



BARANGAY DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MANAGEMENT PLAN

BRGRY. SAN ISIDRO

QUINAPONDAN, EASTERN SAMAR

2021 - 2026

QUINAPONDAN EASTERN SAMAR

Republic of the Philippines
Province of Eastern Samar
Municipality of QUINAPONDAN
Barangay San Isidro

***BARANGAY DISASTER
RISK REDUCTION
MANAGEMENT PLAN
2021 - 2026***

OFFICE OF THE PUNONG BARANGAY

EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE SANGUNIANG BARANGAY OF BARANGAY SAN ISIDRO, QUINAPONDAN, EASTERN SAMAR HELD ON DECEMBER 18, 2021 AT THE BARANGAY SESSION HALL.

RESOLUTION NO. 11

Series of 2021

A RESOLUTION APPROVING, AND ADOPTING THE FIVE (5) YEAR UPDATING AND ENHANCEMENT BARANGAY DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN USING THE QUALITY ASSESSMENT TOOL – CONTINGENCY PLAN (BDRRMP-CP) FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2021 – 2026, QUINAPONDAN, EASTERN SAMAR.

WHEREAS, the Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee (BDRRMC) of Barangay San Isidro, Quinapondan, Eastern Samar, through the assistance of the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, has come-up with the final output of the BDRRM PLAN – Contingency Plan for Calendar year 2021 – 2026 using the Quality Assessment Tool which will be the tool in the Preparedness, Prevention and Mitigation, Response, Recovery and Rehabilitation towards a disaster.

WHEREAS, the (BDRRMP-CP) Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction & Management Plan – Contingency Plan includes also the different program, project and activities that would mitigate the vulnerability of the constituents from the negative impacts of climate change and disaster.

NOW THEREFORE, on proper motion of **HON. ISIDRO M. YAQUIT**, Duly seconded by all of the members present, it was;

RESOLVED AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED; to approve and adopt the Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan – Contingency Plan (BDRRMP – CP) using the Quality Assessment Tool of Barangay San Isidro, Quinapondan, Eastern Samar.

APPROVED: December 18, 2021, Barangay San Isidro, Quinapondan, Eastern Samar.

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HON. IÑEGO C. OLIVERIO
Punong Barangay

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Republic of the Philippines
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Municipality of Quinapondan
Barangay San Isidro

OFFICE OF THE PUNONG BARANGAY

MESSAGE

Maupay nga oras igkasi ko Baryohaanon. Aton na experienciahon han nakalabay nga panahon an pinakamakusog nga Bagyo nga inabat naton, an Bagyo Yolanda (Haiyan) han November 08, 2013, nga diin waray naton matagi hin kaandaman ug priparasyon ginbaliwaray la sanglit an nagin resulta damo an inawat nga kinabuhi ngan gin distroso an aton mga pakabuhian, propidad o kagamitan pati liwat an aton kalikasan o kalibungan kay waray man naton adto ka-andami hin maupay kon ano an aton pagbubuhaton kon may-ada tiarabot nga kalamidad o sakuna.

Ngan yana pinaagi hit aton maupay nga pitad o pangandaman bahin hini nga aton Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (BDRRMP)/ Contingency Plan (CP) nga gin himo ini nga plano nga (BDRRMP/CP) han Barangay Officials ngan BDRRMC ngan han magkadirudilain nga sector dinhi hini nga aton mainuswagon nga Barangay, ngan gin asistiran kita hin damo nga (INGOS) International Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) Non-Government Organizations ngan han (LGU) Local Government Unit han Quinapondan (MDRRMC).

Ngan pinaagi hini nga aton plano, ha oras nga mayada tiarabot nga kalamidad kinahanglan magin alerto na kita, ngan magkamay-ada na naton hul-os nga coopirasyon, magbinuligay, pagkilala han aton makagarahom nga Dios nga magtaralwas ha aton ngan malikayan ta iton mga disgrasya. An importante diri kita mapatarantar, andam kita umatubang hin ano man nga kalamidad, ngan matagan naton hin maupay nga pagtagad it aton mga kalikasan o kalibungan para han climate change adaptation program.

Ini nga aton mga plano in para kauswagan, kahamisan magin marig-on it aton Barangay pinaagi hit maupay nga pagkaurusa para han katalwasan han ngatanan nga bisan ano nga kalamidad nga maabot kinahanglan pirme kita magin andam para hit katalwasan naton ngan hit at mga pamilya.

Damo nga salamat ngan mabuhay kita ngatanan.

HON. IÑEGO C. OLIVERIO

Punong Barangay

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Whether human-induced or natural hazards, disasters can happen anytime, anywhere especially to vulnerable people and environments. It has been prompted to reduce impacts of disasters by building **Disaster Risk Reduction and Management** through the resiliency of communities. **DRRM** is a systematic effort to analyze and manage the causes of disasters by reducing the vulnerabilities and enhancing capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the probability of disasters.

In order to minimize, if not totally avoid losses and injuries to lives and damages to properties caused by hazards across Towns/Provinces and communities, each Barangay should formulate Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan to strengthen disaster preparedness, upgrade local disaster response capacity, and facilitate procedures for the receipt of early warning of impending threats to most vulnerable communities.

The Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan of Barangay San Isidro was organized after the Super Typhoon Yolanda. The plan was prepared in collaboration with the different government agencies, civic and international humanitarian organizations. Series of Orientation and Workshop were conducted and different tools/assessment were used to address the underlying factors behind the residents vulnerability thus increases capacities to adjust or manage the impacts of hazards and disasters.

INTRODUCTION

Disaster Management is everybody's business" We live in a fast changing global environment where peril and risk to human society abound. Disaster has the ability to maim and kill people. They destroy property and the environment. Yet, disasters occur and re-occur with lasting detrimental consequences. The enormity of the disaster problem today and in the foreseeable future calls for a more proactive approach that ensure effective disaster reduction at all levels towards sustainable development. Though one must always remember that it is not always possible to completely eliminate a risk, extensive experience and practice in the past have demonstrated that the damage caused by any disaster can be minimized largely by careful planning, mitigation and prompt action. Disaster Risk Management is and will always be everybody's business.

The purpose of **Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan** is to enhance the capacity of the Barangay to prevent, to deal with disaster and to avoid developments which are subject to high risk of disaster. The ***BDRRM Plan*** is to be seen as an information guide to the relevant role players. It shall advise the role players how to lead in case of a disaster to prevent or at least mitigate negative effects in the community. The plan will be the basis to establish procedures which will assure maximum and efficiently utilization of all resources in and around the community, minimize the loss of life and/or injury. With a comprehensive BDRRMP of a certain Barangay will be better prepared to support the local residents in communities in dealing with disasters and to speed up the recovery process. It is crucial to have effective and efficient BDRRMP in order to save lives, prevent escalation of emergencies and incidents and relieve suffering.

Vision: USA NGA MADIG-ON NGAN AKTIBO NGA BRGY. NGA NAGKAKAURUSA NGA MAGKAADA KAANDAMAN HA ILARUM HIN MGA SAKUNA O KALAMIDAD NGAN MAGKAMAY-ADA PAGTO-O HIT MGA MOLOPYO HAN GINOO.

Mission: MAKABULIG HA MGA MULOPYO HITON BARANGAY HIN DETALYADO NGA MGA IMPORMASYON NA MAGKAMAY-ADA KAANDAMAN HA TIARABOT NGA KALAMIDAD NGAN PAG PROTIHIR HA KALIBUNGAN.

Mithiin: MAGKA MAYADA KATALWASAN HAN NGATANAN NGA MULOPYO NGAN HIRAYO HA MGA DISGRASYA O SAKUNA, MAGKAURUSA NGAN MAGIN MABASKOG AN MGA PANLAWAS DIDA HAN BARANGAY.



BARANGAY
PROFILE

BARANGAY HISTORY (SAN ISIDRO)

At the early ear of 1930, a hunter couple went up to this land noted for wild pigs and big deer to hunt. They began to build a hut in which they would rest at night. While they are at rest, they found out that the land was very fertile sometime later they delivered to the place for farming purposes.

The two hunters Agnesio and Aurelio Yaquit went again to the forest where they had gone for hunting purposes and farming at the same time. While they are waiting for the wild pigs and deers, they were also planting some root crops and sugar cane for their consumption. They began to encourage their friends and relatives to go with them in order that they would have companions in hunting. Their companions brought their families with them, and that was the time when the population increased.

Before, the place was called "CAMPISOT" because their major food was camote and every time they would eat that kind of root crops it would cause loose vowel movement (LVM) that is why it was given the name of "CAMPISOT" by their father.

During the administration of Barangay Captain Benito Yaquit, the son of Agnesio Yaquit and the founder of this Barangay, he suggested making temporary school building to educate their children. The first teacher was Mrs. Dadobo. Through the help of the teacher and the cooperation of the Barangay Captain of this barangay was registered on June 18, 1958 and was called a regular barangay up to the present, and the new name is Barangay San Isidro because their patron Saint is Senior San Isidro.

TITLE: Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan
 INCLUSIVE YEARS: 2021 to 2026 (5-Year Plan)
 Barangay: San Isidro
 City/Municipal: QUINAPONDAN
 Province: EASTERN SAMAR
 Region: VIII

A. Physical, Environmental and Geographical Characteristics of the Barangay (*Geographical Classification*)

I. Location and Territory:

Barangay **San Isidro** has a land area of **2** (hectares), where ____ (hectares) are used as agricultural land; while ____ (hectares) comprise of forest land; ____ (hectares) have no vegetation or idle land; **10** (hectares) are residential; and the remaining ____ (hectares) are ____ (none of those mentioned).

The barangay has **11** (kilometers) distance from the city or municipal center/hall. At the East side is Barangay **Camcueves**, while at the West is Barangay **San Miguel**, at the North is Barangay **Cagdaja**, while at the South is Barangay **Anislag**.

2. Bodies of Land and Water

Bodies of Land	Put a check (✓) if the item can be found within the barangay and cross (X) if there is none	Name of Body of Land <i>(Ex: Mt. Mayon, Sierra Madre Hills, etc.)</i>
Mountain ranges	✓	
Mountain	✓	Cancelleno Mountain
Volcano	X	
Cliff	X	
Archipelago	X	
Island	X	
Plains	X	
Valley	X	
Not mentioned above (Specify)		

Bodies of Water	Put a check (✓) if the item can be found within the barangay and cross (X) if there is none	Name of Body of Water <i>(Ex: Pasig River, Maria Cristina Falls, etc.)</i>
Sea	X	
River	✓	canpermin
Gulf (Inlet)	X	
Lake	X	
Spring	✓	kabunghan
Falls	X	
Creek	✓	
Not mentioned above (Specify)		

B. Information on Population and Residence

GENERAL POPULATION	TOTAL NUMBER
Total barangay population	221
Total number of households in the barangay	29
Total number of families in the barangay	32

I. Population based on Gender/Sex

GENDER/SEX	QUANTITY
Female	92
Male	123
Members of the LGBTQ Sector (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, etc.)	Lesbian – 2 Gay – 4
Total	221

2. Population according to age

Age Group	Male		Female		LGBTQ	Total
	With Disability	Without Disability	With Disability	Without Disability		
0 - 6 months				1		1
7 mos- 2 years old		4				4
3 - 5 years old		1		2		3
6 -12 years old		6		8		14
13 - 17 years old		8		6		14
18 - 59 years old	3	78		92		173
60 years old and above		9		5		14
Total	3	106		114		223

3. Number of houses according to Built (materials used)

TYPES OF HOUSES	Number of Houses with 1 floor	Number of Houses with 2 or more floors
Concrete		
Semi-Concrete		
Made of wood and light materials	29	
Salvaged/makeshift house		
Total	29	

4. Number of Houses according to Type of Ownership

TYPE OF OWNERSHIP	QUANTITY
Owned (Land and House)	29
Rented	
Shared with Owner	
Shared with Renter	
Owned (House)	
Informal Settler Families	
Total	29

C. Information on Livelihood

TYPE OF LIVELIHOOD <i>(Direction: If the individual has two or more livelihood, choose the main source of income.)</i>	QUANTITY	
	Male	Female
Farming	29	29
Fishing		
Poultry and Livestock		
Carpentry		
Professional <i>(Ex: Doctor, Lawyer, etc.)</i>		
Government Employee		
Private Employee		
Barangay official or staff	6	5
Businessman/woman		
Formal/Licensed Driver		
Non-Licensed Driver		
Porter		
Masseuse		
House Helper		
Electrician		
Laborer		
Miner		
Lender		
Call Center Agent		
Medical Transcriptionist (provides accurate medical reports to a patient by talking to a doctor, nurse and other healthcare practitioners over the telephone)		
Virtual Assistant (provides services to a business from a remote location using the internet or telephone)		
Not mentioned above (Specify) pag copras	32	
Total	67	34

D. Infrastructures and Institutions that provide service to the Barangay

I. Electricity Source	Number of Households
A. Distribution Company (Electric Company) Esamelco	27
B. Generator	
C. Solar (renewable energy source)	
D. Battery	
E. Not mentioned above (Specify) lampara / flashlights	2
F. None	
2. Water Source	Number of Households
A. Level II Water System	
B. Level III Water System	
Any of the following water facilities available in the barangay:	
A. Deep Well (level I)	29
B. Artesian Well (Level I)	
C. Shallow Well (Level I)	
D. Commercial Water Refill Source	
E. Not mentioned above (Specify) "springs"	
3. Waste Management	Number of Households
A. Open Dump site	
B. Sanitary Landfill	
C. Compost Pits	
D. Material Recovery Facility (MRF)	29
E. Garbage is Collected	
F. Not mentioned above (Specify)	
4. Toilet	Number of Households
A. Water Sealed	28
B. Compost Pit Toilet	
C. Shared or Communal Toilet/Public Toilet	
D. No Latrine	
E. Not mentioned above (Specify) shared toilet	1
5. Bath and Wash Area	Number of Households
A. With own sink and bath	
B. Shared or Communal	29
C. Not mentioned above (Specify)	

E. Buildings and other Infrastructures in the Barangay:

TYPE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	QUANTITY
I. Health and Medical Facilities	
A. Evacuation Center	1
B. Flood Control	
C. Rain Water Harvester (Communal)	
D. Barangay Disaster Operation Center	1
E. Public Comfort Room/Toilet	
F. Community Garden	
G. Barangay Health Center	1
H. Hospital	
I. Maternity Clinic	
J. Child Clinic	
K. Private Medical Clinic	
L. Barangay Drug Store	
M. City/Municipal Public Drug Store	
N. Private Drug Store	
O. Quarantine/Isolation Facility	
P. Not mentioned above (Specify)	
2. Educational Facilities	
A. Child Development Center	
B. Preschool	
C. Elementary	Grade 1-6
D. Secondary	
E. Vocational	
F. College/University	
G. Islamic School	
H. Not mentioned above (Specify)	
3. Agricultural Facilities	
A. Rice Mill	
B. Corn Mill	
C. Feed Mill	
D. Agricultural Produce Market	
E. Not mentioned above (Specify)	

FACILITIES AND SERVICES	QUANTITY
A. Multi-Purpose Hall	1
B. Barangay Women and Child Protection Desk	1
C. Barangay Tanods and Barangay Peacekeeping Actions Teams Post	1
D. Bureau of Jail Management and Penology	
E. Philippine National Police Outpost	
F. Bank	
G. Post Office	
H. Market	
I. Not mentioned above (specify)	
Public Transportation	
A. Bus	
B. Taxi	
C. Van/FX	
D. Jeepney	
E. Tricycle	
F. Pedicab	
G. Boat	
H. Not mentioned above (specify) (single motor)	

F. Primary Facilities and Services in the Barangay

Road network

Road type	Length of the road (in Kilometers)	Who maintains the road network?
A. Concrete		
B. Asphalt		
C. Gravel	1 ½ kilometers	
D. Natural Earth Surface		

G. Inventory of Institutions, Sectors, and other Volunteer Groups in the Barangay

(Including those related to the environment, health, etc.)

NAME OF INSTITUTION/ SECTOR/GROUP <i>(May add to the list, if needed)</i>	NUMBER OF MEMBERS			NAME OF THE PRESIDENT/ ORGANIZATION HEAD	CONTACT DETAILS	STATUS <i>(Registered or not registered)</i>	PROGRAM OR SERVICES
	Male	Female	LGBTQ				
1. Farmer's				Leonardo naperi			
2.							
3.							

**List the names of the other officials in a separate sheet (Annex)*

H. Inventory of Human Resources

Human Resources	Number				
	Male		Female		LGBTQ
Medical Personnel/Professionals	With Disability	Without Disability	With Disability	Without Disability	
Barangay Health Worker				1	
Barangay Nutrition Scholar				1	
Doctor					
Nurse					
Midwife					
Dentist					
Ophthalmologist					
Medical Technologist					
Other medical personnel/professionals					
Human Resources	Number				
	Male		Female		LGBTQ
	With Disability	Without Disability	With Disability	Without Disability	
Other Professionals					
Fireman/Firewoman					
Teacher					
Laborers					
Carpenter		✓			
Mason		✓			
Electrician		✓			
Engineer		✓			
Technician					
Painter		✓			
Plumber					
Crane Operator					
Truck Driver					
Not mentioned above (specify)					

Organizational structure

Organizational structure

II. BDRRMC ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

(List in a separate sheet)

Composition of the BDRRMC:

The committee is comprised of members coming from various sectors, such as education, religious organizations, and representatives from different organizations within the barangay. The committee is led by the barangay captain as chairperson.

The following sectors must have an active and meaningful role in the BDRRMC, approved by the barangay council, through an ordinance or resolution:

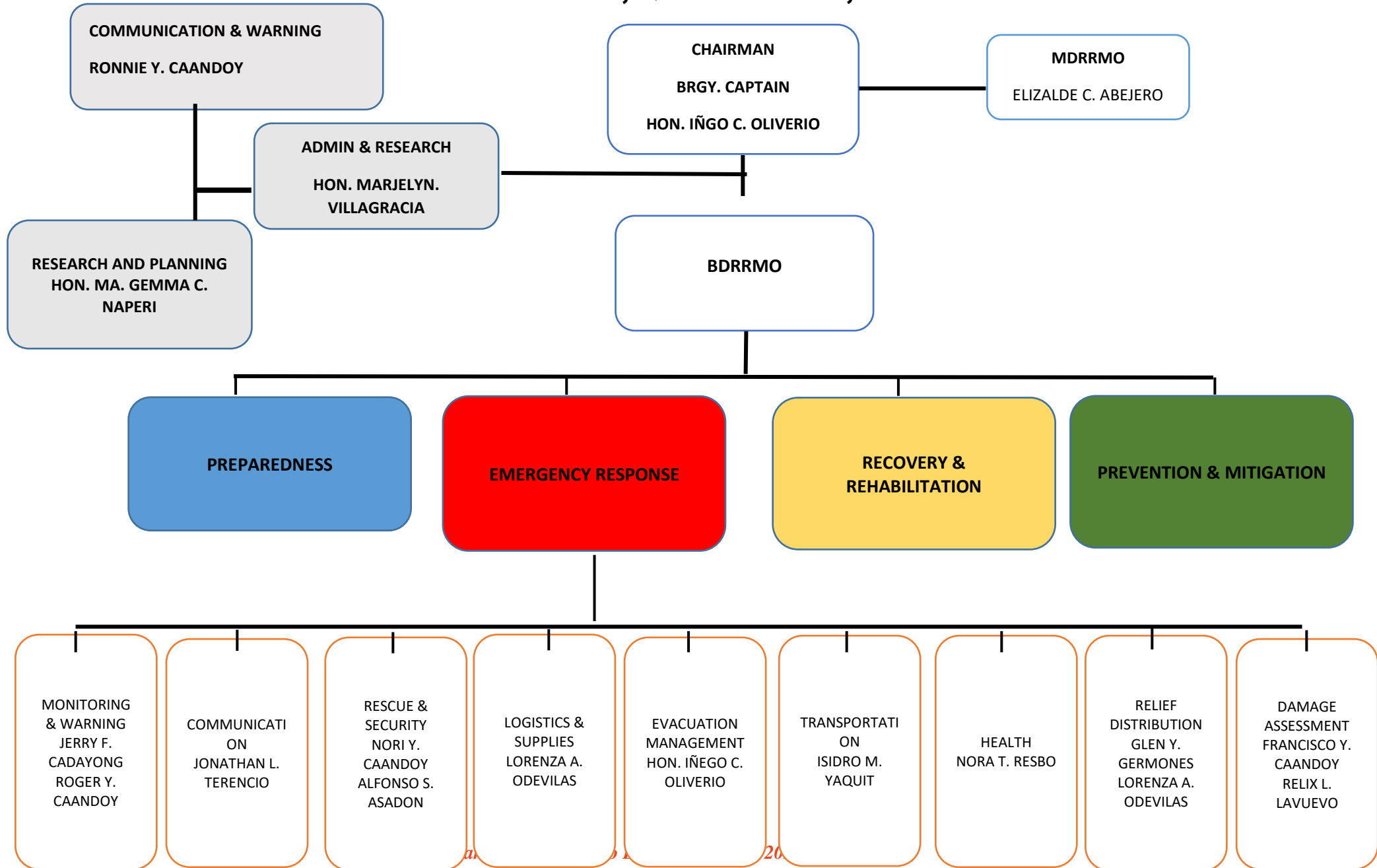
- Children's Sector;
- Youth Sector;
- Women's Sector;
- Senior Citizen's Sector;
- PWD (Persons with Disability) Sector;
- Indigenous Peoples Sector;
- Farming Sector;
- Fishing Sector;
- Professional Sector;
- Religious Sector;
- Private Sector;
- Community Police Representatives;
- Overseas Filipino Workers;
- Cooperatives; and
- Other legitimate groups/sectors in the barangay.

The primary basis for inclusion in the above -mentioned sectors of the BDRRMC is being a duly-recognized organization with active programs or projects within the barangay. A legitimate organization should bear certification from any relevant government agency or the local government unit (LGU). These groups should also actively participate and contribute to the development programs of the barangay.

If they are not yet registered with any government agency, they may submit a letter to the barangay for them to be recognized as a legitimate organization. The barangay captain, through an Executive Order, or through the Sangguniang Barangay, can issue certificates of recognition that the BDRRMC is a legitimate organization, which implements programs that address the different needs of the barangay in terms of DRR-CCA (Disaster Risk Reduction – Climate Change Adaptation).

BARANGAY DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (BDRRMC) STRUCTURE

BARANGAY SAN ISIDRO, QUINAPONDAN, EASTERN SAMAR



MGA TRABAHOON NGAN RESPONSABILIDAD HAN KOMITIBA

An upat nga komitiba (o gintatawag nga thematic area han DRRM):

Pag-iwas/paglikayngan Mitigasyon (Prevention and Mitigation)

- Pagbulig han pagpatuman han mga programa ngan mga aktibidades agud nga malikayan an bisan ano nga kalamidad;
- Pangunahan an pagtanum han mga kakahoyan, bakhaw ngan iba pa, ngan
- Paghimo hin mga pag-aram o pag-estudyar han mga kaluyahan han barangay

Pangandaman (Preparedness)

- Paghimo han mga buruhaton pangandaman san-o umabot an mga kataragman o peligro;
- Maghimo han mgasimulation exercises o drills; ngan
- Magpalakat han mga impormasyon mahiunong han mga pangandaman han ngatanan nga ginsakupan han barangay labi na gud adton mga nahimumutang ha mga delikado nga lugar

Pagbaton han Distroso (Response)

- Bumulig han pag-ebakwet han mga tawo tikang han mga delikado nga lugar ngadto han talwas nga lugar o mga evacuation center.

- Pag-siguro nga maaram an bug-os nga katawhan han barangay han mga tiarabot nga kataradman o peligro han eksakto nga oras ngan panahon agud nga makag-andam an mga tawo

Rehabilitasyon ngan Pagtindog (Rehabilitation and Recovery)

- Pagbulig han pag-upay han mga nagkaruruba o nagkahihibang nga mga pasilidad, inprastruktura, pakabuhi og iba pa.

Mga responsabilidad han sub-komite ha ilarum han Rehabilitation and Response:

a. Monitoring and Warning

- Pag monitor an lebel han tubig ha salog ngan makahatag hin impromasyon sa Barangay Kapitan mahiunong san kamutangan san salog; ngan
- Paghatag han eksakto nga impormasyon ha komunidad para han timprano nga pangandaman o pag-ebakwit kun ginkikinahanglan

b. Communication

- Pakipagsumpayan/pakibulig han iba-iba nga ahensya han gobyerno ha panahon han panginahanglan; ngan
- Pakipag-estorya han iba pa nga miyembro han konseho, barangay tanod, bhw ngan iba pa agud mabuligan an komunidad.

c. Transportation

- Pagsigurado nga an mga tawo nga aada han delikado nga lugar mahibalhin ngadtohin talwas nga lugar; ngan
- Pagsigurado han madagmit nga pag-responde han mga tawo nga aada han kadelikado nga mga lugar;

d. Relief Distribution

- Pagmaneho han madagmit ngan tuhay nga panhatag han mga relief goods;
- Pagsiguro nga an ngatanan nga biktima han kalamidad in matagan hin patas nga bahin han mga nakarawat nga mga hinabang o bulig tikang ha gawas han barangay.

e. Security

- Pagsigurado nga an ngatanan nga miyembro han komunidad in talwas ngan libre han mga kataragman, saramok ug iba pa nga kadelikaduhan; ngan
- Pag-bantay ngan pag-atamanhan mga relief goods ngan iba pa nga gintatag-ada an han komunidad

f. Evacuation Center and Management

- Pag-maneho ngan panginano han mga tawo kinahanglanonhan mga tawo sulod han evacuation center
- Pag-kuha han mga datos han mgatawo nga nag-ebakwit

g. Health

- Pag-siguro nga may-ada supisyente nga supply han mga medisina;
- Pag-bulig/pag-tambal han mga nasamaran ug mag-sakit.

h. Damage Assessment

- Pag-monitor han distroso nga nagin resulta han kalamidad nga nahitabo han barangay
- Pag-lista, pag-kuha hin mga datos han mga nag-karuruba o nag-kahihibang nga mga propedad han mga tawo, pakabuhi, pananom, mga kahayupan, mga pasilidad ug iba pa nga mga inprastraktura ha barangay.



III. COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENT

III. PARTICIPATORY COMMUNITY RISK ASSESSMENT (CRA)

The Participatory Community Risk Assessment (CRA) is a method of identifying risks or dangers that could be encountered, as well as the extent of damage, these risks may cause to the community. This is conducted through a collective inquiry of the strengths and opportunities present within the barangay to help lessen the risks and dangers.

Inclusions and Processes in the Participatory Community Risk Assessment (PCRA)

1. Identifying calamities or disasters in the past years and their impact to the community:

Calamity/Disaster YOLANDA	Ex. Typhoon Ursula	Source of Information	Ex: COVID- 19 Pandemic	Source of Information	Ex.	Source of Information
Year:	2019					
EFFECTS/IMPACT OF THE DISASTER						
POPULATION						
• Affected Population						
With Disability	1	LDRRM OFFICE	1			
Pregnant Women			1			
- Number of Families	32		32			
- Number of Individuals	114		114	LGU RHU		
0 - 6 months						
7 mos to 2 years old						
3 to 5 years old						
6 to 12 years old						
13 to 17 years old						
18 to 59 years old						
60 years old and above						
Health						
Mental Health	3		3			

I. Identifying calamities or disasters in the past years and their impact to the community
(Continuation)

Calamity/ Disaster:	Ex. Typhoon Ursula	Source of Information	Ex. COVID-19 Pandemic	Source of Information	Ex.	Source of Information
Year:	2019					
EFFECTS/IMPACT OF THE DISASTER						
Number of Casualties						
Deaths						
Injured						
Missing						
DAMAGE TO PROPERTY						
Agriculture						
Farming (extent of damage in land area or worth of damage)	60,000	LDRRMC				
Fishing						
Fishpond (extent of damage in area or worth of damage)						
Fishing Equipment (quantity or worth of damage)						
Livestock (quantity or value)	70 ANIMALS					
Farm and Animals (quantity)						
Poultry and Fowl (quantity)						
Agricultural / Farm Inputs						

Calamity/Disaster:	Ex. Typhoon Ursula	Source of Information	Ex. COVID-19 Pandemic	Source of Information	Ex.	Source of Information
Year:	2019					
DAMAGED PROPERTY (Structures)						
• Houses						
Totally damaged (quantity or worth of damage)						
Partially damaged (quantity or worth of damage)	29 HH 290.000					
• School/s						
Totally damaged (quantity or worth of damage)						
Partially damaged (quantity or worth of damage)						
• Hospital						
Totally damaged (quantity or worth of damage)						
Partially damaged (quantity or worth of damage)						
• Health Center						
Totally damaged (quantity or worth of damage)						
Partially damaged (quantity or worth of damage)	10,000					

Calamity/Disater:	Ex. Typhoon Ursula	Source of Information	Ex. COVID- 19 Pandemic	Source of Information	Ex.	Source of Information
Year:	2019					
• Government Offices						
Totally damaged (quantity or worth of damage)						
Partially damaged (quantity or worth of damage)						
• Public Markets						
Totally damaged (quantity or worth of damage)						
Partially damaged (quantity or worth of damage)						
• Flood Control						
Totally damaged (quantity or worth of damage)						
Partially damaged (quantity or worth of damage)						
• Commercial Facilities						
Totally damaged (quantity or worth of damage)						
Partially damaged (quantity or worth of damage)						
Others (Specify)						

Calamity/Disaster:	Ex. Typhoon Ursula	Source of Information	Ex. COVID-19 Pandemic	Source of Information	Ex.	Source of Information
Year:	2019					
LIFELINES						
Transportation Facilities						
National (numbers of impassable roads or worth of damage)						
Provincial (numbers of impassable roads or worth of damage)						
Municipal/City(numbers of impassable roads or worth of damage)						
Barangay (numbers of impassable roads or worth of damage)						
BRIDGES						
Bailey(numbers of impassable roads or worth of damage)						
Concrete (numbers of impassable roads or worth of damage)						
Wooden (numbers of impassable roads or worth of damage)						
Railways (numbers of impassable roads or worth of damage)						

Calamity/Disater:	Ex. Typhoon Ursula	Source of Information	Ex. COVID-19 Pandemic	Source of Information	Ex. (_____)	Source of Information
Year:	2019					
COMMUNICATION FACILITIES						
PLDT (number of damaged lines or worth of damage)						
BAYANTEL (number of damaged lines or worth of damage)						
Cell Sites (number of damaged lines or worth of damage)						
Radio (number of damaged lines or worth of damage)						
Repeaters (number of damaged lines or worth of damage)						
• Electric Supply (Number of households affected)	29 HH	BLGU				
• Water Supply (Number of households affected)	29 HH	BLGU				
• Others (Specify)						

2. Identifying possible risks or dangers that could affect the barangay

Risk or Danger	Probability	Effect	Management	Basis	Average = (Pro + E + Pam/3)	Ranking (point-average system)
LANDSLIDE	LOW PROBABILITY	LOW INFAC T	MANAGEABLE	SLOPE SATURATION BY WATER		3
TYPHOON	HIGH PROBABILITY	DEVASTING	5 MOST SEVER	OVER WARM WATER		1
EARTHQUAKE	LOW PROBABILITY	MAINTAIN IMPACT	MANAGEABLE	HAZARD LEVELS		2
LIGHTNING	LOW PROBABILITY	LOW IMPACT	MANAGEABLE	SHEET LIGHTNING		4

Probability Effect

- 1 – Most Unlikely
- 2 – Low Probability
- 3 – Perhaps
- 4 – High Probability
- 5 – Almost Certain

- 1 – Negligible
- 2 – Low Impact
- 3 – Maintain Impact
- 4 – High Impact
- 5 – Devastating

Management

- 1 – Most Manageable
- 2 – Manageable
- 3 – Most Extensive
- 4 – Most Frequent
- 5 – Most Severe

2.1 Public Health - Risk Assessment Matrix

Priority Hazards	Risk to the Community				
	People	Properties	Services	Environment	Livelihood
TYPHOON	VULNERABLE	HOUSES & LIVELIHOOD	RELIEF / AID	DISEASE – CAUSING MICRO ORGANISM AND PLANTS	PROLONGED COLLAPSE OF ASSETS MARKET
EARTHQUAKE	VULNERABLE	HOUSES	RELIEF / AID, ASSISTANCE	LANDSLIDE AND VOCKFALLS	SEVERE DAMAGE TO URBAN CENTERS
LANDSLIDE	VULNERABLE	HOUSES	RELIEF / AID, ASSISTANCE	DESTROY WILDFIRE HABITAT AND REMOVE SOLLS FROM SLOPES	DESTROY SEEDS AND FOOD STOCKS
LIGTHNING	VULNERABLE	HOUSES & LIVELIHOOD	ASSISTANCE	FORGE LARGE AMMOUNT OF OXIDANTS	HELP & FERTILIZE PLANTS

3. Vulnerability and Weaknesses of the Barangay

Aspect	Put a check (✓) in the box if the item corresponds with the situation in the barangay	Factors that contribute to the vulnerability of the barangay to disasters	Expound on each identified vulnerability
I. Physical and Material • Physical characteristics of the area	<input type="checkbox"/>	Near the coast/sea	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Near the riverbank	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Near a mountain	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Near or within the fault line	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Near a volcano	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No proper drainage system	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earth/land is too soft	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deforestation	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presence of sinkholes	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clogged canals	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Poor garbage disposal system	
<input type="checkbox"/>	No ramps on buildings		

• Early Warning System	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lack of warning signs in designated areas	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lack of alarms and other warning devices	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lack of specific warnings for persons with disabilities (PWD), such as the blind, deaf, etc.	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lack of specific warnings on various risks/ disasters, such as typhoons, flooding, fire, landslides, storm surge, health risks, etc.	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Others (Specify)	
• Barangay Operation Center	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No designated Barangay Operation Center (BOC)	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BOC lacks facilities	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BOC has no generator or alternative energy supply	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Others (Specify)	
Houses	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	95% of houses are made of light materials.	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	25% of houses are near bodies of water	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	45% of houses are near the mountain	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	___% of houses are in close proximity to each other	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	___% of houses are near or within the fault line	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Others (Specify)	
Livelihood	<input type="checkbox"/>	Residents of the barangay rely on only one kind of industry/livelihood	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inadequate alternative livelihoods for residents of the barangay	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Others (Specify)	

Social and Organizational			
• BDRRM Committee	<input type="checkbox"/>	The BDRRM Committee is disorganized and inactive	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No clear mandate or responsibilities for the members	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Members lack trainings, resulting to poor technical capacity	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	___ 85 ___ % of members are inactive	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	___ 55 ___ % of members do not understand DRRM	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ % of members are not knowledgeable about RA 10121, RA 10821, and other laws related to DRR and Climate Change	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BDRRMC does not hold regular meetings	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Others (Specify)	
• BHERT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BHERT members lack training on the DOH protocols	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Lack of knowledge on life-saving capacities, such as: surveillance, contact tracing, reporting, Basic Life Support, first aid, etc.	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No BHERT	
• Civil Society Organizations (CSO)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Organizations in the barangay are not knowledgeable in DRRM	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Organizations in the barangay do not have a program on DRRM	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Organizations do not actively participate in barangay activities, particularly in DRRM	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are no organizations in the barangay	
• Referral Pathway for Child Protection Cases	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The referral and reporting pathway or mechanism on child protection cases are not active and functional.	
2. Attitudinal / Motivational			
• Perspective	<input type="checkbox"/>	Residents do not trust barangay officials	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Residents do not comply with the guidelines set by barangay officials, especially those related to DRR	
• Initiative	<input type="checkbox"/>	Residents are apathetic towards their neighbors	

3.1 Public Health Vulnerability Matrix

Priority Hazards	Risk in the Community				
	People	Properties	Services	Environment	Livelihood
TYPHOON	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

4. Capacities and Strength of the Barangay

Aspects	Put check () kung meron at ekis (x) kung wala	Mga Nagpapataas ng Kapasidad sa Barangay
I. Pisikal at Materyal		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Itsura o Katangian ng lugar at infrastruktura 	X	May sapat na dami ng evacuation center.
	✓	Maraming nakatanim na punong-kahoy sa bundok.
	X	Maayos at kumpleto ang drainage kanal.
	X	At iba pa (isulat)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evacuation Center 	X	May sapat na dami ng evacuation center upang maging tuluyan ng mga pamilyang nakatira sa mga delikadong
	X	Ang mga evacuation centers ay may sapat na pasilidad, tulad ng palikuran, child and women-friendly spaces, at rampa.
	X	At iba pa (isulat)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evacuation Center Management 	X	May sapat na bilang ng trained personnel ang evacuation center
	□	At iba pa (isulat)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pasilidad 	X	Malakas ang signal ng Smart at Globe sa lahat ng lugar sa loob ng barangay.
	X	90% ng kabahayan sa loob ng barangay ay level 3
	X	Malapit ang ospital sa barangay.
	□	At iba pa (isulat)

4. Capacities and Strength of the Barangay

Aspeto	Put a check (✓) in the box if the item corresponds with the situation in the barangay	Factors that contribute to the capacity/strength of the barangay to disasters
I. Physical and Material		
• Early Warning System	X	The barangay has adequate and complete response equipment to provide assistance to the affected families.
	✓	In place EWS for the identified priority hazards and placed it in the conspicuous areas where vulnerable groups are residing.
	✓	EWS is easy to understand.
	X	They have enough and complete early warning system devices that can be used in times of disaster.
		Others (Specify)
• Barangay Operation Center	X	The BOC has complete equipment, such as radio, CCTV, internet, computer, and other equipment that can be used in disaster or emergency operation.
	X	With alternative source of power like generator
	☐	Others (Specify)
• Household	✓	85% of the houses are made up of concrete materials.
	X	There are no residents near the creek, river or mountain.
	X	Every group of five houses has assigned fire extinguisher
	☐	Others (Specify)
• Livelihood	X	Alternative livelihoods are available in the community if there is a disaster happened.
	☐	Others (Specify)
2.Social and Organizational		
• BDRRM Committee	X	BDRRM Committee is organized and functional
	X	Members of the BDRRM Committee received trainings as required by the law
	X	With regular quarterly meeting
	☐	Others (Specify)

4. Capacities and Strength of the Barangay

Aspects	Put a check (✓) in the box if the item corresponds with the situation in the barangay	Factors that contribute to the capacity/strength of the barangay to disasters
2. Attitudinal and Organizational		
• BHERT	<input type="checkbox"/>	Equipped with knowledge to what the community expected from the such as disease surveillance, contact tracing, reporting, Basic Life Support, etc.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Has basic skills or knowledge of TESDA's Basic Health Services NC II
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Adequate knowledge of providing psychosocial support or intervention.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Organized and functional BHERT.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Others (Specify)
• Civil Society Organization	<input type="checkbox"/>	Organizations are actively participating in development activities
	<input type="checkbox"/>	The organizations participate in barangay planning.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Organizations participate in identifying the problems faced by the barangay, especially in times of emergency or disaster.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	"Bayanihan System" is still exist in the community
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Others (Specify)
3. Attitudinal and Motivation al		
• Perception	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The people listen to what the barangay officials say and order.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Residents cooperate with their fellow residents within the barangay.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Others (Specify)

6. Developing an exposure database of those that can be directly affected by risks and hazards.

6.1 Population

6.1.1 Numbers of families and individuals, according to age and health condition, who are at risk from any type of risk or hazard

SITIO PUROK/ ZONE/ BLOCK/ STREET	No. of Families	Numbers of Persons			Children (age 1 – 17 and below)										Adult				Person with Disabilities		Person with Diseases (All Ages)		Pregnant Women
					M	F	LGBTQ	0-6 mos		7 mos – 2 y/o		3-5 y/o		6-12 y/o		13-17 y/o		18-59 y/o		60 and above		M	
		M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
	34	109	114		1		4		1	2	6	8	8	6	81	92	9	5					
TOTAL					1		4		1	2	6	8	8	6	81	92	9	5					223

6.1.2 Detailed number of Persons with Disabilities

Type of Disability	Group based on Age (Years)							Kasarian			Total
	0-6 mos	7mos -2	3-5	6-12	13-17	18-59	60->	M	F	L G B T Q	
Deaf/Hard of Hearing						1	1	2			2
Speech/language impairment											
Visual Disability											
Mental Disability						3		3			3
Intellectual Disability											
Learning Disability											
Physical Disability					1	1		1	12		2
Psychosocial Disability											
Orthopedic Disability											
Others (Specify)											
Total											7

6.1.3. Number of families at risk of hazards and disasters per sitio/purok/block/street

SITIO/ PUROK/ ZONE/ BLOCK/ STREET	Number of Informal Settler Families	Number of families with access to information (radio/tv/ newspaper, social media, etc.)	Number of families awareness of the effects of risks and hazards	Number of employed individuals	Number of Families with Access to Information (Radio/TV/ Newspaper/ Social Media, etc.)	Number of families who received financial assistance
Purok Avocado	7 families	1 TV				
Purok Saging	13 families	5 TV				
Purok Citrus	6 families	3 TV				
Purok Mangga	3 families	2 TV				

6.1.4. Number of persons with illnesses or communicable diseases (based on the data from the Health Center/MHO)

Illnesses/Diseases	Quantity	
	Children (aged 17 below)	Adults (aged 18 above)

7. Effects of Hazards and Disasters

7.1 Number of individuals at risk of hazards per purok or sitio, based on the following categories:

Peligro o Bantag Panganib: _____ (Halimbawa: Daluyong o Storm Surge)						
Lugar na Maapektuhan (Sitio/ Purok/ Zone/ Block/ Street)	Low Risk		Medium Risk		High Risk	
	Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals
Purok Avocado					13	49
Purok Saging					7	25
Purok Citrus					6	28
Purok Mangga					3	9
Total					29	111

7.2 Inventory of equipment, infrastructures, establishments, facilities and livelihood that are at risk during hazards and disasters

Hazard or Disaster: TYPHOON (Example: Storm Surge)			
Item	Total Number within the Barangay	Percentage or number at risk (or will be affected)	Location
Infrastructures			
• Bridge/s			
• Barangay Hall	1	60%	Brgy. San Isidro
• Multi-purpose Building			
• Houses	29 HH	90%	Brgy. San Isidro
• Kiosk/Purok			
• School/s	GRADE 1-6	75%	Brgy. San Isidro
• Others (Specify)			
Establishments			
• Store	2	86%	Brgy. San Isidro
• Eatery			
• Bakery			
• Others (Specify)			
Facilities			
• Water	Deep well	70%	Brgy. San Isidro
• Electricity			
• Telephone Service			
• Roads			
• Hospitals			
• Barangay Health Center	1	65 %	Brgy. San Isidro
• Others (Specify)			
Livelihood			
• Rice/Palay			
• Vegetables			
• Boats			
• Fish Nets			
• Fish Ponds			
• Others (Specify)			
Nature			
• Mountain/s			
• Mangroves			
• Others (Specify)			

8. Primary issues or problems encountered by vulnerable groups, such as children and youth, women, expecting mothers, breastfeeding mothers, persons with disabilities (PWDs), senior citizens and indigenous groups, during calamities and disasters

Vulnerable Groups	Put check (✓) if the item applies, and cross (x) if it does not	Issues faced by each vulnerable group	Immediate solution/action performed by barangay officials or BDRRMC
Children and the Youth	✓	No separate comfort rooms for males and females	
	x	Schools are being converted into evacuation centers	
	X	Children are separated from their parents	
	x	Loss of homes	
	x	Absence of 'child-friendly spaces' in the evacuation centers	
	✓	Loss of important documents, such as birth certificates and school supplies	
	X	Physical and Emotional Maltreatment	
	X	Sexual and Gender Based Violence	
	X	Mental Health and Psychosocial Distress	
	X	Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups	
	X	Child Labor	
	X	Unaccompanied and Separated Children	
	X	Others (Specify)	
Women	X	Women may experience abuse inside the evacuation centers	
	x	Too cold in the evacuation centers	
	☐	Others (Specify)	
Pregnant women	✓	Mobility problems/Difficulty in walking briskly to the evacuation centers	
	X	Inadequate equipment in evacuation centers	
	X	to assist and care for pregnant women during disasters	
	☐	Others (Specify)	
Breastfeeding mothers	X	No mother-baby friendly spaces in evacuation centers.	
	X	Community health workers have little or no training on counseling breastfeeding mothers	
	☐	Others (Specify)	

Vulnerable Group	Put check (✓) if the item applies and cross (x) if it does not	Issues faced by each vulnerable group	Immediate solution/action performed by barangay officials or BDRRMC
Persons with Disabilities	✓	No ramps at the evacuation centers	
	✓	No particular warning mechanisms for the blind and deaf	
	X	Facilities are not PWD-sensitive	
	✓	No assistive devices at the evacuation centers for persons with disabilities	
	✓	No wheelchair at the barangay or evacuation centers	
	✓	Lack of medicine and medical assistance	
	X	Others (Specify)	
Senior Citizens	✓	No ramps at the evacuation centers	
	X	Diseases spread easily inside the evacuation centers	
	X	Too cold in the evacuation centers	
	X	Others (Specify)	
Indigenous People	X	Loss of homes	
	✓	No source of potable water	
	✓	Houses are made of light materials, such as wood and nipa	
	X	No sources of information, such as radio or television, during times of disasters	
	X	Others (Specify)	

9. List of designated evacuation center and temporary isolation facilities in the barangay and municipality/city (Whether owned by the government or private sector)

Name of Evacuation Center / Isolation Facility	Capacity (Number of individuals and families it can accommodate)	Owner		Inspected by an Engineer? (Check whether yes or no)		Is there a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)? (Check whether yes or no)	
		Gov't	Private	Yes	No	Yes	No
School	6 FAMILIES	✓					
Barangay Hall	16 Families	✓					
Day Care Center							
Barangay Health Center							
Multi-purpose Building							
Isolation Facilities							
Houses (include the name of the owner/s)	Ronie caandoy Francisco caandoy	5 fam. 7 fam.			✓		
Others not mentioned (specify)							

10. Inventory of evacuation centers or areas where families can relocate or stay during disaster

SITIO/ PUROK/ ZONE/ BLOCK/ STREET	Total Population		Number of Population at risk		Name of Evacuation Center (Plan A) Gov't-owned	Number of persons who can be accommodated		Number of persons who cannot be accommodated		Name of evacuation Center (Plan B) privately-owned	Number of persons who cannot be accommodated Plan A at B		Remarks
	Families	Ind.	Families	Ind.		Families	Ind.	Families	Ind.		Families	Ind.	
Saging	13	49	13	49	Brgy. hall								
Avocado	7	25	7	25	School								
Citrus	6	28	6	28	Houses					Ronie caandoy			
langka	3	9	3	9	houses					Francisco caandoy			
TOTAL													

11. List of places/areas where affected residents can evacuate during times of impending or current disaster

(Example: Tsunami)

Low/Medium/High Risk Level	Sitio/ Purok/ Zone/ Block/ Street	Total population per purok or sitio		Number of at-risk population		Lugar na paglilikasan o pupuntahan
		Families	Individuals	Families	Individuals	
HIGHRISK	Saging	13	49	13	49	BRGY. HALL
	Avocado	7	25	7	25	SCHOOL
	Citrus	6	28	6	28	HOUSES
	langka	3	9	3	9	HOUSES
TOTAL		29	111	29	111	

12. List of places/areas where sources of livelihood can be evacuated (livestock, fishing boats, etc.)

Types of Livelihood	Evacuation Site/Area (SITIO/ PUROK/ ZONE/ BLOCK/ STREET)	Place of origin	Number of items that can be accommodated

13. Inventory of prepositioned food and non-food items

Item	Quantity	Remarks (expiry, etc.)
RICE	10 SACKS	
NOODLES	4 BOX	
CAN GOODS	3 BOX	
HYGIENE KIT	20 SETS	
COFFEE	10 TIES	
SAFEGUARD	60 PCS	
SHAMPOO	60 PCS	
COLGATE	60 PCS	

I4. List of designated evacuation centers that will serve as distribution sites for relief goods (food and nonfood items):

Name of Evacuation Center (EC)	Type of Relief Goods	Quantity	Unit	Name of the beneficiaries	Beneficiaries' address (purok/sitio/street/village/etc.)
BRGY. HALL	FOOD ITEMS				
HOUSES PRIVATE	FOOD ITEMS				
SCHOOL	FOOD ITEMS				

I5. Distribution process of relief goods to affected families and individuals

Distribution Process	Origin of the relief goods (where the items came from)	Challenges/Status/Remarks
FAMILIES	FROM 5% calamity fund	

17. Inventory of trainings and Trainings attended by members of the BDRRMC:

Title of the training	Put a check if the item applies(√) and cross (x) if it does not	Duration of training	Agency or organization that provided the training	Inclusive dates of the training	Number of participants
Training on RA 10121 (Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act)	✓		CDP	2018	3
Training on RA 10821 (Children's Emergency Relief and Protection Act)					
Training on Child Protection in Emergencies					
Training on PreDisaster Risk Assessment					
Training on the Protocol for Management of the Dead and Missing					
Training on Camp Management	✓		CDP		
Training on Incident Command System					
Training on Psychological First Aid					
First Aid at Basic Life Support Training	✓		REDCROSS	2019	16
Basic Search and Rescue Training					
Training on Psychological First Aid	✓		REDCROSS	2019	
Training on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support					
Community-Based Reduction and Management (CBDRRM) Training	✓		MDRRMC	2018	9

Title of the training	Put a check if the item applies(✓) and cross (x) if it does not	Duration of training	Agency or organization that provided the training	Inclusive dates of the training	Number of participants
Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Training					
Simulation/Drills for Priority Hazards					
Training on Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (RDANA)	✓		CDP	2019	3
Training on Minimum Health Protocols					
Training on Contact Tracing and Reporting					
Training on Public Service Continuity					
Training on Basic Disease Surveillance and Reporting					
Others not mentioned (specify)					

17. Inventory of response equipment that can be utilized during calamities and disasters

Equipment	Put a check (✓) if the items are found in the barangay and cross (x) if they are not	Quantity	Location of the equipment	Remarks
Spine Board				
Axe				
Gasoline or Fuel				
First Aid or Emergency Kit				
Hand-held Radio				
Helmet or hard hat				
Batteries				
Portable Generator or alternative source of electricity (ex: solar panel)				
Boots				
Rope				
Search Light				
Flash Light	✓			
Megaphone	✓	1 PCS	BRGY. HALL	
Face Shield	✓	30 PCS	BRGY. HALL	
Alcohol	✓	1 GAL.	BRGY. HALL	
Thermal Scanner	✓	1 PCS	BRGY. HALL	
Chainsaw (optional)				
Cleaning materials (Ex: broom, dustpan, rugs, etc.)				
Others (Specify) Sensor dispenser	✓	1 PCS	BRGY. HALL	

Community Based-Early Warning System

To ensure the inclusivity of this system, usage of flag in 5 colors (White, Yellow, Orange, Red and Blue) and sounds with corresponding connotation was incorporated.

Alert Level 0 (White Flag)

7 days before landfall, prompt the BDRRMC to call for a meeting and immediately activate its Emergency Response Committees. Through the barangay bandillo families should be preparing their Emergency Go Bags, people's livelihood and properties. Stock piling of food, water, medicines and fuel. Preparations in terms of funds of the BLGU the Quick Response Fund (QRF) from the BDRRM Fund. Coordination to the MDRRMC through the DEPED for the preparations of Evacuation Centers for school buildings and MSWD for the evacuation center and camp management.

Alert Level 1

(Yellow Flag) 3 days before landfall, BDRRMC to operate pre-emptive evacuation of high risk residents specifically the vulnerable sectors of People with Disability, 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. Securing of livelihood and properties and provision of evacuation sites of these assets.

Alert Level 2 (Orange Flag)

1 day before landfall, employ the Total Evacuation/Forced evacuation of the populace to the designated evacuation centers, Security provided to all evacuation sites and their assets.

Alert Level 3 (Red Flag)

Typhoon's landfall, the community is expected to be already in placed at designated Evacuation Centers.

Safe Alert Level (Blue Flag)

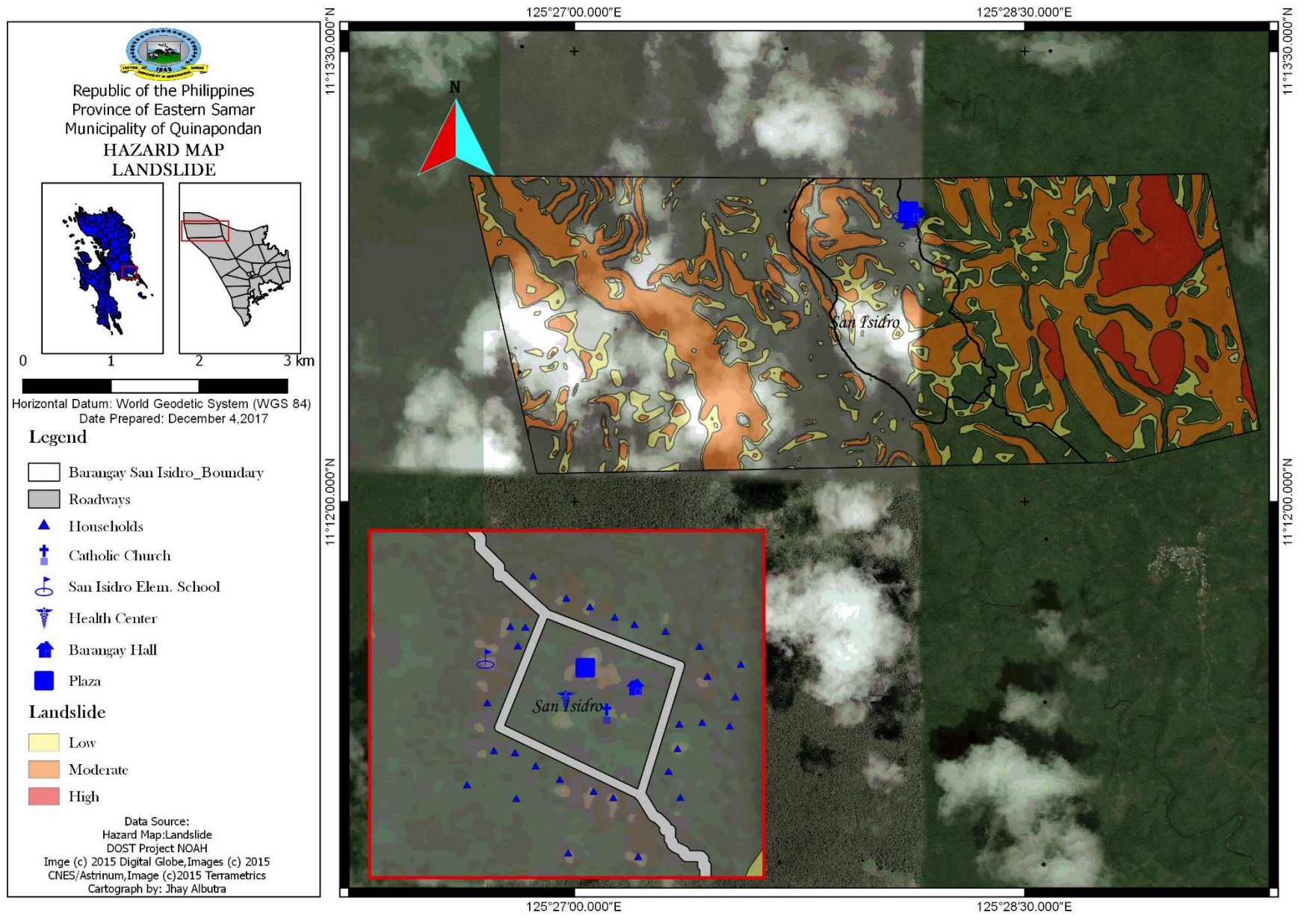
1-2 days after the landfall, BDRRMC will launch clearing operation, damage assessment and need analysis (DANA), search and rescue and relief distribution. Safe Level Alert will be announced upon clearance by the BDRRMC and set the operation to bring the families back to their homes.

EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

LEVEL HIT ALERTO	SITWASYON	PANGANDAMAN NGA SENYAL	MGA KINAHANGLAN BUHATON HITON PAMILYA	MGA KINAHANGLAN BUHATON HITON BDRRC	RESPONSIBLE NGA TAWO/AHENSYA
ALERT 0	<p>Pahibaro tikang ha PAGASA. May-ada makusog nga bagyo nga masulod ha PAR.</p> <p>PITO [7] KA ADLAW ANTES UMABOT ITON BAGYO.</p> <p>Posibilidad: May-ada pa maupay nga panahon.</p>	<p>Mag-bandilyo, magpatunog hiton SIRENA ngan mag balay-balay.</p> <p>Pag-gamit han BUSAG nga bandera pagpahibaro han Level 0 nga Alerto.</p> <p>Pagpahibaro han posibilidad nga magkamay-ada STORM SURGE hinungdan han tiarabot nga makusog nga bagyo.</p>	<p>Mag-andam han mga kinahanglanon nga gamit: Emergency Kit o GO BAG, Pagkaon, Tubig, Bado, Medisina, Kwarta, mga importante nga dokumento, ngan iba pa nga panginahanglan nga masakto para [3] tulo ka adlaw.</p> <p>Pagpabaskog han mga istruktura han balay pag-andam han tiarabot nga bagyo.</p> <p>Padayon nga pamati ha radio para hiton mga bag-o nga impormasyon mahitungod han bagyo.</p>	<p>Magmiting iton BDRRC. Pag-aktibar han mga nasunod nga komitiba:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Monitoring and Warning * Communication * Logistics and Supplies * Evacuation Center Management <p>Magpadangat han pahibaro ngan abiso ha komunidad han posibilidad nga magkamay-ada STORM SURGE.</p> <p>Mag-andam han mga gamit para han pangandaman nga senyal, komunikasyon, evacuation center ngan mga gamit pansalbar.</p> <p>Makipagsumpayan ha MDRRMO hiton munisipyo.</p>	<p>BDRRC Chairman / BDRRMO</p> <p>Mga nasunod nga Komitiba:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Monitoring/Warning * Communications * Logistics and Supplies
ALERT 1	<p>Pahibaro tikang ha Probinsya, Munisipyo ngan Barangay mahitungod han makusog nga bagyo.</p> <p>TULO [3] KA ADLAW ANTES UMABOT ITON BAGYO.</p> <p>Posibilidad: Pagkamay-ada tarit-ti ngan pag-uran.</p>	<p>Mag-bandilyo, magpatunog hiton SIRENA ngan mag balay-balay.</p> <p>Pag-gamit han YELLOW nga bandera pagpahibaro han Level 1 nga Alerto.</p> <p>Pagpahibaro han posibilidad nga magkamay-ada STORM SURGE hinungdan han tiarabot nga makusog nga bagyo.</p> <p>AYAW PANAGAT.</p> <p>Likayi an dagat ngan suba nga bangin tigda nga humataas han taob o makusog nga uran.</p>	<p>Iseguro an mga ginpapakabuhian (tindahan, umahan, mga mananap, baluto ngan iba pa).</p> <p>Mag-andam pag-ebakwet an mga vulnerable/delikado nga sektor [PWD, mga lagas, burod/nagpapasuso, mga bata].</p> <p>Padayon nga pamati ha mga pahibaro tikang ha PAGASA ngan mangaro hin impormasyon ha barangay mahitungod han makusog nga bagyo.</p>	<p>Pag-andam/koordinasyon ha mga Evacuation Centers.</p> <p>Pagdeklara han agap nga pag-ebakwet han mga vulnerable/delikado nga sektor [PWD, mga lagas, burod/nagpapasuso, mga bata].</p> <p>Paghatag han mga relief, pagkaon, medical ngan hygiene kits ha mga vulnerable nga sektor.</p> <p>Pagseguro han kamurayawan ngan seguridad ha mga Evacuation Centers ngan ha bug-os nga barangay.</p> <p>Padayon nga pakipagsumpayan ha MDRRMO hiton munisipyo.</p>	<p>BDRRC Chairman / BDRRMO</p> <p>Mga nasunod nga Komitiba:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Monitoring/Warning * Communications * Logistics and Supplies * Transportation * Evacuation & Rescue * Security * Relief Distribution * Health & Medical * Evacuation Center Management
ALERT 2	<p>Pahibaro tikang ha PAGASA/Medya, Probinsya, Munisipyo ngan Barangay mahitungod han makusog nga bagyo.</p> <p>USA [1] KA ADLAW ANTES UMABOT ITON BAGYO.</p> <p>Posibilidad: Pag-uran nga may upod nga hangin. Mabalad na iton dagat.</p>	<p>Mag-bandilyo, magpatunog hiton SIRENA ngan mag balay-balay.</p> <p>Pag-gamit han ORANGE nga bandera pagpahibaro han Level 2 nga Alerto.</p> <p>Magbagting ma 10 ka beses sakob hin 5 minutos, buhaton hit aga, odo, kulop ngan gab-i.</p> <p>Igpahibaro an posibilidad nga pagkamay-ada STORM SURGE hinungdan han tiarabot nga makusog nga bagyo.</p>	<p>Magpreparar para han pag-ebakwet han ngatanan.</p> <p>Ngatanan nga miyembro han pamilya aadto na hin talwas nga lugar ngan Evacuation Center.</p> <p>Padayon nga pamati ha mga pahibaro tikang ha PAGASA ngan ha barangay mahitungod han makusog nga bagyo.</p> <p>PAGASA Public Storm Warning Signal PSWS 2 - PSWS 3 PSWS 4 - PSWS 5</p>	<p>Pagdeklara para han ngatanan, ngan PWERSAHAN NGA PAG-EBAKWET han mga residente harani hiton delikado nga lugar.</p> <p>Pagpasunod han padayon nga mga buruhaton ha mga Evacuation Centers.</p> <p>Kabulig han Emergency Response Team (ERT), padayon nga pagbantay han seguridad ha mga Evacuation Centers ngan ha bug-os nga barangay, pagseguro nga ngatanan nga residente aadto hin talwas nga lugar.</p> <p>Padayon nga pakipagsumpayan ha MDRRMO hiton munisipyo.</p>	<p>BDRRC Chairman / BDRRMO</p> <p>Mga nasunod nga Komitiba:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Monitoring/Warning * Communications * Logistics & Supplies * Transportation * Evacuation & Rescue * Security * Relief Distribution * Health & Medical * Evacuation Center Management
ALERT 3	<p>Pahibaro tikang ha PAGASA/Medya, Probinsya, Munisipyo ngan Barangay mahitungod han adlaw pag-abot han makusog nga bagyo.</p>	<p>Mag-bandilyo, magbagting ngan mag balay-balay.</p> <p>Pag-gamit han PULA nga Bandera pagpahibaro han Level 3 nga Alerto.</p> <p>Likayi an dagat ngan suba nga bangin tigda nga humataas han taob o makusog nga uran.</p>	<p>Ngatanan nga miyembro han pamilya aadto na hin talwas nga lugar ngan Evacuation Center.</p> <p>Makipagburubilig ngan magsunod hiton mga patakaran/mando ha mga Evacuation Centers.</p> <p>Padayon nga pamati ha mga pahibaro tikang ha PAGASA ngan ha barangay mahitungod han makusog nga bagyo.</p> <p>MANGADI NGAN DERI MAGPANIC!</p>	<p>Padayon nga paghatag hin mga Relief ngan pagtimangno han maupay nga panalwas han mga nag-ebakwet.</p> <p>Pagsalbar ngan pagseguro han seguridad ha mga Evacuation Centers kon gin kikinahanglan.</p> <p>Padayon nga pakipagsumpayan ha MDRRMO hiton munisipyo para han mga posible nga panginahanglan.</p>	<p>BDRRC Chairman / BDRRMO</p> <p>Mga nasunod nga Komitiba:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Monitoring/Warning * Communications * Logistics & Supplies * Transportation * Evacuation & Rescue * Security * Relief Distribution * Health & Medical * Evacuation Center Management
SAFE LIGTAS	<p>Pahibaro tikang ha PAGASA/Medya, Probinsya, Munisipyo ngan Barangay mahitungod han makusog nga bagyo.</p> <p>Usa [1] ka adlaw kahuman han bagyo.</p> <p>Umudong na an pag-inuran ngan huminay na an hangin.</p>	<p>Magpa-bandilyo ha mga Evacuation Centers.</p> <p>Magpahibaro nga talwas na ngan pwede na bumalik ha tagsa nga mga panimalay an mga nag-ebakwet.</p> <p>Gamiton an BLUE nga bandera para han Safe Level.</p>	<p>Maghulat han deklarasyon han barangay nga pwede na bumalik han tagsa-tagsa nga panimalay.</p> <p>Pagtirok han ngatanan nga miyembro han pamilya.</p> <p>Bumulig paghamis ha mga Evacuation Centers.</p> <p>Manginano han mga naruba ngan maghamis ha tagsa-tagsa nga panimalay an kada pamilya.</p> <p>Makipagsumpayan ha BDRRC kon may mga panginahanglan nga bulig.</p>	<p>Pagdeklarar han SAFE LEVEL ngan paghatag hin mando nga pwede na bumalik ha tagsa-tagsa nga panimalay an mga nag-ebakwet.</p> <p>Magbuhat han Damage Assessment ha barangay ngan Clearing Operation, Search and Rescue kon kinahanglan.</p> <p>Mag-ayad han mga naruba nga pasilidad han barangay sugad han tubig ngan kuryente og iba pa.</p> <p>Padayon nga pakipagsumpayan ha MDRRMO hiton munisipyo para han mga posible nga panginahanglan ha barangay.</p>	<p>BDRRC / BDRRMO</p> <p>Naglos an ngatanan nga Komitiba kaupod na an Damage Assessment.</p>



Barangay San Isidro BDRRMP 2021 - 2026



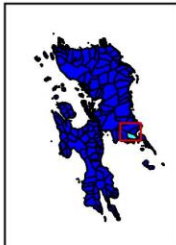
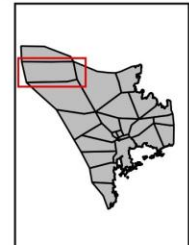
Republic of the Philippines

 Province of Eastern Samar

 Municipality of Quinapondan

HAZARD MAP

FLOOD

0 1 2 3 km

Horizontal Datum: World Geodetic System (WGS 84)
Date Prepared: December 4, 2017

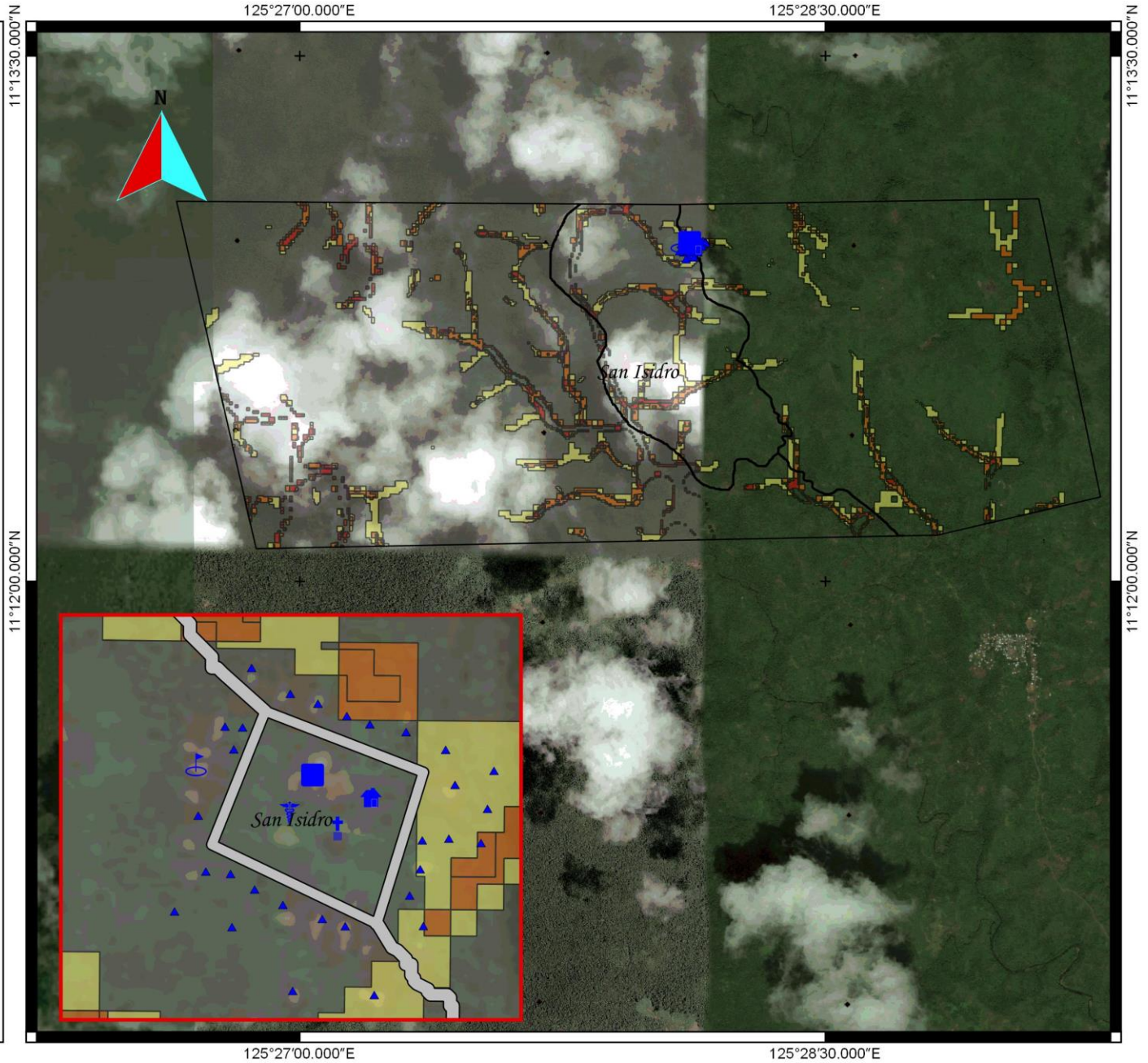
Legend

- Barangay San Isidro_Boundary
- Roadways
- Households
- Catholic Church
- San Isidro Elem. School
- Health Center
- Barangay Hall
- Plaza

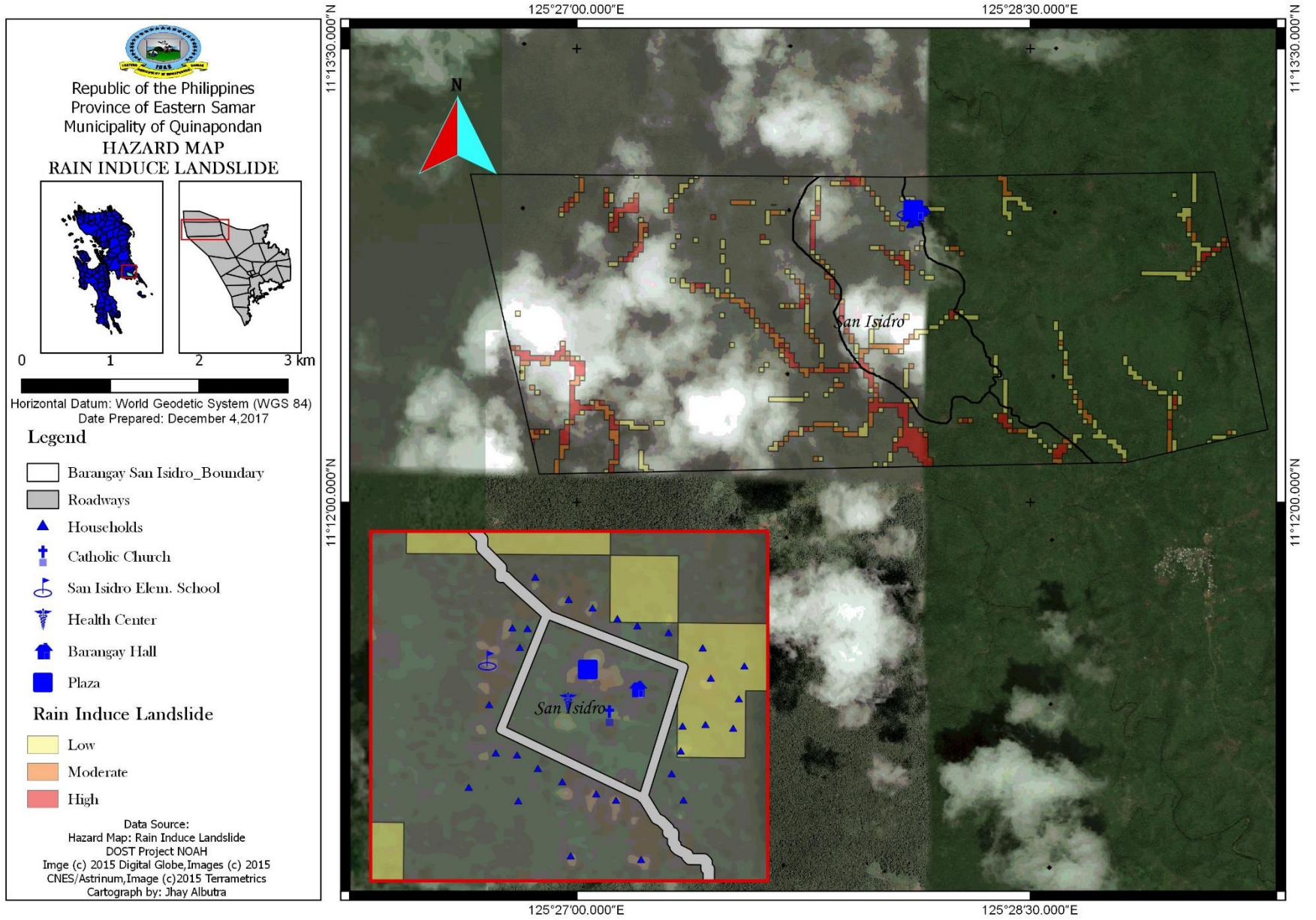
Flood

- Low
- Moderate
- High

Data Source:
 Hazard Map:Flood
 DOST Project NOAH
 Imge (c) 2015 Digital Globe,Images (c) 2015
 CNES/Astrinum,Image (c)2015 Terrametrics
 Cartograph by: Jhay Albutra



Barangay San Isidro BDRRMP 2021 - 2026



IV. LEGAL NA BATAYAN NG BDRRM PLAN

International

- SENDAI FRAMEWORK Paragraph 33, Priority of the Framework “*National and local government shall prepare or review and periodically update disaster preparedness and contingency policies, plans and programs.*”

National

- RA 10121, Rule 6, Sec 4 (3) IRR “*The Provincial City and Municipal DRRMO’s or BDRRMC’s in coordination with concerned national agencies and instrumentalities, shall facilitate and support risk assessments and contingency planning activities at the local level.*”
- NDRRMC_NSC JNC No 1, 2016 “*All DRRMC’s at all levels and individual government departments, bureaus, agencies, offices, units and instrumentalities shall formulate contingency plans for natural and/or human-induced hazards appropriate to their areas in accordance with the prescribed Contingency Planning handbook.*”
- RA 10821, Children’s Emergency Relief and Protection Act
- RA 9729 (Climate Change Act)
- RA 1074 (People Survival Fund)
- All DILG Memorandum Circular or Joint Memorandum Circular with other Government Agencies and NDRRMC in relation to all DRRM
- National Economic Development Authority’s ‘We Recover as One’ Policy

Local

- Executive Order No. ____ series ____ (year): Organizing the Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee (BDRRMC)
- Barangay Resolusyon adopting the BDRRM Plan
- Barangay Ordinance for the approval, fund allocation and utilization of the LDRRM Fund

IV. LEGAL BASIS

IV. LEGAL BASIS

International

❖ **SENDAI FRAMEWORK**

Page 33, Priority of the Framework “National and local government shall prepare or review and periodically update disaster preparedness and contingency policies, plans and programs”

National

❖ **RA 10121**

Rule 6, Sec 4 (3) IRR “The Provincial City and Municipal DRRMO’s or BDRRMC’s in coordination with concerned national agencies and instrumentalities, shall facilitate and support risk assessments and contingency planning activities at the local level”

❖ **NDRRMC_NSC JMC No 1, 2016**

“All DRRMC’s at all levels and individual government departments, bureaus, agencies, offices, units and instrumentalities shall formulate contingency plans for natural and/or human-induced hazards appropriate to their areas in accordance with the prescribed Contingency Planning handbook”

❖ **RA 10821**

Children’s Emergency Relief and Protection Act

SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy.

It is hereby declared the policy of the State to protect the fundamental rights of children before, during, and after disasters and other emergency situations when children are gravely threatened or endangered by circumstances that affect their survival and normal development. Guided by the principles on survival and development, on child participation, and consistent with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as the Children’s Charter for Disaster Risk and Reduction, and the minimum standards for children in humanitarian action, the State shall establish and implement a comprehensive and strategic program of action to provide the children and pregnant and lactating mothers affected by disasters and other emergency situations with utmost support and assistance necessary for their immediate recovery and protection against all forms of violence, cruelty, discrimination, neglect, abuse, exploitation and other acts prejudicial to their interest, survival, development and well-being.

❖ **RA 9729**

(Climate Change Act OF 2009)

- This law creates the Climate Change Commission, the body Responsible for developing and mainstreaming climate change policies
- The national framework strategy on climate change or NFSCC which forms the basis of the national climate change action plan (NCCAP)
- The NCCAP requires LGUs to ensure that they have climate change adaptation and mitigation measures through the local climate change action plan (LCCAP), DRRM plan, land use plan and other relevant plans.

❖ **RA 1074**

(People Survival Fund)

“An act establishing the people survival fund to provide Long-Term finance streams to enable the Government to effectively address the problem of climate change amending for the purpose Republic Act No. 9729, otherwise known as the Climate Change Act of 2009”, and for other purposes.

Lokal

- ❖ **Barangay Resolution No. _____ Adopting the BDRRM PLAN for CY 2018-2020**
- ❖ **EXECUTIVE ORDER No. _____ (taon): Resolusyon ng Pag-oorganisa ng Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee (BDRRMC).**
- ❖ **Memorandum of Agreement with Private Sector or National Government Agency (Dep-ed, Private Houses, Church) for the use of their Facility / area as evacuation centers.**

Republic of the Philippines
Congress of the Philippines
Metro Manila

Sixteenth Congress

Third Regular Session

Begun and held in Metro Manila, on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of July, two thousand fifteen.

[REPUBLIC ACT NO. 10821]

“AN ACT MANDATING THE PROVISION OF EMERGENCY RELIEF AND PROTECTION FOR CHILDREN BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER DISASTERS AND OTHER EMERGENCY SITUATIONS”

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Short Title.

This Act shall be known as the “Children’s Emergency Relief and Protection Act”.

SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy.

It is hereby declared the policy of the State to protect the fundamental rights of children before, during, and after disasters and other emergency situations when children are gravely threatened or endangered by circumstances that affect their survival and normal development. Guided by the principles on survival and development, on child participation, and consistent with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, as well as the Children’s Charter for Disaster Risk and Reduction, and the minimum standards for children in humanitarian action, the State shall establish and implement a comprehensive and strategic program of action to provide the children and pregnant and lactating mothers affected by disasters and other emergency situations with utmost support and assistance necessary for their immediate recovery and protection against all forms of violence, cruelty, discrimination, neglect, abuse, exploitation and other acts prejudicial to their interest, survival, development and well-being.

SEC. 3. Definition of Terms.

For the purposes of this Act, the following shall refer to:

(a) Child

Refers to a person below eighteen (18) years of age or those over but are unable to fully take care of themselves or protect themselves from abuse, neglect, cruelty, exploitation Or discrimination because of a physical or mental disability or condition as defined in Republic Act No. 7610 or the Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act;

(b) Child with Special Needs

Refers to a child with a developmental or physical disability as defined in Republic Act No. 10165 or the Foster Care Act of 2012;

(c) Child-Friendly Spaces

Refer to spaces where communities create nurturing environments for children to engage in free and structured play, recreation, leisure and learning activities. The child-friendly space may provide health, nutrition, and psychosocial support, and other services or activities which will restore their normal functioning;

(d) Civil Registry Documents

Refer to all certificates, application forms, and certified true copies of legal instruments and court decrees concerning the acts and events affecting the civil status of persons which are presented before the Civil Registrar and are recorded in the Civil Registry;

(e) Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

As defined in Republic Act No.10121 or the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010, refer to non-state actors whose aims are neither to generate profits nor to seek governing power such as nongovernment organizations (NGOs), professional associations, foundations, independent

research institutes, community-based organizations (CBOs), faith-based organizations, people's organizations, social movements, and labor unions which are organized based on ethical, cultural, scientific, religious or philanthropic considerations;

(f) Disasters

As defined in Republic Act No. 10121, refer to a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic, or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources. Disasters are often described as a result of the combination of: the exposure to a hazard; the conditions of vulnerability that are present; and insufficient capacity or measures to reduce or cope with the potential negative consequences. Disaster impacts may include loss of life, injury, disease and other negative effects on human, physical, mental and social well-being, together with damage to property, destruction of assets, loss of services, social and economic disruption, and environmental degradation;

(g) Emergency

Refers to unforeseen or sudden occurrence, especially danger, demanding immediate action as defined in Republic Act No. 10121;

(h) Family Tracing and Reunification –

Refers to the process where disaster response teams reunite families separated by natural and human catastrophes by bringing together the child and family or previous care-provider for the purpose of establishing or reestablishing long-term care;

(i) Hazard

Refers to a dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihood and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage as defined in Republic Act No. 10121;

(j) Orphans or Orphaned Children

Refer to children who do not have a family and relatives who can assume responsibility for their care;

(k) Separated Children

Refer to children separated from both parents, or from their previous legal or usual primary caregiver, but not necessarily from other relatives. As a result, this may include children accompanied by other family members;

(l) State of Calamity

Refers to a condition involving mass casualty and/or major damages to property, disruption of means of livelihoods, roads, and normal way of life of people in the affected areas as a result of occurrence of natural or human-induced hazard as defined in Republic Act No. 10121;

(m) Transitional Shelter

Refers to structures temporarily constructed by the government intended for families affected by a disaster while awaiting transfer to permanent shelters; and

(n) Unaccompanied Children

Refer to children who have been separated from both parents and other relatives, and who are not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so.

SEC. 4. Comprehensive Emergency Program for Children.

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) shall formulate a Comprehensive Emergency Program for Children, hereinafter referred to as the Program, taking into consideration humanitarian standards for their protection. The Program shall be used as the basis for handling disasters and other emergency situations to protect children, pregnant and lactating mothers, and support their immediate recovery. This shall be implemented immediately after the declaration of a national or local state of calamity or occurrence of any other emergency situation.

The DSWD shall engage all relevant government agencies and stakeholders for the implementation of the Program. Local government units (LGUs) shall integrate the same in their development and Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (LDRRM) plans and budget.

The Program shall be gender-sensitive and have the following components:

Establishment of Evacuation Centers.

LGUs shall establish and identify safe locations as evacuation centers for children and families subject to the limitations found in Section 5 of this Act.

(b) Establishment of Transitional Shelters for Orphaned, Separated, and Unaccompanied Children.

The National Housing Authority (NHA) shall, in coordination with the DSWD, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), and LGUs of the areas declared under a state of calamity, immediately establish an option for transitional shelters, prioritizing vulnerable and marginalized groups including orphaned, separated, and unaccompanied children, and pregnant and lactating mothers. New transitional shelters, established pursuant to this Act, shall be designed with the following considerations: gender-specific emergency latrines, bathing cubicles, and hand washing facilities specifically designed for children. It shall provide mother and child-friendly spaces where children can take part in child activities. It shall also have provisions for maternal and newborn and infant care and rooms to protect, feed, provide personal care, and ensure the right to privacy. Existing transitional shelters shall be modified to the extent possible to comply with the abovementioned considerations.

(c) Assurance for Immediate Delivery of Basic Necessities and Services. –

The Program shall facilitate and ensure the immediate delivery of basic necessities and services specifically required by the affected children in different stages of development such as access to basic health services, food, water, nutrition, medicines, clothing, sanitary and hygiene kits, and other emergency needs such as blankets, mosquito nets, cooking ware and fuel, and flashlights. The Program shall give priority to the specific health and nutrition needs of pregnant women, lactating mothers, newborn babies, children under five (5) years old and children with special needs.

(d) Stronger Measures to Ensure the Safety and Security of Affected Children.

Under the Program, the Philippine National Police (PNP) shall, in coordination with the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) and the DSWD, DILG, LGUs, Department of Education (DepED), Commission on Higher Education (CHED) and CSOs in the community, monitor and ensure the safety and the security of the affected children in the areas declared under a state of calamity and shall protect them against all forms of abuse and exploitation.

Upon the declaration of a national and local state of calamity, the PNP and the DSWD, with the assistance of the AFP operating units in the area and local councils against trafficking and violence against women and their children, in accordance with existing laws, shall immediately heighten comprehensive measures and monitoring to prevent child trafficking, labor, and prostitution, including domestic and sexual violence, in the areas declared under a state of calamity.

The DSWD shall require all government agencies, LGUs, and CSOs which are tasked to provide any assistance or services to the affected children to adopt a child protection policy. The child protection policy shall include measures to deter and effectively respond to cases of violence, abuse, and exploitation of children.

All LGUs shall prioritize the establishment and functionality of the barangay violence against women and children (VAWC) desks. The VAWC desk shall serve as one of the key reporting and referral mechanism for cases of violence, abuse, and exploitation of children in the barangay during all phases of emergency response and recovery.

Children shall be given priority during evacuation as a result of a disaster or other emergency situation. Existing CSOs in the community shall be tapped to look after the safety and well-being of children during evacuation operations. Measures shall be taken to ensure that children evacuated are accompanied by persons responsible for their safety and well-being.

(e) Delivery of Health, Medical, and Nutrition Services.

Under the Program, the DOH, in coordination with the DSWD, LGUs, and CSOs in the community, shall provide the health, medical, and nutritional needs of children in the areas declared under a state of calamity, including psychosocial interventions for children in different stages of development.

(f) Plan of Action for Prompt Resumption of Educational Services for Children.

The DepED, in coordination with the DSWD, DILG, and the concerned LGUs shall ensure the prompt resumption of educational services for all children, including early childhood care and development for children aged below five (5).

(g) Establishment of Child-friendly Spaces.

The concerned LGU shall set up child-friendly spaces in every city or municipality declared under a state of calamity, as needed, based on the guidelines to be promulgated by the DSWD. In addition, LGUs shall coordinate with lead agencies and CSOs to effectively respond to the needs of the children in the area. Child-friendly spaces shall be made available throughout a crisis, from emergencies to recovery.

In case the concerned LGU cannot immediately respond due to the huge impact of disaster, the DSWD, together with the concerned national government agencies and in coordination with the CSOs and other stakeholders, as well as nearby LGUs, shall provide the necessary child care services and social protection of affected children.

(h) Promotion of Children's Rights.

The Program shall include activities and processes that will promote and uphold the rights of children by:

- (1) Providing child-centered training for all responders;
- (2) Ensuring that children are provided with adequate access to age-appropriate information on their roles and responsibilities and those of government agencies before, during, and after disasters and other emergency situations;
- (3) Providing an effective mechanism for training and meaningful participation of children in community disaster risk reduction program; and
- (4) Consulting with the affected children on their needs and priorities for post-disaster relief and recovery.

SEC. 5. Evacuation Centers.

Only in cases where there is no other available place or structure which can be used as a general evacuation center may a school or child development center be used as an evacuation center.

When a school or child development center is used as an evacuation center, gymnasiums, learning and activity centers, auditoriums and other open spaces shall be utilized first. Classrooms shall only be used as a last resort. The use of the school premises shall be as brief as possible. If the use is predicted to exceed fifteen (15) days, the affected LGU shall provide written documentation to the DepED and the DILG on the following:

- (a) The name and location of the school;
- (b) All alternative sites and proposal for final site selection;
- (c) Measures being implemented to prevent interference or disruption to the school and educational activities of children; and
- (d) Other particulars to be provided in the implementing rules and regulations of this Act.

The DepED, in coordination with the DPWH, shall continuously monitor and assess the condition of temporary learning spaces or other transitional and semi-permanent structures used as classrooms after a disaster, and if the use exceeds six (6) months after the declaration of a state of calamity, the regional DepED office shall conduct regular site inspections and shall certify to the Secretary of Education that such spaces are in good physical condition and sufficient to ensure the safety of the children and their environment.

SEC. 6. Orphaned, Unaccompanied, or Separated Children.

The DSWD, upon consultation with relevant agencies, shall develop a minimum set of standards and guidelines for the Family Tracing Reunification System of orphaned, unaccompanied and separated children.

Orphaned children, and unaccompanied or separated children whose families or relatives cannot be found or assessed to be incapable of providing proper care and protection shall be placed in a licensed or accredited residential care facility or with a foster family in accordance with Article 140 of the Child and Youth Welfare Code, or a community-based center. A registered social worker shall provide the needed case management and intervention.

SEC. 7. System of Restoring Civil Registry Documents.

To ensure that vital information pertaining to the personal circumstances of a child are adequately protected and available at all times, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) shall develop a system for the restoration and reconstruction of civil registry documents that have been destroyed or declared lost or missing during a disaster or calamity.

The PSA shall submit a report on the number of restored or reconstructed documents to appropriate government agencies for effective monitoring and reporting and to ensure the continued access of the affected children to social services and facilitate the' reunification of separated children with their families.

The PSA shall likewise develop a system for the registration of children born during a national or local state of calamity.

SEC. 8. Training of Emergency Responders on Child Protection.

The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) shall promote and conduct a child-responsive training program for all responders in the calamity area such as community and barangay leaders, community members, school personnel and other rescuers. The training program shall include the following:

(a) Proper procedures and measures to assess the situation, safeguard and protect the affected children during and after emergencies and disasters; and

(b) Appropriate training on psychosocial interventions for children in different stages of development who are victims of calamities.

Each member agency shall include or mainstream child protection in their emergency response training to service providers.

SEC. 9. Data Gathering, Monitoring, and Reporting.

The agencies mandated by this Act shall monitor and report on the implementation of services under the Program to be submitted jointly to Congress annually. The report shall include a specific section on pregnant women and children under five (5) years of age as a strategy to address the post-disaster nutrition needs of children under age five (5) and pregnant women.

In the aftermath of a national or local state of calamity, the collection and reporting of data for the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Information System at all levels, as provided for in Republic Act No. 10121, shall be disaggregated by age, gender, ethnicity, and special needs. Such collected data shall be utilized to understand and respond better to the needs of children affected by disasters and calamities.

Within five (5) days from the declaration of a national state of calamity or as soon as practicable, the DSWD and the DILG shall jointly submit written documentation and report on their surveillance and monitoring under Section 4(d) to the appropriate committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

SEC. 10. Appropriations.

The amount necessary for the initial implementation of this Act shall be charged against the current appropriations of the DSWD, Office of Civil Defense (OCD), DepED, DOH, Department of National Defense (DND) and PSA. Thereafter, the amount needed for the continued implementation of this Act shall be included in the annual.

General Appropriations Act. For LGUs, the implementation of the programs shall be charged against the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (LDRRMF).

SEC. 11. Implementing Rules and Regulations.

Within ninety (90) days from the effectivity of this Act, the DSWD, in consultation and coordination with the DND, OCD, DOH, DepED, DILG, PNP, AFP and child-focused CSOs shall promulgate the necessary rules and regulations for the effective implementation of this Act.

SEC. 12. Interpretation Clause.

The provisions of this Act and its implementing rules and regulations shall be liberally construed in favor of the best interest of the child.

SEC. 13. Reparability Clause.

If any provision or part of this Act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining parts or provisions not affected shall remain in full force and effect.

SEC. 14. Repealing Clause. –

All laws, executive orders, presidential decrees, rules and regulations or parts thereof inconsistent with any provision of this Act are hereby repealed, amended or modified accordingly.

SEC. 15. Affectivity. –

This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

**NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
and
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL**

Joint Memorandum Circular No. 01 s 2016

TO : ALL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT COUNCILS
AT ALL LEVELS, CRISIS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES AT THE
LOCAL LEVEL, AND ALL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS,
BUREAUS, AGENCIES, OFFICES, UNITS, AND
INSTRUMENTALITIES

SUBJECT : Guidelines on the Formulation of Contingency Plans for Natural
and Human-Induced Hazards and Adoption of the Contingency
Planning Guidebook

DATE : **AUG 30 2016**

1. RATIONALE:

According to Republic Act (RA) 10121, otherwise known as the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Act, it is the policy of the Philippine State to adopt a DRRM approach that is holistic, comprehensive, integrated, and proactive in reducing the socioeconomic and environmental impacts of disasters including climate change, and promote the involvement and participation of all sectors and all stakeholders concerned, at all levels, especially the local community. One of these proactive, inclusive and multi-stakeholder approaches is contingency planning.

Contingency planning is defined by RA 10121 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."* It is used to arrange specific response and relief requirements to address the consequences of a particular disaster scenario.

Since the early 2000, the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) through the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) spearheaded the formulation of contingency plans in hazard-prone areas with the purpose of planning ahead for the management of disaster consequences. However, the increasing frequency, scope, magnitude and complexity of disasters in the recent years continue to threaten the lives of the communities. Specifically, the intervention of human-elements such as lawlessness and criminality, as was evident in Typhoon Pablo in 2012, and Typhoon Yolanda in 2013, and the Zamboanga attack in 2013,

Given such growing complexities, there is now the realization to formulate contingency plans not just for natural but also for human-induced hazards. As such, contingency planning has been specified by the National Security Council (NSC) as one of the enabling mechanisms for crisis management in accordance with the National Crisis Management Core Manual of 2012.

In this context, an effort has been made to integrate the contingency planning process for natural and human-induced hazards. The NDRRMC through the OCD, the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), in collaboration with the NSC Secretariat worked to harmonize the CP process for natural and human-induced hazards by undertaking series of workshops and consultation meetings. This collaborative effort led to the development of the Contingency Planning Guidebook: a reference material on the formulation of integrated and comprehensive contingency plans.

To provide guidelines on the formulation of contingency plans for natural and human-induced hazards in accordance with the Contingency Planning Guidebook as the official reference by the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils (DRRMCs) at all levels, Crisis Management Committees (CMCs) at the local level, and all government departments, bureaus, agencies, offices, units, and instrumentalities, this Joint Memorandum Circular (JMC) between the NDRRMC and NSC is hereby issued.

LEGAL BASES:

- 2.1 RA No 10121: An Act Strengthening the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management System, Providing for the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework, Institutionalizing the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan, Appropriating Funds and for Other Purposes
- 2.2 Executive Order No. 82, s. 2012: Operationalizing the Practical Guide for National Crisis Managers and the National Crisis Management Core Manual; Establishing National and Local Crisis Management Organizations; and Providing Funds Therefor
- 2.3 NDRRMC Memorandum Circular No 04, s. 2012: Implementing Guidelines on the Use of Incident Command System as an On-Scene Disaster Response and Management Mechanism under the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management System
- 2.4 NDRRMC Memorandum Order No. 23, s. 2014: NDRRMC National Disaster Response Plan (NDRP) for Hydro-Meteorological Hazards
- 2.5 Department of Budget and Management-NDRRMC-DILG JMC 2013-1: Allocation, Utilization of the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund

- 2.6 DILG Memorandum Circular No.: 2014-39: 2014 Seal of Good Local Governance: *Pagkilala sa Katapatan at Kahusayan ng Pamahalaang Lokal*
- 2.7 National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan
- 2.8 ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response
- 2.9 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

3. OBJECTIVE:

The objective of this JMC is to provide guidelines on the formulation of contingency plans for natural and human-induced hazards in accordance with the prescribed Contingency Planning Guidebook.

4. SCOPE AND COVERAGE:

The JMC applies to all DRRMCs at all levels, CMCs at the local level, and all individual government departments, bureaus, agencies, offices, units and instrumentalities.

5. DEFINITION OF TERMS:

- 5.1 **Cluster Approach:** a coordination system of the NDRRMC that aims to ensure a more coherent and effective response by mobilizing groups of agencies, organizations and non-government organizations to respond in a strategic manner across all key sectors or areas of activity, each sector having a clearly designated lead, in support of existing government coordination structure and emergency response mechanisms.
- 5.2 **Contingency Planning:** 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.
- 5.3 **Contingency Plan:** 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, environment, security and public safety; 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.
- 5.4 **Crisis Management (CM):** involves plans and institutional arrangements to engage and guide the efforts of government, non-government, voluntary and private agencies in comprehensive and coordinated ways to respond to the entire spectrum of crisis needs.
- 5.5 **Crisis Management Committee (CMC):** a governing body that

- 2.6 DILG Memorandum Circular No.: 2014-39: 2014 Seal of Good Local Governance: *Pagkilala sa Katapatan at Kahusayan ng Pamahalaang Lokal*
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undertakes CM activities and takes decisive actions to resolve crisis or emergency. Its powers and functions are defined in the National Crisis Management Core Manual of 2012.

- 5.6 **Disaster:** a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources. Disasters are often described as a result of the combination of: the exposure to a hazard; the conditions of vulnerability that are present; and insufficient capacity or measures to reduce or cope with the potential negative consequences. Disaster impacts may include loss of life, injury, disease and other negative effects on human, physical, mental and social well-being, together with damage to property, destruction of assets, loss of services, social and economic disruption and environmental degradation.
- 5.7 **Disaster Preparedness:** the knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions. Preparedness action is carried out within the context of disaster risk reduction and management and aims to build the capacities needed to efficiently manage all types of emergencies and achieve orderly transitions from response to sustained recovery.
- 5.8 **Disaster Response:** the provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected. Disaster response is predominantly focused on immediate and short-term needs and is sometimes called "disaster relief."
- 5.9 **Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM):** the systematic process of using administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster. Prospective disaster risk reduction and management refers to risk reduction and management activities that address and seek to avoid the development of new or increased disaster risks, especially if risk reduction policies are not put in place.
- 5.10 **Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (DRRMC):** organized and authorized body of government agencies, to include the civil society organizations and private sector, mandated to undertake DRRM activities from the national to local levels. The composition, powers and functions of the DRRMC are defined in RA 10121.
- 5.11 **Hazard:** a dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihood and services, social and economic

disruption, or environmental damage.

- 5.12 **Human-Induced Hazard:** a significant incident due to human interventions resulting in acts of terrorism, destabilization, criminal activities, industrial accidents, disruption of normal day-to-day activities, and other related emergencies that require prompt intervention to contain the incident, mitigate the effects, and normalize the situation.
- 5.13 **Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (LDRRMF):** source of funds that is allocated to support all DRRM related-activities at the local levels such as, but not limited to, the pre-disaster preparedness programs including training, purchase of disaster response and rescue equipment, supplies and medicines, for post-disaster-activities, and payment of premiums on calamity insurance. The amount of LDRRMF is not less than five percent (5%) of the estimated revenue from regular sources of the local government units.
- 5.14 **National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (NDRRMF):** source of funds that is allocated to support all DRRM related-activities at the national level such as, but not limited to, training of personnel, procurement of equipment, and capital expenditures. It can also be utilized for relief, recovery, reconstruction and other work or services in connection with natural or human induced calamities.
- 5.15 **Natural Hazard:** natural process or phenomenon that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.

GUIDELINES:

6.1 Formulation of Contingency Plans:

6.1.1 All DRRMCs at all levels, CMCs at the local level, and individual government departments, bureaus, agencies, offices, units, and instrumentalities shall formulate contingency plans for natural and/or human-induced hazards appropriate to their areas in accordance with the prescribed Contingency Planning Guidebook.

6.1.2 Other governance stakeholders, including civil society organizations and the private sector, are enjoined to adopt the Contingency Planning Guidebook for formulation of their respective contingency plans.

6.2 Funding for Formulation, Dissemination, Pilot-Testing, Evaluation, and Updating of Contingency Plans:

6.2.1 At the national/regional levels, funding for formulation, dissemination, pilot-testing, evaluation and updating of contingency plans shall be sourced against the NDRRMF allocated to the concerned national/regional government agencies.

6.2.2 At the local government level, funding for formulation, dissemination, pilot-testing, evaluation and updating of contingency plans shall be sourced against the LDRRMF.

6.2.3 All individual government department, bureau, agency, office, unit and instrumentality shall use a portion of their appropriations for formulation, dissemination, pilot-testing, evaluation and updating of their respective contingency plans.

6.3 Training on Formulation of Contingency Plans: All DRRMCs at all levels, CMCs at the local level, and individual government departments, bureaus, agencies, offices, units, and instrumentalities shall undergo training on the formulation of contingency plans as necessary.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS:

7.1 The NDRRMC, through the OCD, as the Executive Arm and Secretariat, shall:

7.1.1 Develop and implement the training design and standards on formulation of contingency plans;

7.1.2 Work with the DILG, Leagues of Local Government Units (LGUs), and other member agencies of the NDRRMC and the NSC for the conduct of training on formulation of contingency plans;

7.1.3 Monitor and ensure the formulation of contingency plans by all individual government departments, bureaus, agencies, offices, units and instrumentalities at the national and regional levels; and

7.1.4 Work with member agencies of the NDRRMC and the NSC to enhance and update the Contingency Planning Guidebook in accordance with the latest international and national trends on DRRM and CM.

7.2 The NDRRMC, through the Disaster Preparedness Pillar, led by the DILG shall:

7.2.1 Ensure that all LGUs are provided with appropriate training on formulation of contingency plans; and

7.2.2 Monitor compliance and consolidate the completed contingency plans of the LGUs.

7.3 The NDRRMC, through the Disaster Response Pillar, led by the DSWD shall facilitate the harmonization of the Disaster Response Cluster Approach System from the national down to local government levels for the effective formulation and implementation of contingency plans.

7.4 The NSC Secretariat shall provide appropriate technical assistance on crisis management to all concerned stakeholders to support in formulation and review of the integrated and comprehensive contingency plans.

7.5 All DRRMCs at all levels, CMCs at the local level, and individual government departments, bureaus, agencies, offices, units, and instrumentalities shall:

7.5.1 Monitor and report to the supervising DRRMC the completion of contingency plans in their respective areas of responsibility;

7.5.2 Provide inputs and recommendations to the NDRRMC through the OCD for continued enhancement and updating of the Contingency Planning Guidebook; and

7.5.3 Facilitate widest dissemination of this JMC to all concerned stakeholders.

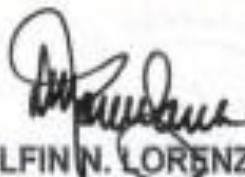
8. **ANNEX: Contingency Planning Guidebook**

9. **REPEALING CLAUSE:**

All existing issuances, which are inconsistent with this JMC, are hereby superseded.

10. **EFFECTIVITY:**

This JMC shall take effect immediately. It shall be an evolving document and shall be reviewed and updated as deemed necessary.



DELFIN N. LORENZANA
Secretary, Department of National Defense and
Chairperson, NDRRMC

Secretary, Department of National Defense and
Chairperson, NDRRMC



HERMOGENES C. ESPERON, JR.
National Security Adviser and
Director General, NSC



National Security Council



101-1608-041

S. No. 2811
H. No. 6235

Republic of the Philippines
Congress of the Philippines
Metro Manila
Fifteenth Congress
Second Regular Session

Begun and held in Metro Manila, on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of July, two thousand eleven.



[REPUBLIC ACT NO. **10174**]

AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE PEOPLE'S SURVIVAL FUND TO PROVIDE LONG-TERM FINANCE STREAMS TO ENABLE THE GOVERNMENT TO EFFECTIVELY ADDRESS THE PROBLEM OF CLIMATE CHANGE, AMENDING FOR THE PURPOSE REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9729, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE "CLIMATE CHANGE ACT OF 2009", AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Section 2 of Republic Act No. 9729, otherwise known as the "Climate Change Act of 2009", is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* – It is the policy of the State to afford full protection and the

advancement of the right of the people to a healthful ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature. In this light, the State has adopted the Philippine Agenda 21 framework which espouses sustainable development, to fulfill human needs while maintaining the quality of the natural environment for current and future generations.

Towards this end, the State adopts the principle of protecting the climate system for the benefit of humankind, on the basis of climate justice or common but differentiated responsibilities and the Precautionary Principle to guide decision-making in climate risk management. As a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the State adopts the ultimate objective of the Convention which is the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system which should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner. As a party to the Hyogo Framework for Action, the State likewise adopts the strategic goals in order to build national and local resilience to climate change-related disasters.

Recognizing the vulnerability of the Philippine archipelago and its local communities, particularly the poor, women, and children, to potential dangerous consequences of climate change and global warming such as increasing temperatures, rising seas, changing landscapes, increasing frequency and/or severity of droughts, fires, floods and storms, climate-related illnesses and diseases, damage to ecosystems, biodiversity loss that affect the country's environment, culture, and economy, the State shall cooperate with the global community in the resolution of climate change issues, including disaster risk reduction. It shall be the policy of the State to enjoin the participation of national and local governments,

businesses, nongovernment organizations, local communities and the public to prevent and reduce the adverse impacts of climate change and, at the same time, maximize the potential benefits of climate change. It shall also be the policy of the State to incorporate a gender-sensitive, pro-children and pro-poor perspective in all climate change and renewable energy efforts, plans and programs. In view thereof, the State shall strengthen, integrate, consolidate and institutionalize government initiatives to achieve coordination in the implementation of plans and programs to address climate change in the context of sustainable development.

Further recognizing that climate change and disaster risk reduction and management are closely interrelated and effective disaster risk reduction and management will enhance adaptive capacity to climate change, climate variability and extreme climate events, the State shall integrate disaster risk reduction into climate change programs and initiatives.

Cognizant of the need to ensure that national and sub-national government policies, plans, programs and projects are founded upon sound environmental considerations and the principle of sustainable development, it is hereby declared the policy of the State to systematically integrate the concept of climate change in various phases of policy formulation, development plans, poverty reduction strategies and other development tools and techniques by all agencies and instrumentalities of the government."

SEC. 2. Section 3 of Republic Act No. 9729 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. *Definition of Terms.* – For purposes of this Act, the following shall have the corresponding meanings:

(a) 'Adaptation' refers to the adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.

(b) 'Adaptive capacity' refers to the ability of ecological, social or economic systems to adjust to climate change including climate variability and extremes, to moderate or offset potential damages and to take advantage of associated opportunities with changes in climate or to cope with the consequences thereof.

(c) 'Anthropogenic causes' refer to causes resulting from human activities or produced by human beings.

(d) 'Climate Change' refers to a change in climate that can be identified by changes in the mean and/or variability of its properties and that persists for an extended period typically decades or longer, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity.

(e) 'Climate Finance' refers to resources that have been allocated or may be utilized towards the climate change adaptation and mitigation requirements of the country and its vulnerable communities.

(f) 'Climate Variability' refers to the variations in the average state and in other statistics of the climate on all temporal and spatial scales beyond that of individual weather events.

(g) 'Climate Risk' refers to the product of climate and related hazards working over the vulnerability of human and natural ecosystems.

(h) 'Disaster' refers to a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts which exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.

(i) 'Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM)' refers to the systematic process of using administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities in

order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster. Prospective Disaster Risk Reduction and Management refers to risk reduction and management activities that address and seek to avoid the development of new or increased disaster risks, especially if risk reduction policies are not put in place.

(j) 'Gender mainstreaming' refers to the strategy for making the concerns and experiences of women as well as those of men an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of policies and programs in all political, economic, environmental or ecological and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. It is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies, or programs in all areas and at all levels.

(k) 'Global Warming' refers to the increase in the average temperature of the Earth's near-surface air and oceans that is associated with the increased concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

(l) 'Greenhouse effect' refers to the process by which the absorption of infrared radiation by the atmosphere warms the Earth.

(m) 'Greenhouse gases (GHG)' refers to constituents of the atmosphere that contribute to the greenhouse effect including, but not limited to, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulfur hexafluoride.

(n) 'Mainstreaming' refers to the integration of policies and measures that address climate change into development planning and sectoral decision-making.

(o) 'Mitigation' in the context of climate change, refers to human intervention to reduce anthropogenic emissions sources and enhance removals by sinks of all GHG, including ozone-depleting substances and their substitutes.

(f) 'Mitigation potential' shall refer to the scale of GHG reductions that could be made, relative to emission baselines, for a given level of carbon price (expressed in cost per unit of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions avoided or reduced).

(g) 'Sea level rise' refers to an increase in sea level which may be influenced by factors like global warming through expansion of sea water as the oceans warm and melting of ice over land and local factors such as land subsidence.

(h) 'Vulnerability' refers to the degree to which a system is susceptible to, or unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extreme climate events. Vulnerability is a function of the character, magnitude, and rate of climate change and variation to which a system is exposed, its sensitivity, and its adaptive capacity."

SEC. 3. Section 4 of Republic Act No. 9729 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 4. *Creation of the Climate Change Commission.* - There is hereby established a Climate Change Commission, hereinafter referred to as the Commission.

The Commission shall be an independent and autonomous body and shall have the same status as that of a national government agency. It shall be attached to the Office of the President.

The Commission shall be the lead policy-making body of the government, which shall be tasked to coordinate, monitor and evaluate the programs and action plans of the government in order to ensure the mainstreaming of climate change into the national, sectoral and local development plans and programs pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

The Commission shall be organized within sixty (60) days from the effectivity of this Act."

SEC. 4. Section 5 of Republic Act No. 9729 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. *Composition of the Commission.* - The Commission shall be composed of the President of the Republic of the Philippines who shall serve as the Chairperson, and three (3) Commissioners to be appointed by the President, one of whom shall be appointed as Vice Chairperson of the Commission.

The Commission shall have an advisory board composed of the following:

- (a) Secretary of the Department of Agriculture;
- (b) Secretary of the Department of Budget and Management;
- (c) Secretary of the Department of Energy;
- (d) Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources;
- (e) Secretary of the Department of Education;
- (f) Secretary of the Department of Finance;
- (g) Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs;
- (h) Secretary of the Department of Health;
- (i) Secretary of the Department of the Interior and Local Government;
- (j) Secretary of the Department of National Defense, in his capacity as Chair of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council;
- (k) Secretary of the Department of Public Works and Highways;
- (l) Secretary of the Department of Science and Technology;

(m) Secretary of the Department of Social Welfare and Development;

(n) Secretary of the Department of Trade and Industry;

(o) Secretary of the Department of Transportation and Communications;

(p) Director-General of the National Economic and Development Authority, in his capacity as Socioeconomic Planning Secretary and Chair of the Philippine Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD);

(q) Director-General of the National Security Council;

(r) Chairperson of the Philippine Commission on Women;

(s) Chairperson of the National Youth Commission;

(t) President of the Sangguniang Kabataan National Federation;

(u) President of the League of Provinces;

(v) President of the League of Cities;

(w) President of the League of Municipalities;

(x) President of the Liga ng mga Barangay;

(y) Representative from the academe;

(z) Representative from the business sector; and

(aa) Representative from nongovernmental organizations.

At least one (1) of the sectoral representatives shall come from the disaster risk reduction community.

The representatives shall be appointed by the President from a list of nominees submitted by their respective groups and endorsed by the Commission. They shall serve for a maximum term of six (6) years: *Provided, however,* That such appointment may be terminated by the President on the basis of the withdrawal of endorsement by or recommendation of the sector they represent. Appointment to any vacancy shall be only for the unexpired term of the predecessor.

Ex officio members of the advisory board may appoint their respective permanent alternate representatives who shall have the rank of an Undersecretary."

SEC. 5. Section 6 of Republic Act No. 9729 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 6. *Meetings of the Commission.* - The Commission shall convene every first or last Monday of every third month, or as often as it may deem necessary.

In the event that the Chairperson cannot preside the meeting, the Vice Chairperson shall undertake such function: *Provided, however,* That a resolution or decision shall be approved by the majority of the three (3) Commissioners: *Provided, further,* That the Chairperson may veto any decision of the Commission within thirty (30) days from receipt of the same."

SEC. 6. Section 7 of Republic Act No. 9729 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 7. *Qualifications, Tenure, Compensation and Removal of Commissioners.* - The Commissioners must be Filipino citizens, residents of the Philippines, at least thirty (30) years of age at the time of appointment, with proven experience on climate change and of proven honesty and integrity. The Commissioners shall be experts in climate change by virtue of their educational background, training and experience: *Provided,* That at least one (1) Commissioner shall be female: *Provided, further,* That in no case shall the

Commissioners come from the same sector: *Provided, finally*, That in no case shall any of the Commissioners appoint representatives to act on their behalf.

The Commissioners shall hold office for a period of six (6) years, and may be subjected to reappointment: *Provided*, That no person shall serve for more than two (2) consecutive terms: *Provided, further*, That in case of a vacancy, the new appointee shall fully meet the qualifications of a Commissioner and shall hold office for the unexpired portion of the term only: *Provided, furthermore*, That in no case shall a Commissioner be designated in a temporary or acting capacity: *Provided, finally*, That any Commissioner may be removed from office before the expiration of his/her term for cause or due to incapacity and in accordance with due process required by pertinent laws.

The Vice Chairperson and the Commissioners shall have the rank and privileges of a Department Secretary and Undersecretary, respectively. They shall be entitled to corresponding compensation and other emoluments and shall be subject to the same disqualifications."

SEC. 7. Section 9 of Republic Act No. 9729 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 9. *Powers and Functions of the Commission.* - The Commission shall have the following powers and functions:

(a) Coordinate and synchronize climate change programs in consultation with national government agencies and other stakeholders;

(b) Formulate a Strategic Framework on Climate Change to serve as the basis for a program for climate change planning, research and development, extension, and monitoring of activities on climate change;

(c) Exercise policy coordination to ensure the attainment of goals set in the strategic framework and program on climate change;

(d) Recommend legislation, policies, strategies, programs on and appropriations for climate change adaptation and mitigation and other related activities;

(e) Recommend key development investments in climate-sensitive sectors such as water resources, agriculture, forestry, coastal and marine resources, health, and infrastructure to ensure the achievement of national sustainable development goals;

(f) Create an enabling environment for the design of relevant and appropriate risk-sharing and risk-transfer instruments;

(g) Create an enabling environment that shall promote broader multi-stakeholder participation and integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation;

(h) Formulate strategies for mitigating GHG emissions, anthropogenic sources and enhance removals by sinks;

(i) Coordinate and establish a close partnership with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council in order to increase efficiency and effectiveness in reducing the people's vulnerability to climate-related disasters;

(j) In coordination with the Department of Foreign Affairs, represent the Philippines in the climate change negotiations, constitute and lead the Philippine panel of negotiators to the UNFCCC and the formulation of official Philippine positions on climate change negotiation issues and decision areas in the international negotiation arena;

(k) Formulate and update guidelines for determining vulnerability to climate change impacts and adaptation assessments and facilitate the provision of technical assistance for their implementation and monitoring;

(l) Coordinate with local government units (LGUs) and private entities to address vulnerability to

climate change impacts of regions, provinces, cities and municipalities;

(m) Facilitate capacity building for local adaptation planning, implementation and monitoring of climate change initiatives in vulnerable and marginalized communities and areas;

(n) Promote and provide technical and financial support to local research and development programs and projects in vulnerable and marginalized communities and areas;

(o) Oversee the dissemination of information on climate change, local vulnerabilities and risks, relevant laws and protocols and adaptation and mitigation measures;

(p) Establish a coordination mechanism with the concerned government agencies and other stakeholders to ensure transparency and coherence in the administration of climate funds taking into consideration the official Philippine position in international negotiations; and

(q) Perform such other functions as may be necessary for the effective implementation of this Act."

SEC. 8. Section 11 of Republic Act No. 9729 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 11. *National Strategic Framework and Program on Climate Change.* – The Commission shall, within six (6) months from the effectivity of this Act, formulate a National Strategic Framework on Climate Change. The Framework shall serve as the basis for climate change planning, research and development, extension, monitoring of activities, and climate financing, to protect vulnerable and marginalized communities from the adverse effects of climate change.

The Framework shall be formulated based on climate change vulnerabilities, specific adaptation

needs, and mitigation potential, and in accordance with the international agreements.

The Framework shall be reviewed every three (3) years, or as may be deemed necessary. The review of the Framework shall involve a participatory and interactive process."

SEC. 9. Section 12 of Republic Act No. 9729 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 12. *Components of the National Strategic Framework and Program on Climate Change.* – The Framework shall include, but not limited to, the following components:

- (a) National priorities;
- (b) Impact, vulnerability and adaptation assessments;
- (c) Policy formulation;
- (d) Compliance with international commitments;
- (e) Research and development;
- (f) Database development and management;
- (g) Academic programs, capability building and mainstreaming;
- (h) Advocacy and information dissemination;
- (i) Monitoring and evaluation; and
- (j) Gender mainstreaming."

SEC. 10. Section 15 of Republic Act No. 9729 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 15. *Role of Government Agencies.* – To ensure the effective implementation of the framework strategy and program on climate change, concerned agencies shall perform the following functions:

(a) The Department of Education (DepED) shall integrate climate change into the primary and secondary education curricula and/or subjects, such as, but not limited to, science, biology, sibika, history, including textbooks, primers and other educational materials, basic climate change principles and concepts;

(b) The Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) and Local Government Academy, in coordination with the National Economic and Development Authority and other concerned agencies, shall facilitate the development and provision of a capacity-building program for LGUs in climate change, including the provision of necessary and appropriate technology. The program shall include socioeconomic, geophysical, policy, and other content necessary to address the prevailing and forecasted conditions and risks of particular LGUs. It shall likewise focus on women and children, especially in the rural areas, since they are the most vulnerable;

(c) The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) shall oversee the establishment and maintenance of a climate change information management system and network, including on climate change risks, activities and investments, in collaboration with other concerned national government agencies, institutions and LGUs;

(d) The Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) shall review international agreements related to climate change and make the necessary recommendation for ratification and compliance by the government on matters pertaining thereto;

(e) The Philippine Information Agency (PIA) shall disseminate information on climate change, local vulnerabilities and risk, relevant laws and protocols and adaptation and mitigation measures;

(f) The Department of Finance (DOF) shall coordinate with the Commission on matters concerning fiscal policies related to climate change and monitor and report measures involving climate finance;

(g) The Department of Budget and Management (DBM) shall undertake the formulation of the annual national budget in a way that ensures the appropriate prioritization and allocation of funds to support climate change-related programs and projects in the annual program of government;

(h) The Department of Science and Technology (DOST), through the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), shall promote, assist and, where appropriate, undertake scientific and technological research and development, projections and analysis of future climate scenarios, including activities relative to observation, collection, assessment and processing of climate-related data such as, but not limited to, rainfall, sea-level-rise, extreme climate events, rise in temperatures, and records of severe droughts monitored over long periods of time, in coordination with LGUs in priority/target monitoring sites, for the benefit of agriculture, natural resources, commerce and industry and in other areas identified to be vital to the country's development; and

(i) Government financial institutions, except the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), shall, any provision in their respective charters to the contrary notwithstanding, provide preferential financial packages for climate change-related projects. In consultation with the BSP, they shall, within thirty (30) days from the effectivity of this Act, issue and promulgate the implementing guidelines therefor."

SEC. 11. Section 16 of Republic Act No. 9729 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 16. *Coordination with Various Sectors.* – In the development and implementation of the National Climate Change Action Plan, and the local action plans, the Commission shall consult and coordinate with the nongovernment organizations (NGOs), civic organizations, academe, people's organizations, the private and corporate sectors and other concerned stakeholder groups."

SEC. 12. Section 17 of Republic Act No. 9729 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 17. *Authority to Receive Donations and/or Grants.* – The Commission is hereby authorized to accept grants, contributions, donations, endowments, bequests, or gifts in cash, or in kind from local and foreign sources in support of the development and implementation of climate change programs and plans: *Provided*, That in case of donations from foreign governments, acceptance thereof shall be subject to prior clearance and approval of the President of the Philippines upon recommendation of the Department of Finance: *Provided, further*, That such donations shall not be used to fund personal services expenditures and other operating expenses of the Commission.

The proceeds shall be used to finance:

- (a) Research, development, demonstration and promotion of technologies;
- (b) Conduct of assessment of vulnerabilities to climate change impacts, resource inventory, and adaptation capability building;
- (c) Advocacy, networking and communication activities in the conduct of information campaign; and
- (d) Conduct of such other activities reasonably necessary to carry out the objectives of this Act, as may be defined by the Commission."

SEC. 13. Insert and renumber Sections 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 in Republic Act No. 9729 to read as follows:

"SEC. 18. *Creation of the People's Survival Fund.* – A People's Survival Fund (PSF) is hereby established as a special fund in the National Treasury for the financing of adaptation programs and projects based on the National Strategic Framework."

"SEC. 19. *Sources of the Fund.* – The amount of One billion pesos (P1,000,000,000.00) shall be appropriated under the General Appropriations Act (GAA) as opening balance of the PSF. Thereafter, the balance of the PSF from all sources including the amount appropriated in the GAA for the current year shall not be less than One billion pesos (P1,000,000,000.00): *Provided*, That the balance of the PSF may be increased as the need arises, subject to review and evaluation by the Office of the President and the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) of the accomplishments of the Commission and other concerned LGUs: *Provided, further*, That the PSF shall not be used to fund personal services and other operational expenses of the Commission: *Provided, furthermore*, That the balance of the PSF including the amount appropriated in the GAA which shall form part of the fund shall not revert to the general fund: *Provided, finally*, That the Commission shall submit to Congress and the DBM a semi-annual physical/narrative and financial report on the utilization of the PSF.

The PSF may be augmented by donations, endowments, grants and contributions, which shall be exempt from donor's tax and be considered as allowable deductions from the gross income of the donor, in accordance with the provisions of the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, as amended."

"SEC. 20. *Uses of the Fund.* – The fund shall be used to support adaptation activities of local governments and communities such as, but not limited to, the following:

- (a) Adaptation activities, where sufficient information is available to warrant such activities, in the areas of water resources management, land management, agriculture and fisheries, health, infrastructure development, natural ecosystems including mountainous and coastal ecosystems;

(b) Improvement of the monitoring of vector-borne diseases triggered by climate change, and in this context improving disease control and prevention;

(c) Forecasting and early warning systems as part of preparedness for climate-related hazards;

(d) Supporting institutional development, for local governments, in partnership with local communities and civil society groups, for preventive measures, planning, preparedness and management of impacts relating to climate change, including contingency planning, in particular, for droughts and floods in areas prone to extreme climate events;

(e) Strengthening existing, and where needed, establish regional centers and information networks to support climate change adaptation initiatives and projects;

(f) Serving as a guarantee for risk insurance needs for farmers, agricultural workers and other stakeholders; and

(g) Community adaptation support programs by local organizations accredited by the Commission.

The fund shall be supplementary to any annual appropriations allocated by relevant government agencies for climate change-related programs and projects and by LGUs. The fund shall encourage counterpart funding arrangements among local governments, community organizations, the private sector, and other entities."

"SEC. 21. *The People's Survival Fund Board.* – There is hereby created a People's Survival Fund Board, hereinafter referred to as the PSF Board, which shall be lodged under the Commission. It shall be composed of the following:

(a) Secretary of the Department of Finance as Chair;

(b) Vice Chairperson of the Commission;

(c) Secretary of the Department of Budget and Management;

(d) Director-General of the National Economic and Development Authority;

(e) Secretary of the Department of the Interior and Local Government;

(f) Chairperson of the Philippine Commission on Women;

(g) A representative from the academe and scientific community;

(h) A representative from the business sector; and

(i) A representative from the NGOs: *Provided*, That the organizations of the academe and scientific community, business and NGO representatives of the PSF Board are disqualified from accessing the fund during their term, as set by the Commission, and a year after their tenure in the PSF Board shall have been terminated or completed. The said representatives shall be identified and designated as such by the Commission."

"SEC. 22. *Powers and Functions of the PSF Board.* – The PSF Board, which shall convene at least twice a year, shall have the following powers and functions:

(a) Promulgate policies that will maintain the fiduciary character of the Board;

(b) Provide overall strategic guidance in the management and use of the fund including, but not limited to, the development of funding windows for various adaptation activities, including counterpart funding arrangements, and guidelines for project assessment, approval and evaluation;

(c) Develop social, financial and environmental safeguards to be used in project implementation;

(d) Identify additional sources for the fund;

(e) Issue final approval of projects for the use of the fund;

(f) Adopt a conflict of interest policy to ensure that board members will not vote on projects if they have a direct stake therein; and

(g) Ensure an independent third party evaluation and auditing of activities supported by the fund, taking into consideration the principles of transparency and accountability, and government accounting and auditing rules and regulations.”

“SEC. 23. *Role of the Commission in the Utilization of the People’s Survival Fund.* – The Climate Change Office, headed by the Vice Chairperson of the Commission, shall evaluate and review the project proposals, and, with the concurrence and endorsement of a majority of the climate change Commissioners appointed by the President, recommend approval of project proposals to the PSF Board based on the policies, guidelines, and safeguards, agreed by the PSF Board. The Commission shall utilize the expertise of relevant government agencies in its advisory board and the national panel of technical experts in the project appraisal, monitoring and evaluation process. The Commission shall not be a project implementor.

The Commission shall formulate mechanisms that ensure transparency and public access to information regarding funding deliberations and decisions.

The Commission shall develop guidelines to accredit local organizations seeking to access the fund. Organizations will be accredited based on criteria such as organizational independence, track record in the community and/or field of expertise, financial management, and participatory practices.”

“SEC. 24. *Prioritization of Fund Allocation.* – The Commission shall develop criteria to prioritize use of the fund based on, but not limited to, the following:

(a) Level of risk and vulnerability to climate change;

(b) Participation of affected communities in the design of the project;

(c) Poverty reduction potential;

(d) Cost effectiveness and sustainability of the proposal;

(e) Identification of potential co-benefits extending beyond LGU territory;

(f) Maximization of multi-sectoral or cross-sectoral benefits;

(g) Responsiveness to gender-differentiated vulnerabilities; and

(h) Availability of climate change adaptation action plan.”

“SEC. 25. *Community Participation.* – To ensure transparency and participation of vulnerable and marginalized groups in the adaptation projects to be supported by the fund, community representatives and/or NGO counterparts may participate as observers in the project identification, monitoring and evaluation process of the Commission.”


SEC. 14. The succeeding sections shall be renumbered accordingly.

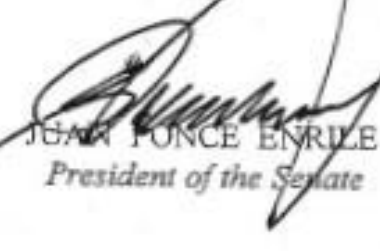
SEC. 15. *Separability Clause.* – If, for any reason, any section or provision of this Act is declared as unconstitutional or invalid, the other sections or provisions hereof shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 16. *Repealing Clause.* - All laws, ordinances, rules and regulations and other issuances or parts thereof which are inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.


SEC. 17. *Effectivity Clause.* - This Act shall take effect after fifteen (15) days following its complete publication in at least two (2) national newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,


FELICIANO BELMONTE JR.
*Speaker of the House
of Representatives*

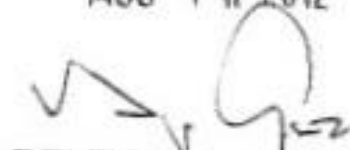

JUAN PONCE ENRILE
President of the Senate

This Act which is a consolidation of Senate Bill No. 2811 and House Bill No. 6235 was finally passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives on June 6, 2012.

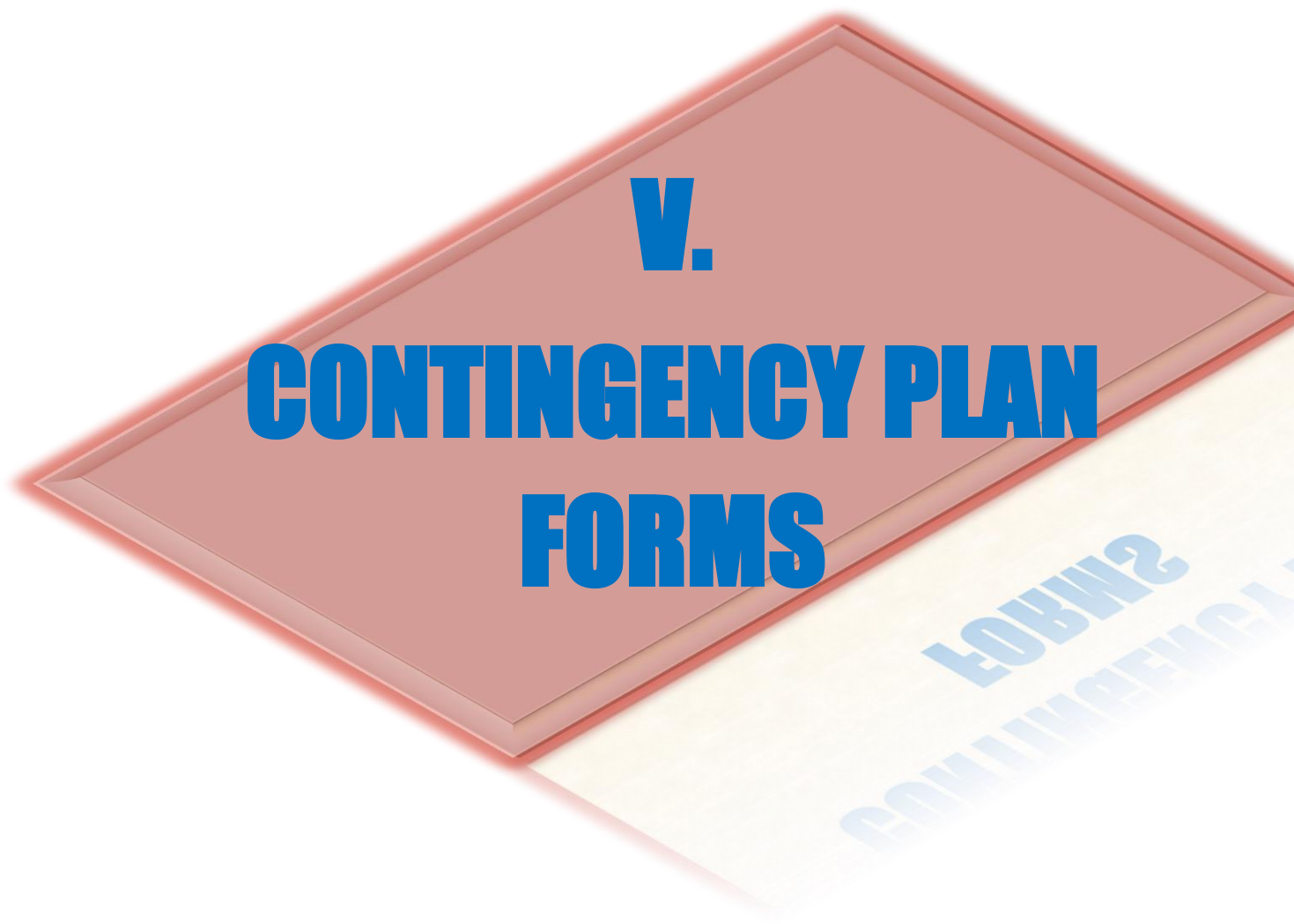

MARILYN S. BARUA-YAP
*Secretary General
House of Representatives*


EMMA LIRIO-REYES
Secretary of the Senate

Approved: AUG 16 2012


BENIGNO S. AQUINO III
President of the Philippines





V.
CONTINGENCY PLAN
FORMS

CP Form 1: Hazard Identification

HAZARD	PROBABILITY		IMPACT		AVERAGE $\frac{P + I}{2}$	RANK
	RATE	REMARKS	RATE	REMARKS		
EARTHQUAKE	3	Geographic location	4	Near faultline	2.5	2
TYPHOON	5	Geographic location pst experiences such as typhoon yolanda, ruby	5	Most communities build there house in higher ground	5	1
LANDSLIDE	3	Identified areas prone to landslide	3	Communities near landslide prone area	3	3
LIGHTNING	2	Geographic location at the high risk mountain	5	50% affected household	3.5	4

CP Form 2: Anatomy of the Hazard

Hazard to Plan for: _____

ROOT CAUSES	EARLY WARNING SIGNS	TRIGGERING FACTORS	EXISTING MITIGATING MEASURES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geographic location of brgy San Isidro, Quinapondan E. Samar makes it prone to tropical cyclone which may occur in the month of June to December. However with the climate change manifestation a tropical cyclone may also occur during the month of January to May. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAG-ASA weather bulletins Thru media such as TV Indigenous knowledge such as unexplained migration of birds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A tropical cyclone which may landfall in or within the vicinity of Quinapondan may be enhanced by the following weather conditions Habagat or south west monsoon Low pressure area Inter-tropical convergence zone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-structural measures like illegal logging and prohibited trees Disaster Preparedness Programs

CP Form 3A: Scenario Generation for Natural Hazard

SITUATIONS	BAD	WORSE	WORST
Description of the Event	Typhoon Signal # 2	Typhoon Signal # 3	Typhoon Signal # 4
Death			1
Injury		1	4
Missing			
AFFECTED POPULATION:			
Local			
Foreign			
EFFECTS ON:			
Housing	Houses that made of light material are partially damage	75 % of houses are totally damage	100% houses are totally damage
Properties	Negligible	Severely affected	devastated
Tourism	Partially damage	1 day operation	Operation for rehabilitation

Agriculture	Partially damage	Totally damage	Severely affected
Fisheries	Partially damage	Totally damage	Severely affected
Livelihood/Business			
Roads	Still operation	No longer passable	Not passable at all
Bridges	Still operation	No longer passable	Not passable at all
Communication	Still operation		Power interruption
Power	Power interruption is experience	Power blackout	Blackout
Water	Supply is not enough	Limited water supply	Severely damage
Environment/Ecology	Affected	Severely affected	Devastated
Response Capabilities	functional	75% are ready to respond	No capacity to respond
OTHERS:			

CP Form 4A: Affected Population

AFFECTED AREA (Region/Prov/Mun/Brg y/Others)	NO. OF AFFECTED POPULATION		NO. OF DISPLACED POPULATION							ASSUMPTIONS (why they were affected/ displaced/ evacuated)	CHARACTERISTICS
			INSIDE EVACUATION			OUTSIDE EVACUATION		TOTAL			
	Famil y	Person s	Famil y	Person s	Location	Famil y	Person s	Famil y	Persons		
San Isidro	34	220				34	220	34	220		

CP Form 4B: Breakdown of Affected Population

Location of Affected Population	MALE										FEMALE											
	Infant	Toddler	Pre-school	School Age	Teenage	Adult	Senior Citizen	PWDs	Others	Total	Infant	Toddler	Pre-school	School Age	Teenage	Adult	Senior Citizen	PWDs	Pregnant	Lactating	Others	Total
	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					
San Isidro		4	1	6	8	78	9	3		109	1		2	8	6	92	5					114
TOTAL		4	1	6	8	78	9	3		109	1		2	8	6	92	5					114

Total Population:

CP Form 5A: Cluster Identification

CLUSTER	AGENCIES/OFFICES INVOLVED							LEAD AGENCY/OFFICE
	BLGU	BRT	TANOD	UTILITY	BHW BNS BSI	BDRRMO		
Telecommunication & warning	✓					✓		BLGU
Camp management & evacuation & relief distribution	✓				✓			BDRMRO
Search and rescue	✓	✓	✓			✓		TANOD
Transportation & warning	✓	✓	✓			✓		TANOD
Security & safety	✓					✓		TANOD
RDANA	✓		✓					BNS, BHW, BSI
WASH	✓			✓	✓			BLGU
Logistics	✓			✓	✓			BRT / BDRRMO
Recovery and rehabilitation	✓		✓			✓		BRT / BDRRMO

CP FORM 5B: Summary of Cluster Identification

CLUSTER	LEAD AGENCY / OFFICE	MEMBER AGENCIES / OFFICE
Telecommunication & warning	BLGU	BLGU / BDRRMO
Camp management & evacuation & relief distribution	BDRMMO / BLGU / BRT	BLGU / BRT / BDRRMO / TANOD
Search and rescue	BLGU / BNS / BHW	BLGU / BNS / BHW
Transportation & warning	BLGU / TANOD	BLGU / BRT / TANOD / BDRRMO
Security & safety	TANOD	BLGU / BRT / TANOD / BDRRMO
RDANA	BNS / BHW / BSI	BLGU / BNS / BHW / BSI
WASH	UTILITY	BLGU / UTILITY / BNS / BHW / BSI
Logistics	BLGU / UTILITY	BLGU / UTILITY
Recovery and rehabilitation	BDRRMO / BLGU	BLGU / TANOD / BDRRMO

CP Form 6: Needs and Activities Inventory

Cluster: SECURITY AND SAFETY

TIMEFRAME	RESPONSE ACTIVITES	RESPOSIBLE AGENCY / OFFICE
D-7	Punong barangay inform to the community (bandilyo)	BLGU
D 6 to 3	Continuous weather updates (radio & cellphone)	BLGU
D-2	Regular coordination to the community	BLGU
D-1	Transmit information	
D- 1 to 7	Continuous coordination	

CP Form 7: Resource Inventory

Cluster: _____

QUANTITY	UNIT	RESOURCE	AGENCY/OFFICE	RESOURCE LOCATION	REMARKS
1	Pcs	Megaphone	BLGU	BLGU	Serviceable
1	Pcs	Single burner	BLGU	Brgy. hall	Serviceable
1	Pcs	Radio	BLGU	Health center	Serviceable

CP Form 8: Needs Projection and Resource Gap Identification

Cluster: SRR

RESOURCES	NEED	HAVE	GAPS	ACTIVITIES/RESOURCES TO FILL THE GAPS	COST ESTIMATED	SOURCES OF FUNDS
MEGAPHONE	1	1			2,000	5% C.F
RADIO FM/AM	2		2	PROCUREMENT	4,000	5% C.F

CP Form 9 Budget and Resource Summary

Budgetary Summary

Cluster	Cost of Projected Needs	Cost of Current Resources	Amount of Gaps	Source of Fund
Handheld radio	2	1	1	BLGU
Mega phone	1	1	1	BLGU
Cellphone	1	1	1	BLGU
First aid kit	1	1	1	BLGU
TOTAL				

Resource Summary

Cluster	Description	Project Needs	Current Resources	Gaps	Source
COMMUNICATION & WARNING	Handheld radio	2	1	1	BLGU
	Mega phone	1	1	1	BLGU
	Cellphone	2	1	1	BLGU
	First aid kit	1	1	1	BLGU



**VI. BARANGAY
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**MANAGEMENT PLAN
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND
VI. BARANGAY**

BARANGAY DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

Thematic Area: Disaster Preparedness

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

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

Objectives:

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

PPAs:

- Capacity, Vulnerability Assessment
- Hazard Drills
- Purchases of Early Warning equipment/Devices
- Purchases of Life Saving Equipment's
- Emergency Response Equipment's
- DRRM Orientation, IEC Materials to production (Tarpaulins)
- Emergency Response Skills Development (Training/Seminars)
- Evacuation Center Needs

Thematic Area: Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

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

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

Objectives:

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

PPAs:

- Contingency Planning, BDRRM Planning
- Resilient Infrastructures (Drainage, Flood Control, Seawall)

- Resolutions, Ordinances, Policies on DRRM
- Tree Planting, Mangrove Rehabilitation
- Disease Control
- WASH Projects
- Sanctuary Establishment/Marine Protected Area
- Waste Management Program
- Sustainable Agriculture (Organic Farming)

Thematic Area: Disaster Response

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

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

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

Objectives:

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

PPAs:

- Identify Evacuation Centers/sites
- Relief Assistance
- Emergency Health Assistance
- Search and Rescue
- Clearing Operation
- RDANA, DANA
- Evacuation Operations

Thematic Area: Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery

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

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

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

Objectives:

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

PPAs:

- Livelihood Development Training
- Provision of Capital
- Infrastructures of Barangay facilities(School, Water,)
- Water system Development
- Physical and Psychosocial rehabilitations
- Marketing (Market Linkages, Product development, Value Adding)
Processing

**BARANGAY DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MANAGEMENT PLAN
BARANGAY SAN ISIDRO**

Functional Area	Primary Program	Projects and Activities	Annual Target	Expected Output	Indicators	Allotted Fund per year						Source of Funds	Responsible Person	Role of Each member
						2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026			
Prevention & Mitigation	BDRRM meeting	Conduct of quarterly meeting	Conduct of four or more BDRRM meeting	Conducted regular meeting	Four times or more meeting			1,200	1,300	1,300	1,500	5%BDRRMF	BDRRMF	
	Prepositioning of food and non-food item	Rice, noodles, coffee, can goods, soap			Rice 8 sacks Noodles 1 box Coffee 1 box Can goods 75 box	20,000	20,000	19,000	20,000	18,000	20,000			
Disaster Preparedness	DRR equipments	Purchase of boots, flashlights, raincoats Purchase of megaphone	Once a year	Purchase of DRR equipment	Boots= 15 pcs Flashlights = 15 pcs Raincoats = 15 pcs Megaphone = 1 pcs			15,000	16,000	16,000	17,000	5% BDRRMF	BLGU	
	Conduct of training	BDRRM Training (first aid training)	Once a year		10 persons	10,000	10,000	8,000	8,500	8,000	8,500	5% BDRRMF	BLGU	
	Reserved fund for emerging infectious disease					18,022.26	18,000	20,000	18,000	19,000	19,000			
	Purchase of medicine kit	Paracetamol, biogisic, neozep, vetadine, alcohol, cotton	Twice a year	Purchase of medicine kit	Rice = 8 sacks Can goods = 1 box Noodles = 1 box Paracetamol = 1 box Biogesic = 1 box Neozep = 1 box Betadine = 2 bottles Alcohol = 3 bottle				8,000	8,000		5% BDRRMF	BLGU	
Disaster Response	Relief assistance	Pre-positioning of food & non foods items	35 families	Giving to the families affected	Rice Noodles Coffee Can goods Soap Colgate shampoo	30,009.54	20,000	19,000	20,000	21,000	22,000	5% BDRRMF	BLGU	
Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery	Livelihood development program	Conduct seminar in animal production	Once a year			-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000	5% BDRRMF Province	BLGU	



VII.
ANNEXES

Acronyms and Glossary of Terms

The following acronyms and glossary of terms are provided to assist in the interpretation of the BDRRM PLAN.

ACRONYMS

BDRRMC	-	Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Management Committee
CCA	-	Climate Change Adaptation
DRR	-	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRRM	-	Disaster Risk Reduction Management
EWS	-	Early Warning System
LGU	-	Local Government Unit

GLOSSARY

CAPACITY

The combination of all the strengths, attributes and resources available within a community, society or organization that can be used to achieve agreed goals. Include physical, institutional, social or economic means and skilled personal or collective attributes such as leadership and management.

CLIMATE CHANGE

A change in climate that can' be identified by changes in the mean and/or variability of its properties and that persists for an extended period typically decades or longer, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity.

CONTINGENY PLAN

A plan which includes management processes which analyzes specific potential events or emerging situations that might threaten potential events or emerging situation that might threaten the society or the environment or establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective appropriate responses to such events or situations.

DISASTER

A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.

DISASTER RESILIENCE

The capacity of a system, community or society to resist or to change in order that it may obtain an acceptable level in functioning and structure. This is determined by the degree to which the social system is capable of organizing itself, and the ability to increase its capacity to recover from a disaster.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.

EXPOSURE

People, property, systems, or other elements present in hazard zones that are thereby subject to potential losses.

HAZARD

A dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.

HAZARD MAPPING

Process of establishing geographically where and to what extent particular hazards/phenomena are likely to pose a threat to people, property, infrastructure and economic activities.

MITIGATION

The lessening or limitation of the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters.

PREPAREDNESS

Measures taken in anticipation of a disaster to ensure appropriate and effective actions are taken in the aftermath.

PUBLIC AWARENESS

The extent of common knowledge about disaster risks, the factors that lead to disasters and the actions that can be taken, individually and collectively, to reduce exposure and vulnerability to hazards.

RECOVERY

The restoration, and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors.

RESPONSE

The provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.

VULNERABILITY

The characteristics and circumstances of a community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard.

PICTURES

These pictures were taken during the Writeshop of Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan held in Luxury Suites Hotel @ Tacloban City



