning Installation of end to end early warning system
Climate change adaptation projects.	Backyard and community/gardening
Prevention mitigation projects.	Waste management/clean and green tree planting. Ecological farming and nursery establishment livelihood projects.
Livelihood skill training	Tesda training courses.

Table 36. 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.
Barangay Council / BDRRMC	• Monitoring • Warning • Communica-tion • Logistic • Evacuation Center Management	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.	An pagka orosa ngan pagpadangat hin maupay nga impormasyon ngadto han molopyo in usa nga pitad para malikayan in casualty. Ini nga tanan in pangandaman, ngan pagburublig hin bisan ano nga kalamidad in umabot man ha aton.
M/LGU P/LGU NGA	Nagbabandily o it ahensya hit BDRRMC para pag andam hit mga kagamitan bago umabot it kalamidad.	Nabulig hit pag rescue hit mga tawo nga madara ngadto hit ligtas nga lugar.	Naghahatag hin pagkaon ngadto hit lugar kun hain adto it mga tawo.	Naghatag hin cash for work it DSWD. Training and seminar para pagsumat hit burohaton kun umabot pa it kalamidad.	Implement tree planting and segregation of waste. (Ongoing na)
INGOs/NGOs	Gintrataining an mga BLGU & LGU pagpaintindi hit risk.		Nanhatag hin relief foods goods, kits and shelter/ pabahay ngan tubig nga potable.	Gin implement and recovery han shelter nga mauukyan han mga tawo.	
Other Actors					

Community Based Early Warning System

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

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

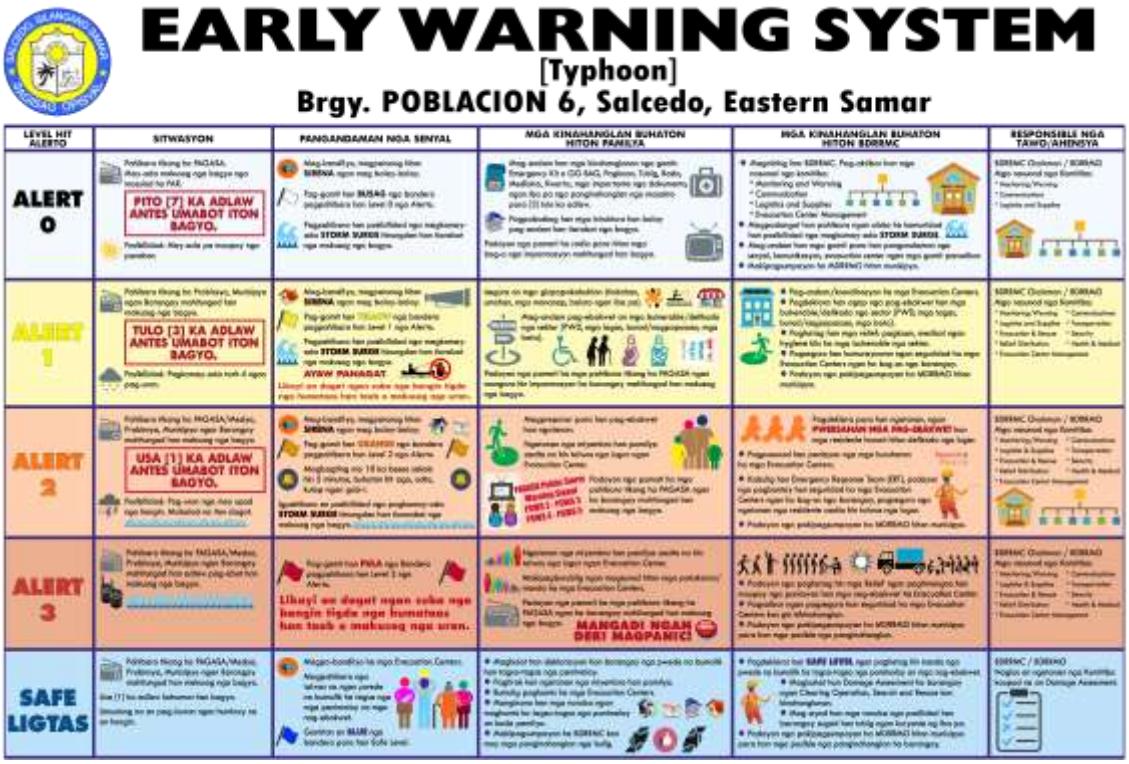
Alert Level 1 (Yellow) 3 days before landfall, MDRRMC/BDRRMC to operate pre-emptive evacuation of high risk residents specifically the vulnerable population of Persons With Disability (PWD), Senior Citizen, Pregnant/Lactating Mothers and children at 0-5 yrs old, 6-12 yrs old and 13-17 yrs old to ensure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

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

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

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

Figure 11. Community-based EWS



EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

[Typhoon]

Brgy. POBLACION 6, Salcedo, Eastern Samar

LEVEL HIT ALERTO	SITWASYON	PANGANDAMAN NGA SENYAL	MGA KINAHANGLAN BUHATON HITON PANELYA	MGA KINAHANGLAN BUHATON HITON BDRRMC	RESPONSIBLE NGA TAWO AMENSYA
ALERT 0	PITO (7) KA ADLAW ANTES UMABOT ITON BAGYO.	SIRENA ngan mag bulig-bulig.	Pagpanday han mga binahinglanon nga gamit (Emergency Kit o GO BAG, Pagkaon, Tubig, Radio, Medikos, Kwarta, ngan mapa tanto ngo dokumento ngan iba po nga panginahanglan nga maseto para (3) bis ka adlaw.	Pagpanday han mga trabaho han bulan pag-andam han Sarakan nga bagyo.	
ALERT 1	TULO (3) KA ADLAW ANTES UMABOT ITON BAGYO.	SIRENA ngan mag bulig-bulig.			
ALERT 2	USA (1) KA ADLAW ANTES UMABOT ITON BAGYO.	SIRENA ngan mag bulig-bulig.			
ALERT 3					
SAFE LIGTAS					

Evacuation Plan

In a worst case scenario of 350kph super typhoon, Brgy 06 Poblacion will be evacuating a total of 16% or 31 of its families. There are two (2) levels of evacuation the Pre-emptive Evacuation and Forced Evacuation. MDRRMO and BDRRMCs will mobilize all its Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) ER volunteers, BPSOs and health workers to facilitate and assist the evacuees safely to designated evacuation sites and centers. There are identified evacuation centers/sites of private residences, commercial establishments, public schools facilities and Day Care Center in the barangay and or at the municipal proper Evacuees from Brgy 06 Poblacion will use the main road of Salcedo and if warranted vehicles to travel to their designated evacuation sites.

The pre-emptive evacuation of high risk residents with a total of 182 persons comprised the vulnerable individuals of PWD, Senior citizen, Pregnant, children and solo parents is set at Alert Level 1 (Yellow), 3 days before landfall to ensure orderly and safe evacuation. Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) and other skilled ER Volunteers are to be dispatched to assist in the evacuation operation. Vehicles and emergency response/lifesaving equipment of wheel chair, spine board, First aid kit/trauma kit of BHWs are prepositioned for the evacuation.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 37. Evacuation Plan

Area & No. of Families	Evacuation Center	Ideal Capacity	Safe Route	Alternate Safe Route	Pick-up Point	Mode of Transport	Person-in-Charge
31	Private houses	5 families	Corta St.	Main Road	Residence	Truck	Transformation committee

Table 38. 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 houses	3 to 4 days	
Population 220				
Household 36				
Families 31				
Children				
0-5 : 13	M- F-			
6-12 : 48				
13-17 : 16				
18 and above 127	62 65			
Elderly				
CWD/PWD				

Table 39: 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 06 Poblacion	29	220	10	55	Evacuation Center and private houses	19	165	29	220	People to be secured	Professional, vendors fishermen, small business owner, laborer, housewives and 4Ps.
Total:	220 population										

Table 40. 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**				
		4	4	21	7	62	8	3			3	2	27	9	65	6	1	1		
TOTAL	107									113										

Table 41. Summary of Cluster Identification

Cluster	Lead Office/Person	Member/s
Relief and Registration	CSWD	CAO, CENRO, DSWD, DEPED, DILG, PARISH
HEALTH (WASH, Health, Nutrition and Psychological Services)	CHO	District hospital, Regional hospital, DOH, DEPED
Security/Protection	City PNP	BFP, CSWD, DSWD, DILG.
Camp Coordination and Management (Evacuation)	CSWD, DILG	DEPED, City PNP, CAO, DILG, CDRRMO.
Transportation/Logistics	DSWD, DILG	DILG, CHO, CENRO, CAO, CDRRMO, DEPED
Emergency Telecommunications and Warning	DILG, CBDRRMO	DILG, City PNP, Local radio volunteers
Engineering & Restoration		
Search, Rescue and Retrieval	CDRRMO TACRU	PNP, AFP
Management of the Dead and the Missing	TACRU, PNP, CHO	PNP, CHO

Needs and Activities Inventory

Table 42. Cluster: Relief and Registration

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Food packs	-Resolution for Brgy. Budget -Procurement/ Request -Repacking delivery, distribution	BLGU, CLGU, DSWD	
Manpower	-No families and records	BLGU, CLGU, DSWD BDRRMC	

Table 43. Cluster: HEALTH (WASH, Health, Nutrition and Psychological Services)

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Medecines	-Resolution for brgy. Budget -Procurement/request	BLGU, CLGU, DSWD	
Hygiene/Sanitary	-Resolution for Brgy. Budget -Procurement/request, stock piling	BLGU, CLGU, DSWD	

Table 44. Cluster: Camp Coordination and Management/Evacuation

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Evacuation Center	-Resolution for Brgy. Budget -Procurement/Request -Stockpiling	BLGU, CLGU, DSWD, BDRRMC	
Log book	-Allocation of budget	BLGU	
Water purifier	-Allocation	BLGU	

Table 45. Cluster: Search, Rescue and Retrieval

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
First Aid Kit	-Resolution for Brgy. Budget -Procurement/Request	BLGU, CLGU, DSWD	
	-Resolution for request -Delivery -Stockpiling	BLGU, CLGU, DSWD	
Motorcycle maintenance	-Resolution for Brgy. Budget -Procurement/Request	BLGU, CLGU, DSWD	

Table 46. Cluster: Emergency Telecommunications and Warning

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Megaphone	-Resolution for brgy. Budget -Procurement/request	BLGU, CLGU, DSWD	
EWS Tarpaulin Signage	-Resolution for Brgy. Budget/request -Delivery, installation	BLGU, CLGU, DSWD	

Table 47. Cluster: Security /Protection

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Manpower	Mobilization and deployment	MDRRM, BDRRMC	2 Months
Flashlight, Batota, Bota, Rain Coat	Resolution for brgy. Budget of DRR calamity fund. Purchase all materials of brgy. Tanod paraphernalia.	BDRRMC BLGU	1 Year

Table 48. Cluster: Engineering and Restoration

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Manpower	Mobilization and deployment	MDRRMO BDRRMC	1 Year
Bota Hummer	Resolution for Brgy. Budget of DRR Calamity fund	DRRM BLGU	1 Year
Helmet Table Saw Metros Nails Good Lumber	Purchase all tools and materials	BLGU	1 Year

Table 49. Cluster: Transportation/Logistics

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Man power	No of vehicles owners	Chairman committee members	
	Resolution for Brgy. Budget for maintenance of vehicles.	BLGU	1 Year

Resource Inventory

Table 50. Resource Inventory

Cluster	Quantity	Unit	Resource	Person / Office	Resource Location	Remarks
Telecommunication & warning	1	Set	Megaphone	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
	2	Set	T.V	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
	1	Set	Radio	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
	5	Set	CCTV Camera	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
Search Rescue & Retrieval	20	Pcs.	Flashlight	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
Medical	2	Set	BP Apparatus	BHW	Brgy. Hall	
	1	Set	Medical Kit	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
Evacuation	1		Thermos	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
	1	Set	Gas Stove	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
	1	Set	Kitchen Utensils	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
Security	5	Set	Bota	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
	5		Raincoat	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
			Multi Box	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	

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 51. 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 aand drainage system in evacuation centers; • Recommends water testing if needed; • Leads in monitoring waste disposal to avoid poor waste disposal related illnesses; • Provides report on casualties; • Checks expiration dates of all donated and received medicines; • Ensures cleanliness and order in evacuation centers; • Leads in conducting training on rescue operations; • Leads in coordinating and organizing with different agencies, volunteers, and other rescue units in the conduct of rescue operations; • Conducts actual search and rescue operations; • Conducts body retrieval of victims of disaster; • Ensures the availability of supply and equipment in the conduct of rescue operations; • List all names of rescuers and personnel that will be involved in the rescue operations; • Ensures timely response especially to those in high risk areas, children and elderly; and • Avoids further injury to being rescued.
Damage Control	• Leads in conducting risk reduction activities during disasters like

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

Barangay BDRRMC Structure

BDRRMC Chairperson
NILO B. SABALBERINO
PUNONG BARANGAY

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS COMMITTEE
Chair: LYDIA L. ALDAY
V-Chair: VILMA P. TERENCIO
Members: VIVENCIA O. LAMBRINTO

PREVENTION & MITIGATION COMMITTEE
Chair: VIVENCIA O. LAMBRINTO
V-Chair: MA. REALIZA M. VILLARAZO
Members: ORLANDO P. ENDERIO

EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMITTEE
Chair: MAURICIO P. ABLAY
V-Chair: NOEL P. SAMURAY
Members: ORLANDO P. ENDERIO

RECOVERY & REHABILITATION COMMITTEE
Chair: JOSE L. LUMAGBAS
V-Chair: NOEL P. SAMURAY
Members: RYAN P. ODIVER

MONITORING & WARNING COMMITTEE
Chair: RYAN P.ODIVER
Member: MAURICIO P. ABLAY

SECURITY COMMITTEE
Chair: BENITO S. LANUEVO
Member: JOSE L. LUMAGBAS

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE
Chair: RYAN P. ODIVER
Member: JOSE L. LUMAGBAS

RESCUE COMMITTEE
Chair: VCENTE P. VILLARAZO
Member: NOEL P. SAMURAY

RELIEF DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
Chair: NOEL P. SAMURAY
Member: VIVENCIA O. LAMBRINTO

SUPPLIES & LOGISTICS COMMITTEE
Chair: ORLAND0 P. ENDERIO
Member: JOSE L. LUMAGBAS

EVACUATION CENTER & MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
Chair: MELCHORA M. MARIMON
Member: RICKY O. LAMBRINTO

HEALTH COMMITTEE
Chair: MARY GRACE ABUYEN
Member: VIVENCIA O. LAMBRINTO

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE
Chair: VILMA P. TERENCIO
Member: LYDIA L. ALDAY

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT ORDER COMMITTEE
Chair: JOEL P. LACABE
Member: BENITO S. LANUEVO

FIRE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
Chair: NILO SABALBERINO
V-Chair: MAURIO P. ABLAY
Members: NOEL P. SAMURAY
JOEL R. LACABE

COMMITTEE MANAGEMENT OF THE DEAD & THE MISSING
Chair: ORLANDO ENDERIO
V-Chair: RYAN ODIVER
Members: JOSE LUMAGBAS
RICKY O. LAMBRINTO

Table 52. 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]	
Relief and registration	Man Power	31	220											
	Other supplies/rice				2,100	10 Sacks.	21,000					10 Sacks	21,000	
	Noodles				5/ cs.	248	1,240					248	1,240	
	Water				5/ cs.	300	1,500					300	1,500	
	Toothpaste				7	124	868					124	868	
	3 in 1 Coffee				15/ ds.	65	1,625					65	1,625	
	Canned Goods				5/ cs.	1,225	6,126					1,225	6,126	
Security	Whistle				4 Pcs.	50.00	200.00					50.00	200.00	
	Batuta				4 Pcs.	85.00	360.00					85.00	360.00	
	Flashlight				4 Pcs.	400	1,600					400	1,600	
	Raincoat				4 Pcs.	520	2,080					520	2,080	
Health	Hygiene Kit				1 Set	5,000	5,000					5,000	5,000	
	Medicines				13 Pad	94	1,270					94	1,270	
Search & Rescue	Man power													
	First aid kit				1 Set	5,000	5,000					5,000	5,000	
	Motorcycle					2,500	2,500					2,500	2,500	
	Flashlight													
Engineering and Restoration	Man power													
	Bota				4 Pairs	600	2,400					600	2,400	
	Hammer				2 Pcs.	270	440					220	440	
	Table saw				2 Pcs.	300	600					300	600	
	Metros				2 Pcs.	200	400					200	400	
	Nails			3'' 4''	5 Kls.	80	400					80	400	

	Good lumber			2x3x12	10 Pcs.	90	900					90	900	
				2x4x12	10 Pcs.	160	1,600					160	1,600	
				2x6x12	10 Pcs.	480	4,800					480	4,800	
Evacuation	Evacuation Center				1.8 M	1	1.8 M					1	1.8 M	
	Log Book				4 Pcs.	150	600					150	600	
	Water Purifier				4 Pcs.	250	1,000					250	1,000	
Transportation Logistics	Man power				Tricycle	2,000	2,000					2,000	2,000	

Table 53: **Budget and Resource Summary**

Budget Summary				
Cluster	**Cost of Projected Needs**	**Cost of Current Resources**	**Amount of Gaps**	**Source of Fund**
Relief goods	32,359			
Security	4,240			
Health	6,270			
Search & rescue	7,500			
Engineering	11,540			
Evacuation	1,801,600			
Transformation	2,000.00			

V. BDRRM Plan

Vision – Mission Statements

VISION: "A Barangay in the Poblacion with God Fearing, Healthy, Educated, Active and Cooperative residents living in an environment-friendly and peaceful (free from juvenile delinquency) with linkages from supports agencies for a progressive and develop Barangay, support for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction management, and gender responsive Barangay."

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)

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

Programs/Projects/Activities	Expected Output	Timeframe			Total Budget Required	Budget Source	Responsible Committee/ Person	Remarks
		2017	2018	2019				
A. Prevention & Mitigation								
Contingency Planning, BDRRM	Update	✓	✓	✓	5,000.00	IRA	BLGU	
Resilient Infrastructures (Drainage, Flood control, Seawall)	Rehabilitation	✓	✓	✓	20,000.00	IRA	BLGU	
Resolution, Ordinances, Policies on DRRM	Construction of Drainage	✓	✓	✓	5,000.00	IRA	BLGU	
Wash Projects	Purchase of hygiene kit	✓	✓	✓	5,000.00	IRA	BLGU	
Waste Management Program	Education	✓	✓	✓	2,500.00	IRA	BLGU	
B. Preparedness								
Hazard Drills	Training	✓	✓	✓	5,000.00	Outside Source	BLGU	
Emergency Response Equipment	Training	✓	✓	✓	2,000.00	Outside Source	BLGU	
Capacity Vulnerability Assessment								
Purchase of Early Warning Equipment Device	Allocate Budget	✓	✓	✓	2,000.00	Outside Source	BLGU	
C. Response								
Search and Rescue	First Aid				7,500.00	BLGU		
Identify Evacuation Centers/ sites	Private Houses	✓			1,801.600	Outside Source		
Relief Assistance	Distribute Goods				32,359	BLGU		
Emergency Health Assistance	First Aid Treatment	✓			5,000.00	BLGU		

Clearing Operation	All Brgy. Official clean-up drive	✓			10,000.00	BLGU		
Evacuation Operation	Encourage to Evacuate	✓						
D. Recovery and Rehabilitation								
Livelihood Development Training	Scale Financial Assistance to outside source/ make a resolution							
Provision of capital								
Infrastructure of Brgy. Facilities (School, Water)		Resolution						
Water System Development		Rehabilita-tion						
Marketing (Market Linkages, Product Development value adding)		Financial Assistance						
Processing		Training & seminar						

Prepared by:

VIVENCIA O. LAMBRINTO
Barangay Secretary

Approved by:

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