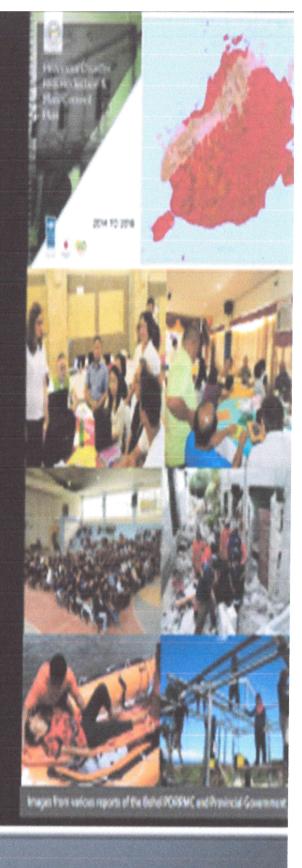
PROVINCIAL
DISASTER RISK
REDUCTION and
MANAGEMENT
PLAN

2017-2019



PROVINCE OF BOHOL



Republic of the Philippines PROVINCE OF BOHOL City of Tagbilaran



OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG PANLALAWIGAN

EXCERPT FROM THE RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE SANGGUNIANG PANLALAWIGAN OF BOHOL HELD AT AARON HALL, BOHOL PLAZA RESORT & RESTAURANT, DAYO HILL, MAYACABAC, DAUIS, BOHOL, ON JUNE 14, 2018.

PRESENT:

Hon. Dionisio D. Balite, Ph.D	Vice Governor, Presiding Officer
Hon. Venzencio B. Arcamo	Member
Hon. Kristine Alexie B. Tutor	Member
Hon. Abeleon R. Damalerio	Member
Hon. Dionisio Victor A. Balite, Ph.D	Member
Hon. Ricky U. Masamayor	Member
Hon. Tomas D. Abapo, Jr	Member
Hon. Elpidio M. Jala, Ph.D	Member
Hon. Agapito C. Avenido	Member
Hon. Gloria B. Gementiza	Member, Fx-Officio, PCI
Hon. Romulo G. Cepedoza	Member, Ex-Officio, Liga na
	mga Barangay
	0

ABSENT:

Hon. Jone Jade A. Bautista..... Member, On Leave

RESOLUTION NO. 2018-369

ADOPTING THE LOCAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT (LDRRM) PLAN 2017-2019 OF THE PROVINCE OF BOHOL.

(Sponsored by Hon. Venzencio B. Arcamo)
(Co-sponsored by the Honorable Presiding Officer,
Vice Governor, Atty. Dionisio D. Balite)

"WHEREAS, the Honorable Vice-Governor, Atty. Dionisio D. Balite received a letter from the Honorable Governor, Atty. Edgar M. Chatto informing this August Body that the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (PDRRMC) has reviewed and updated the Sangguniang Panlalawigan approved Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (LDRRMP) 2014-2016 to meet the evolving disaster management concerns and technologies for the Province of Bohol;

"WHEREAS, the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (PDRRMC) finalized and approved the LDRRMC Plan 2017-2019, and the said plan needs a corresponding Resolution from this Body in the implementation of its programs and projects and a requirement for the approval of the Annual Budget of the Province;





"WHEREAS, this August Body approves the passage of a Resolution adopting the Local DRRM Plan 2017-2019;

"WHEREFORE, be it resolved, as it is hereby resolved by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan of Bohol in session duly assembled –

To adopt the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (LDRRM) Plan 2017-2019 of the Province of Bohol;

"RESOLVED FURTHER, to furnish copies of this resolution the Honorable Governor, Edgar M. Chatto and the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council of the Province of Bohol, for their information and appropriate action;

"APPROVED."

I hereby certify to the correctness of the above-quoted Resolution.

BONIFACIO M QUIROG, JR., Ph.D. Secretary, Sangguniang Panlalawigan Province of Bohol

ATTESTED:

DIONISIO D. BALITE, Ph.D.

rov'l. Vice Governo (Presiding Officer)

JUN 2 9 2018

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Republic of the Philippines PROVINCE OF BOHOL City of Tagbilaran



OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG PANLALAWIGAN

CERTIFICATION

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that the Sangguniang Panlalawigan during its session held on June 14, 2018 has approved Resolution No. 2018-369, adopting the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (LDRRM) Plan for 2017-2019 of the Province of Bohol.

This certification is issued as one of the requirements for Seal of Good Local Governance, and for whatever legal purpose it may serve best.

Tagbilaran City: 19 June 2018.

BONIFACIO/M, QUIROG, JR., Ph.D.

/flu





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Republic of the Philippines PROVINCE OF BOHOL Tagbilaran City



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

June 5, 2017



At the outset, allow me to congratulate and thank all the members of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (PDRRMC) and their representatives who actively participated in the review and approval of the updated Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan for 2017-2019 thru PDRRMC Resolution No. 05, s. 2017 during the Council's Meeting on June 2, 2017. Your valuable inputs have been being considered and incorporated to the final copy of the Plan.

With this updated PDRRM Plan, which was presented to and approved by the PDRRMC last June 2, 2017 will be endorsed further to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan for adoption. Bohol has now a road map

towards disaster resilient communities following its credo to BUILD BACK BOHOL BETTER.

We were all shocked by the tragic 7.2M that jolted our island province last October 15, 2013 and saddened with the magnitude of the disasters which continue to challenge the Province of Bohol. Our experience during the M7.2 Great Bohol Earthquake made us learn and appreciate the value of disaster awareness and disaster preparedness. Knowing our risks, assessing our vulnerabilities are very important strategies in identifying appropriate programs, projects and activities for our DRRM plan. On hindsight, disasters have made us increasingly aware of how vulnerable our island Province is not only to earthquakes but other natural and manmade hazards as well.

With this updated Plan, this will guide us in our DRRM implementation in the Province for disaster prevention and mitigation, preparedness, disaster response and disaster recovery and rehabilitation. We have a road map for effective risk reduction and management and to rise up from the effects of disasters through a comprehensive disaster rehabilitation and recovery plan.

I enjoin all to work hand in hand and demonstrate the Boholano resilient spirit for cooperation and collaboration so that we can productively and successfully implement this PDRRM Plan.

Good luck and God bless us all!

ATTY. EDGAR M. CHATTO

Governor



Republic of the Philippines PROVINCE OF BOHOL City of Tagbilaran



PROVINCIAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING OF THE PROVINCIAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (PDDRMC) OF BOHOL HELD ON JUNE 2, 2017 AT THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION, TAGBILARAN CITY

In Attendance: Majority of the Regular Members

RESOLUTION NO. 05 Series of 2017

A RESOLUTION APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE PROVINCIAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT - CONTINGENCY PLAN THAT INCLUDES ALL THE 47 MUNICIPALITIES AND ONE CITY OF THE PROVINCE OF BOHOL COVERING ALL TYPES OF UNFORESEEN EVENTS WHETHER NATURAL OR MANMADE INCIDENTS AND THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE.

WHEREAS, the Province of Bohol is one of the seismically active areas in the Philippines and is vulnerable to earthquake and its related hazards, like ground shaking, liquefaction, landslide, tsunami and even fire. Bohol likewise is threatened by drastic effects of climate change and global warming and it is ranked the 9th of the 20 provinces vulnerable to a one-meter sea level rise, extreme weather events and El Nino and La Nina Phenomena. Bohol is also prone to hydrometeorological hazards such as tropical storms, typhoons and its resulting effects such as floods, rainfall-induced landslides and storm surges and other related hazards.

WHEREAS, given the current hazard profile of the Province of Bohol, there is a need to formulate a Contingency Plan, which summarizes the Provincial Government's organizational framework in responding to the afore-mentioned hazards and the respective roles of every department and agencies involved prioritizing floods, rain-induced landslides and storm surges.

WHEREAS, there is a necessity to approve and adopt the Contingency Plan the soonest possible time for the PDRRMC to be guided in its program implementation;

WHEREFORE; upon motion of Mr. Meinard Butalid and duly seconded by Mr. Leonard Samar, be it resolved as it is hereby resolved by the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council in a meeting duly convened to

A RESOLUTION APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE PROVINCIAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT - CONTINGENCY PLAN THAT INCLUDES ALL THE 47 MUNICIPALITIES AND ONE CITY OF THE PROVINCE OF BOHOL COVERING ALL TYPES OF UNFORESEEN EVENTS WHETHER NATURAL OR MANMADE INCIDENTS AND THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE.

RESOLVED further to provide copies of this Resolution to all sectors concerned, for their information, support and cooperation.

UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

I hereby certify to the correctness of the foregoing Resolution.

ANTHONY R. DAMALERIO PDRRMO - Secretariat

Attested:

ATTY. EDGAR M. CHATTO Governor

By Authority of the Governor:

ATTY. MITCHELL JOHN BOISER
Provincial Legal Officer/
Acting Provincial Administrator
Presiding Officer

UNAS

ISO 14001:2004 Certified Environmental Management System Certificate No. 14/17032



Acronyms and Abbreviations

BLGU Barangay Local Government Unit

CCA Climate Change Adaptation CCC Climate Change Commission

CDRRMC City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council

CHED Commission on Higher Education
CLUP Comprehensive Land Use Plan
DA Department of Agriculture
DANA Damage and Needs Assessment
DAR Department of Agrarian Reform

DBM Department of Budget and Management

DENR Department of Environment and Natural Resources

DepEd Department of Education

DILG Department of Interior and Local Government

DOE Department of Energy
DOF Department of Finance
DOH Department of Health

DOLE Department of Labor and Employment
DOST Department of Science and Technology
DPWH Department of Public Works and Highways

DRR Disaster Risk Reduction

DRR-CCA Disaster Risk Reduction - Climate Change Adaptation

DRRM Disaster Risk Reduction and Management

DSWD Department of Social Welfare and Development

DTI Department of Trade and Industry

GDP Gross Domestic Product HFA Hyogo Framework of Action

IEC Information, Education and Communication

LDRRMF Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund LDRRMO Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office

LGUs Local Government Units

MDG Millennium Development Goals
MGB Mines and Geosciences Bureau

MDRRMC Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council

MLGU Municipal Local Government Unit NCCAP National Climate Change Action Plan

NDRRMC National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
NDRRMF National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund

NDRRMP National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan

NGO Non-Government Organization
OPA Office of the Provincial Agriculturist

OPSWD Office of the Provincial Social Welfare and Development

OPV Office of the Provincial Veterinarian

PAGASA Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services

Administration

PAR Philippine Area of Responsibility
PDC Provincial Development Council
PDP Philippine Development Plan

PDRRMC Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
PDRRMP Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan
PDPFP Provincial Development Plan and Physical Framework Plan
PENRO Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office

PGBh Provincial Government of Bohol

PHIVOLCS Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology

PIA Philippine Information Agency
PLGU Provincial Local Government Unit

PNP Philippine National Police

PPDC Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator
PPDO Provincial Planning and Development Office

PPP Public-Private Partnership

RDRRMC Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council

SAR Search and Rescue

TaRSIER 117 Telephone and Radio System Integrated Emergency Response

TESDA Technical Education and Skills Development Authority

UNDP United Nations Development Fund

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The enactment of Republic Act 10121 otherwise known as the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 has laid the basis for a paradigm shift from just disaster preparedness and response to disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM). The National DRRM Plan serves as the national guide on how sustainable development can be achieved through inclusive growth while building the adaptive capacities of communities; increasing the resilience of vulnerable sectors; and optimizing disaster mitigation opportunities with the end in view of promoting people's welfare and security towards gender-responsive and rights-based sustainable development.

Over the past several years, the country has gained a lot of attention and momentum in the area of disaster risk reduction. Numerous projects and activities have been undertaken by various Philippine stakeholders and agencies in DRRM. However, sustaining the positive results and scaling them up to effect rippling positive changes in the lives of the poeple have been constant challenges. Threats remain. Disasters and people's risk to disasters are still present.

This is because the underlying causes of people's vulnerability has yet to be fully fully recognized and addressed. For years, DRR has focused more on efforts around disaster preparedness and response and not so much in identifying the hazard-prone areas and other factors which contribute to people's exposure to disasters; incorporating risk analysis to development plans; building people's capacities towards sustainable livelihood options; and the like. Although DRR has been gaining attention among peoples and institutions, complete paradigm shift from "disasters as an immediate product of hazards" to "disasters as a function of people's vulnerability" has not yet fully happened. Also, converging DRR and CCA remains to be a challenge, both in understanding, mainstreaming into plans and policies, including institutional mechanisms. Lastly, gaps in terms of increased knowledge, understanding and capacities remain and cause a big challenge for the country in terms of DRRM.

The NDRRMP outlines the activities aimed at strengthening the capacity of the national government and the local government units (LGUs) together with partner stakeholders, to build the disaster resilience of communities and to institutionalize arrangements and measures for reducing disaster risks, including projected climate risks and enhancing disaster preparedness and response capabilities at all levels. It highlights, among others, the importance of mainstream DRRM and CCA in the development processes such as policy formulation, socio-economic development planning, budgeting and governance particularly in the area of environment, agriculture, water, energy, health, education, poverty reduction, land-use and urban planning and public infrastructure and housing among others. Mainstreaming also puts to forth the need to develop common tools to analyze the various hazards and vulnerability factors which put our communities and people into harms way.

The NDRRMP also highlights the need for institutionalizing DRRM policies, structures, coordination mechanisms and programs with continuing budget appropriation on DRR from national down to local levels. Through permanent mechanisms, competency and science-based capacity building activities can be done, alongside the nurturing of continuous learning through knowledge development and management of good DRRM practices on the ground.

Last but not least, the NDRRMP adheres to the principles of good governance within the context of poverty alleviation and environmental protection. It is about partnerships and working together —

engaging the participation of CSOs, the private sector and volunteers in the government's DRRM programs towards complementation of resources and effective delivery of services to the citizenry.

In accordance with the NDRRMF, through the NDRRMP, the country will have "Safer, adaptive and disaster resilient Filipino communities towards sustainable development. "This will be achieved through the four distinct yet mutually reinforcing priority areas, namely, (a) Disaster Prevention and Mitigation; (b) Disaster Preparedness; (c) Disaster Response; and (d) Disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation. Each priority area has its own long term goal, which when put together will lead to the attainment of our country's over goal/vision in DRRM.

These priority areas are not autonomous from the other nor do they have clear start and end points. The 4 priority areas are NOT seen as a mere cycle which starts in prevention and mitigation and ends in rehabilitation and recovery. They are:

- (a) Mutual reinforce each other and are interoperable.
- (b) DO NOT, SHOULD NOT and CANNOT stand alone.
- (c) Have no clear starting nor ending points between each of the aspects and overlaps are to be expected.
- (d) Are problem-needs and asset-strengths centered.
- (e) All point to one direction ◊ reduce people's vulnerabilities and increasing their capacities.

In summary, the NDRRMP has 4 priority areas with 4 long term goals; 14 objectives; 24 outcomes; 56 outputs; and 93 activities.

Priority Areas	Long Term Goals	Objectives
Prevention and Mitigation	Avoid hazards and mitigate their potential impacts by reducing vulnerabilities and exposure and enhancing capacities of communities	 Reduce vulnerability and exposure of communities to all hazards Enhance capacities of communities to reduce their own risks and cope with the impacts of all hazards
Disaster Preparedness	Establish and strengthen capacities of communities to anticipate, cope and recover from the negative impacts of emergency occurrences and disasters	 Increase the level of awareness of the community to the threats and impacts of all hazards, risks and vulnerabilities Equip the community with the necessary skills to cope with the negative impacts of a disaster Increase the capacity of institutions Develop and implement comprehensive national and local disaster preparedness policies, plans and systems
Disaster Response	Provide life preservation and meet the basic subsistence needs of affected	 To decrease the number of preventable deaths and injuries To provide basic subsistence needs of affected population

Priority Areas	Long Term Goals	Objectives
	population based on acceptable standards during or immediately after a disaster	To immediately restore basic social services
Rehabilitation and Recovery	Restore and improve facilities, livelihood and living conditions and organizational capacities of affected communities, and reduced disaster risks in accordance with the "building back better" principle	 To restore people's means of livelihood and continuity of economic activities and business To restore shelter and other building/installation To reconstruct infrastructure and other public utilities To assist in the physical and psychological rehabilitation of persons who suffered from the effects of disasters

The priority area on **Disaster Prevention and Mitigation** provides key strategic actions that give importance to activities revolving around hazards evaluation and mitigation, vulnerability analyses, identification of hazard-prone areas and mainstreaming DRRM into development plans. It is based on sound and scientific analysis of the different underlying factors which contribute to the vulnerability of the people and eventually, their risks and exposure to hazards and disasters.

Disaster Preparedness provides for the key strategic actions that give importance to activities revolving around community awareness and understanding; contingency planning; conduct of local drills and the development of a national disaster response plan. Risk-related information coming from the prevention and mitigation aspect is necessary in order for the preparedness activities to be responsive to the needs of the people and situation on the ground. Also, the policies, budget and institutional mechanisms established under the prevention and mitigation priority area will be further enhanced through capacity building activities, development of coordination mechanisms. Through these, coordination, complementation and interoperability of work in DRRM operations and essential services will be ensured. Behavioral change created by the preparedness aspect is eventually measured by how well people responded to the disasters. At the frontlines of preparedness are the local government units, local chief executives and communities.

Disaster Response gives importance to activities during the actual disaster response operations from needs assessment to search and rescue to relief operations to early recovery activities are emphasized. The success and realization of this priority area rely heavily on the completion of the activities under both the prevention and mitigation and preparedness aspects, including among others the coordination and communication mechanisms to be developed. On-the-ground partnerships and the vertical and horizontal coordination work between and among key stakeholders will contribute to successful disaster response operations and its smooth transition towards early and long term recovery work.

The **Rehabilitation and Recovery** priority area cover areas like employment and livelihoods, infrastructure and lifeline facilities, housing and resettlement, among others. These are recovery efforts done when people are already outside of the evacuation centers.

The NDRRMP recognizes that certain concerns cut across the 4 DRRM priority areas. These include health, human-induced disasters, gender mainstreaming, environmental protection, cultural sensitivity or indigenous practices, and the rights based approach. They are a combination of issues and approaches that should be taken into consideration in each of the priority areas.

The NDRRMP is scheduled to commence in 2011, immediately after its approval from the members of the National DRRM Council members. In general, the set of activities are divided into three timelines, with the first two having 2 years interval while the last one with 5 years, to wit:

Short term 2011 – 2013 Medium term 2014 – 2016 Long term 2017 – 2028

However, specifically for the priority areas on **Response and Rehabilitation and Recovery**, Operational Timelines were used primarily to give an overall guidance on "rapid" time element in providing humanitarian activities and recovering from the disasters. Likewise, the operational timelines will guide the plan's implementation and monitoring activities for the two priority areas. These operational timelines are as follows:

Immediate Term (IT) within 1 year after the occurrence of the disaster Short Term (ST) within 1 to 3 years after the occurrence of the disaster Medium Term (MT) within 3 to 6 years after the occurrence of the disaster Long Term (LT) beyond 6 years after the occurrence of the disaster

All throughout the NDRRMP, various strategies were identified to be used in order to achieve the desired key result areas under each DRRM aspect. These are:

- Advocacy and Information, Education and Communication (IEC)
- Competency-based capability building
- Contingency Planning
- & Education on DRRM and CCA for ALL
- ♣ Institutionalization of DRRMCs and LDRRMOs
- Mainstreaming of DRR in ALL plans
- A Research, Technology Development and Knowledge Management
- Monitoring, evaluation and learning
- Networking and partnership building between and among stakeholders, media and tiers of government.

In each of the activities under the NDRRMP, agency leads and implementing partner agencies and/or groups were identified. Following RA 10121, the overall lead or focal agency for each of the four priority areas are the vice-chairpersons of the National DRRM Council.

The NDRRMP also identified areas where **resources** can be tapped for the implementation of the activities. These are both for the national and local levels. However, because mainstreaming of DRRM into policies and plans is the primary thrust of the NDRRMP, these activities will not have separate funding sources but will be mainstreamed into the activities of the agencies and offices. Sources identified include the General Appropriations Act (GAA); National and Local DRRM Funds; Internal Revenue Allocation (IRA); Priority Development Assistance Fund (PDAF); Donor Funds; Adaptation and Risk Financing, among others. Aside from the fund sources, the NDRRMP will also tap into the non-monetary resources available which can help attain the targets identified in this plan. These are the community-based good practices for replication and scaling up; indigenous practices on DRRM; Public-Private-Partnerships; and the different networks (DRR and CCA) of key stakeholders.

Monitoring and evaluation are essential components of results-based programming in DRRM as these will ensure that the plan's on-time implementation and that learnings from past experiences become input to the plan altogether. Also, through monitoring and evaluation activities, appropriate and needed revisions and/or changes can be identified, from the identified activities to the implementation mechanisms, in case more appropriate ones are realized. These will be led by the Office of Civil Defense, in close coordination with the four vice chairpersons of the NDRRMC by focusing on relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. A standard monitoring and evaluation template will be developed by the OCD together with the members of the Technical Management Group.

The NDRRMP was developed in partnership with the key stakeholders in DRRM in the country. Likewise, the success of the plan and the attainment of its targets and objective can only happen if an all-of-government and all-of society approach is done. By working together and working hand-in hand, we can achieve safer, adaptive and disaster resilient Filipino communities towards sustainable development.

1.0 Introduction

Background

The Philippines is exposed to natural and human-induced hazards due to its geography and geology as well as the presence of internal disputes in some areas. Between 1990 and 2006, the annual direct damages caused by disasters amount to PhP20 billion every year or roughly 0.5% of the GDP on the average, according to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC). However, the losses caused by tropical storm Ondoy and typhoon Pepeng in 2009 is estimated to be about 2.7% of the GDP that year. These are compelling reasons why the Philippines should adopt disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) and climate change adaptation (CCA).¹

Hazards – both natural and human induced – happen due to geological, meteorological, hydrological, oceanic, biological, and technological sources, sometimes acting in combination. Hazards are of different intensities for different areas and levels of vulnerability, as determined from historical evidence and scientific analysis. Disasters can be avoided and mitigated

Recorded history tells us that the Filipino people have borne loss of lives, injury and other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption or environmental damage, and the negative effects have even risen. Our communities, towns and cities have become more susceptible to the damaging effects of hazards.

Due to its geography and geology as an island, Bohol Province is likewise exposed to numerous natural and human-induced hazards in the past years. A major event that has put Bohol Province in the disaster map was the 7.2 magnitude (Ms) earthquake of tectonic origin that occurred in the province on October 15, 2013. The disastrous event, which is now called "The Great Bohol Earthquake of 2013" has caused extensive damages to service infrastructures, government facilities as well as centuries-old religious structures declared as national cultural treasures. Thousands of residential homes totally collapsed and several thousand others were partially destroyed. Bridges and access roads sustained considerable damages. Since then, Bohol gained a lot of attention and momentum in the area of disaster risk reduction.

The earthquake event, though disastrous and devastation, has brought a deep sense of awareness and realization to the Boholanos led by the indefatigable Governor Edgar M. Chatto to work together to "build back Bohol better" and to prepare a plan Boholano communities to be more disaster resilient. Although the Provincial Government of Bohol (PGBh) has already prepared what was then called a Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction

¹ Primer of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan, 2011-2018; p1

Management (PDRRM) Plan, the 7.2M earthquake experience has inspired provincial leaders and stakeholders, especially the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (PDRRMC), to revisit the existing plan and make this more responsive to the risk and vulnerabilities of Bohol to multi hazards and disasters.

The enactment of Republic Act 10121 otherwise known as the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 has laid the basis for a paradigm shift from just disaster preparedness and response to disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM). The National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan that was adopted to operationalize RA 10121 became the basis and main reference for the preparation of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has provided technical assistance to the Provincial Government of Bohol for increased disaster preparedness, resiliency and disaster risk reduction management to cope with emergency response during disasters through the preparation of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan (PDRRMP) that is aligned with the National Risk Reduction Management Plan (NDRRMP) as well as with Provincial Development Plan and Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP).

Plan Objectives

The objectives of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan are best summarized as follows:

- Identify the multi-hazards affecting Bohol Province;
- Review the historical timeline in regard to the calamities that occurred in Bohol for the past five years and beyond;
- Review the recent Bohol Risk and Vulnerability Assessment results and the hazard maps from various sources;
- Assess Provincial Government's strengths and weaknesses in DRRM;
- Craft DRRM Vision, Mission Statements including Goals and Strategies, and 3-Year Action Plan with Budget Estimates;
- Develop local policies specific to implementing the DRRM Plan; and
- Develop Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, Sustainability and Communication Plans

Legal Framework

The major references in the preparation of the Plan include the following:

- National DRRM Plan based on RA 10121 of 2010 that provides a legal basis for policies, plans and programs to deal with disasters;
- The Philippine Disaster Management System from the Office of Civil Defence National Disaster Coordinating Council (OCD-NDCC)
- Bohol Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan of 2012 was approved in December 2012 in compliance of the directive from the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG).
- Executive Order No 40, series of 2012, reconstituting and strengthening the PDRRMC
- JMC (DILG, NDRRMC, DBM, CSC), 2014-01, dated April 4, 2014 providing guidelines for the creation of Local DRRM and Barangay DRRM Committees at all LGU levels
- Work and Financial Plan and Request for Budget Allocations for 2014 for the implementation of the DRRM Plan at the Governor's Office

2.0 Risk Profile and the State of the DRRM

The Bohol Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP, Volume 1 devotes two sections that describe the hazards and disasters faced by the island province. Section 3.2.5 discusses on areas prone to natural hazards) and Section 3.2.6 describes disaster risk management.

The island province of Bohol is predominantly a sedimentary island. It developed from the magmatic, tectonic mechanism that resulted from the under thrusting of the southwest Philippine Plate east of Samar and Surigao4. Ongoing erosion, transport and sedimentation continue to accumulate marine and terrestrial deposits in the Bohol basin.

Population growth and economic activities have created pressures on Bohol's environment and natural resources. High demand for physical infrastructure like roads, water systems and power, settlement areas as well as greater demand for goods and services are expected to add pressure on its environment that are looked upon as major necessities for the province's development but often create environmental stress. Such developments in the province need to pro-actively integrate a mechanism to prevent adverse impact on the critical resources and exposure of people and property to danger. Environmentally constrained areas are prone to natural hazards, severe erosion or more specifically, hydrological and geological produced changes.²

Understanding Basic DRRM Terms

A thorough risk analysis, vulnerability assessment as well as evaluation of the disaster risk reduction management capacity of the provincial government entail understanding of major terms related to disaster risk reduction management. These basic concepts³ are discussed below.

Hazards
 An event that is either natural or man-made which brings damage to people, property, livelihood or temporary or permanent cessation to social and economic life or environmental destruction. This can result to a disaster. Examples: typhoon, earthquakes, floods, flash floods, landslide, volcano eruption, storm surge, tsunami, fire, wars, civil unrest.

² Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan (PDFPFP), Volume 1, p29

³ Community-Based Disaster Risk Management, "Pagsasanay sa Disaster Preparedness at Contingency Planning," ACCORD Project 2007, pp 23-45.

Hazards could be alone or a solo occurrence. Hazards can also be successive or brought about by other hazards, e.g. Japan **earthquake** brought a fierce **tsunami**; or earthquakes bring landslide; or rains/ storms bring flooding. Hazards can be occurring as combination – typhoon/storm brings heavy rains and brings landslide or flooding.

Disasters
 Results or effects of a HAZARD to a "vulnerable" community or to a poor community whose capacity and resources are not enough to meet the hazard Disasters can also result from massive destruction to lives and property (i.e. Yolanda), social and economic life and environmental destruction putting a temporary stop to day-to-day life.

Not all hazards are disastrous. Hazards become disasters, if

- √ There is a massive effect; more populace are affected;
- ✓ They affect a vulnerable community whose day-to-day social and economic life will temporarily stop
- ✓ The community does not have adequate capacity and enough resources to manage the extent of damage of the hazard
- ✓ "Disaster-consciousness," which means the knowledge of people on disaster
 is lower /lesser than the actual or natural phenomenon or event and disaster
 preparedness is low.
- Capacity
 Collective effort and resources of people, families and communities, including government to work and collaborate to mitigate the effects of disasters, prepare for the emergency, and recover from the effect of the disaster. Resources increase the capacity of a community to deal with and manage the resources. Resources are anything or any event that has something to do with physical, social, livelihood, usual practices, abilities, knowledge, governance, institutions, customs and views/values of people and local communities.

These examples below are helpful to illustrate capacity:

- a) People who have stable jobs are better able to rise up and recover from a disaster than an ordinary daily-wager (more resources and capacity)
- b) A community that has the leadership, resources and cooperation by all is more able to mobilize for community response and recover from a disaster (capacity and resources)
- c) Strong and well-founded houses are not easily carried away by typhoons bringing strong winds
- d) Children who are healthy and well-nourished do not easily get sick when brought to evacuation centers than those who are malnourished and therefore vulnerable for illnesses during evacuations

e) People who have more skills have bigger chances to find jobs and alternative work when disaster hits their communities

It is therefore evident that when people and local communities increase their capacity and resources to reduce risks and manage disasters, they become more disaster-prepared and less vulnerable to the effects of disasters and hazards.

• Vulnerability This refers to the tendency and chance that the effect of a hazard be more felt, intense and worst, uncontrollable in the community. Vulnerability includes set of conditions resulting from physical, social, economic, and environmental factors which increase susceptibility to losses from the impact of natural or human human-made hazards. Vulnerability can take a physical, social and economic form. Vulnerability puts people and communities in a situation where the effects (disaster) of a hazard will be greater.

Vulnerability puts local communities in a WORSENED condition or situation (compared to before the disaster) due to or at the time of the disaster and will continue to be worst even after the disaster.

- Risk It is the probability of harmful consequences or expected losses, resulting from interaction between natural or human human-made hazards and vulnerable conditions. Severity of the hazard increases the disaster risk.
- Disaster Risk Management This is a systematic process of using administrative decisions, organization, operational skills and capacities to implement policies, strategies and coping capacities of the society and communities to lessen the impacts of natural hazards and related environmental and technological disasters. This comprises all forms of activities, including structural and non-structural measures to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) adverse effects of hazards.⁴

Risk Profile

Minor and major fault lines are evident on the island as shown by terraced escarpments occurring in its southern and central parts. The terraced escarpments in the Ilihan Formation as well as the graben at the Anda Peninsula are manifestations of these faults. Steep escarpments notably in Loon, Tagbilaran and in Anda Peninsula further prove vertical upliftment caused by tectonics.

⁴ Philippine Disaster Risk Management System, Office of Civil Defence (OCD) and National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC), PowerPoint Slide No. 42.

Prior to the October 15, 2013 7.2M earthquake in the province, earthquakes have been felt in Bohol but only an average of one perceptible shock is reported each year. Major faults usually trend towards the northeast. Three earthquakes with a magnitude above 4 of the Richter scale (highest was 4.7Ms which occurred in June) were reported in 1998 in the province of Bohol.

There are compelling and urgent reasons why the Province of Bohol should adopt disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) and climate change adaptation (CCA). It is very obvious from the October 15, 2013 7.2 M earthquakes have jolted not only the island but also its leaders on the level of disaster risks that the province is faced with. It was dawned on the Boholanos that the province is exposed to disasters and hazards due to its geography and geology.

Environmental risk exists if an area is exposed to certain levels of danger because of its location, surrounding features or proximity to certain objects or activities such as the effects of natural phenomena like hurricanes, earthquakes, volcanoes landslides, flooding and tsunami which expose the lives and properties of people to undue harm with profound effect to ecological systems. Inappropriate development also leads to greater disaster risks.

The poor location of settlements, economic activities and infrastructures, inappropriate use of resources and rapid urban growth exert pressure resulting to further degradation to the environment and spawn more vulnerable communities. In the event of calamities due to natural hazards, vulnerable communities may not be able to cope and hence, will result in a disaster which will eventually lead to risk accumulation and bigger losses when disaster occurs in the area.

Bohol, being an island province, is vulnerable to natural disasters, e.g. drought, storm surges, tsunami, flooding, earthquake, tropical cyclones and landslide. As such, the province has been incurring significant economic and environmental damages from natural and man-made disasters estimated at an average annual direct damage at P14.0 million reaching a total damage of almost P 69 million from 2004-2008 (Table 27-Annex 1 of the PDPFP.

Notable calamities that hit the province include earthquakes, flash floods in Clarin, Tubigon, Loon and Calape; landslides in Balilihan, Loboc, Alicia, Cortes, Jagna, Sierra Bullones; severe rains in Getafe and typhoons "Frank" and "Lando" that left significant damage to Bohol's agricultural assets. Manmade calamities were also recorded during the period ranging from fire incidents, diarrhoea outbreak and sea mishaps.

From 2006-2008, there were a total of 110 earthquakes, of which only 23% were perceptible and felt by the people in the affected location. Most of the quakes (77%) were not perceptible.

From October 2004 to December 2013, the Bohol Office of Civil Defence reported a total of 72 disaster incidence in the province with a total damage cost of P68.973 million. The geologic and hydro-meteorological disasters that hit Bohol were flash floods, landslide, and earthquake.

Table 1 Summary of Disaster Incidences in the Province of Bohol

Date/Year	Nature of Event (natural/man-made)	No. of Occur- rences	Location	Cost of Damage (million pesos)
October 2004	Flashflood	1	Jagna	Php 0.100
January to Dec. 2005	Heavy rains, landslide, fire incidents, typhoon, earthquake	7	Jagna, Getafe, Calape, Tagbilaran City	Php 15.048
January to Dec. 2006	Disease outbreak (diarrhea), lightning incidence, landslide, sea mishap, capsized vessel, tidal waves, land cracks, typhoons	18	Loon, Pilar, Tubigon, Ubay, Valencia, Loay, Panglao, Jagna, Candijay, Bien Unido, Getafe, Cortes, Alicia, Sierra Bullones, Batuan	Php 16.450
January to Dec. 2007	Landslide, fire incidents, whirlwind (alimpus), lightning incidents, poisoning, drowning, earthquake, capsized motor blanca, typhoon	18	Tagbilaran City, Jagna, Pres. Garcia, Talibon, Getafe, Trinidad, Pilar, Tubigon, Valencia, Ubay, Loon, Loboc, Loay, Candijay	Php 6.547
January to Dec. 2008	Flashflood, fire incident, landslide, typhoon, capsized vessel/fishing boat, airplane crash	28	Clarin, Tubigon, Tagbilaran City, Cortes, Buenavista, Panglao, Balilihan, Pilar, Talibon, Loon, Lila, Getafe, Dimiao, Loboc, Pres. CPG, Guindulman, Inabanga	Php 30.828
March 2010- October 2013	Earthquake	6	17 hardest municipalities: North and south-western part of Bohol; Maribojoc, Loon, Tubigon, Calape, Clarin Inabanga, Buenavista, Danao, Sagbayan, Catigbian, San Isidro, Antequera, Balilihan and Cortes;	7.8 Billions

Date/Year	Nature of Event (natural/man-made)	No. of Occur- rences	Location	Cost of Damage (million pesos)
			Southern municipalities of Loboc, Carmen, Lila, Guindulman, Duero, Jagna, G-Hernandez, Valencia, Loay Albuquerque, Baclayon and Tagbilaran City	
October 2014 - December 2014	Tropical Cyclones Queenie, Ruby and Senyang caused flooding events		Eastern and interior parts of Bohol	Php1,499.4 68 Billion
Total		78		Php 7.949 billion

The Provincial Government of Bohol has created the Provincial Disaster Coordinating Council (PDCC) to prepare, promote and coordinate measures to protect human lives and property during these unforeseen events. Coordination among offices headed by the Governor is very vital on the event of disasters with support from 62 government offices and private establishments. Communication and warning mechanisms are already in-place through PAG-ASA, Philippine National Police, Bohol Law Enforcement Communication System (BLECS), radio stations, information and warnings that reach people in real time. The evacuation system is arranged with the Department of Education and other government offices where schools and other public buildings are utilized as evacuation centers. Table 28-Annex 1 of the PDPFP presents the existing facilities and services in the province thru its Provincial, City and Municipal Disaster Coordinating Councils.

Disaster Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Report⁵

In terms of hydro-meteorological hazards, Bohol is susceptible to flooding, rain-induced landslides, storm surges and big waves which are also brought about by climate change impacts.

⁵This report is taken from the Office of Civil Defense (OCD)-Bohol and the rest come from the Mines and Geosciences Bureau – Region 7

Table 2 Trends in Climate Change Impacts in Bohol

Climate Change Impacts	Areas or location affected (Municipalities/Barangays)	Trend	Intensity	Frequency of Occurrence
Sea level rise	30 coastal towns including Tagbilaran City	same areas	every year	increasing every year
Prolonged drought	47 towns and 1-city	expanding to coastal areas	every year	every year
El Nino events	47 towns and 1-city	expanding to coastal areas	every year	every year
Floods	336 out of 1,109 brgys (47 towns and 1-city)	expanding to other areas	Increasing	Increasing every year (flash flooding, seasonal, river overflow, coastal flooding due to heavy rains, dam overflow
Storm surge	30 coastal towns and 1-city	same areas	Increasing	Increasing every year
Monsoon rains a) Southwest Monsoon or "Habagat" in the local dialect; b) Northeastern Monsoon or "Amihan" in the local dialect	47 towns and 1-city	expanding to interior part of the province	Increasing even dry season	Increasing every year

The risk and vulnerability assessment report estimates that there are 112 barangays in Bohol which are susceptible to flowing. As far as rain-induced landslides are concerned, there are about 298 barangays in Bohol which are highly susceptibility to rain-induced landslides, while 586 barangays have medium susceptibility and 812 barangay with low susceptibility. In terms of storm surges or big waves, a total of 316 barangays in Bohol are susceptible. Table 3 below shows past occurrences of storm surges and big waves in Bohol.

Table 3 Matrix for Past Storm Surges/Big Waves Events in Bohol

DESCRIPTION	POPULATION/AREAS	IMPACTS
	AFFECTED	
Nov. 27, 2014 TS Queenie; Dec. 6, 2014 TS Ruby and Dec. 29, 2014 TS Seniang		Total Damage: 1,499,468.00 Easter and interior towns of Bohol
June 25, 2008 Typhoon "Frank"	Talibon, Loon, Lila, Getafe, Dimiao, Guindulman	Total Damages – P3.2M Talibon – P1M Loon – P1.5M Lila – P0.1M Getafe – P0.3M Dimiao – P0.2M Guindulman – P0.1M
May 12, 2008 Low Pressure Area	Province wide	No data
May 8, 2008 TD "Butchoy"	Province wide	No data
April 14, 2008 TD "Ambo"	Province wide	No data
Nov. 11-12, 2007 TS "Lando"	Pres. Carlos P. Garcia Bien Unido Zamora, Talibon Buenavista Getafe Trinidad	Total Damages – P1.387M Pres. Garcia – P0.472M Bien Unido/Getafe – No data Zamora, Talibon – P0.76M Buenavista – No data Trinidad – P0.055M
November 19, 2007 Whirlwind "Alimpus"	Pres. Carlos P. Garcia	Damaged houses – P1M
June 16, 2007 Whirlwind "Alimpus"	Loon	No data

Geologic hazards result from geologic processes acting on or beneath the earth's surface. These include movement of plate in the earth's crust or from local concentration of heat and are source of hazards to people and their natural and built-up environment on the earth's surface.

Bohol is prone to geologic hazards like ground shaking, liquefaction, earthquake- induced land slide and tsunami because of the presence of East Bohol Fault and another fault located in the Bohol Sea going to Mindanao Sea facing the southern part of Bohol. The presence of Negros Trench and PFZ Central Leyte Fault may also contribute to the generation of earthquake.

Table 4 Matrix for Past Earthquake Events in Bohol

DESCRIPTION	POPULATION/AREAS AFFECTED	IMPACTS				
October 15, 2013	17 hardest municipalities:	Intensity 7.2				
THE CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACT	North and south-western part of	211 dead persons				
	Bohol; Maribojoc, Loon, Tubigon,	877 injured and 8 missing				
	Calape, Clarin Inabanga, Buenavista,	persons				
	Danao, Sagbayan, Catigbian, San	Php 7.4 Billion damaged to				
	Isidro, Antequera, Balilihan and	major infrastructures,				
	Cortes;	houses, government				
	Southern municipalities of Loboc,	buildings, tourism				
	Carmen, Lila, Valencia, Loay	facilities, properties and				
	Albuquerque, Baclayon and Tagbilaran	other businesses				
	City					
July 18, 2011	09.64°N, 124.58°E - 17 km S 36° E of	Intensity II				
Earthquake	Guindulman (Bohol) 03:10 PM	No damage				
	09.61°N, 124.53°E - 17 km S 15° E of	No damage				
	Guindulman (Bohol) 05:02 PM					
June 11, 2011	Loboc, Bohol	Intensity III				
Earthquake	Tagbilaran City	Intensity II				
Magnitude 3.3	Cortes, Bohol	No Damage				
hits in the						
Province of Bohol						
August 28, 2010	Brgy. Tabahan, Brgy. Bulawan,	No damage				
Earthquake	Guindulman, Bohol					
June 21, 2010	Dauis, Bohol	No damage				
Earthquake						
May 7 2010	Jagna	Intensity - III				
May 7, 2010	Garcia-Hernandez	Intensity – III				
Earthquake	Duero	Intensity – II				
March 26 2010	Tagbilaran City	No Damage				
March 26, 2010	Taghilaran Davis Carella	No data				
Earthquake	Tagbilaran, Dauis, Corella					
January 8, 2009	Anda Dahal					
Earthquake	Anda, Bohol	No damage				

In terms of earthquake susceptibility, the same risk and vulnerability assessment report states that there are 381 barangays in Bohol which are susceptible to intensity 7 earthquakes and about 887 barangays which are susceptible to Intensity 8 earthquakes.

Landslides often accompany the occurrence of earthquakes. The risk and vulnerability assessment report estimates that there are about 215 barangays which are highly susceptible to earthquake-induced landslides; while 733 barangays have medium susceptibility and 887 barangay have low susceptibility.

The detailed data tables and matrices of the risk and vulnerability assessment report of Bohol Province can be found in **Annex B**.

Prior to the October 15, 2013 7.2M earthquake, Bohol Province has a complete repository of hazard maps to include soil erosion map, storm surge hazard map, tsunami hazard map, rain-induced landslide hazard maps, liquefaction maps, ground rupture, earthquake-induced landslide hazard map and the ground-shaking map. These Hazard Maps were acquired from the Hazards Mapping and Assessment for Effective Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (READY) Project through the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PhIVolcS). The PDPFP, Volume one, from 30 – 33 shows a number of hazards maps. These maps can be viewed and downloaded at http://www.ppdobohol.lgu.ph/maps/hazard-maps/

It is obvious that these hazard maps need updating and revising, especially after the October 15, 2013 "Great Bohol Earthquake." Figure 1 below, which is the ground-shaking map, shows the opposite of what happened during the October 15, 2013 7.2M earthquake where the lighter-shaded area in the ground shaking hazard map were the areas badly hid by the 7.2Ms earthquake. At present the PhIVolcS is currently updating these maps.

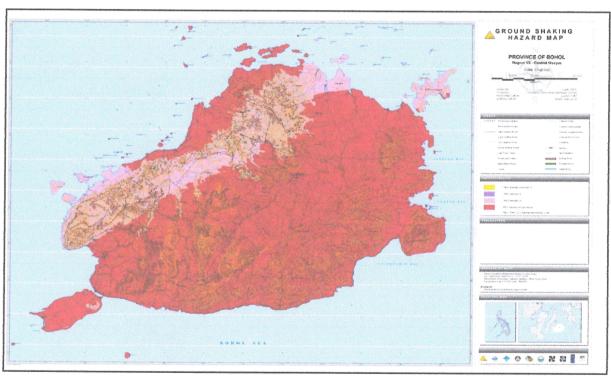


Figure 1 Ground-Sharing Hazard Map⁶

⁶ These Hazard Maps were acquired from the Hazards Mapping and Assessment for Effective Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (READY) Project through the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PhIVolcS).

Assessment of Natural and Man-Made Hazards

Hazards that have occurred in Bohol Province over the years: (a) natural, such as earthquake, typhoons/storms, flooding, landsides, storm surges, tsunami, sink holes, subsidence, tornado, drought or El Niño phenomenon, and lighting; and (b) man-made hazards food poisoning, wars or armed conflicts, red tide, fires (land or sea-based) oil-spill, and collision / vehicular accidents and just recently, armed conflict with the Abu Sayyaf elements.

These natural and man-made hazards were rated by workshop participants in terms of risks (likelihood of occurrence) and vulnerability (susceptibility and capacity of the community and populace to be adversely affected by the disaster caused by the hazard).

Participants used a color-coded scale from 1-4, where one means low and 4 means extremely high. Below is a table that results from the participants' analysis of disaster risks and the vulnerability assessments. The following table below shows the results of the risk analysis and vulnerability assessments made by workshop participants.

Table 5 Risk Analysis (R) and Vulnerability Assessment (V) of Hazards in Bohol

HAZARDS	Low (1)		Medium (2)		High (3)		Extremely High (4)	
	R	V	R	V	R	V	R	V
Natural								
Earthquake								
Typhoon/ Storm								
Flooding/ La Nina								
Landslide								
Storm Surge								
Tsunami	and the same of th							
Sink Holes								
Subsidence								
Tornado								
Drought / El Niño								
Lightning			A.,					
Man-Made								
Food Poisoning								
Wars /Armed Conflict			A of the street and the street of the street					
Red Tide								
Fire (Sea & Land Base)								
Oil Spill								
Collision /Vehicular			To a Hanne Control of the Control of					
Accidents								

Armed Conflict			
Low	Medium	High	Extremely High
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

Source: DRRM Planning Workshop Participants' Risk Analysis and Vulnerability Assessment, May 2014

From the above-table it can be seen that Bohol is very high risk and vulnerability to a number of natural hazards. The PDRRMC participants see earthquakes, typhoon / storms, flooding and the La Niña phenomenon, landslides and drought or the El Niño phenomenon have greater risks and likelihood to occur and people and communities are extremely vulnerable and likely to greatly suffer from the effects and magnitude of disasters these hazards can cause. The implications point to the urgent need to put in place short and long terms plans to prevent the disasters, mitigate their effects, put in place preparedness and response measures as well as post-disaster rehabilitation and recovery actions.

The State of the DRRM of the PLGU

The foremost goal of Republic Act No. 10121 (M 10121), otherwise known as the *Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (PDRRM) Act of 2010* is to strengthen the country's National DRRM System towards sustainable economic development, by mainstreaming the same in all national and local development processes.

Mainstreaming of DRRM in all these processes principally requires the institutionalization and organization of its structures, in all levels of government nationwide, where local DRRM plans and policies will be developed, and where implementation of actions and measures pertaining to all aspects of DRRM will be initiated.

It is therefore important to assess the state of disaster risk reduction management of local government units. During the May 12 - 14, 2014 LDRRM Planning Workshop, the PDRRMC participants assessed the state of the PLGU's DRRM in terms of strengths and weaknesses, which were further delineated into risks and vulnerabilities.

- **A. Strengths of the PLGU in PDRRM** The following are the strengths that the PDRRMC:
 - There is some level of available information and data on multi-hazards occurring in the province, as evidenced by
 - ✓ Faults are already identified
 - √ Hazard maps available
 - √ The actual experience of the 7.2M earthquake in October 15, 2013

- Partial assessment of quake-related hazards like sink-holes using groundpenetrating radar (GPR) conducted by MGB
- ✓ Presence of hazard profile and disaster risk assessment (DRA) Report for Bohol
- ✓ Active provincial epidemiology surveillance unit (PESU)
- Trainings and awareness-raising activities conducted, such as
 - ✓ Constant DRRM training
 - ✓ High level of awareness on DRRM
 - ✓ Continuous awareness campaign on disaster consciousness
 - ✓ Presence of Visayan/Boholano version of DRR-CCA Training modules
- Presence of quick response actions, tools and equipment as well as early warning devices to include
 - ✓ Tarsier 117
 - ✓ Early warning system advisories
 - ✓ Operational and functional Search and rescue teams
 - ✓ Available HURST tools/ Jaws of Life equipment
- Established organizational structures for DRRM and cooperation networks as can be seen by
 - ✓ Proactive and operational PDRRMC
 - ✓ Strong tie-up/linkages with NGAs, NGOs, I-NGOS
 - ✓ Presence of security forces in strategic areas of the province
 - ✓ Bohol is insurgent-free
 - ✓ PDRRMS's strong communication links with PAG ASA and MLGUs
 - ✓ Active stakeholder participation
 - ✓ Presence of PDRRMC inter-cluster coordination
- Presence of disaster management related plans such as
 - ✓ El Nino contingency plan
 - ✓ Presence of draft earthquake contingency plan
 - Presence of post Great Bohol Earthquake Relief, Recovery and Rehabilitation
 Plan

B. Weaknesses of the PLGU in PDRRM:

Vulnerability Factors

- ✓ Un-institutionalized DRRM office.
- ✓ Majority of MLGUs belong to 4th and 5th class municipalities; lack resources/funds
- ✓ Not all MLGUs/areas with internet access; thus difficult to communicate
- ✓ Poor capacities of district hospitals to respond to emergencies of bigger magnitudes such as during the 7.2M earthquake
- ✓ There is more need for equipment and tools for disaster preparedness
- ✓ PDRRMO not fully operational to provide information and increase awareness on DRR-CCA down to the "Purok" level
- ✓ PDRRM Plan needs revisiting / updating as this previous document was prepared only for compliance purposes and not well grounded on risk analysis and vulnerability assessments
- ✓ Zoning ordinance not strictly followed/implemented thus local communities are building on hazard prone areas like coastlines and mountain slopes
- ✓ Lack of flood control facilities
- ✓ LGUs not so conscious on the impact of tsunamis and storm surges
- Evacuation centers are not yet established
- ✓ Data capture and reporting template on extent of damage inadequate and not standardized
- √ No wastewater treatment facilities/disposal endangering water quality
- ✓ Households are without sanitary latrines threatening water and food safety
- ✓ Lack of fire-fighting facilities
- ✓ Lack of discipline among drivers, especially motorcycles, causing more vehicular accidents and unnecessary deaths

Risk Factors

- ✓ High risk areas/ flooding area nor properly identified
- ✓ Presence of sink holes
- ✓ Dams dependent on rainfall
- ✓ Typhoon prone
- ✓ Rice fields mostly rain-fed
- ✓ High percentage of contaminated water sources

Gaps in PLGU DRRM Capacity

Capacity gaps of the provincial government as far as disaster risk reduction and management is concerned. Identified gaps are summarized as follows:

- Different sources of data; no /lack centralized database system
- Data inadequacy related to DRRM
- Inadequacy of early warning system
- Not all LDRRMOs are appointed, some are only designates
- Identification of relocation sites
- No planned evacuation areas with affected families converging in any open field with less LGU assistance
- Delayed construction due to unavailable MGB clearance
- Not enough supply of agricultural products
- No clear responsibility in relief distribution/procedure
- · Communities were not informed or made aware where to get relief assistance
- Timing, info dissemination and directions for determining route alternatives, especially to facilitate delivery of relief goods
- Bohol is dependent on outside power supply
- Lack of skilled manpower and equipment
- Limited supply of medicines to cater to the large scale disasters
- Delay in the replenishment of medical supplies from Tagbilaran to affected hospitals
- Limited services provided to the constituents due to extent of damage
- Limited DepEd Funds for emergency response, evacuation centers and re-building of school facilities and classroom damaged by earthquakes and other hazards
- · Lack of trained search and rescue (SAR) personnel and equipment

PLGU DRRM Vision and Mission Statements

Vision

A disaster-resilient, climate change adaptive and safe Boholano community with a strong spirit of stakeholder commitment guided by effective local governance ensuring social protection, economic security and socially-inclusive disaster management towards sustainable development

Mission

To continuously build the resiliency and adaptive capacity of Bohol to reduce potential risks and manage the impacts of hazards ensuring safety of people and communities who will be assisted for rehabilitation and reconstruction back to normal lives

BUILD BACK BOHOL BETTER

A disaster-resilient, climate change adaptive and safe Boholano community with a strong spirit of stakeholder commitment guided by effective local governance ensuring social protection, economic security and socially-inclusive disaster management towards sustainable development



To continuously build the resiliency and adaptive capacity of Bohol to reduce potential risks and manage the impacts of hazards ensuring safety of people and communities who will be assisted for rehabilitation and reconstruction back to normal lives

Figure 2 Bohol Disaster Risk Reduction Management Framework

In summary, the PDRRMC participants during the Local Disaster Risk Reduction Management Planning workshop saw that the key recommendations to attain a vision of building back Bohol better include the following key and basic DRRM reforms:

- Good, accessible and accurate database system from data capture, to data processing and data storage and retrieval;
- A legislated, well-supported and financed Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan at all level that is monitored and assessed periodically;
- 3. A functional, financially supported, legislated and well-resourced / staffed Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office at all levels;

- 4. Pervasive disaster consciousness, awareness, prevention, preparedness and response institutionalized at the community level and supported by the civil society and private / business sector; and
- 5. A DRRM Governance Training Center that continually builds capacities of local governments and communities to plan, prevent, mitigate, prepare and effectively respond to disasters and undertake post disaster rehabilitation and recovery actions.

3.0 Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM) Plan

The Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM) Plan is closely aligned with the National NDRRM Plan. In this regard, the PDRRM Plan just like the NDRRM Plan serves as a road map on how disaster risk reduction and management will contribute to the attainment of sustainable development, build the adaptive capacities of communities, increase the resilience of vulnerable sectors and optimize disaster mitigation opportunities with the end in view of promoting people's welfare and security towards gender-responsive and rights-based sustainable development.⁷

Provincial DRRM Plan Components

There are four (4) thematic areas or components of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan. Each thematic area or component is briefly below⁸ as follows

- Disaster Prevention and Mitigation This component provides key strategic actions
 that give importance to activities revolving around hazards evaluation and mitigation,
 vulnerability analyses, identification of hazard-prone areas and mainstreaming DRRM
 into development plans. It is based on sound and scientific analysis of the different
 underlying factors which contribute to the vulnerability of the people and eventually,
 their risks and exposure to hazards and disasters.
- 2. Disaster Preparedness

 This component pertains to the key strategic actions that give importance to activities revolving around community awareness and understanding; contingency planning; conduct of local drills and the development of a national disaster response plan. Risk-related information coming from the prevention and mitigation aspect is necessary in order for the preparedness activities to be responsive to the needs of the people and situation on the ground. Also, the policies, budget and institutional mechanisms established under the prevention and mitigation priority area will be further enhanced through capacity building activities, development of coordination mechanisms. Through these, coordination, complementation and interoperability of work in DRRM operations and essential services will be ensured. Behavioral change created by the preparedness aspect is eventually measured by how well people responded to the disasters. At the frontlines of preparedness are the local government units, local chief executives and communities.

⁷ National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan (NDRRMP).

⁸ National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan, p7

- 3. **Disaster Response** This component gives importance to activities during the actual disaster response operations from needs assessment to search and rescue to relief operations to early recovery activities are emphasized. The success and realization of this priority area rely heavily on the completion of the activities under both the prevention and mitigation and preparedness aspects, including among others the coordination and communication mechanisms to be developed. On-the-ground partnerships and the vertical and horizontal coordination work between and among key stakeholders will contribute to successful disaster response operations and its smooth transition towards early and long term recovery work.
- 4. Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery This component covers areas like employment and livelihoods, infrastructure and lifeline facilities, housing and resettlement, among others. These are recovery efforts done when people are already outside of the evacuation centers.

These priority areas are not autonomous from the other nor do they have clear start and end points. The 4 priority areas are NOT seen as a mere cycle which starts in prevention and mitigation and ends in rehabilitation and recovery. The best way to describe the four thematic areas is that they -

- a) Mutually reinforce each other and are interoperable.
- b) DO NOT, SHOULD NOT and CANNOT stand alone.
- c) Have no clear starting nor ending points between each of the aspects and overlaps are to be expected.
- d) Are problem-needs and asset-strengths centered.
- e) All point to one direction reduce people's vulnerabilities and increasing their capacities.

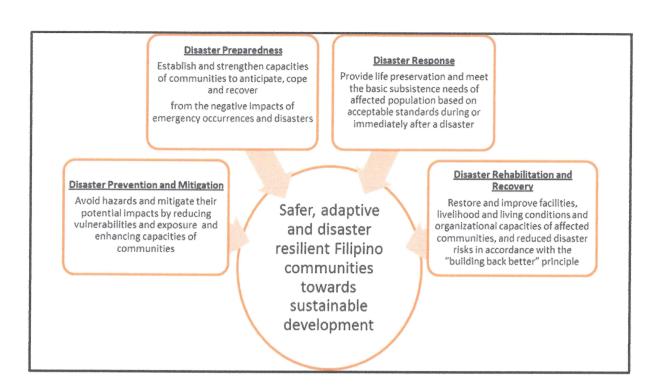


Figure 3 Four Mutually-Reinforcing Thematic Areas of the PDRRRM Plan

Provincial DRRM Goals, Objectives, Outcomes and Outputs

The succeeding tables present the Provincial DRRM objectives, outcomes and outputs. Prior to the presentation of the provincial objectives, outcomes and outputs, the national goals and objectives contained in the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan (NDRRMP) are stated to show that the provincial objectives, outcomes and outputs are aligned with the goals and objectives of the National Risk Reduction Management Plan (NDRRMP).

These outputs results from the LDRRM Workshop held Mary 12- 14, 2014 where participants were grouped into four and worked on each DRRM pillar to include disaster prevention and mitigation, disaster preparedness, disaster response and disaster rehabilitation and recovery.

Table 6 Objectives, Outcomes and Outputs for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

DULCE	Objectives, Outcomes and Outputs	
PILLAR:	PREVENTION AND MITIGATI	
GOAL		itial impacts by reducing vulnerabilities and graph gr
National	Reduce vulnerability and exposure of	Enhance capacities of communities to
Objectives	communities to all hazards	reduce their own risks and cope with the
		impacts of all hazards
Provincial		n of existing laws & ordinance & other
Objectives	related issuances	
		sure of communities to all hazards
	 Enhance capacities of comm 	unities / DRRM councils to reduce their
	own risks & cope with the im	pacts of all hazards.
	 Increase disaster consciousn 	ess and responsibilities of
	communities.	
		PDRRM- CCA governance center/
	office	
Provincial	 DRRM compliant and climate 	change adaptive LGUs and
Outcomes	communities	
	 Disaster-resilient roads and i 	nfrastructures
		ities of people and communities to all
	hazards	
	-	communities to reduce and manage
900	risks	
		ated LGUs and DRRM Councils
	 Green and adaptive agricultu 	ral and industrial technologies
Provincial	 Compliance reports and find 	ings
Outputs		quality assurance and quality control
The control of the co	in building and construction	1
	 Draft ordinance for earthqua 	1
	 Installation of early warning 	devices and forecasting systems
	 Risk Analysis and Vulnerabilit 	ry Assessment Reports as basis for
Transition and a second and a s	production of hazard maps a	t all levels
	 Disaster Response Manual 	
	 Implemented and Monitored 	DRRM Plans and functional Office /
To continue to the continue to	Committees at all LGU, include	
		ation sites well-identified and
	established	
The state of the s	 DRRM / CCA Database establ 	
		s, rain water collectors, climate-
	change resistant seeds, etc.	

Table 7 Objectives, Outcomes and Outputs for Disaster Preparedness

PILLAR:	PREPAREDI	NESS				
GOAL	Establish and stren	gthen capacities o	f communities	to anticipate, cope	and recover from	
		tive impacts of em	ergency occurr	ences and disasters		
National Objectives	Increase the level of awareness of the community to the threats and impacts of all hazards, risks and vulnerabilities	Equip the community with the necessary skills to cope with the negative impacts of a disaster	Increase the capacity of institutions	Develop and implement comprehensive national and local disaster preparedness policies, plans and systems	Strengthen partnership among all key players and stakeholders	
Provincial	Ensure str	rict implementa	tion of existi	ng laws & ordina	nce & other	
Objectives	related is:	suances				
		•	•	mmunities to all	Į	
		•	-	ORRM councils to	o reduce their	
		& cope with the	•		communities	
				esponsibilities of CCA governance		
Provincial				adaptive LGUs ar		
Outcomes		esilient roads a	_	•	ia communices	
				eople and comm	unities to all	
	hazards		,	,	and the second s	
	 Increased 	capacities of lo	cal communi	ties to reduce ar	nd manage risks	
	Response-ready and capacitated LGUs and DRRM Councils					
	 Response-ready and capacitated LGUs and DRRM Councils Green and adaptive agricultural and industrial technologies 					
Provincial	•	ce reports and f	_			
Outputs				ssurance and qu	ality control in	
	_	nd construction nance for earth				
			-	-und nd forecasting sy	/stems	
		·	_	nent Reports as	1	
		n of hazard map	•	•		
	 Disaster R 	esponse Manua	al		and the second s	
Table 1 and	•			lans and function	nal Office /	
Table of the state		es at all LGU, in	_	k level s well-identified	and	
Single processing statement of the state	Evacuation establishe		nocation site	s well-luentified	dIIU	
	DRRM / Co	CA Database est	tablished and	functional	remonitares	
The second secon	 Scaling up resistant s 		nels, rain w	ater collectors, c	limate-change	

Table 8 Objectives, Outcomes and Outputs for Disaster Response

PILLAR:	RESPONSE		
GOAL	affected population	ion and meet the basic n based on acceptable s mediately after a disasto	tandards during or
National Objectives	To decrease the number of preventable deaths and injuries	To provide basic subsistence needs of affected population	To immediately restore basic social services
Provincial Objectives	conduct rapid dam LDRRMC. Conduct immediate food items & deplo Provide immediate psychological first a	age and needs assessme e relief operation w/in 2 syment of WATSAN team medical services to disa	4 hours (food & non- n. ester victims including
Provincial Outcomes	 Zero preventable d Low disabilities sec Crimes prevented Timely and appropried relief for the affect 	ondary to injuries riate responses are prov	ided and immediate
Provincial Outputs	 Data validators/vol Volunteers mobilized /validation / assesses Relief goods delived Amount of donation Data on Damages and (death, injured, & note that the components) 	red timely and appropri	deployed and data gathering ately ed like, casualties

Table 9 Objectives, Outcomes and Outputs for Disaster Rehabilitation and Response

PILLAR:	REHABILITATION A	ND RECOVERY		
GOAL	Restore and improve organizational capacitie risks in accordance w	of affected com	nmunities,	and reduced disaster
National Objectives	To restore people's means of livelihood and continuity of economic activities and business	r and infrastru er other ngs/ util	onstruct acture and public lities	To assist in the physical and psychological rehabilitation of persons who suffered from the effects of disaster
Provincial Objectives	utilities To provide adequa	ess & capacity on live er and other ver cation appropria A. To reconstruct te road network ce, physical & ps	elihood rel tical struct te enginee infrastruc & other in	ated activities. To tures/ buildings
Provincial Outcomes	 properly assessed and selection buildings rebuilt or safer sites for house Disaster & climate reconstructed & ree Psychologically safe disasters is able to 	& analyzed and living condition repaired to be maining change resilient in the habilitated eas secure popularestore to norma	on back to nore resilie infrastruct ace protec al function	ent to hazards with ure constructed/
Provincial Outputs	 livestock, poultry retailed & restored & restored spaces and schools Post- harvest supper Number of children protection 	ember trained/ ca estocked uses constructed; classrooms cor provided/ install ort facilities estal & adult provide	apacitated d; partially nstructed; led olished d with awa	. Number of heads of damaged houses temporarily learning

DRRM Priority Plans and Projects

From these provincial objectives, outcomes and outputs, the following priority plans and activities were formulated by the planning team for each DRRM pillar:

A. Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

- Review and integration of DRRM/CCA policies in LGU policies, plans, budgets
- Draft ordinance re QA/QC of infrastructure projects
- Draft ordinance for earthquake trust fund
- Seminar workshops and capacity building
- Conduct training on green agriculture
- Conduct risk analysis and vulnerability assessment
- Updating hazard maps
- Installing warning and forecasting system
- Disaster Response Manual
- Designate resettlement sites and evacuation centers
- Construction of core houses in resettlement sites
- Flood control measures
- Promote establishment of CCA/DDRM offices in municipalities and DRRM committees in barangays
- DRRM/CCA database systems

B. Disaster Preparedness

- IEC
- Guides / Protocols for Emergency Response Team per Hazard/Disaster
- · Conduct regular and periodic drills and simulation exercises
- Integration of DRRM/CCA in school curricula
- Capacity Building and DRRM skills training
- Establishment of Emergency Response Teams at all levels
- Installation of early warning systems, disaster command, communication centers
- Inventory of existing resources
- Provision of insurance to community disaster volunteer groups
- Continuous research on CCA/DRRM
- Establishment of CCA/DRRM Governance Academy
- Purchase of CCTV Cameras
- Purchase of emergency rescue equipment, dive gears, gadgets
- Stockpiling of commodities
- Formulation of guidelines for the preparation and distribution of relief goods
- Mass blood letting

- IEC and training on food storage, food preservation, seedling and planting materials
- Creation of PDRRM Office
- DRRM Planning workshops for the entire province and preparation of contingency plans
- Monitoring compliance of RA 10121 and CCA RA 9729 and DRRM/CCA Plan implementation
- Enactment of ordinance for pre-emptive evacuation
- · Enforcement of building codes
- Formulation of green technologies
- MOA with business / private sectors and NGOs

C. Disaster Response

- Activate Incident Command System (ICS)
- Deployment of SAR Teams & Search, Rescue & Retrieval operations
- Deployment of DANA Teams
- Submission of Disaster Report to the PDRRMC
- · Repacking of goods
- · Deployment of Relief Teams
- · Relief goods distribution
- · Conduct of coordination meeting
- Conduct of clearing operations
- Deployment of medical teams
- Deployment of psychosocial teams
- Establishment of first aid tents
- · Organization of camp management committees
- Establishment of evacuation centers
- Pre-emptive evacuation
- Profiling of displaced families
- Assessment of factors to determine transition to recovery/ rehab phase
- Cloud-seeding

D. Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery

- · Profiling of displaced families
- Conduct DANA
- Livelihood trainings and projects
- Irrigation canals
- Housing projects
- Relocation sites

- Improvement / renovation of school facilities and procurement of equipment for schools
- skills training for early recovery
- · construction and repair of major infrastructures
- · Construction/repair/rehabilitation of roads, bridges & other vital, infrastructure
- Reconstruction of hospitals, health centers, day care centers Reconstruction of irrigation facilities. Rehabilitation of water
- Acquisition of health equipment Rehabilitation of back canals, dike, drainages, box culvert.
- Repair of flood control facilities
- · Trainings/ briefing on stress debriefing

Table 10 Indicative DRRM Plan Investment Per Pillar / Component

			-	
DRRM Thematic Area / Pillar	Indica	tive Budget T	otals (In M	illion Pesos)
*/	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL
Disaster Prevention and Mitigation	2.18M	37.32M	29.84M	69.34
Disaster Preparedness	13.05M	26.64M	25.48M	65.17M
Disaster Response	14.85M	11M	11M	36M
Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery	233M	957.1M	1.53M	1.19B

Province of Bohol

Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan 2017 – 2019

Table 11 PDRRM Plan for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

	PILLAR: PI	REVENTION A	PILLAR: PREVENTION AND MITIGATION	Z												
	GOAL: AVO	OID HAZARDS A	GOAL: AVOID HAZARDS AND MITIGATE THEIR POTENTIAL IMPACTS BY REDUCING VULNERABILITIES	RPOTENT	IAL IMPAC	TS BY REL	UCING VUI	NERABILI	TIES AND E	XPOSURE	AND ENH	ANCING CA	PACITIES OF	AND EXPOSURE AND ENHANCING CAPACITIES OF COMMUNITIES	S	
Objectives	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities		로	REE-YEAR	THREE-YEAR TIMELINE AND INDICATIVE BUDGET (IN MILLION PESOS)	AND INDIC	ATIVE BUI)GET (IN N	IILLION PE	sos)		Sources of Funds	Lead Agency	Partners/Links Networks
			,	2017	17		2018	8			21	2019				
			·	Q	Q4	5	2	æ	Q4	62	Q	Q	Q4			
Ensure	Enhanced	ID of	Conduct of	may made estimate demonstratificade mesta	101	107	10T	101	107	- Constitution of the Cons	20T	50T		PDRRM	MGB,	PDRRMO,
vulnerability	of hazards	and risks in	and risk											Funds	PHIVOLCS,	BALDRRMO, DILG. OCD.
and hazard/		every town	assessments													MGB
assessments			provindewide													
To ensure	Public and	Approved	Conduct		15T		20T	-			251			PDRRM	PDRRMO,	SP, Committee
projects	private	Ordinance	workshop for											Funds	SP,PEO	9 .
comply with	construction		the drafting of					***************************************								Infrastructure
standards	sare		Ordinance Re					tenhanimilarum	Photostaca							(Lead)
	the Building		& Quality													PDRRMC (All
	Code		Assurance of					TOTAL CONTROL								Viembers)
			Infrastructure													
9000			Projects													
			(commercial													100.874/200.2004.20
			and													
			residential)				100 P									
			Note:													
			suggestion to					- Fire Annual Control								MAAMERS W
			be captured in													
			the draft ord:				Nicora ana					Table 1	Dutubrio			

	Ensure available funds				Objectives		
	Enhance quick response				Outcomes	GOAL: AV	PILLAR: PI
	Approved Ordinance				Outputs	OID HAZARDS A	REVENTION
	Draft Ordinance Re Earthquake Trust Fund	Safety Engineer must be designated in every LGU to conduct inspection of construction materials OR Independent Inspector to check & evaluate construction materials DTI to check if construction materials sold in establishments are within standards			Activities	GOAL: AVOID HAZARDS AND MITIGATE THEIR POTENTIAL IMPACTS BY REDUCING VULNERABILITIES AND EXPOSURE AND ENHANCING CAPACITIES OF COMMUNITIES	PILLAR: PREVENTION AND MITIGATION
			Q3	2017		EIR POTENT	NO NO
	15.T		Q4	17	丑	IAL IMPAC	
			Q		THREE-YEAR TIMELINE AND INDICATIVE BUDGET (IN MILLION PESOS)	TS BY REDU	
			8	2018	IMELINE A	JCING VUL	
			ස	00	ND INDICA	NERABILIT	
Personal Per			24		ATIVE BUDO	IES AND EX	
			8		SET (IN MII	POSURE A	
			8	2019	LION PESC	ND ENHAN	
			&	9	is)	CING CAP	
			Q			CITIES OF	
	PDRRM Funds				Sources of Funds	COMMUNITII	
	PDRRMO, SP				Lead Agency	ES	
	SP, Committee on Infrastructure & Environment (Lead), PDRRMO, PDRRMC (All Members)				Partners/Links Networks		

GOAL: AVOID HAZARDS AND MITIGATE THEIR POTENTIAL IMPACTS BY REDUCING VULNERABILITIES AND EXPOSURE AND ENHANCING CAPACITIES OF COMMUNITIES

PILLAR: PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

Objectives Outcome Capacitate Ca	Outcomes Capacitated PDRMMC/M DRRMCs/BD RRMCs are capacitated, capacitated, capacitated, food/water is minimized	Outputs PDRRMC MDRRMCs 1 Provl. WSP	Activities Conduct seminar/works hops on geological and meteorological man-made hazards Conduct workshop to formulate Water Safety Plan (WSP)	Q3 Q3	15T 15T 20T	tivities THREE-YEAR TIMELINE AND INDICATI 2017 2018 2017 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 q3 q4 q1 20T ar/works on on on gigical and orological made rds rds 20T 20T 50T Shop to ulate r Safetty (WSP)	THREE-YEAR TIMELINE AND INDICATIVE BUDGET (IN MILLION PESOS) 2018 2019 201 201 201 201 201 201 20	8 Q3	Q1 Q1	2019 Q2 25T	05)	Q	E BUDGET (IN MILLION PESOS) Sources of Funds 2019 25T 25T 25T PDRRM Funds 100T PDRRM Funds 1-NGOs		Lead Agency PDRRMO PDRRMO
1= 5 3 G 5	risks by ninate /ater /ater	1 Provl. WSP	Conduct workshop to formulate Water Safety Plan (WSP)		20T		50T			100T				PDRRM Funds I-NGOs	v. 3
Comm s adop green agricul echnol and implen d CCA	Communitie s adopted green agriculture/t echnologies and implemente d CCA measures	Radio Plugging Brochures TV/Social Network Exposures	IEC on Organic Natural & Green Agriculture/Te chnologies and Sanitation		1007		1501			2007	3007	200T		DA	
Conti	Continued & Strong	1 league of municipal	Organize & Institutionalize		25T				100000000000000000000000000000000000000				İ	PDRRMF	PDRRMF PEO, PDRRMO,

PILLAR: PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

	GOAL: AVO	DID HAZARDS AI	PILLAR: PREVENTION AND INITIGATE THEIR POTENTIAL IMPACTS BY REDUCING VULNERABILITIES AND EXPOSURE AND ENHANCING CAPACITIES OF COMMUNITIES	RPOTENTI	AL IMPAC	TS BY RED	UCING VUI	LNERABILIT	TIES AND E	XPOSURE	AND ENHA	NCING CAL	ACITIES OF	COMMUNITE	is .	
Objectives	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities		呈	REE-YEAR	TIMELINE /	AND INDIC	ATIVE BUL	OGET (IN M	THREE-YEAR TIMELINE AND INDICATIVE BUDGET (IN MILLION PESOS)	os)		Sources of Funds	Lead Agency	Partners/Links Networks
				2017	17		2018	18			2019	19				
				æ	Q4	Ð	2	Q	Q4	6	Q 2	æ	Q4			
	between		Municipal	e i personali de destencia prima prima prima de la composição de destencia de la composição de la composição d		And a second										
	PEO & MEOs		Engineers			and the same was to be a second of the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same was to be a second of the same with the same with the same with the same with the same was the same with the same with the same with the same was the same with the same with the same with the same with the										
		1 City 47	Conduct capacity		20T		20T	and the second second second			201		50T	PDRRMF	PDRRMO,	PPDO (Lead)
		Municipaliti	building on												1	PEO, PHO,
	and the second	es.	mainstreaming				a a construi									OPSWD, OPA,
			DRRM-CCA in													OPV, TaRSIER,
			development planning				noo ka maraa ahuu ka da	And the second second second								DILG, NEDA,
			investment													
			programming/f				habbergelen dage									
			inancing, and													
			project													
			evaluation and development													
		DRR-CCA	Develop		501	manufacture of the state of the		751		anjanjaja na manananananjanja na najaja na				PDRRMF	PPDO,	DILG, OCD,
		Indicators	criteria for				-	alvellahil a						NGAs	PDRRMO	DSWD, PNP,
			DRR-CCA													AFP, PNP,
			indicators for													NGOs, INGOs
			the CBMS					WAS SOUTH REPORT								
		Guidelines/	Formulate		507			751		and desirate for some constitution by facilities	en e	namental and the first feet of the feet of		PDRRMF	OPSWD,	PDRRMO,
		Checklist	guidelines/Che				ov.1 eu183343 T.	***************************************						NGAs	DSWD	PPDO, PEO,
			cklist to													РНО,
			determine				72800,072,02									DILG, OCD,
,			level of													DSWD
			capacity of					narriinina.								
			affected													
			will graduate					er information (in								
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r Risk Reduction Management Plan: 2017-2019	Provincial Disaste
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PILLAR: PREVENTION AND MITIGATION GOAL: AVOID HAZARDS AND MITIGATE THEIR POTENTIAL IMPACTS BY REDUCING VULNERABILITIES AND EXPOSURE AND ENHANCING CAPACITIES OF COMMUNITIES

Reduce Per Vulnerability of & Exposure vul of pol Communitie red						Objectives
Percentage of vulnerable population is reduced						Outcomes
1 City 47 Municipaliti es	1 Benchmark	3 Assessment Reports (By District)	48 CDPs with CCA integration			Outputs
Conduct Training on Risk Assessment, Vulnerability Analysis &	Benchmarking to Province with best practice on CCA & Green Technology Program	Assessment on formulated LGUs CDPs with CCA	Conduct Planning Workshops for Integration of CCA & Green Agriculture/ Technologies on LGU CDPs	to recovery & rehabilitation		Activities THREE-YEAR TIMELINE AND INDICATIVE BUDGET (IN MILLION PESOS) Sources of Funds
				Q3	2017	
507			200T	Q	7	Ħ
507				8		REE-YEAR
				&	2018	TIMELINE /
	450T			Q	18	AND INDIC
				Q4		ATIVE BUI
				67		THREE-YEAR TIMELINE AND INDICATIVE BUDGET (IN MILLION PESOS)
				Q2	2	TILLION PE
	450T			Q	2019	sos)
		300T		Q4		
PDRRM Funds, PSF	ODA	PDRRMF NGAs	PDRRMF NGAs			Sources of Funds
MGB, PHIVOLCS, PDRRMO, PPDO TARSIER	OPA, PDRRMO,G O	PPDO, PDRRMO	OPA, OPV			Lead Agency
CCC, BEMO, PHO, PEO PAGASA, PNP, AFP	OPA SP Committee on Agri & Envi. OPV, CSOs, FARMERS ASSOC.	OPA, OPV DA, BFAR, PEO, PPDO, BEMO, PHO	PDRRMO DA, BFAR, PEO, PPDO, BEMO, PHO			Partners/Links Networks

	PILLAR: PR	EVENTION A	PILLAR: PREVENTION AND MITIGATION	Z												
	GOAL: AVO	ID HAZARDS A	GOAL: AVOID HAZARDS AND MITIGATE THEIR POTENTIAL IMPACTS BY REDUCING VULNERABILITIES	R POTENTI	AL IMPAC	TS BY RED	UCING VUI	LNERABILIT	TIES AND E	XPOSURE /	AND ENHA	NCING CA	PACITIES O	AND EXPOSURE AND ENHANCING CAPACITIES OF COMMUNITIES	ES	
Objectives	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities		Ŧ	REE-YEAR	THREE-YEAR TIMELINE AND INDICATIV	AND INDIC	ATIVE BUD	/E BUDGET (IN MILLION PESOS)	ILLION PES	os)		Sources of Funds	Lead Agency	Partners/Links Networks
				2017	7		2018	8			2019	19				
				ය	Q4	10	22	Q3	Q4	Q	22	Q3	Q4			
s to all hazards			other Science- based													
			technology and methodologies													
		1 Warning &	Establishment		50T	100T	50T	50T	50T					PSF,	EWS,	PDRRMO/TaRS
		Forecasting	of Early											PDRRMO		IER 117 (Lead)
		System	Warning and											Funds		MGB,
			System per	noy keengaanaga ka												PHIVOLCS,
			watershed													AFP
		4 Updated	Training on the			100T						200T	50T	MGB,		PPDO (Lead)
		Hazard	updating of											PHVOLCS		BICTU, TaRSIER
		Maps	Hazard Maps													117 PEO,
		Typhoon/Sto	and the second													BENO
		rm,														PHIVOLCS,
		Landslide,														PAGASA, PNP,
		Flooding)														AFP
		Report on List of	assess for		501	50T	50T					150T	50T			PDRRMO,
		priority	resettlement													BALDRRMO,
		identified	sites &													PPDO, BEMO
		areas for	evacuation													MGB,
		resettlement	areas													PHILVOLCS,
		sites &	providewide													PAGASA
		evacuation														
		ordinance re														
		resettlement														
		sites &							en ny nazona manana							
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anagement Plan: 2017-20
anagement Plan: 2017-2

	T	T	1	180000			
						Objectives	
						Outcomes	GOAL: AV
	Assessment tool	100% of Families residing in identified highly critical areas	1 evacuation center per BIAD	evacuation areas		Outputs	OID HAZARDS
Construction of Flood Control Measures Construction of Sea walls	on risk assessment	Construction of houses in resettlement areas for to relocate families residing in "No Build Zones" areas	Purchase or lots for resettlement sites Construct evacuation centers	-		Activities	PILLAR: PREVENTION AND MITIGATION GOAL: AVOID HAZARDS AND MITIGATE THEIR POTENTIAL IMPACTS BY REDUCING VULNERABILITIES AND EXPOSURE AND ENHANCING CAPACITIES OF COMMUNITIES
				{	2017		ON EIR POTENT
<u>1</u> 2	001	7		ş		코	IAL IMPAC
			ĭ.	£	3	REE-YEAR	TS BY RED
2M			30M	f	2018	THREE-YEAR TIMELINE AND INDICATIVE BUDGET (IN MILLION PESOS)	UCING VUI
				8	1 1	AND INDIC	LNERABILI
2M				5	2	ATIVE BUI	TIES AND E
				Ę	2	GET (IN M	XPOSURE
a M				*		ILLION PES	AND ENHA
		5M	10M	ક	2019	ios)	NCING CA
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ODA,PSF, World Bank	FUNKW Funds, ODA,PSF, World Bank	ODA,PSF, World Bank	Funds Funds ODA,PSF, World Bank			Sources of Funds	F COMMUNITI
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PILLAR: PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

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				Q3	Q4	5	22	Q3	Q	70	02	Q3	Q4			
		100% of the no. of newly appointed personnel	Provide orientation on DRR-CCA to newly appointed	201		20T		30T						PDRRM Funds, OCD Funds		PDRRMO, DILG, OCD
			the PLGU/MLGUs					NOTES CONTINUES OF THE STREET								
Establish	Systematic	Approved	Draft	201	201	20T							e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	CCCPOSF.		SP (Lead)
Establish and Institutionali ze PDRRM-CCA Governance Center/Offic e	Systematic disaster risk reduction managemen t, response, rehabilitation n and recovery operations	Approved ordinance PDRMM-CCA Center/Offic e operational	Draft Ordinance for the creation of PDRRM-CCA Center/Office	20T	20T	20Т								CCCPOSF,, PDRRMF		SP (Lead) PDRRMO, DOST, PAGASA,OCD, DILG, CCC,
	Accessible DRR-CCA Data	DRRM-CCA Database System	DRRM-CCA Database System Development		501	500T						501		PDRRMF		PPDO (Lead), PDRRMO BICTU, BEMO, PEO, PHO, OPSWD DILG, NEDA, MGB, DOST, AFP, PNP, PHIVOLCS, PAGASA, INGOS, NGAS

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TOTAL			Objectives		
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			Outputs	OID HAZARDS A	KEVENIION
			Activities	GOAL: AVOID HAZARDS AND MITIGATE THEIR POTENTIAL IMPACTS BY REDUCING VULNERABILITIES AND EXPOSURE AND ENHANCING CAPACITIES OF COMMUNITIES	PILLAK: PREVENTION AND WITTGATION
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Table 12 PDRRM Plan for Disaster Preparedness

PILLAR:	DISAST	ER PREF	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS	5							n e entre d'entre de l'écologie de l'écologi					
GOAL:	Avoid haza	ards and r	Avoid hazards and mitigate their potential impacts by reducing vulnerabilities a	potenti	al impacts	s by reduci	ng vulnera	0)	exposu	nd exposure and enhancing capacities of communities to anticipate,	nancing c	apacities	s of com	munitie	s to antic	ipate,
	}						Indicativ	Indicative Budget (in Million Pesos)	Villion Pe	sos)				Source		Partners
Objectives	S	S	Activities	20	2017		2018	18			2019			s of	Lead	/ Links / Net-
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PILLAR:	DISAS	TER PRE	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS	6												
GOAL:	Avoid haz	ards and ecover fro	Avoid hazards and mitigate their potential impacts by reducing vulnerabilities cope and recover from the negative impacts of emergency occurrences and disasters	potentia impacts o	l impacts of emerger	by reducincy occurre	ng vulnera		and exposure and	re and en	enhancing capacities of communities to anticipate,	apacities	of com	munities	to antic	ipate,
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Objectives	S	S	Activities	2017	17		2018	18			2019	9		s of	Lead	/Links/
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		IEC conduct ed for Food Security	- Guide for Emergenc y Response Team - Family Guide to Action - Distribution of Goods - Building Code Advocacy - Promotion of Green Technolog y IEC on Enhanced Food Always in the Home - Organic Natural Backyar d and Urban Gardening with					200T		\$	6	2007		PDRRM	OPA, OPV	PHO OPSWD DA DOST BISU MILGU
		IEC conduct ed for Food Security	IEC on Enhanced Food Always in the Home - Organic Natural Backyar d and Urban Gardeni ng with Models					2001				200T		2	OPA, OPV	PHO OPSWD DA DOST BISU MIGU

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Provincial Disaster
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Partners		Indicative Budget (in Million Pesos)	
		cope and recover from the negative impacts of emergency occurrences and disasters	
to anticipate,	ities of communities	Avoid hazards and mitigate their potential impacts by reducing vulnerabilities and exposure and enhancing capacities of communities to anticipate,	GOAL:
		PILLAR: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS	PILLAR:

Objectives	Outcome s	Output s	Cope and recover from the negative impacts of emergency occurrences and disasters Outcome S S 2017 Indicative Budget 2018 2018 2018 - Inland Natural Fishery Producti on IEC on Food ve impacts	2017	Q1	Indicative B 2018		ne Budget (ir 18	18 Q3 Q4	(in Mill	(in Million Pesos) Q4 Q1 Q2	(in Million Pesos) 2 Q4 Q1 Q2	(in Million Pesos) 2019 Q4 Q1 Q2	(in Million Pesos) 2019 Source s of Funds Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 PDRRM	(in Million Pesos) 2019 Source Lead s of Agency Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Funds PDRRM OPA,	
			IEC on Food Preservation - Storage of dried root crops, etc Fruit/ Vegetable preserves - Fish/ Meat preserves												PDRRM	PDRRM OPA, PHO, Funds OPV OPSWD, DA, DOST BISU, MLGU, NGO
			IEC on Storage of Seeds and Planting Materials												PDRRM Funds	PDRRM OPA, Funds OPV
		Guidelin es readily available	of the ff Manuals or Guidebook: - Standard Manual of Operation s for Operation Centers	IG	20		301	301							PDRRM Funds	PDRRM PDRRM Funds O EDCom DILG DepEd, DSWD OPSWD

Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management Pla
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					Objectives	GOAL: /	PILLAR:
				v	Outcome	Avoid haza	DISAST
Delining	and	Conduct ed drills	DRR CCA activities , etc posted in the website	v	Output	ecover fror	ER PREF
EXELCIPES.	Simulation	Conduct Drills/	- Guide for Emergenc y Response Teams (specifying protocols, duties responsibi lities) - Family Guide to Action in the vernacular - Distributio n of goods Posting of DRR CCA activities, press releases, press releases, M&E reports, etc. in the PGBh website	Acavides	}	Avoid hazards and mitigate their potential impacts by reducing vulnerabilities and exposure and enhancing capacities of communities to anticipate, cope and recover from the negative impacts of emergency occurrences and disasters	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
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Provincial Disaster
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GOAL: PILLAR: Avoid hazards and mitigate their potential impacts by reducing vulnerabilities and exposure and enhancing capacities of communities to anticipate, cope and recover from the negative impacts of emergency occurrences and disasters **DISASTER PREPAREDNESS**

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cope and recover from the negative impacts of emergency occurrences and disasters Indicative Budget	Activities		- Emergen	cy	Respons	e Team	Organize	d and	Trained	a	ren	levels	- Training	for	PDRRMC	/ MDRRC	and	BDRRMC	- Training	3	Incident	d System		Building	for	Alternati	aides	Food and	Alternati	Ve	
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GOAL: PILLAR: Objectives cope and recover from the negative impacts of emergency occurrences and disasters Avoid hazards and mitigate their potential impacts by reducing vulnerabilities and exposure and enhancing capacities of communities to anticipate, Outcome **DISASTER PREPAREDNESS** Output Activities Buildings Training on 143 Training for ity Disaster barangay level Support Psychoso cial ion at the s on for Stress Commun Accredite Training Mobilizat l Design Structura Engineer Municipa Debriefin Q3 2017 2 01 Indicative Budget (in Million Pesos) 8 2018 Q3 2 2 8 2019 Q3 2 Funds Source s of Lead Agency /Links/ **Partners** works Net-

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GOAL:	Avoid haza	ards and	Avoid hazards and mitigate their potential impacts by reducing vulnerabilities and exposure and enhancing capacities of communities to anticipate,	potentia	l impacts	by reduci	ng vulnera	bilities and	exposu	re and en	nancing c	apacities	of com	munitie	s to antic	pate,
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GOAL: PILLAR: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS Avoid hazards and mitigate their potential impacts by reducing vulnerabilities and exposure and enhancing capacities of communities to anticipate, cope and recover from the negative impacts of emergency occurrences and disasters

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GOAL: PILLAR: cope and recover from the negative impacts of emergency occurrences and disasters Avoid hazards and mitigate their potential impacts by reducing vulnerabilities and exposure and enhancing capacities of communities to anticipate, **DISASTER PREPAREDNESS**

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cipate,	s to anti	of communitie	Avoid hazards and mitigate their potential impacts by reducing vulnerabilities and exposure and enhancing capacities of communities to anticipate,	mitigate the	ards and	Avoid haz	GOAL:
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		purchase d	for Public Safety	Committee to the state of the s												
			Purchase of Emergency Rescue	2.0M	5.0M			5.0M				5.0M		DRRM Fund, ODA	PDRRM	-
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			Purchase of	.6M			2.0M				2.0M			DRRM	PDRRM	
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			Purifier, etc.)				da van Trace page	dilajenguanen	- Control of the Cont							
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se	goods	use	and				nan-americana	nesett proons				-	-	Funds	PDRRM	_
for relief			operation of						· ·					E.)	

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cope and recover from the negative impacts of emergency occurrences and disasters	and recover from t
Avoid hazards and mitigate their potential impacts by reducing vulnerabilities and exposure and enhancing capacities of communities to anticipate	id hazards and mi
PILLAR: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS	SASTER PREPA

							Indicative Budget		(in Million Pesos)	sos)				Source		Partners
Objectives	S	S	Activities	2017	17		2018	00			2019			s of	Lead	/ Links /
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and	policies,	with	Planning											Fund	0	BALDRRM
implement	plans and	approve	Workshop on									*********			DILG	o, DILG,
local	systems	d DRRM	LGU DRRM													PDRRMC
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		ncy Plan														
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PILLAR:	DISAST	TER PRE	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS	S										to Principal and the principal and the state of the party		
GOAL:	Avoid haz	ards and	Avoid hazards and mitigate their potential impacts by reducing vulnerabilities	r potenti	al impact	s by reduci	ng vulnera		exposur	and exposure and enhancing capacities of communities to anticipate,	hancing	capacitie	s of com	munitie	s to antic	ipate,
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			Contingency													
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		Tracking	Monitoring			.1M				.1M				PDRRM	PDRRM	BALDRRM
		of LGUs	and						anutoandan						0	O, DILG
		complian	Evaluation of												DILG	
		ce on RA	LGUS						000000000000000000000000000000000000000						PPDO	
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Enactme nt of Local Policy Develop ment Active Guidelin partnershi es for pand partners hip n to all arrange stake-holders are prepare established d			complian ce on RA 10121 and CCA RA 9729	LGUs compliance on RA 10121 and CCA RA 9729												
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stake- n to all arrange stake- ments holders are prepare established d	cooperation	cooperatio	hip	mechanisms	Hardeless											60
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GOAL: Avoid haza	PILLAR: DISAST
	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
	Avoid hazards and mitigate their potential impacts by reducing vulnerabilities and exposure and enhancing capacities of communities to anticipate

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GOAL:	Avoid haza cope and re	ards and r	Avoid hazards and mitigate their potential impacts by reducing vulnerabilities and exposure and enhancing capacities of communities to anticipate, cope and recover from the negative impacts of emergency occurrences and disasters	potentia impacts o	il impacts of emerger	by reducir	ng vulneral	bilities and sasters	exposu	e and en	nancing c	apacitie	s of com	munitie	s to antic	ipate,
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		signed	Sectors												PLGU	Sector
To strengthen	Early recovery of	Psychos ocial	Conduct of Capacity		.3M			.5M				.4M		PGBh and	PHO, PDRRM	OPSWD,
psychosocial support and	victims	debriefin	Development for	angarpanya manaka					assumption of the second					other	0	CDDEC,
well-being	traumatic	trainings	Psychosocial/						NOVO CONTRACTOR AND C		rinninskluna			Sources		CSOs,
	experience s	***************************************	stress Debfriefers of the PGBh									industrialistis distribute di sollo mendence di				NGOs, INGOs
To create	Facilitated					.050M				.050M				PDRRM	PDRRM	BICTU,
directory of	communic	Director	Create									-		0	ODILG	PDRRMC,
DRRM	ation and	~	Directory or												TaRSIER	OCD, DILG
stakeholders	response	created	database of PLGU,						NEARL STREET,							
			MLGUs,	Should on pains								-				
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			NGAs, Civic													
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Table 13 PDRRM Plan for Disaster Response

GOAL: PI	ovide life pre	preservation during or im	Provide life preservation and meet the basic subsistence needs of affected population based on acceptable standards during or immediately after a disaster	e basic s er a dis	ubsister aster	ice neec	ls of affe	cted po	oulation	based o	n accept	able				
					=	ree-Year	Timeline	and Indic	ative Bud	Three-Year Timeline and Indicative Budget(IN MILLION PESOS)	LION PES	os)		Sources of	Lead	Partners /
Objectives	es	Outputs	Activities	2	2017		2	2018			20	2019		Funds	Agency	Net-works
				Q3	Q.	2	8	ස	24	Q	8	ස	Q4			
To deploy SAR Teams	Zero	Number	Activate ICS Deployment of	N	1M									C/M/PDRR	PDRRMC,	TARSIER
& Security	le deaths.	deployed.	SAR Teams &			are and an artist of						andree un entar		Quick	OCD .	PNP, BFP,
Forces to	Low	Number of	Search, Rescue								,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			Response		PCG, ACDVs
the scene	disabilitie	persons	& Retrieval										one contact on	Fund 30%		
hours	secondary	Number of	Deployment of			Andrews			***************************************			o-karakilika duni sanarg	oorlik var gerangen een mee	Donations-		MDRRMC
	injuries.	retrieved	DANA Teams											Cash and in		
	prevented		Disaster										on minerior de marine de la mar	kind		PRC, DSWD,
Print Agreement 1			Report to the						A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR					Internationa		OPSWD,
			PURNIVIC													AFP, PCG,
														Humanitaria		PAF, CSO,
	TENNAL WARRE					00 AT 16 TO 16							olarening sich die und	Organizatio		Private
							electric de la companya de la compa					MODEL STATE OF THE		ns		sectors
																(1000)) case
To conduct	Coordinat	DATA ON:	Repacking of		500T			500T			500T			PDRRM	OPSWD,	PDRRMO,
Damage	integrate	(infra &	goods Deployment of											funds,	DSWD	DTI, PHO,
And Need	d system	others)	Relief Teams				veillanetsen					nitarilarigasina				PRC,
Assessment (DANA) by	& timely	-casualties	Relief goods		n de rejerence en											TARSIER
the LDRRMC	te	injured.	Conduct of						elikanan brajina			<i>Petersono</i>				117, Bohol
	responses	missing)	coordination													Society.
100	provided	-Priority	meeting			4.00.00					grander of the con-	William William	obered university of the			CSOs,
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ctives es Outputs es Outputs fimplement Number of ted data data volunteers red side ted volunteers provided Inventory Deneficiaries (list). Amount of donors raised food formors are followed by the served of farist aid the served of farist aid formations are followed on the served of farist aid formations are followed on the served of farist aid formations are followed on the served of farist aid formations are followed on the served of farist aid formations are followed on the served of farist aid formations are followed on the served of farist aid formations are formations are followed on the served of farist aid formations are followed on the served of farist and the served of farist aid formations are followed on the served of farist aid formations are followed on the served of farist and the served of farist are followed on the served of farist and the served of farist are followed on the s	Three-Year Timeline and Indicative Budget(IN MILLION PESOS)	Sources of	
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GOAL: Pr	ovide life p	preservation during or im	GOAL: Provide life preservation and meet the basic subsistence needs of affected population based on acceptable standards during or immediately after a disaster	basic su er a disas	bsistenc ter	e needs	s of affe	cted pop	ulation	based or	accept	able				
						ee-Year	Three-Year Timeline and Indicative	ınd Indica		Budget(IN MILLION PESOS)	LION PES)S)		Sources of	Lead	Partners /
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immediate	victims	medical	displaced	alpanoja ponovani sara			ord gaves programmed.							Funds	DSWD,	NGOs,
medical services to	mental &	deployed	Assessment of	wild the first of			aurustangsus								PDRRMO	CSOs,
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			Deployment of Psychosocial		.2M		Μ					.3M		PDRRM Funds, ODA	DSWD,	INGOs,
			Debriefing	nerod W. Alberton			dar ylann enanskerna							funds	PDRRMO	CSOs,
			Teams	ngaya nijaga magaya			represidentiam error sam									CEDEC,
To conduct		Number of	Establishment		12M			10M			10M			PDRRM		NGOs,
emptive/		ECs established	of Evacuation Centers	es alles area in consense			minimosanama							Funds, ODA		INGOs,
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evacuation of		IDPs settled in FCs					Glad de March (Spirense A)									
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Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan: 2017-2019

Table 14 PDRRM Plan for Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery

	PILLAR:	REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY	ATION A	ND RECO	VERY								adional in majority opisjon i santiju kilosani vilagojus		gisted Biblioped statistics against graphy for and the extreme the statistics and the	e de militario de deserva de la degra de destrucción de deservación de deservació
	GOAL:	Restore and improve facilities, livelihood and living conditions and organizational capacities of affected communities, and reduced disaster risks in accordance with the "building back better" principle	prove facilit	ies, livelih disaster r	ood and isks in a	living co	onditions be with t	s and or he "buil	ganizati ding bad	onal cap ck better	acities c " princi	of affecte ple	bd			
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Objectives	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	2017	17		20	2018			20	2019		of Funds	Ó	Net-works
				ස	Q4	Q1	2	ස	Q	6	2	ස	2			
To	Stable and	Standardized	Conduc	300T		200T			100T		200T		·	PDRRMO	PDRRMC/	DSWD,
rehabilitate	economic	template on data	t of											Funds/	PDANA	OCD,
people's	activities	gathering	post-				wo standard							Municipal	Team	PHIVOLCS,
line liberto	DI OVIDGO	-	usastei					seroesado						-unds		MGB,
		crops, ilvestock,	000													UNDP, ILO,
sustain		Tisheries,	æ													DOLE, DTI,
economic		livelihood	assess						A-1-00-U-A-1							OPV,
activities &		assistance	ment	Warte Gran												OPSWD,
business		provided							nin filologia (com							BFAR,
elect.									erummant.vev							BEMO, POs,
																DA, WORLD FOOD
To enhance	Damages,	Number of P.O	Conduct	2M			1M		Single Single Vinder		1M			PDRRM	PDRRMC/	BFAR, OPA,
the skills &	losses, &	members trained	disaster	in inferioration										Funds,	PDANA	ILO, LGUs,
capacities	needs	& capacitated	needs	Delicated in the second										BFAR,	Team	DSWD,
on	properly		assessment	270-bressess										PGBh,		OPSWD,
livelihood	assessed	Volume of	(DANA) on					o time, community						DRR		DEPED,
related	and	seaweed	capacity of											Fund,		BEMO, OPA,
activities	analysed		building for		AVTER CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR ACCOUNTS					Additional transmission of the state of the				DSWD,	Allowing Processing and Control of Secure Annual Patenting	

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		Objectives Ou		G	P
		Outcomes		GOAL: F	PILLAR:
provided Number of heads of livestock, poultry, chicken restocked 35 fishpond operators availed of bangus fingerling Number of basket & loom weaving assistance restored in 9 municipalities.	seedlings	Outputs		Restore and improve facilities, livelihood and living conditions and organizational capacities of affected communities, and reduced disaster risks in accordance with the "building back better" principle	REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY
partners. Seaweeds Production, Mushroom Culture, Bangus Culture in cages, Loom & Basket Weaving Bagging of assorted vegetables & fruit trees Cash for work program on coconut planting, bamboo planting, and seaweeds, mangrove.	IGHE &	Activities		prove facilit	ATION A
	ස	2017		ies, livelih disaster r	ND RECC
	Q4			nood and risks in ac	VERY
	Q1		Three	living cor	
	Q2	2018	Three-Year Timeline and Indicative Budget	nditions a	
	ස		eline and	and orga e "buildi	
	2		Indicative	nization ng back I	
	6		Budget	al capaci petter" p	
	2	2019		ties of a principle	
	ස			ffected	
OPSWD	Q4	of Funds	Sources		
		0	Lead		
NGOs, DA,	MCOS	Net-works	Partners /		

			Objectives			
			Outcomes		GOAL:	PILLAR:
			Outputs		Restore and improve facilities, livelihood and living conditions and organizational capacities of affected communities, and reduced disaster risks in accordance with the "building back better" principle	REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY
asia.	Cash for work program on the Irrigation Cash for Cash for work activities (emergency assistance to disaster survivors) Crops, livestock & other agrisupport facilities Rehab of markets & slaughter houses in 10 municipalities.		Activities		prove facilit	TATION AN
		ස	2017		ies, livelih disaster r	ND RECC
		24	17		ood and	VERY
		22		Three	living cor	
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		03	00	eline and I	and organ	
		2		ndicative	nizationang back b	
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		02	2019		ties of a rinciple	
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	GOAL:	Restore and improve facilities, livelihood and living conditions and organizational capacities of affected communities, and reduced disaster risks in accordance with the "building back better" principle	prove facilit	ies, livelih disaster r	ood and isks in ac	living co cordanc	nditions e with th	and org	anization	nal capa (better'	cities or princip	f affecte le	ď			
						Thre	Three-Year Timeline		and Indicative Budget	e Budget				Sources	Lead	Partners /
Objectives	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	2017	17		2018	18			2019	19		of Funds	9	Net-works
				ස	2	6	8	ස	2	6	2	ස	2			
To restore/ install shelter &	Shelter, buildings and living	totally damaged houses constructed.	Housing project.	100M		500M								NHA, PAG- IBIG.DepF	NNA, HUDCC,	DPWH, DA, City Governmen
other	condition	Dartie IV	Relocation								ik Grid di Parayan winasa kan			d, DSWD		t, Municipal
structures/	normal.	damaged houses	shelter								Park State Control	use or you process make you				t, PEO,
69.		restore.	project.								Ph/10000000	WWW.0000000000000000000000000000000000				DOLE
		classrooms	Reconstructi on/repair of										AS			
		constructed.	school buildings/								Afficia Assistant Million States	lay quanta juga kata siga ku ka				
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		illaBellicite.								-					2- ng	
To provide	Houses,	Number of	Procuremen	20M			15M				30M			DepEd,	DEPED,	CŅ
location &	buildings rebuilt or	ports/sub-ports	t of school								federal-useuald ass	hed working (as filled		DSWD,	TESDA,	HABITAT
appropriate	repaired to	constructed.	equipment.								1010-1010-1010-1010-1010-1010-1010-101	MATERIA PARENTA PA		DPWH	9	Humanity,
engineering	be more			December of the Control of the Contr				nyotoya animatoy			MOT BRANCH AND	000-140 No.0				DSWD,
design tool	resilient to	Number of	Skills								Ann Selection to Comme	greene possérant				WORLD
that can	hazards	airport repaired	training								ner (trop surror	MITTHEWAY	estate estate estate			VISION,
withstand	with safer		program for													PRIVATE
DRRM- CCA	sites for	Provincial,	early								***************************************	**************************************				SECTOR,
	housing.	Municipal,	recovery									eteratura ya				ILO, TESDA
		Barangay, public														
		buildings	Repair of					(amotospila		outral logocopy.					v	
		repaired/	Provincial/	ma ayuu uu da ayaa a						meters didentes as	91503-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00	No.				
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	GOAL:	Restore and improve facilities, livelihood and living conditions and organizational capacities of affected communities, and reduced disaster risks in accordance with the "building back better" principle	prove faciliti nd reduced	ies, livelih disaster r	ood and isks in ac	living co	nditions e with th	and org	anizatio ding bacl	nal capa better	acities c	f affecte ole	d			
						Thre	e-Year Tir	neline an	Three-Year Timeline and Indicative Budget	/e Budget				Sources	Lead	Partners /
Objectives	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	2017	17		20	2018			20	2019		of Funds	78ency	Links / Net-works
				ස	2	6	2	ස	2	6	8	8	2			
			Municipal buildings													
			Construction/repair of various													
			major ports & sub-ports & airports													
	3					Section 2		190-200 190-200	e escilor							
To reconstruct	Disaster & climate	Number of health facilities	Construction/repair/	90M					90M					DPWH, PPA/	PEO, DPWH	DPWH, CAAP,
infrastructur es & other	change resilient	repaired & rehabilitated	rehabilitatio n of roads,											DOTC, PEO		NCCA, PICE,
public	infrastructu		bridges &									nysynhusynynyn				,
utilities	construct	constructed	other vital, infrastructur									offiniontonyticoni				
	and	-	ù													
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		reconstructed/										on a constant of the constant				
		restored										silingan sa sa salah sanin				
		Number of											Agg., 200			
		kilometers of road											F-11-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-			
		rehabilitated										W-1111/2-111/10				
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	GOAL:	Restore and improve facilities, livelihood and living conditions and organizational capacities of a communities, and reduced disaster risks in accordance with the "building back better" principle	prove facilit	ies, livelih disaster r	lood and isks in ac	living co cordance	nditions e with th	and org	rganizational capacities of affected ilding back better" principle	nal capa better"	cities of princip	affecte le	р			
						Thre	e-Year Tin	neline and	Three-Year Timeline and Indicative Budget	e Budget				Sources	Lead	Partners /
Objectives	Outcomes	Outputs	Activities	2017	17		2018	18			2019	9		of Funds	- Boney	Links / Net-works
				ස	2	5	2	ස	2	2	2	ස	2		any production of the producti	
		Number of Irrigation facilities rehabilitated												ner en		
To provide adequate road network & other infrastructur e facilities	Passable & usable public utilities.	Number of canals, dike, drainage rehabilitated Number of water facilities rehabilitated Number of flood control facilities repaired	Reconstructi on, rehabilitatio n of dikes, canals, water facilities, flood control systems	10M		100M		50M		300M	4M			DPWH, PEO,	PEO, DPWH	PICE, UAP, WHO, UNICEF
	•				arrana arrana											
To provide to physical	Psychologic ally safe &	Number of children & adult	Conduct of psychosocial	Ĭ				1M		1M				DOH, DSWD,		PHO, RHU, WHO,
& psychologica	secure	provided with	debriefing					POSANIKO WALLA SINI BA			na kaoma ain la dynussol	net man south only observed.		OPSWD		UNICEF, ,
Idepressed	protected	child protection.				**************************************				WO-MUSE RESIDEN						OBSW/D/
persons	from the	cilia procession.									Overell discovered discover	nen i en l'en access				DSWD/
suffered	effects of	Number of social						Operation in the last of the l		mun-kemeresa						PMO, UNI
from the	disaster is	workers											-			FPA IOM.
effects of	able to	provided with								olassa anga					attenda de	DSWD, PNP,
disaster	restore to	psychological					nation suit sous			Delinidans de la constante de						CFSI, Save
athorassivensinestisestisestisestisestisestisestis	normal	care training.			NI PORTECTA CONTRACTOR		and the second s	Constitution property and account account.	delining of growth of many of the following woman of the following of the					elionaria ata panjanarananana de consola		the

TOTAL			Objectives			
er en en folkste en de en	functioning Restored to normal physical & psychologic al condition of affected people		Outcomes		GOAL:	PILLAR:
en e	Psychosocial intervention trainings & care provided	Anticke de la lacouración de la lacouración de la lacouración de lacouración de lacouración de lacouración de	Outputs		Restore and improve facilities, livelihood and living conditions and organizational capacities of affected communities, and reduced disaster risks in accordance with the "building back better" principle	REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY
ned transconductor project of the transconductor and the transconduc			Activities		prove facilit	TATION AN
233,3M		ස	2017		ies, liveliho disaster ri	VID RECOV
Particular de la company de la		Q4	7		ood and sks in a	VERY
800M		Q1		Thre	living co	
16M		Q2	2	e-Year T	ndition e with	
51.0M		Q3	2018	Three-Year Timeline and Indicative Budget	s and or, the "buil	
90.0M		Q4		d Indicat	ganizatio ding bac	
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e de la constante de la consta			,	Lead Agency		
	Children, DepEd, AFP, PAGCOR		Net-works	Partners /		2005-01-2-3-01-2-4-01-2-1-2-1-2-1-2-1-2-1-2-1-2-1-2-1-2-1-

4.0 SUMMARY OF INDICATIVE BUDGET

PDRRM PLAN 2017-2019

TOTAL	Disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation	Disaster Response	Disaster Preparedness	Disaster Prevention and Mitigation	PILLAR
	and			and	
239.16M	233.3M	1.35M	4.37M	.140M	3 RD QUARTER 2017
24.27M		13.55M	8.68M	2.04M	4 TH QUARTER 2017
814.63M	M008	ANTINA SELENTANIA MANAMATANA MANAMATA	12.68M	1.95M	1 ST QUARTER 2018
55M	16M	.05M	6.43M	32.52M	2 ND QUARTER 2018
70.02M	51.0M	11.0M	7.23M	.79M	3 RD QUARTER 2018
92.36M	90.0M	10	.3M	2.06M	4 TH QUARTER 2018
15.48M	1.3M	1 0	14.18M		1 ST QUARTER 2019
20.22M	1.23M	11.0M	4.6M	3.39M	2 ND QUARTER 2019
22.05M	,	.05M	6.2M	15.8M	3 RD QUARTER 2019
11.65M	ŝ		1.0M	10.65M	4 TH QUARTER 2019
1,364.84B	1,192.83B	37M	65.67M	69.34M	TOTAL

5.0 PDRRM Plan Monitoring and Evaluation

Feedback mechanisms are important aspects of gauging performance targets and learning from our experiences on the ground. The NDRRMP, being a long plan which transcends various administrations and leaderships, need to be constantly looked into in terms of its relevance and impact on the changing situations on the ground.⁹

The NDRRM Plan further suggests that -

- Monitoring and evaluation are essential components of results-based programming in DRRM as these will ensure that the plan's on-time implementation and that learnings from past experiences become input to the plan altogether. Also, through monitoring and evaluation activities, appropriate and needed revisions and/or changes can be identified, from the identified activities to the implementation mechanisms, in case more appropriate ones are realized.
- 2. These will be led by the Office of Civil Defence, in close coordination with the four vice chairpersons of the NDRRMC by focusing on relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. A standard monitoring and evaluation template will be developed by the OCD together with the members of the Technical Management Group.
- 3. Primarily, monitoring and evaluation will be based on the indicators, targets and activities identified in each of the four priority areas on DRRM. The indicators set in the NDRRMP will be applicable to both the national and local levels. The national level targets will be monitored by the lead and implementing agencies, in close coordination with the regional and local DRRM councils. Each lead agency will in turn submit reports to the respective vice chairperson of the NDRRMC in charge of the specific priority area.
- 4. The local level targets will be operationalized depending on the needs and situation on the LGU. These will be captured in the respective local DRRM plans which the LGUs need to develop through their respective local DRRM offices and councils. Customization of the targets will depend on the risk assessments and analysis done in their respective local areas. The local DRRM plan will be mainstreamed into the CDP and CLUP and will form part of the LGU mandated plans.
- 5. Monitoring and evaluation will also include an audit report on the use and status of the National DRRM Fund and how the said fund contributed to the attainment of the NDRRMP.

The Provincial Government of Bohol has an institutionalized Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation System (ProMES) that will be used in the conduct of M&E for the PDRRM Plan.

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⁹ NDRMM Plan, p35

LDRRM Planning participants agreed to periodically and regularly monitor outputs, tracking accomplishments vis-à-vis targets, and outcomes, which are significant changes in people's knowledge, skills and attitudes as well as transformations at the institutional and community level.

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The following table was agreed upon by LDRRM Planning Workshop participants as the M&E Framework of the Bohol PDRRM Plan:

Table 15 PDRRM Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Table 15 PDRRM Plan Mo	nitoring and Evaluation Framework Description
	• *************************************
What are to be monitored:	 Kinds and types of plans, programs and activities Targets versus accomplishments Performance indicators Fund utilization Status of implementation whether ongoing, completed or spent / expended / disbursed or paid and not just earmarked Percentage of accomplishments, both physical and financial Facilitation factors Hindering factors Level of PLGU and stakeholder support and cooperation
Who will monitor?	 Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Team (ProMES) led by the Project Development and Monitoring Unit (PDMU) of the Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO) Administrative and Training Office of the PDRRMO (per Executive Order by the Governor) Representative from the PDRRMO per Memorandum Order by the Governor Head of the PDRRM Office Civil Society and Private Sector representatives
How often is Monitoring and Evaluation done?	 Implementing offices conduct monthly progress monitoring of activities where their offices are the implementers Quarterly performance monitoring Semi-annual monitoring report Annual assessment and evaluation

Areas	Description
How will monitoring data and information be shared?	 Prescribed monitoring templates will be used by implementing offices / departments ProMES monitoring templates will also be used, especially for quarterly, semi-annual and annual reporting for easy consolidation by the PDMU-PPDO Hard and soft copies of monitoring and evaluation reports
To whom will monitoring data be reported or shared? Who are the users of the data?	 a) Provincial Governor b) Provincial Vice-Governor c) Sangguniang Panlalawigan d) Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council e) Management Executive Board (MEB) f) Office of Civil Defense (OCD) g) Provincial Development Council (PDC) h) General Public and Stakeholders
How and in what form will monitoring data be reported or shared?	 Printed and hard copies of monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual report Electronic files posted in the PGBh website for webbased and online reporting and feedback Film shows and video clips through the Effective Development Communication (EDCom) Office Photo files and photo clips Activity documentation reports

Monitoring and Evaluation Template

Workshop participants agreed that the following monitoring template will be used for the quarterly, semi-annual and annual monitoring and evaluation report.

Table 16 PDRRM Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Template

Activity	Targets (Performance Indicators)	(Actual)	mplishments vs Targets) n %	Facilitating Factors	Hindering Factors
		Physical	Financial		
	1				
			MATERIAL PROPERTY AND AND A TOTAL PROPERTY AND		

6.0 PDRRM Plan Sustainability and Communication Plan

Sustainability Plan

The planning process is just the preparation of the LDRRM Plan. More needs to be done after the planning workshop to ensure plan sustainability. A Sustainability Plan aims to continue what has been started. Sustainability generally includes

- ✓ Institutionalization by legislation
- ✓ Increasing ownership by funding from own-sourced funds
- ✓ Providing permanent implementation arrangements and administrative support (people, offices, budgets, etc.)

Table 18 below summarizes the Sustainability Plan agreed by stakeholders:

Table 17 Sustainability Plan of the PDRRM Plan

Sustainability Plan of the PDR	INVESTIGATION OF THE PROPERTY
Sustaina	ability Plan
Policy Support	Implementation Arrangements
 An order institutionalizing PDRRM- CCA CTR/ OFFICE 	Adoption of IRRs for measures passed.
 Resolution authorizing the governor to enter into MOA with private sectors for availability of foods/ services in times of calamity/ crisis. 	 Appropriate structure within the PDRRMO recommending the 4 pillars with separate inhouse monitoring officer. Network/ collaborate with private, business, civil society, NGA, International donors, humanitarian agency & other key players. PDRRMC secretariat OPSWD PDC secretariat- PPDO Sangguniang Panlalawigan.
 Resolution penalizing the private sector/ establishment for refusal to provide goods/ services in the times of calamity. 	
 Ordinance creating an earthquake trust fund. 	
 Ordinance creating quality control assurance system ensuring compliance with construction standards or building code. PDRRMC resolution approving the DRRM/ CCA plan. PDC resolution approving the DRRM/ CCA plan SP resolution adopting the plan. Ordinance creating the PDRRMO 	A functional and operational Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office (PDRRMO) who will provide the steering structure to implement the Plan.

Communication Plan

Plans need to be communicated and shared to stakeholders to ensure their continuance and sustainability. This is to disseminate information to stakeholders about the plan and in the process generate "buy-in" from all sectors. The PDRRM Plan needs to be "owned" by Boholano leaders and communities to ensure its successful implementation. A plan that is known, understood, appreciated / valued will most likely generate more participation in its implementation.

- A plan to disseminate information about the Plan
- · Generate "buy-in" from all sectors and stakeholders
- Intended to increase "ownership" of the Plan
- A plan that is known, understood, appreciated / valued will most likely generate more participation in its implementation

Table 18 PDRRM Communication Plan

Key Messages to be Communicated to Stakeholders for "buy-in" on the DRRM Plan	Communicators or Message Senders	Audience and Message Users	Communication Media, Channels and Approaches
 Prevention and mitigation action plan, 2014-2016. 	 PDRRMC, MDRRMCs, BDRRMCs 	 Communities Students General Populace Tourists Business Sectors 	Social networksSMSRadioTelevision
 Policies/ordinance/resolutions Habang may buhay may pag-asa. Be PREPARED! "LAGING HANDA" "PANGANDAM KALUWASAN MATAGAMTAM" 	 Teachers PDRRMO to lead in cascading the plan to the local level. PDRRMC Council 	 PDRRMC, PDC, B-LGU, LFC, SP, Stakeholders, Partners Communities MLGU/BLGU/ Purok, Schools & other stakeholders. 	 Barangay assemblies Tarps Posters Sunday church bulletins Newspaper Magazines Leaflets / brochure dissemination Download thru Provincial website.

Key Messages to be Communicated to Stakeholders for "buy-in" on the DRRM Plan	Communicators or Message Senders	Audience and Message Users	Communication Media, Channels and Approaches
			 EDCOM to publish in local capitol bulletin. Radio broadcast (Kita ug ang Gobernador, DYRD, kapihan sa PIA) Radio plugging, local newspapers, IEC materials, billboards, tarpaulin.

Annex A Matrix for Past Rainfall-Induced Landslide Events

DESCRIPTION	POPULATION/AREAS AFFECTED	IMPACTS
July 31, 2011 Localized landslide in old limestone quarry	Brgy. Lincod, Maribojoc, Bohol (N9º43'42.0", E123º52'17.8")	1 family and 6 persons affected 2 dead, 4 injured; P600,000.00 damaged private and commercial properties
March 16, 2011 @ 3:30 p.m. Landslide/Slope failure, underlain by porous, cavernous, coralline limestone	Sitio Ilaya, Brgy. Bugang Sur, Bilar, Bohol; 1 partially damaged house	Damaged road but no available data on cost
March 2011 Landslide/Slope failure	Brgy. Can-ipol, Jagna, Bohol	Damaged road but no available data on cost
March 2011 Localized Slope failure underlain by weathered mudstone & limestone	So. Katiwian, Brgy. Calabacita, Jagna, Bohol	Damaged road but no available data on cost
March 2011 Road Slip/Subsidence, tension cracks along 200-m road length	Purok Caimito, Brgy. Cawayanan, Tubigon, Bohol	Damaged road but no available data on cost
March 2011 Landslide/Rockfall/Wedge failure, underlain by highly fractured/heavily jointed volcanic rocks	Tagbilaran North Road Km 102.000 Brgy. Burgos, Talibon, Bohol	Damaged road but no available data on cost
March 2011 Slump/Landslide, underlain by weathered agglomerate	Sitio Mabca, Brgy. Overland, Buenavista, Bohol	Damaged road but no available data on cost
March 2011 Landslide	Brgy. Libertad, Tubigon, Bohol	Damaged road but no available data on cost
March 2011 Landslide/Localized Slope failure, underlain by moderately weathered limestone	Km 82 Brgy. Lataban and So. Danao, Brgy. Magsaysay, Sierra Bullones, Bohol	Damaged road but no available data on cost
June 3, 2008 Minor Landslide	Brgy. Sagasa, Balilihan, Bohol	No available data
March 17, 2008 Landslide	Loboc, Bohol	No available data
Early March 2008 Landslide/Road Slip, underlain by shales interbedded with sandstone	Loboc-Carmen Road in Brgy. Gotozon, Loboc, Bohol (N9039'03.50", E124 ⁰ 01'39.70")	Damaged road but no available data on cost
February 18, 2008	National Highway in Poblacion Central (Liloan) Cortes, Bohol	Damaged road but no available data on cost

DESCRIPTION	POPULATION/AREAS AFFECTED	IMPACTS
Landslide/Road Slip, recurred in early 2011/ steep slope cut in the '70's, underlain by limestone	(N9 ⁰ 43'18.60", E123 ⁰ 52'28.20")	
January 11, 2007 Minor Landslide	Loboc-Sikatuna, Bohol	No available data
September 13, 2006 Landslide	Mayana, Jagna, Bohol	No available data
August 23, 2006 Landslide	Mayana, Jagna, Bohol	No available data
March 20, 2006 Landslide	Mayana, Jagna, Bohol	No available data
March 6, 2006 Landcracks	Sierra Bullones, Bohol	No available data
March 2, 2006 Landcracks	Cortes, Bohol	No available data
February 27, 2006 Landcracks	Alicia, Bohol	No available data
December 16, 2005 Landslide underlain by tuffaceous sediments	Brgy. Imelda, Duero, Bohol (N9°45'19.7", 9°45'31.2", E124°22'46.5", 124°23'51.0") 1 family and 5 persons affected	1 house damaged; No available data on damage cost
October 15, 2005 Landslide/ Rotational Slip after heavy rainfall; underlain by limestone	So. Ilaya, Brgy. Labogon, Duero, Bohol (N9°44'44.4", 9°45'00", E124°23'03.6", E124°25'13")	No available data
July 11, 2005 Landslide	Mayana, Jagna, Bohol	P5M - damaged houses P4.5M — infrastructure P5.3M — agriculture Total damages — P14.8M
1980's/July 11, 2005 Landslide/Rockfall, underlain by shale, tuffaceous siltstone and tuffaceous sandstone, with possible presence of a fault	Brgy. Mayana, Jagna, Bohol (N9º43'55.5", E124º20'56.1") More or less 255 persons affected	Damaged road and 51 residences but no available data on cost
November 2001 Landslide/ Rotational Slip	Brgy. Candasog, Loboc, Bohol (N9°38'50.0", E124°02'25.1") 15 has.	No available data
November 22, 1998 Debris/ Rock fall underlain by highly fractured & brecciated ultramatics, clastics and limestone	Tagbilaran-Guindulman Road, Bohol; 20 hectares; 30 families and more or less 150 persons affected	No available data
1070's/ July 1997 Landslide/rockfall/wedge failure/slope failure	DWRP/Angilan River, Duero, Bohol; 50 hectares	No available data

Annex B
Summary of Rainfall-Induced Landslide Susceptibility in Bohol

	ŀ	ligh	Mo	derate	Low		
Municipality	No. of Barangay	Land Area (m².)	No. of Barangay	Land Area (m².)	No. of Barangay	Land Area (m².)	
Alburquerque	1	1,467,095	4	3,396,862	11	18,840,460	
Alicia	8	22,514,498	15	27,528,545	13	43,555,285	
Anda	15	23,708,747	13	13,054,693	0	0	
Antequera	0	0	12	17,019,805	20	33,037,297	
Baclayon	0	0	12	18,167,373	11	7,900,230	
Balilihan	3	1,054,966	22	39,141,677	31	81,323,007	
Batuan	0	0	13	45,546,907	15	31,025,717	
Bien Unido	0	0	0	0	7	2,586,672	
Bilar	0	0	18	94,812,953	17	23,664,873	
Buenavista	8	1,996,176	13	12,774,117	25	72,768,460	
Calape	9	8,787,785	9	7,948,401	18	23,284,257	
Candijay	13	16,937,247	17	20,621,433	17	15,720,233	
Carmen	9	14,846,425	23	57,456,658	29	97,565,508	
Catigbian	9	3,709,200	16	30,231,695	20	38,439,362	
Clarin	2	928,878	6	3,051,958	22	32,337,400	
Corella	0	0	5	16,963,839	8	20,554,599	
Cortes	0	0	0	0	14	25,035,051	
Dagohoy	2	1,225,878	7	21,205,591	14	42,471,552	
Danao	12	24,333,738	15	56,541,908	15	55,392,127	
Dauis	0	0	5	635,194	0	0	
Dimiao	4	611,318	20	28351083	32	24,038,584	
Duero	13	18,564,280	19	28,173,474	6	20,608,387	
GHernandez	21	18,028,674	27	61,122,343	20	15,790,368	
Getafe	2	340,792	6	14,565,467	14	51,318,364	
Guindulman	14	34,880,127	13	31,260,000	13	11,470,434	
Inabanga	9	5,183,626	21	26,639,192	30	18,027,733	
Jagna	25	25,944,747	31	55,339,371	16	15,991,023	
Lila	6	4,127,844	15	19,765,183	7	4,008,565	
Loay	2	238,172	7	4,205,817	16	13,472,906	
Loboc	8	2,742,857	21	31,446,898	25	18,457,576	
Loon	19	15,746,036	27	18,618,690	35	36,720,320	

	High		Me	oderate	Low		
Municipality	No. of Barangay	Land Area (m ² .)	No. of Barangay	Land Area (m².)	No. of Barangay	Land Area (m ² .)	
Mabini	18	16,580,034	20	14,739,356	16	24,021,579	
Maribojoc	8	16,023,736	8	6,376,459	15	18,136,374	
Pilar	9	10,937,063	12	20,198,807	20	75,692,497	
Pres. Garcia	0	0	0	0	20	17,495,289	
Sagbayan	6	1,818,715	11	10,412,270	18	24,592,197	
San Isidro	1	60,444	10	15,539,372	12	38,108,871	
San Miguel	3	1,944,151	5	6,239,812	17	63,744,345	
Sevilla	0	0	7	22,720,038	13	41,925,676	
Sierra Bullones	12	6,065,677	17	24,883,581	22	45,029,349	
Sikatuna	2	2,825,537	6	5,470,049	9	9,767,845	
Tagbilaran City	0	0	2	733,829	12	17,298,159	
Talibon	0	0	7	20,606,090	23	67,941,114	
Trinidad	0	0	4	13,442,904	13	37,035,058	
Tubigon	1	691,063	8	6,022,812	20	32,275,358	
Ubay	5	18,466,171	6	8,868,368	30	52,117,300	
Valencia	19	9,735,765	31	41,520,233	31	36,076,030	
TOTAL	298	333,067,462	586	1,023,361,107	812	1,496,663,391	

Annex C
Summary for Storm Surge/Big Waves Susceptibility

	No. of	Total Land Area
Municipality	Barangay	(sq. m.)
Alburquerque	6	291,729
Anda	8	1,374,400
Baclayon	5	1,674,550
Bien Unido	14	4,024,686
Buenavista	4	142,768
Calape	14	1,170,617
Candijay	4	1,753,119
Clarin	6	266,912
Cortes	2	277,492
Dauis	5	26,788
Dimiao	8	99,534
Duero	9	336,343
G-Hernandez	11	383,157
Getafe	19	14,593,415
Guindulman	7	542,374
Inabanga	15	1,132,530
Jagna	13	398,066
Lila	10	393,233
Loay	13	680,983
Loon	26	1,088,480
Mabini	15	3,991,375
Maribojoc	9	883,488
Panglao	8	2,341,532
Pres. Garcia	21	4,092,553
Tagbilaran City	5	138,244
Talibon	17	11,812,330
Tubigon	14	633,596
Ubay	20	4,408,879
Valencia	8	234,231
TOTAL	316	59,187,404

Annex D
Summary for Earthquake Susceptibility

	Susceptibility Level						
Municipality	Inte	ensity 7		Intensity 8			
	Barangay	Land Area (sq.m.)	Barangay	Land Area (sq.m.)			
Alburquerque	0	0	11	26,363,037			
Alicia	0	0	15	118,335,078			
Anda	0	0	16	50,352,615			
Antequera	15	24,866,419	15	29,964,269			
Baclayon	0	0	17	31,713,811			
Balilihan	9	6,157,300	31	119,741,019			
Batuan	0	0	15	91,281,433			
Bien Unido	13	23,101,895	2	3,508,681			
Bilar	0	0	19	134,951,293			
Buenavista	15	67,123,687	24	34,016,623			
Calape	33	72,457,438	1	25,366			
Candijay	0	0	21	93,105,632			
Carmen	3	6,583,395	29	213,661,109			
Catigbian	18	29,064,007	18	54,567,757			
Clarin	18	37,562,022	18	14,856,951			
Corella	0	0	8	38,897,600			
Cortes	0	0	14	30,071,089			
Dagohoy	1	446,576	15	73,252,428			
Danao	16	88,452,260	13	55,673,469			
Dauis	5	4,154,139	12	41,207,256			
Dimiao	0	0	35	55,289,585			
Duero	0	0	21	74,896,568			
G-Hernandez	0	0	30	99,851,224			
Getafe	3	27,517,032	24	68,482,136			
Guindulman	0	0	19	101,428,262			
Inabanga	20	32,837,220	40	67,876,210			
Jagna	0	0	33	105,752,345			
Lila	0	0	18	33,350,442			
Loay	0	0	24	29,557,344			
Loboc	0	0	28	57,331,014			
Loon	67	97,036,882	1	452			
Mabini	22	86,898,747	22	86,898,747			
Maribojoc	12	26,971,346	16	25,889,135			
Panglao	2	370,811	10	47,394,290			
Pilar	0	0	21	121,179,717			
Pres. Garcia	23	43,873,441	5	1,753,528			

	Susceptibility Level						
Municipality	Int	ensity 7	Intensity 8				
	Barangay	Land Area (sq.m.)	Barangay	Land Area (sq.m.)			
Sagbayan	19	60,020,017	15	33,410,205			
San Isidro	12	53,139,434	3	6,429,688			
San Miguel	4	7,231,765	18	107,238,612			
Sevilla	0	0	13	66,822,158			
Sierra Bullones	0	0	22	85,536,843			
Sikatuna	0	0	10	20,895,668			
Tagbilaran City	0	0	15	29,336,707			
Talibon	21	110,386,546	12	24,218,837			
Trinidad	6	36,300,744	20	80,045,239			
Tubigon	23	46,385,787	19	14,309,698			
Ubay	1	555,425	44	227,923,368			
Valencia	0	0	35	94,094,544			
TOTAL	381	989,494,335	887	3,022,739,082			

Annex E
Summary for Earthquake-Induced Landslide Susceptibility

	Susceptibility Levels								
Municipality	High		Mo	oderate	L	.ow			
	No. of Barangay	Land Area (sq.m.)	No. of Barangay	Land Area (sq.m.)	No. of Barangay	Land Area (sq.m.)			
Alburquerque	5	23,334	10	848,886	11	2,429,444			
Alicia	7	63,089	15	3,537,428	15	8,279,021			
Anda	0	0	15	618,817	15	5,238,640			
Antequera	0	0	21	561,776	21	5,016,953			
Baclayon	2	808	9	456,091	13	2,643,130			
Balilihan	6	53,219	30	5,292,219	31	18,123,129			
Batuan	8	67,663	15	7,570,349	15	19,401,609			
Bilar	18	1,598,134	18	15,491,435	19	27,047,249			
Buenavista	0	0	15	83,281	23	4,204,381			
Calape	0	0	15	394,470	18	5,230,686			
Candijay	6	28671	20	2,280,024	20	7,574,727			
Carmen	4	667,911	26	4,788,782	29	14,853,761			
Catigbian	2	2,009	17	1,360,527	21	7,336,280			
Clarin	0	0	10	95594	18	1,763,915			
Corella	1	1,179	7	816,122	8	3,653,257			
Cortes	0	0	9	116,888	14	654588			
Dagohoy	1	8,032	10	1,041,130	14	5,067,418			
Danao	2	4,914	14	1,565,781	17	12,898,827			
Dauis	0	0	2	5,919	4	125,403			
Dimiao	19	204,597	30	3,423,317	35	3,230,031			
Duero	9	77,402	20	4,605,047	21	9,661,484			
G-Hernandez	15	415,368	30	6,197,753	30	12,779,230			
Getafe	0	0	4	65,338	11	2,708,909			
Guindulman	5	115,586	15	5,189,652	17	12,403,464			
Inabanga	0	0	18	126594	28	3,674,513			
Jagna	8	146,480	32	5,271,279	33	12,188,800			
Lila	13	807,982	18	2,297,851	18	3,636,209			
Loay	8	74,312	16	1,119,458	22	1,737,722			
Loboc	22	725,685	28	5,068,279	28	8,313,832			
Loon	0	0	31	363,684	52	7,359,600			
Mabini	0	0	19	763,655	21	4,705,441			
Maribojoc	0	0	11	281,738	17	3414704			
Panglao	0	0	1	3,997	1	39,406			
Pilar	7	177,593	19	2,362,107	21	4,129,137			
Pres. Garcia	0	0	3	3,602	17	292,853			
Sagbayan	0	0	22	684,339	24	4,021,605			
San Isidro	1	393	12	1,150,989	12	7,946,250			

Municipality	Susceptibility Levels								
	F	ligh	M	oderate	Low				
	No. of Barangay	Land Area (sq.m.)	No. of Barangay	Land Area (sq.m.)	No. of Barangay	Land Area (sq.m.)			
San Miguel	0	0	8	115,897	11	1,719,710			
Sevilla	6	97,021	13	4,389,039	13	11,885,370			
Sierra Bullones	15	428,626	19	2,863,919	22	4,292,093			
Sikatuna	3	4,629	10	994,371	10	2,842,434			
Tagbilaran City	0	0	6	38,746	8	194,467			
Talibon	0	0	.4	83,117	10	3,315,254			
Trinidad	0	0	3	155,993	7	3,016,726			
Tubigon	0	0	16	177,127	19	3,028,484			
Ubay	0	0	13	822,881	19	4,699,798			
Valencia	22	768,748	34	6,847,956	35	9,747,827			
TOTAL	215	6,563,385	733	102,393,244	887	298,527,771			

Annex F
Summary Matrix for Hazard Susceptibility

Municipality	Geologic Hazards				Hydro-meteorologic Hazards			
	EQ	Liquefaction	EIL	Tsunami	Floods	RIL	SS	Others
Alburquerque					AMERICAN PROPERTY AND AMERICAN PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF T			
Alicia								
Anda								
Antequera								
Baclayon								And a second control of the second control o
Balilihan								
Batuan								
Bien Unido								
Bilar								
Buenavista								
Calape								
Candijay								
Carmen								
Catigbian							MATERIAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY	
Clarin								
Corella								
Cortes								
Dagohoy								
Danao	Andrew Commence and the commence of the commen							
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Duero								parindulusia menameni ili selamannani notico nese
G-Hernandez								
Getafe								
Guindulman								
Inabanga							Confluent mentions in the state of the confluence of the production of the confluence of the confluenc	
Jagna						NI James di Proventi a la Participa de la provincia de la Participa de la Participa de la Participa de la Part		SANSANA NA MASA PAGA PAGA PAGA PAGA PAGA PAGA PAGA P
Lila								
Loay								
Loboc								
Loon								
Mabini								
Maribojoc								
Panglao								
Pilar					and the second			
Pres. Garcia								
Sagbayan								
San Isidro								
San Miguel								
Sevilla								
Sierra Bullones								
Sikatuna								
Tagbilaran City								
Talibon								
Trinidad								
Tubigon								
Ubay Valencia								

