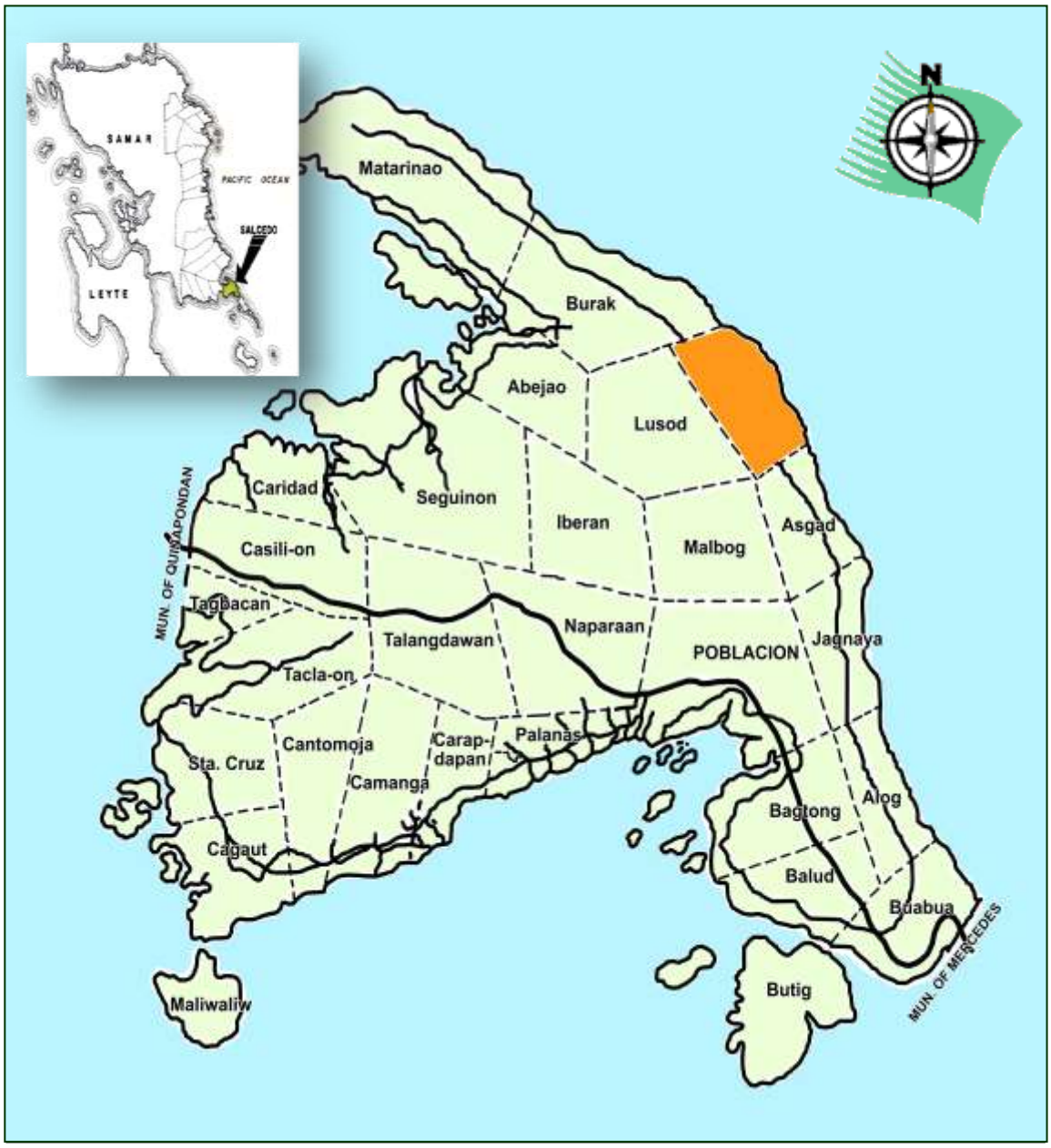
Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan

Barangay San Roque

Salcedo, Eastern Samar

2017-2019



Message from the Punong Barangay:

Maupay nga adlaw,

An Barangay San Roque in may ada responsibilidad pagpruteher hiton kumunidad hit anu man nga epekto hiton maabot nga mga kalamidad kami in naghihingyap nga maibanan an epekto han kalamidad pinaagi pagpahibaro hiton kumunidad kun anu iton angay pagbuhaton kun naabot na iton kalamidad.

Salit kami nga mga miyembro hiton BDRRM in naghihimo hin pitad nga mapauswag pa iton programa ngan serbisyo para maging epektibo ngada hiton bug-us nga katawhan ha amon barangay.

Thanks …..

Message from the Local Chief Executive

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I. Barangay Profile

A. History

Bugay an pinaka-una nga ngaran han San Roque. Ine in usa nga sitio han barangay Burak han una nga panahon san-o an babaye kaslon ini guintatagan o guinbubugayan hin usa ka hukas pareho han bado, sing-sing, alahas ngan kumpleto nga bistida pankasal. Ini in naging susbaranan han mga nagpapakasal nga diin permi guinbubugayan an babaye nga karaslon, asya nga tinawag an lugar nga bugay.

B. Location, Accessibility, Topography and Climatology

Barangay San Roque is one of the barangay covered by the town of Salcedo Eastern Samar which is 10 km. to Barangay Bagtong, 11.5 km. to Salcedo and 30 km. to the toiwn of Guiuan which is the central part of South in Eastern Samar.

It is bounded on the North by the Pacific Ocean, on the South by Barangay Lusod, on the East by Brgy. Asgad and on the west by Brgy. Burak.

The barangay has a total land area of 230 hectares and comprising 2% of the total land area of the municipality of Salcedo.

The land uses of the barangay as they categorized according into agricultural as their major land uses, residential as their second and third is timberland.

There are four types of soil in the barangay. The rocky is composed of 40%, Aras-as is 20%, Banika is 20%, and 20% is the combination of banika and rocky.

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

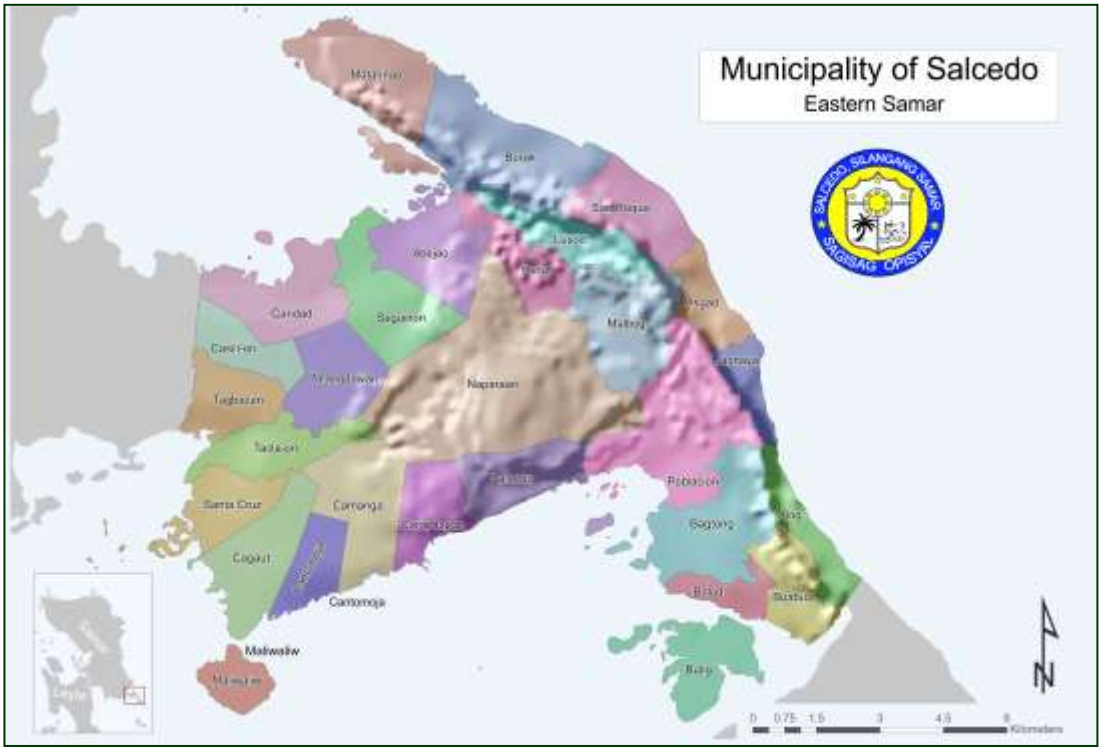
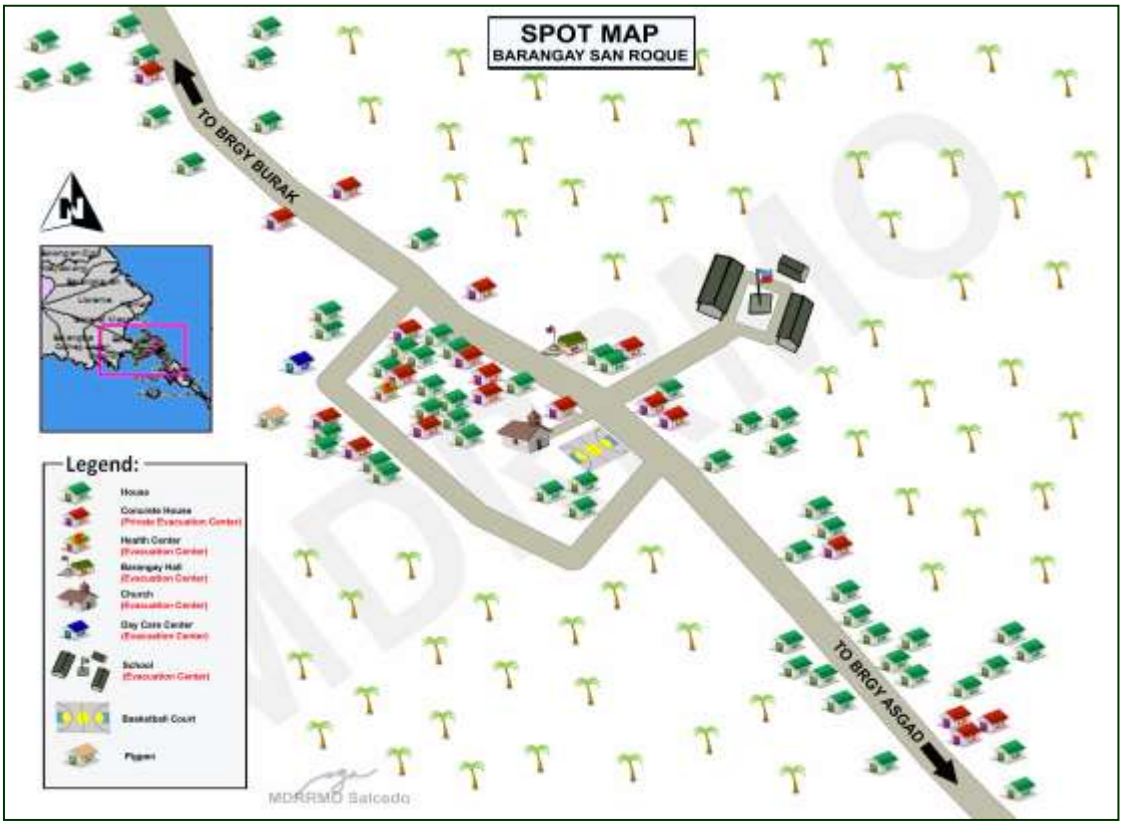


Figure 2. Brgy. Spot Map (as of 2017)



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 7 Barangay Public Safety Officers, 6 Barangay Health Workers and 4 Lupong Tagapamayapa.

Table 1. Barangay Council

Barangay Council	
Reynaldo P. Castro	Punong Barangay
Cesar A. Pagayanan	Kagawad
Dennis Sabalberino	Kagawad
Jenefer C. Cinco	Kagawad
Lucia A. Lace	Kagawad
Elesa M. Lace	Kagawad
Romeo M. Ramasta	Kagawad
Frudencio Ranille	Kagawad
Jenelyn Pabilando	Brgy. Secretary
Elias O. Arias	Brgy. Treasurer

Table 2. Barangay Public Safety Officers

Barangay Public Safety Officers	
Arturo Ranille	Chief tanod
Anaclito Padual	Tanod
Salvador Padual	Tanod
Manuel Marsaba	Tanod
Pascul LAbutap	Tanod
Leopoldo Dangco	Tanod
Celso Padual	Tanod

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

Barangay Nutrition Scholar (BNS), Barangay Health Workers (BHWs) , Barangay Sanitary Inspector (BSI)	
Alicia Plaba	BNS
Crisanta Sabalbirino	BHW
Melagrosa Ranille	BHW
Norma Danco	BHW
Rosita Pagayanan	BHW
Virginia Cinco	BHW
Lucia A. Lace	BSI

Table 4. Lupong Tagapamayapa

Lupong Tagapamayapa	
Reynaldo P. Castro	Lupon Chairman
Jenelyn C. Pabilando	Lupon Secretary
Celso Padual	Lupon Member
Hernando Pabilando	Lupon Member

D. Development Sectors and Sub-sectors

1.0 Social Development

1.1 Population

Barangay San Roque has a total population of 418 individuals composed of 81 households with 94 families. 418 individuals of the population are considered as vulnerable persons. It has a land area of 2,300,000 sq. m.

Table 5. Barangay Population (as of August 2017)

Total Land Area:	2,300,000 sq. m.	
Total Population: 418	Total Number of Households: 81	Male – 218
	Total Families: 94	Female – 200
0- 5 yr old : 44	6 - 12yr old: 69	13-17yr old: 47
Senior Citizen: 34	Person with Disability (PWD) - 1	Lactating Mothers: 1
		Pregnant Women: 4
Registered Voters:	Total Allotment (IRA):	

1.2 SOCIAL SERVICES and STATUS OF WELL-BEING

1.2.1 Health and Sanitation

There are 7 (no. of) health personnel in the barangay with 5 Brgy. Health Worker (BHW) and 1 Brgy Nutrition Scholar (BNS) servicing the entire population of 418 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 / Garantisadong Pambata/ Program Pabasa/Mother's class: twice a year/
Brgy. Health Workers (BHWs)	5	
Brgy. Nutrition Scholar	1	
Brgy. Health Station/Health Center	1	
Height board	1	
Medicine cabinet	1	
First Aid Kit	1	
Nebulizer	1	
Weighing scale	1	
BP apparatus	7	
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
Bumps	Infection
Children	

Fever Cough and Cold Diarrhea	Infection Climactic condition Contaminated water
Adults High Blood Pressure Asthma Diabetes	 Improper nutrition, hereditary Allergy, hereditary 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 81 households have sanitary toilets.

Table 8. Access to Sanitary Toilet

Access to Sanitary Toilets: 81 HH	
Status	**No. of Households**
With toilet/Latrine	81
Total	81

Table 9. Nutritional Status of Children

Ages	Severely Underweight	Underweight	Normal	Overweight	Total
0 – 5 yrs. Old		9	34	1	44
6 – 12 yrs. Old	1	2	66		69
13 up			47		47
Total	1	11	146		160

Table 10. Family Planning Program

Natural family planning
Ligation
Pills
Implanum

Access to clean and potable water where the 81 households of the barangay were at Level 2 with presence of 1 deep well. 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**
Deepwell	1
Electric Water Pump	1
Level 2 –	1
Status: water is safe for drinking but some families buy water to commercial water in available refilling stations.	50% HH buy refilling water and also dependent to the water system of the barangay

1.2.2 Education, Culture and Recreation

Education

The barangay has a Day Care Center within the barangay catering to pre-schoolers manned by Day Care Workers with parent volunteers. The barangay has a complete Elementary Education that caters to children from kindergarten, Grade 1 to Grade 6. There are 3 school buildings and have a Day Care Center for Pre-schoolers.

Secondary education and tertiary as well as vocational courses are accessible in the mainland of the municipality which has capacity for junior high school Grade 7-10 and senior high school Grade 11-12. Absence of secondary school in the barangay posted barangays major challenges among families. High School students are enrolled in MASOF and in neighbouring barangays and in Salcedo Proper and at Guiuan, private school of Guiuan, Quinapondan and in Borongan City and Catbalogan that necessitate lodging or staying with relatives.

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

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

Table 12. Educational Institutions

School	Location	Distance in Kms.	Current Enrolees		
			Male	Female	Total
Day Care	w/in the brgy		8	10	18
Pre Elem			5	9	14
Bugay Elem School	w/in the brgy				
Grade 1			3	5	8
Grade 2			4	7	11
Grade 3			9	4	13
Grade 4			8	6	14
Grade 5			8	4	12
Grade 6			8	4	12
Total			45	39	84
Salcedo National School					
Grade 8			1	1	2
MASOF					
Grade 7			4	3	
Grade 8			1	1	
Grade 9			0	2	
Grade 11			5	1	
Grade 12			0	1	
Guiuan National High School					
Grade 7				1	
Grade 9				1	
Grade 10				1	
Grade 12				3	
SMAG					

Grade 12				1	
Tay-tay Guiuan Eastern Samar					
Grade 7				1	
Motiong National High School					
Grade 7			1		
Grade 8			1		
Quinapondan National High School					
Grade 7				1	
Grade 11				1	
Grade 12				1	
Borongan, Tamoso					
Grade 7				1	
Sulat National High School					
Grade 8			1		
Catbalogan			1		
Grade 11					
Salcedo Vocational High School					
Grade 11			1		
College					
ESSU Salcedo ESSU Guiuan Private School in Guiuan, Tacloban City High School, Colleges and Universities			2	1 1	
Total					
Programs, Projects and Activities					
Feeding Program War On Waste (WOW) Clean and Green Oplan Balik Eskwela Hazard Drill/ DRRM in School /					

Table 13. TESDA Offered/Available Courses

Welding/Metal Craft
Electricity
Electronics

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 and Muslim.

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

There are 34 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.

Table 14. Number of 4Ps Member

4 P's	34
Senior Citizen	34
PWD	1

1.2.4 Housing/Shelter

23.5 % or 19 houses of the total 81 households in the barangay were made in concrete materials and 5 of the houses are mainly attributed to the assistances given by the Women's Organization. 67 houses or 83 % are still made of light material and semi concrete mixed material. All of the units constructed and to be constructed in the resettlement sites were made in light materials. There is no water system in the barangay and the resettlement houses.

Table 15. Type of Housing

Type of Housing	Number of Units
Light Materials	67
Concrete House for Evacuation	14
Concrete	19

1.2.5 Protective Services

There is seven (7) Barangay Tanod were doing mobile roving at night watch by walking. About 11.5 kilometers to the nearest Police Station at the municipal proper.

1.3 Gender Equity Concerns

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

2.0 Economic Development

Table 16. Sources of Livelihood, Level of Income

Source of Livelihood	No. of Families	%	Level of Monthly Income
Fishing	60	63%	2,000.00
Farming	94	100%	5,000.00
Government Employees/Professionals	1	1%	28,000.00
Habal Habal	1	1%	2,000.00
Motorcycle sidecar	1	1%	
Sari-sari Stores and others	12	13%	10,000.00
Food Vendor /homemade			

bread/Processing	2	2%	5,000.00
Livestock (backyard – hog, Chicken) Hog Chicken	2	2%	13,000.00
Handicraft maker/	4	4%	4,000.00
Carpenter	2	2%	15,000.00

2.1 Primary Sector

2.1.1 Agricultural

Table 17. Agricultural Production

Agricultural Products	No. of Farmer Engaged	Cropping Pattern/System	Purpose/Uses
Cassava	25	Every quarter	Consumption/Selling
Camote	25	Every quarter	Consumption/Selling
Banana	81	Yearly	Consumption/Selling
Coconut	81	Quarterly	Selling/ Consumption
Pineapple	40	Yearly	Consumption/ Selling
Giant Swamp Taro	9	Yearly	Consumption/ Selling
Squash	20	6 months	Consumption / selling
Okra	13	6 months	Consumption / selling
Eggplant	13	6 months	Consumption/ Selling
Ampalaya	7	Quarterly	Consumption / selling
Bell Pepper	13	Quarterly	Consumption/ Selling
Sitaw	13	Quarterly	Consumption/Selling

2.1.2 Livestock

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

Table 18. Type of Livestock Production

Livestock	Number of Heads
Hog/Swine	20
Chicken	70
Goat	5
Cattle	15

2.1.3 Fisheries: (Inland, brackish, marine)

There are 53 fisherfolk in the barangay, composed of 27 males and 26 females diversely engaged in marine fisheries, culture, shellfish gathering and ranching in their fishing grounds Leyte Gulf and Philippine Sea Guiuan area. Marine fisheries used traditional fishing method such as gill net and lobster ranching.

Table 19. Fishery Activities

Fishing Activities, Average Catch		
Type of Activity	**No. of Persons Involved**	**Average Catch/day/week**
Pamokot	26	3 kilos/day
Panmana (magandapanahon)	26	3 Kilos/day
Pagsolo	53	3 kilos/weekly
Lobster Ranching	8	1 kilo/seasonal

2.2 Tertiary Sector

2.2.1 Trade and Commerce

There are 12 Sari-sari store servicing the barangay while prices of commodities are relatively high due to high hauling cost. Some of the fisheries products such as fresh fish, lobster are retail products in the community.

2.2.2 Transportation and Communication

Table 20. Transportation, Communication and other Services

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

2.2.3 Finance, Insurance and related activities

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

Table 21. Sources of Credit Services

Sources of Credit Services
ASA
CARD (micro-credit)
CSG (community savings group) (5% interest rate)

3.0 Infrastructure Development

3.1 Economic Support

Table 22. Economic Support

Economic Support		**Social Support**	
Infrastructure	**Status**	**Infrastructure**	**Status**
Power generation	Functional	Schools	Functional
		Government building	Functional
Water	BAWASA	Brgy. Hall	Old Repair
Telecommunications	Mega phone	Brgy. Health Center	Old Repair
		Day Care Center	Newly Build
		Basketball Court	Functional

		Public Plaza	Functional
		Catholic Church	Functional

3.1.1 Power Generation

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

3.1.2 Roads, Bridges, Ports

There are 700 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 27.5 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 Environment and Natural resource

4.1 Waste Management

4.1.1 Solid waste

The barangay make a composed pit.

5.0 Institutional Development

5.1 Organization and Management

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

Barangay Council, Barangay Development Council, BDRRMC, other local special bodies –BCPC, Brgy Anti-Drug Abuse Council, 5 People's Organization is registered.

Table 23. Civil Society Organization (CSOs)

Name of Organization	Number of Members	Program/Project being Implemented
San Roque Womens Association	32	Hog Raising, On going
Children Association	9	On going
Farmers Association	50	Farm on going
Fisherfolks Association	53	On going
Senior Citizen	35	On going

5.2 Fiscal Management (IRA, Taxation, Income generation)

Table 24. Fiscal Management

Budget Sources	Amount
Share on Internal Revenue Collection	1, 179, 504.00
Property Taxes Share on Real Property Taxes	1,000.00
Clearance and Certification Fees	1,000.00
Total	1, 181, 504

Table 25. Budget Allocation

Budget Allocation		
Description	**Amount**	**Percentage**
General Public Services Administrative and Legislative Services		
Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE)		
Implementation of Development Projects 20% BDF – 10% SK – 5% BDRRM Fund – 30% QRF - 70% Preparedness -	 235, 900.00 118, 150.40 59, 073.20 17, 722.56 41, 352.64	 20% 10% 5%
Total	472, 199.60	

5.3 Legislative output

BDRRMP adoption, Contingency plan, Waste Management implementation

5.4 LGU/NGO/PO linkages

- IOM- housing materials
- ICRC- temporary house
- Plan- kitchen utensils and cash for work
- Christian Aid- cash for work/ relief rice and noodles
- ECOWEB- livelihood/hog Raising/ farming materials
- Amurt- livelihood for farmers (bolo,sundang, sadol, rick, organic abuno, and seedlings)
- HFI- livelihood for fisherman (fishnet, nylon,takin)
- Kalahi-brgy. Road Prosesyonan, streetlights, cash for work
- Dole- cash assistance han mga farmers

- ❖ UNDP- livelihood/ cash for work
- ❖ Red Cross- relief goods and kitchen ware
- ❖ People Need- cash for work
- ❖ Pkk- full house concrete

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

Table 26. Social Development

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
Social Development			
Health and Sanitation			
100% household with sanitary toilets	Lack of maintaining cleanliness	Construction materials and latrines from UNICEF and PLAN/ Red Cross	Lack of supply of vitamins from RHU
0-13 years up with 93.8% normal weight	0-13 years up with 6.2% underweight children	Supplemental feeding programs from DSWD,RHU	Hirayo hit hospital pagdara hit pasyente
Cooperation of parents in conducting supplemental feeding	Adults with hypertension due to improper nutrition	Medicines from RHU, DOH, BLGU	Nakadto pa it pasyente ha RHU o hospital nga hirayo
Health programs and services available	Heart attack-leading cause of deaths for adults	Health Education Program from DOH, RHU	Napalit ha hirayo nga lugar hit medicines
Vegetable gardening	Contaminated water-cause of diarrhea	DOH compact for HPN & Diabetic maintenance	
Giving oresol and boiling water for drinking	Midwife & NDP once a week visit only		
Active Barangay Health Workers	Lack of medicine in the health post		
Has health facilities for first aid (BHW kit, thermometer, BP apparatus			
Education			
Access to school	Lack of interest due to insufficient family income	Implement Alternative Learning System	Drop outs
Availability of reading materials	Lack of support of parents and encouraging among teachers	Conduct Non Formal Education	Overcrowded rooms
	Lack of teachers	Conduct PTA meeting	
	Lack of knowledge	Coordinate LGU and DepEd	
Housing			
Households are more convenient than before	Built houses are not suitable for super typhoons causing people in the community to worry Encroachment of	Has shelter assistance from Red Cross and Womens Association	Climate change Not enough money to buy or purchased lot for evacuation center and resettlement

	mangroves areas within B2. To build houses		
All households owned their houses	Insufficient funds added for concrete materials	Construction Adaptation for national building code standard	Super typhoons, Earthquakes Storm surge
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	When protected areas are trapped by outsiders (ex. sanctuary & mangroves areas)
BHWs' bridge to RHU from the community, submit monthly reports, take EP, GP			Taking seminars without any certificate given especially from DOH

Table 27. Livelihood

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
Livelihood Development			
Fishing			
secondary sources of income of the family	Guti-ay it dakop Poor implementation of fishery law	Naghahatag it fisheries it pokot/other institutions from NGOs	Mara-ut it panahon or bagyo Rampant of illegal fishing activities such as dynamite and liba-liba
Coconut			
A big sources of income	There are many coconut trees infested with Cocolisap disease	Planning material supports from DA/ PCA	Price are controlled by middle man
			Strong typhoon / climate change
Livestock			
Many people are involved in cattle, hog and poultry raising	When animals got sick No technical support from veterinarian	Low-selling price Available support services from government agencies	Climate change Financial support to start a business
			Typhoons, heavy rains
Current Agricultural and Fishery Support Services			
Various institutions and INGOs are extending assistance/ support to farmers and fishing	Non-sustainability of projects	Village level processing	groups are disintegrating too much requirement / long processing of documents
			Bad weather
Other Services			
Can easily update data, accessibility with various institution/ government agencies	People are not aware of services offered by government / agencies Institution	Can transport needs and services and internet connection	Climate change
	Non-potable drinking water		Brown outs due to typhoons/ Earthquake

Source of Credit Services			
Available micro loan and land bank, etc.	Community was not aware of the program	It can finance to start unfluted proposals	Long time of processing Too much requirement

Table 28. Infrastructure Development

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
Infrastructure Development			
Construction of Farm to Market Road	Lack of funds	Linkages to government Line agencies concerned	Substandard construction due to lack of fund Insufficient fund to stretch the no. of meters
Road concreting	Lack of fund	Resolution for fund sourcing	Muddy street during rainy days

Table 29. Environment Development

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

Table 30. Administration Development

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Challenges
Administration Development			
Making ordinances and resolutions	Slow implementation/no enforcement	Agencies allocating funds/budgets	Lack of participation among stakeholders
Conduct general assemblies and meetings	Communities did not participate activities	Dissemination of information to residents/constituents	Lack of participation among stakeholders
Good governance	Co-terminus	The programs are properly implemented	Brgy. Officials might 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 31. Disaster Timeline

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

Hazard Identification

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

Table 32. Hazard Identification

Hazard	Probability		Impact		Average $\frac{P+I}{2}$	Rank
	Rate	Remarks	Rate	Remarks		
Typhoon	4	Located in typhoon belt area and category	5	Super typhoon Yolanda destroyed infrastructure, crops and houses	4.5	1
Earthquake	3	Houses and high risk will destroy	2	Destruction of infrastructural, health and social system	2.5	2

Table 33. Anatomy of the Hazard

Hazard to Plan for: Typhoon			
ROOT CAUSES	**EARLY WARNING SIGNS**	**TRIGGERING FACTORS**	**EXISTING MITIGATING MEASURES**
• Climate Change • Philippines's located in the typhoon belt, east of the Pacific Ocean	• Weather forecast and advisories • Unusual strong winds and strong waves in coastal areas • Unusual rainfall with possibility of flooding, storm surge and landslides in low lying areas, coastal and upland areas respectively.	• Continuous rainfall • Houses made of light materials • Settlements located in low lying, flood prone, landslide prone and high risk coastal and upland areas	• Climate adaptive farming technologies • Nursery establishment and tree planting • Relocation and resettlement • Local Ordinances on Solid Waste Management, illegal cutting of trees

B. Hazard Maps

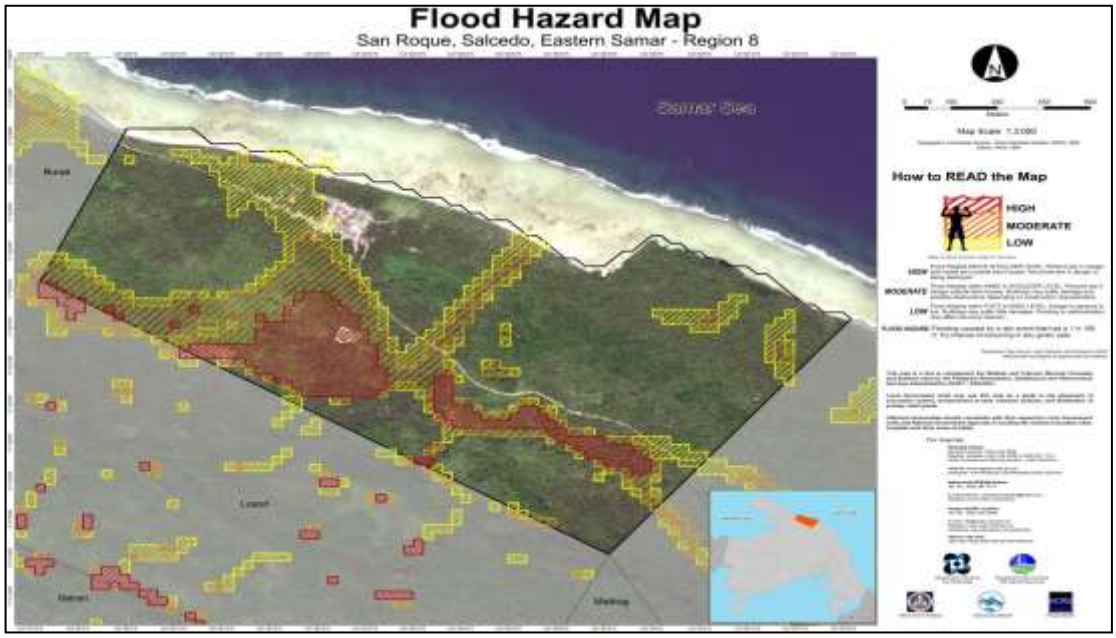


Figure 3. Flood Hazard Map (Source: DOST Project Noah)

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

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

C. Vulnerability

The whole of the barangay is considered on high risk to the devastating effects of typhoon. 81 houses out of the 50 households are built with light materials.

A total 40 of the 418 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 barangay San Roque which evacuated a total of 73 families to private houses, Barangay Hall and school buildings.

Table 34. Vulnerability and Impact Assessment (PCVA Data)

HAZARD	SYSTEM OF INTEREST	EXPOSURE	SENSITIVITY	IMPACT
Typhoon • Liquefaction (sink hole) • Food security	**HUMAN ELEMENTS**			
	1. Children 0-5 years old	• Diseases • Male 25 • Female 39	• Cough • Cold • Diarrhoea • Fever • Diarrhoea • Skin disease (kurikung)	• Malnutrition • Hospitalization • Insect bite diseases • Death • Poverty
	2. Children 6-12 years old	• Male 38 • Female 23 • Diseases	• Cough • Cold • Skin disease (kurikong) • Fever • Diarrhoea	• Malnutrition • Hospitalization • Insect bite diseases • Death • Poverty
	3. Children 13-17 years old	• Male 28 • Female 27 • Diseases	• Cough • Cold • Fever • Diarrhoea • Kurikong	• Malnutrition • Hospitalization • Insect bite diseases • Death • Poverty
	4. 18 and above	• Male 74 • Female 71 • Diseases	• Cough • Cold • Skin disease (kurikong) • Fever • Diarrhoea	• Malnutrition • Hospitalization • Insect bite diseases • Displacement • Death • Poverty
	5. Elderly	• Male 17 • Female 12	• Cough • Cold • Skin disease (kurikong) • Fever • Diarrhoea	• Malnutrition • Hospitalization • Insect bite diseases • Displacement • Death • Poverty

			• Arthritis • High blood	
	6. CWD/PWD	• Male 4	• Cough • Cold • Skin disease (kurikong) • Fever • Diarrhoea • Arthritis • High blood	• Malnutrition • Hospitalization • Insect bite diseases • Displacement • Death • Poverty
	7. Indigenous People (IP)	None		
	NON-HUMAN ELEMENTS			
	1. **Social Services**			
	1.1. Education	• Destruction of school Building o 3 concrete o 1 latrine with 2 doors • Teacher – 3	• Destroyed	• No classes • Nasirang mga instructional materials • Drop out
	1.2. Health	• Poor access to basic health care o 1 concrete health post • No medicine	• Destroyed	• Limited access to health services
	1.3. Water	• Contamination o 1 artesian well (BLGU) o 7 tap stand	• Turbid • Flooded • Diarrhoea	• Contaminated • Unsanitary • Outbreak
	2. Livelihood			
	2.1. Coastal	• 50 fisherman • 20– gillnet • 30 – sphere fishing	• Flora and fauna will diminish	• Poverty • Low yield on fish catch • Coastal erosion • Degraded mangrove forest
	2.2. Agriculture	• Coconut • Bananas • 6 - goat	• Naputol at nalaglag ang mga bunga • No harvest • Destroyed coconut	• Low yield on coconut • Poverty

		• 7 – cow • 7 – duck • 200 – chicken • 1- pig	trees • Nagkakasakit ang mga hayop	
	3. Ecosystem			
	3.1. Forestry	• Trees • Fruit trees	• Displacements of flora and fauna species	• Migration of flora and fauna species • Ecological imbalance
	3.2. Water	• Contamination	• Outbreak of water borne diseases	• Poor services • Hospitalization to mortality.
	4. Institution			
	4.1. Government	• BLGU establishments ▪ Water system ▪ Multipurpose hall	•	• Limited services extended to constituents
	4.2. Private			
	5. Infrastructure	• Destroyed lifeline o Road	Poor access on farm to market road	• Economic imbalance
REMARKS				

Table 35. Elements-at-Risk

Sitio / Purok / Barangay		Hazard 1			Hazard 2			Hazard 3		
		High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
Lives										
Children 0 – 5 years old	44:	44			44					
Children 6 – 12 years old	69 :	69			69					
Children 13 – 17 years old	47:	47			30	17				
Children with special needs	0:									
Pregnant women 1st semester	1:	1			1					
Pregnant women 2nd semester	1:	1			1					
Pregnant women 3rd semester	2:	2			2					
Lactating Mothers	1:	1			1					
PWD – Blind	0:									
PWD – Deaf	0:									
PWD – Mute	0:									
PWD – Crippled	0:									
PWD – Others	0:									
Senior Citizens	34:	34			30	4				
Women	217:		217			217				
Men	210:		210			210				
Number of Families	94:	94			94					
Barangay Hall		✓					✓			
Barangay Health Center		✓					✓			
Day Care Center		✓				✓				
Church / Chapel		✓				✓				
School		✓			✓					
Potable Water System – Level 1		✓					✓			
Potable Water System – Level 2		✓				✓				

Sitio / Purok / Barangay	Hazard 1			Hazard 2			Hazard 3		
	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
Livelihoods	✓				✓				
Livestock [sow, boar, piglets]									
Livestock [carabao]									
Poultry									
Farms	✓					✓			
Fishing Boats / Gears									

D. Capacity

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

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

Participated in the Salcedo Municipal Wide Simultaneous Super Typhoon Drill conducted last March 5, 2016 which mobilized 94 of its families. This was in partnership with the UNDP, Plan International and MDRRMO.

The barangay received various equipment from programs of NGOs, there are trained BHWs and Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) in basic life support and search and rescue and with basic life saving equipment.

Table 36. Capacity Assessment (PCVA Data)

SYSTEM OF INTEREST	EXISTING CAPACITY (COPING)	REQUIRED CAPACITY (ADAPTIVE CAPACITY)	GAPS*
HUMAN ELEMENTS			
1. Children 0-5 years old	• 6 BHW • 1 Day Care worker	• Medicine kit • Feeding program • Search and rescue training and equipments • Twice a week visit of nurse and midwife • BHW training and retooling • Comprehensive vaccination • Additional honorarium	• Provision of medicine kit • Availability of provisions • Organized and equip search and rescue team • Frequent visit of RHU at least twice/ week • Training of BHW • Provision/ increase honorarium of community volunteers
2. Children 6-12 years old	• 3 Elementary teachers • 2 CDW • 1 nurse • 1 midwife	• Medicine kit • Feeding program • Search and rescue training and equipments • Twice a week visit of nurse and midwife • BHW training and retooling • Comprehensive vaccination • Additional honorarium	
3. Children 13-17 years old	• 2 CDW • 1 nurse • 1 midwife	• Medicine kit • Feeding program • Search and rescue training and equipments • Twice a week visit of nurse and midwife • BHW training and retooling • Comprehensive vaccination • Additional honorarium	
4. 18 and above	• 2 BHW (herbal) • 2 CDW	• Medicine kit • Feeding program	

	• 1 nurse • 1 midwife	• Search and rescue training and equipments • Twice a week visit of nurse and midwife • BHW training and retooling • Comprehensive vaccination • Additional honorarium	
5. Elderly	• 2 BHW (herbal) • 2 CDW • 1 nurse • 1 midwife	• Medicine kit • Feeding program • Search and rescue training and equipments • Twice a week visit of nurse and midwife • BHW training and retooling • Comprehensive vaccination • Additional honorarium	
6. CWD/PWD	• 2 BHW (herbal) • 2 CDW • 1 nurse • 1 midwife	• Medicine kit • Feeding program • Search and rescue training and equipments • Twice a week visit of nurse and midwife • BHW training and retooling • Comprehensive vaccination • Additional honorarium	
7. Indigenous People (IP)	None	None	None
NON-HUMAN ELEMENTS			
1. **Social Services**			
1.1. Education	• 3 School buildings • 3 teachers • 1 day care center • 1 day care worker • 2 door latrine	• Day care steel gate and steel window grills • Recreational facilities	• No day care center site • Completion of perimeter fence • Construction of recreational facilities for children
1.2. Health	• Health post	• Sphygmomanometer	• Acquisition of medical equipments and

	• Deworming • Immunization	• Thermometer • Botika sa Barangay • Height board	medicine • Establishment of botika sa Barangay
1.3. Water	• 1 functional artesian well • 7 tap stand	• Water potability test • Repair of 2 tap stand • Rehabilitation of water system	• Water testing • Construction of additional tapstand • Purchase of water pump • Acquisition of water tank
2. Livelihood			
2.1. Coastal	• 50 fisherman • 20– gillnet • 30 – sphere fishing	• Pump boat • Baloto • Daungan • Income diversification	• Purchase acquisition of pump boats • Skill training
2.2. Agriculture	• Coconut • Bananas • 6 - goat • 7 – cow • 7 – duck • 200 – chicken • 1- pig • Organized farmers and Fisherfolk org.	• Training for animal raising • Animal breeding • Animal care and management • Farm implements • Marketing assistance • Farm to market road • Organic fertilizer production • Training on integrated pest management IPM), and disease control	• Strengthening/ reorganization • Provision of farm inputs • Conduct training on IPM and plant production
3. Ecosystem			
3.1. Forestry	Endemic trees: • 200 anislag • 500 bobotigan • 500 salak • 1000 narra • 500 balinad • 1000 hagupit • 500 balanti • 300 burak • 200 bagnaw	• Preserve and protect • Inventory of tree species	• Preserve and protect • Enforcement and implementations of environmental laws • Listing of existing species of trees

	• 1000 atipolo • 1000 dalakit • 2000 kisiw • 1000 hamor awon • 200 batwan • 150 tabug • 1000 utob utob		
3.2. Water	• Pacific ocean • Spring • Underground water	• BFARMC • Protection measure	• Strengthen BFARMC
4. Institution			
4.1. Government	• 10 BLGU association, PTA, RWASA, Womens, BHW, PPC, SNP, BCPC, DCSPC, SGC, Tanod & lupon	• Reorganization & reactivation • Award & incentive system • Regular meeting and assembly • Transparency • Participation and involvement in decision making • Training and seminars	• Reorganize and reactivate • Provide awards and incentives • Conduct regular meeting and assembly • Posting publications • Mandatory attendance • Enforce of penalties and sanctions.
4.2. Private	• Micro finance (CARD)	• Lower the interest rate	• Extended loan • Moratorium
5. Infrastructure	• Public plaza • Lighting post • Barangay hall • Provincial and Barangay road • Solar electrification	• Lighting post • Rehabilitation • Ownership	• Additional lighting post • Rehab provincial road (2.5km) • Public domain • Donation • Purchase base on asses value
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. San Roque 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 San Roque 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 94 families or the population of 418 in terms of safety to their lives and potential damage/loss 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, Farmers Organization, Women Associations, 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 San Roque 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 32)

Anatomy of the Hazard (refer to above data on Table 33)

Table 37. 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	0	0	0

Missing	0	0	0
AFFECTED POPULATION:			
Local	94 families	94 families	94 families
Foreign			
EFFECTS ON:			
Housing	20% Slightly damage	60% Totally damage	Devastated
Properties	Slightly damage of properties	Destroyed	Devastated
Agriculture	Slightly affected	Wash out	Devastated
Livelihood/ Business	Destroyed	Destroyed	Devastated
Roads		Many debris	
Communication	No communication	No communication	No communication
Power	Power supply cut off	Power supply cut off	No power supply
Water	Enough water	Not enough water	No water supply
Environment/ Ecology	Slightly damage	Severely damage	Devastated
Response Capabilities	Functional	50% deployed	No personnel responded
OTHERS:			

Vulnerability (refer to above data on Table 34)

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 38. On-going DRR/CCA Measures and Interventions

STRUCTURAL MEASURES	Existing and On-going Interventions
Construction/ Rehabilitation/ Strengthening of brgy. Public facilities, infrastructure	Construction/ Rehabilitation/ Strengthening of damaged brgy. Facilities for social services, brgy. Hall, school building, day care center, health station, water system, concrete houses, church, electricity installation, road concreting and cave
NON-STRUCTURAL MEASURES	**Existing and On-going Interventions**
DRRM related training Community risk assessment	First Aid Training Contingency
Disaster preparedness Contingency planning	
Climate change adaptation project	Backyard gardening
Prevention mitigation project	Strengthening BDRRMC
Livelihood training	
Capacity building training Solid waste management	Training on solid waste management

Table 39. DRR/CCA COPING Measures and Interventions

Stakeholder	Preparedness	Prevention and Mitigation	Emergency Response	Recovery and Rehabilitation	Climate Change Adaptation
Family	Nag aandam han mga kagamitan bago umabot it kalamidad.	Bawat pamilya ay nagtatanim ng mga kahoy kahoy sa kanilang lupa at naglilinis ng kapaligiran.	Magtulong tulong bawat pamilya magbigay ng mga pagkain sa mga tao.	Nag aassist kung may namimigay galing sa iba't ibang ahensya ng gobyerno o NGO.	Bawat pamilya ay nagsesegregate ng mga basura. Ihihiwalay ang mga bote.
Community Organizations	Naghahanda ng suporta na hindi masira ang mga pananim sa pamamagitan ng pintakasi ng mga myembro.	Ang mga miyembro magtutulong tulong na hindi masira ang mga pananim.	Nagbibigay ng mga libreng punla o seeds at fertilizers sa mga farmers.	Binabantayang maige ang palayan or irigasyon.	Kinakalat ang Rice straw at rice stalk sa palayan para maging pataba sa lupa.

Barangay Council / BDRRMC	• Monitoring • Warning • Communi-cation • Logistic • Evacuation Center 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.	
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 6. Community-based EWS

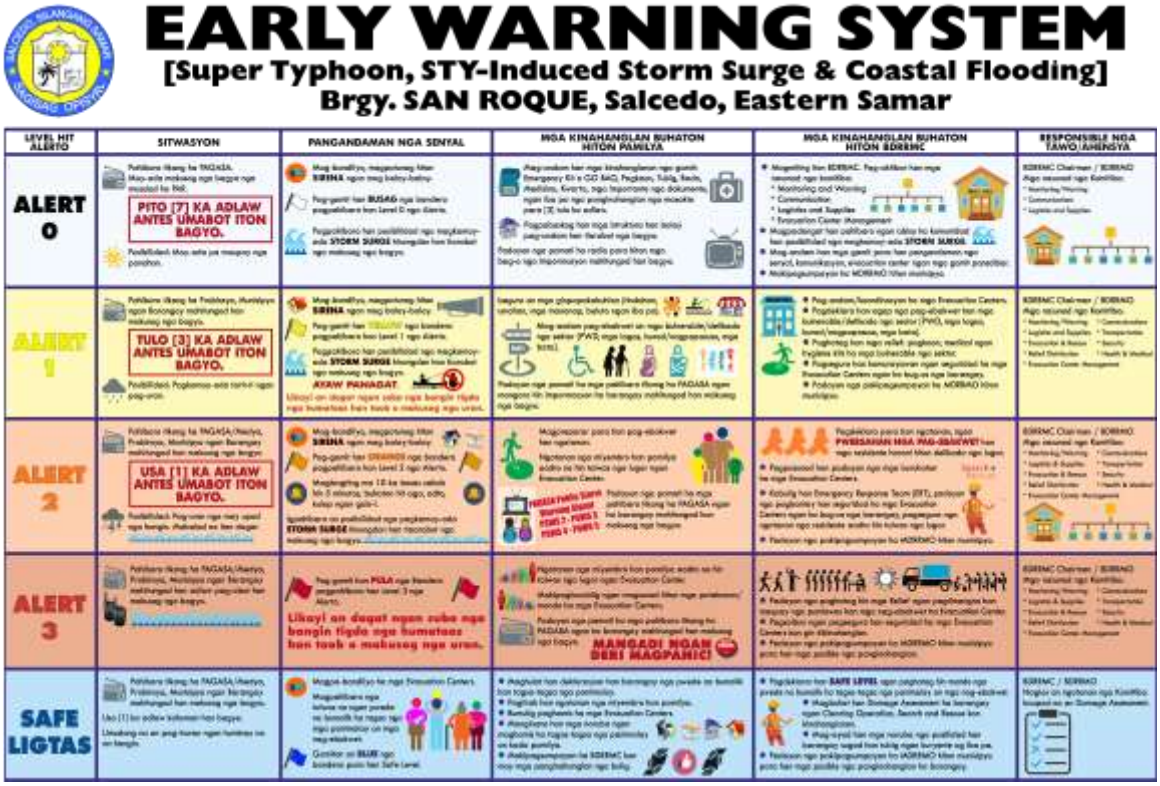


Table 40. Tasks and Flow of Coordination/Operation (SOP)

Alert level	Situation & sign's	Warning signals	Action to be done by the families	Action to be done by the BDRRMC	Persons in-charge
0	-Walang ulan at sumisikat ang araw pero may balita na galing sa pag-asa na may bagyo -Low pressure area	House to house pagbibigay ng impormasyon	-Magplano -Maghanda ng pagkain at ibang kailangan para sa ebakwesyon center. -Itali ang mga bahay. -I safety ang mga hayop at mga kagamitan. Makinig ng balita galing pag asa at ng BDRRMC	-Conduct ng pulong pulong para sa pangkalahatan. -Meeting ng BDRRMC -Activation ng monitoring & warning /communication -Mag prepare ng relief goods. -Relief distribution	BDRRMC chair person Hon. Reynaldo Castro Punong Brgy. Monitoring &warning/communication Jennelyn Pabilando Relief/supplies & logistics Elias Arias
1	Malakas na ang hangin at ulan Signal #1	Bandillo by mega phone. -txt brigade	Maghanda ng paglikas Ilikas ang mga may kapansanan, mga bata, matatanda, buntis at may maliliit na anak. -ilikas ang mga alagang hayop sa ligtas n lugar o sa evecuation center	-I prepara ang mga identify evacuation center ayusin at seguraduhin may sapat na tubig at palikuran. -Ilikas na ang mga Bulnerable na sector. -Activation ng Evacuation committee -Activation ng transportation committee -Activation ng security committee -Listing ng mga nag evacuate para sa monitoring.. .	Evacuation committee Vilma Arias Transportation committee Hon: Cesar Pagayanan Security committee Arturo Ranille Relief operation/supplies & logistics Elias Arias Monitoring & warning/communication Jennelyn Pabilando
2	Malakas na ang hangin at ulan may natutumba na puno ng saging	House to house By mega phone -Mag bating ting ng 3 beses para lumikas na ang lahat. -5 batingting Force evacuation na.	Lahat ng tao sa bahay dapat lumikas na. I sara na ang mga bahay.	-Puntahan ang mga bahay seguraduhin naka likas na lahat. -Kung mayroon pa force evacuation na. -Kung ayaw lumikas papirmahin ng waiver na ng sasaad na ayaw nilang lumikas at walang pananagutan ang BDRRMC kung	Rescue committee Dennis Sabalberino BDRRMC chairman Reynaldo Castro

				anuman ang mangyari sa kanila.	
3	Natutumba na ang mga saging at mga punong kahoy at nasira na ang mga light materials ng mga bahay	Batingting ng kampana na rapid ang tinig at alarm ng siren ng tuloy-tuloy hudyat na wala ng lalabas ng evacuation center.	Wala ng tao sa bahay	-Mag monitor kung anung situation sa evacuation center. -Final listing ng mga evacuase. Seguraduhin safe at may pagkain ang mga tao.	Evacuation committee Vilma Arias Medical committee Elisa Lace Transportation committee Cesar Pagayanan Monitoring &warning/communication Jennelyn Pabilando
Safe	Wala ng bagyo	Pupuntahan ang mga evacuation para mag-inform na safe na wala nang bagyo o announcement para bumalik na ng bahay dahil safe na bumalik	Mag handa para sa pagbalik na sa kanilang mga bahay Maglinis na ng bahay. Bumalik na sa mga bahay	-Monitoring sa mga nasirang ari-arian nang mga tao at infastracture ng barangay -Rapid assessment. -List of damages at mag report sa mdrrmc	Punong Brgy Hon. Reynaldo Castro Damaged Assessment Committee Romeo Ramasta

Evacuation Plan

In a worst case scenario of 350kph super typhoon, Brgy San Roque will be evacuating a total of 77% or 73 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 San Roque will use the barangay road and if warranted vehicles to travel to their designated evacuation sites.

The pre-emptive evacuation of high risk residents with a total of 290 persons comprised the vulnerable individuals of PWD, Senior citizen, Pregnant/Lactating Mothers, children and solo parents is set at Alert Level 1 (Yellow), 3 days before landfall to ensure orderly and safe evacuation. Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) and other skilled ER Volunteers are to be dispatched to assist in the evacuation operation. Vehicles and emergency response/lifesaving equipment of wheel chair, spine board, First aid kit/trauma kit of BHWs are prepositioned for the evacuation.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 41. Evacuation Plan

Area & No. of Families	Evacuation Center	Ideal Capacity	Safe Route	Alternate Safe Route	Pick-up Point	Mode of Transport	Person-in-Charge
73	School and church		Main Road	Main Road	Main Road	Walking	Transportation committee
8	Private houses		Main Road	Main Road	Main Road	Walking	Transportation committee

Table 42. 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 ,	2-3 day	
Population	418		Church and School		Lack of foods and water, An kabataan nagkakasakit, also lack of hygiene kit and personal materials
Household	81				
Families	94				
Children					
0-5	M- 32	F-32			
6-12	34	35			
13-17	23	24			
18 and above	96	100			
Elderly	18	16			
CWD/PWD	1				

Table 43: 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 San Roque	94	418	73	399	Private houses, schools, church	8	19	94	418	People to be secured	Farmers, fisherman, laborer
Total:											

Table 44. 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**				
	3	9	9	34	23	96	18	1		1	12	10	35	24	100	16	0	4	1	
TOTAL	3	9	9	34	23	96	18	1		1	12	10	35	24	100	16	0	4	1	

Table 45. Summary of Cluster Identification

Cluster	Lead Office/Person	Member/s
Relief and Registration	BLGU	Tanod, Brgy. Secretary, SNP, Youth, Womens
HEALTH (WASH, Health, Nutrition and Psychological Services)	BNS	BHW, BSI
Security/Protection	BLGU	Tanod
Camp Coordination and Management (Evacuation)	BLGU/BDRRMC	
Transportation/Logistics	BDRRMC	
Emergency Telecommunications and Warning		
Engineering & Restoration	BDRRMC	
Search, Rescue and Retrieval	BDRRMC	Tanod, BHW
Management of the Dead and the Missing	BDRRMC/Tanod	

Needs and Activities Inventory

Table 46. Cluster: Relief and Registration

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Food Packs	Resolution for Brgy. Budget Procurement	BLGU, DSWD	
Manpower	Repacking and distribution No. of families record	BLGU, BDRRMC	

Table 47. Cluster: HEALTH (WASH, Health, Nutrition and Psychological Services)

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Medicine	Resolution for Brgy. Budget Procurement/ Request	BLGU, CLGU DSWD	
Hygiene and Sanitary kit	Resolution for Brgy. Budget	BLGU	

Table 48. 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	
Logbook	Allocation of budget	BLGU	

Table 49. Cluster: Search, Rescue and Retrieval

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Manpower	Mobilization	BLGU	
First Aid kit	Resolution for Brgy. Budget	BLGU, CLGU, DSWD	
Motorcycle	Resolution for Brgy. Budget	BLGU, CLGU, DSWD	

Table 50. Cluster: Emergency Telecommunications and Warning

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Everyday battery (9 volts)	Resolution for Brgy. Budget	BLGU, CLGU, DSWD	
EWS, Tarpaulin Signage	Resolution for Brgy. Budget Delivery, installation	BLGU, CLGU, DSWD	

Table 51. Cluster: Security /Protection

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Flashlights	Resolution for Brgy. Budget	BLGU, CLGU, DSWD	
Raincoats	Budget of DRR, calamity fund		
Whistle	Purchased all materials of Brgy. Tanod paraphernalia		

Table 52. Cluster: Engineering and Restoration

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Manpower	Mobilization and deployment	MDRRMO, BDRRMC	
Hammer	Resolution for Brgy. Budget of DRR, calamity fund	MDRRMO, BDRRMC	
Nails	Resolution for Brgy. Budget of DRR, calamity fund		
Saw	Purchase tools and materials	BLGU	
Metros	Purchase tools and materials	BLGU	

Table 53. Cluster: Transportation/Logistics

NEEDS	ACTIVITIES/ ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET THE NEEDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES	TIMEFRAME
Manpower	Resolution for Brgy. Budget for vehicles	Chairman, committee member, BLGU	
Motorcycle	Resolution for Brgy. Budget	BLGU	

Resource Inventory

Table 54. Resource Inventory

Cluster	Quantity	Unit	Resource	Person / Office	Resource Location	Remarks
Telecommunication and Warning	3	Pcs.	Megaphone	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
	1	Pcs.	Transistor Radio	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
	1	Pcs.	Siren	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
Search, Rescue, Retrieval	8	Pcs.	Flashlight	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
	20	Pcs.	Whistle	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
	2	Pcs.	Spine board	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
	5	Pcs.	Life vest	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
	6	Pcs.	Helmet	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
Medical	1	Set	First Aid Kit	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
Evacuation	1	Pcs.	Extinguisher	BLGU	Brgy. Hall	
	1	Set	Solar Lamp	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 55. 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
REYNALDO P. CASTRO
PUNONG BARANGAY

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS COMMITTEE
Chair: FELISA R. CASTRO
Members: JENELYN C. PABILANDO
MELAGROSA N. ACEBUCHE

PREVENTION & MITIGATION COMMITTEE
Chair: CESAR A. PAGAYANAN
Members: SHIELA P.RAMASTA
JENEFER ARIAS

EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMITTEE
Chair: ALICIA PLABA
Members: ARTURO P. RANILLE
ELISA M. LACE

RECOVERY & REHABILITATION COMMITTEE
Chair: ROMEO M. RAMASTA
Members: PRUDENCIO P. RANILLE
PACITA L. ARIAS

MONITORING & WARNING COMMITTEE
Chair: AMELITA M. RAMASTA
Member: NIDA ROMANCA
JESSABEL ABUDE
RECHELL PAGAYANAN
JOCELYN PADUAL
GERRY RANILLE

SECURITY COMMITTEE
Chair: JENELYN PABILANDO
Member: ANACLETO PADUAL
CATALINA BARDILLON
JOELISA CINCO
ELISA CINCO

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE
Chair: CESAR PAGAYANAN
Member: ANTONIO ROMANCA
HERNANDO PABILANDO
JEFFRY ARIAS
RYAN PAGAYANAN
ELMER ARIAS

RESCUE COMMITTEE
Chair: DENNIS SABALBERINO
Member: JOEL RANILLE
MARVIN CINCO
RODELYN LABAY
REYNATO ACEBUCHE

RELIEF DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE
Chair: JENEFER ARIAS
Member: CELSO PADUAL
JENELYN PABILANDO
ELISA LACE
MA. SHIELA RAMASTA
MELCHORA RANILLE

SUPPLIES & LOGISTICS COMMITTEE
Chair: ELIAS ARIAS
Member: PRUDENCIO RANILLE
MA. LITA RAMASTA
ADELINA RANILLE
JHENNY RANILLE
FELISA CASTRO

EVACUATION CENTER & MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
Chair: VILMA ARIAS
Member: GEMMA PELICANO
MELANIE ACEBUCHE
REYNALDO DANGCO
TESSIE TADONG
NIDA ROMANCA

HEALTH COMMITTEE
Chair: LUCIA LACE
Member: ALICIA PLABA
MELAGROSA RANILLE
ROSITA PAGAYANAN
NORMA DANGCO
VERGINIA CINCO

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE
Chair: ROMEO RAMASTA
Member: PACITA ARIAS
JENEFER ARIAS
ROSTICA PAJARES
RICA JANE PADUAL
PASCUAL LABUTAP JR.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT ORDER COMMITTEE
Chair: BONESSA ARIAS
Member: AIZA ACEBUCHE
DOOREN FAYE CASTRO
MA. KRISTINA LOTA
JUDY ANN LACE
ROEL PAGASPAS

FIRE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
Chair: CELSO PADUAL
Members: CARLOS LACE
PERCIVAL AVENDAÑO
WILLIAM PAGASPAS
ARVIN LACE

COMMITTEE MANAGEMENT OF THE DEAD & THE MISSING
Chair: ANACLETO PADUAL
Members: ROMEO TADONG
JOMAR CINCO
NOLIE PAGASPAS
REYNALDO DANGCO

Table 56. 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	Manpower	94	418		2,000.00	15 sacks	30,000					15 sacks	30,000	
	Other supplies rice/ noodles				496.00	10/dz	2,480					10/dz	2,480	
	3 in 1 coffee					24/dz	1,392					24/dz	1,392	
	Canned goods				1,225.00	5/cs	6,126					5/cs	6, 126	
Security	Whistle				50.00	7 pcs.	350.00					7 pcs.	350.00	
	Batuta				85.00	7 pcs.	595.00					7 pcs.	595.00	
	Flashlight				200.00	7 pcs.	1,400					7 pcs.	1,400	
	Rain coat				300.00	7 pcs.	2,100					7 pcs.	2,100	
Health	Hygiene Kit				5,000	1 set	5,000					1 set	5,000	
	Medicines				94	13 pad	1,222					13 pad	1,222	
Search, Rescue and Retrieval	Manpower													
	First Aid Kit													
	Motorcycle													
	Gasoline				43	10 L	430					10 L	430	
Engineering and Restoration	Hammer				270	5 pcs.	1,350					5 pcs.	1,350	
	Saw				200	5 pcs.	1,000					5 pcs.	1,000	
	Nails				60	10 kls.	600					10 kls.	600	
	Metros				100	5pcs.	500					5 pcs.	500	
Emergency Telecommunication and Warning	Everyday battery (9 v)				30	24 pcs.	720					24 pcs.	720	
	EWS, Tarpaulin Signage				1,500	1 pcs.	1,500					1 pcs.	1.500	
Transportation	Manpower													
	Motorcycle(gasoline)						2,220						2,220	

Table 57: **Budget and Resource Summary**

Budget Summary				
Cluster	**Cost of Projected Needs**	**Cost of Current Resources**	**Amount of Gaps**	**Source of Fund**
Relief and Registration	39, 998.00			5% DRR fund
Security	4, 445.00			5% DRR fund
Health	6,222.00			5% DRR fund
Search, Rescue and Retrieval	430			5% DRR fund
Engineering and Restoration	3,450			5% DRR fund
Transportation	2,220			5% DRR fund

Resource Summary					
Cluster	**Description**	**Projected Needs**	**Current Resources**	**Gaps**	**Source**

V. BDRRM Plan

Vision – Mission Statements

VISION:

Ang barangay San Roque ay mainuswagon na barangay, dahil sa pagtutulungan, may sustainable na pakabuhayan ang bawat isa at aktibo sa kanilang mga obligasyon, at resonsibilidad. Kaya kung mayroon man dumating na sakuna ay madali kaming makabangon at walang buhay na mawala dahil sa mayroon na kaming kaalaman kung paano mapababa ang panganib, at dahil sa pagtutulungan ng lahat na sector.

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:

Ang BDRRMC ng Barangay San Roque ay magkakaroon ng matibay na pagkakaisa sa pagplano, para sa ikabubuti ng molupyo , pinaagi hin pag,edukar, to participate han mga buruhaton, agud mawaray casualty kun umabot man iton mga kalamidad.

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	
Sustainable Agriculture (organic farming)	Allocate budget	✓	✓	✓	5,000.00	Outside source	BLGU	
Waste Management Program	Education	✓	✓	✓	2,500.00	IRA	BLGU	
B. Preparedness								
Hazard Drills	Training	✓	✓	✓	5,000.00	Outside sources	BLGU	
Emergency Response Skills	Training	✓	✓	✓				
Development (training/ seminars)	Training	✓	✓	✓	10,000.00	IRA	BLGU	
Evacuation Center Needs	Allocate budget	✓	✓	✓	5,000.00	Outside sources	BLGU	
C. Response								
Relief Assistance	Distribute goods	✓	✓	✓	50,000.00		BLGU	
Emergency Health Assistance	First Aid Treatment	✓	✓	✓	10,000.00		BLGU	
Search and Rescue	First Aid Kit	✓	✓	✓	8,000.00		BLGU	
Clearing Operation	All Brgy, Official Clean Up Drive	✓	✓	✓	10,000.00		BLGU	
D. Recovery and Rehabilitation								
Livelihood Development Training	Scale financial assistance to outside source/	✓	✓	✓				

	make a resolution							
Infrastructure of Barangay facilities (school, water)		✓	✓	✓				
Water System Development		✓	✓	✓				

Prepared by:

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Approved by:

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