

**REGIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
AND MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council VIII

Office of Civil Defense VIII

Eastern Visayas Regional Disaster Risk Reduction & Management Plan

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FOREWORD

Eastern Visayas has endured the wrath of numerous hydro-meteorological and geological catastrophes in the past years. The imminent threat of disasters owing to the changing global climate should not only be heeded with great caution but also addressed through greater efforts to attain disaster resiliency. Vital to the attainment of this objective is the need to increase public awareness on the risks that these calamities pose.

The Office of Civil Defense as the secretariat and lead agency of the RDRRMC, faces a great challenge of carrying out its primary mission of administering a comprehensive regional civil defense and disaster risk reduction and management program (as mandated under RA 10121). Thus, it is with great pleasure that I present the Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2017 to 2019 to the members and stakeholders of the Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council VIII, the members of which I congratulate and salute for their tireless efforts into the crafting of this Regional DRRM Plan.

The Regional DRRM Plan of 2017 to 2019 which is anchored on the NDRRM Plan and NDRRM Framework and the United Nation's Sendai Framework of Action 2015 to 2030, will serve as the region's guide on disaster risk reduction and management for the next three years. It covers four thematic areas: (1) Disaster Prevention and Mitigation; (2) Disaster Preparedness; (3) Disaster Response; and (4) Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery, which correspond to the structure of the Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (RDRRMC).

Through this Plan, it is hoped that the RDRRMC member agencies, the LDRRMCs, CSOs and stakeholders will be guided and encouraged to take further initiatives to meet the challenges of their tasks. This will serve as our roadmap towards disaster resiliency. All of us has a role to play in this mission. Let us all do our share. Individually and collectively, let us work to achieve our vision of a ***Resilient, safer and secured Eastern Visayas through an empowered citizenry.***

DIR. EDGAR L. POSADAS, M.D.
Chairperson, RDRRMC VIII
Regional Director, Office of Civil Defense VIII

MESSAGE

The Department of Science and Technology would like to extend its warmest congratulations and felicitations to the Office of the Civil Defense and to the whole Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council for the approval of the adoption of the Eastern Visayas Regional DRRM Plan CY 2017-2019.

Through the efforts of OCD and the members of the RDRRMC, the whole of Eastern Visayas will now be provided with sources of valuable information and reference guides in the implementation of the different DRRM-related Programs, Projects, and Activities of the different stakeholders in the region.

With the EV RDRRM Plan in mind, line agencies and the local government units will be able to formulate and implement social, economic, and environmental plans as well as physical framework, which are consistent with the plan. It is with high hopes that with the adoption of the EV RDRRM Plan through the proper coordination of its four thematic areas, we will be able to achieve our vision of developing safer, adaptive, and disaster resilient Filipino communities towards sustainable development.

DIR. EDGARDO M. ESPERANCILLA, CESO II

Vice Chairperson, Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, RDRRMC VIII
Regional Director, Department of Science and Technology VIII

MESSAGE

I am happy to see the completion of the Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (RDRRMC) Roadmap. This roadmap is essential, as our region is hazard-prone: typhoons, tsunamis, storm surge, earthquakes, landslides and volcanic eruptions are all in Eastern Visayas' plate, apart from man-made calamities which should also be considered.

The DRRM plan explores the sources of vulnerabilities, identifies areas at risk, potential impacts of climate change and natural hazards in our LGUs, available resources and capacities, as well as suggested tasks and actions for agencies and responders.

On our part, the DILG as Vice Chair for Disaster Preparedness is helping LGUs to be compliant with the DRRM Act of 2010 (RA 10121). Foremost concern is to make Local DRRM offices functional, with full-time LDRRM Officer and auxiliary officers, plan and budget, working Operations Center, trained first responders, and the needed DRRM equipment and infrastructure in place, among others.

Disaster risk reduction and management is likewise a core criteria in the DILG Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG). While our provinces have passed the DRRM criteria, our cities and towns still have a lot to do before attaining the basic ideal setup.

Thus, we are promoting dialogs among LGUs and national agencies to help in the preparation of their comprehensive land use plans (CLUP) and in brokering, assistance and training of local DRRM Councils.

Beyond the LGUs, disaster preparedness is better in families and individuals. The Operation Listo of DILG reaches these levels to ensure real preparedness. We advocate *Listong Pamahalaang Lokal*, *Listong Pamayanan*, at *Listong Pamilyang Pilipino*.

We hope that this regional DRRM plan will serve as a reference point for LGUs, various LGU leagues, national agencies, response and volunteer groups, partner organizations and other stakeholders in preparing for, responding and recovering from disasters. Popularizing this plan will save more lives in the end.

DIR. MARIVEL C. SACENDONCILLO, CESO III

Vice Chairperson, Disaster Preparedness, RDRRMC VIII

Regional Director, Department of the Interior and Local Government VIII

MESSAGE

My warmest greetings!

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) Regional Field Office VIII as a Vice Chairperson for Disaster Response will support RDRRMC in its objective and provide life preservation and meet the basic subsistence needs of affected population based on the acceptable standards during or immediately after a disaster.

The department will continue to adopt effective response catered with analytical basis to disasters and utilize its man-power to lead in ensuring that all affected families are not deprived to receive immediate and standard services. To ensure the effectivity of services, DSWD will constantly coordinate with various agencies to extend preparedness and sustain collaboration. Social Welfare and Development Teams (SWADT) and Provincial/City/Municipal Action Teams (P/CMATS) are alerted to be ready and vigilant to any eventualities that may arise during the occurrences. Quick Response Team (QRT) of the Regional Office on skeletal force duty to attend to clients who will approach the office and other related concerns during this period. Since DSWD have Staff completed the RDANA Training, it is our honor to support the OCD in providing man-power in assessing data's during disasters events.

Furthermore, DSWD HR comes up with strategic plans to harmonize the delivery of services and reduce extensive failures upon the situation. Our Department guided by values which is to respect human dignity, integrity and excellent services will aspire, endure, and serve for the betterment of all individuals in times of disasters. I am confident that in case that disaster occurs, Eastern Visayas can overcome with a fighting spirit, bravery and courage. Nevertheless, we will not let any form of corruption happens in times of disaster. Let me share this quote "We cannot stop natural disasters but we can arm ourselves with knowledge: Remember it's not raining when Noah's Family build the Ark". Under the new Administration, DSWD VIII will ensure to provide a "Maagap at Mapagkalingang Serbisyo, Patas na Pagtrato sa Mamamayan at Komunidad at Walang Puwang ang Katiwalian sa mga Kawani". I wish a success in our future endeavors. Thank you.

DIR. RESTITUTO B. MACUTO

Vice Chairperson, Disaster Response, RDRRMC VIII

Regional Director, Department of Social Welfare and Development VIII

MESSAGE

This Eastern Visayas Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (RDRRMP) 2017-2019 provides the strategic outline of making Eastern Visayas a resilient, safer and secured region through an empowered citizenry. This Plan is essential, considering the fact that Eastern Visayas is highly vulnerable to most known natural hazards, aggravated by the effects of climate change.

The RDRRMP 2017-2019 will serve as the principal guide to overall disaster risk reduction and management actions in the region in compliance with Republic Act 10121, otherwise known as the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010. The Plan is also consistent with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP) 2011-2028, the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022, and the Eastern Visayas Regional Development Plan (RDP) 2017-2022. The RDP seeks to lay the foundation for more inclusive growth, a high-trust and resilient society, and a globally-competitive knowledge economy.

As the Vice-Chair for Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery Committee of the Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (RDRRMC) VIII, I would like to congratulate and thank the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) VIII and all the RDRRMC members for spearheading the preparation of this RDRRMP. NEDA VIII is one with the Council in assuring the region with a proactive stance to disaster risk reduction and management to ensure an inclusive and sustainable socioeconomic development of Eastern Visayas.

I would like to enjoin the regional line agencies, local government units, the civil society, and the private sector to support and implement this Plan to better manage and reduce the impacts of future disasters. The realization of this Plan will pave the way towards the attainment of *Matatag, Maginhawa at Panatag na Buhay Para sa Lahat* as embodied in *AmBisyon Natin 2040*, the country's long-term vision.

ATTY. BONIFACIO G. UY

Vice-Chairperson, Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery, RDRRMC VIII
Regional Director, National Economic and Development Authority VIII

RDRRMC RESOLUTION

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The creation of the Regional DRRM Plan was made possible through the concerted efforts of the following members of the Regional DRRM Council, Local DRRM Councils, stakeholders and individuals:

REGIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT COUNCIL	
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	Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process
	Commission on Higher Education
	Armed Forces of the Philippines
	Philippine National Police
	Philippine Red Cross
	Philippine Health Insurance Corporation
	Government Service Insurance System
	Social Security System
	NAPC-VDC (Leyte Center for Development Inc.)

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Philippine Coast Guard

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Department of Trade and Industry

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Mines and Geosciences Bureau

National Housing Authority

National Irrigation Administration

National Telecommunications Commission

Office of Civil Defense

Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration

Philippine Volcanology and Seismology

Philippine National Police

Technical Education and Skills Development Authority

Telephone Companies

International/Non-Government Organizations

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADMER	Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response
ACLS	Advance Care Life Support
ACDV	Accredited Community Disaster Volunteers
ACCESS 5 INC.	Alternative Channel Coordinating Emergency Support Services Inc.
AIP	Annual Investment Plan
AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines
AFPRESCOM	Armed Forces of the Philippines Reserve Command
ALS	Alternative Learning System
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nation
ASEP	Association of Structural Engineers of the Philippines
BEEP	Building Emergency Evacuation Plan
BLS	Basic Life Support
BSP	Bangko Sentral Ng Pilipinas
CAAP	Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines
CBFM	Community Based Forest Management
CHED	Commission on Higher Education
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
CDA	Cooperative Development Authority
CDP	Comprehensive Development Plan
CSC	Civil Service Commission
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSSR	Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue
DA	Department of Agriculture
DANA	Damage and Needs Assessment
DALA	Damage and Loss Assessment
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DENR-EMB	Department of Environment and Natural Resources- Environmental Management Bureau
DENR-EMB	Department of Environment and Natural Resources- Environmental Management Bureau
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DOLE-DILP	Department of Labor and Employment-DOLE Integrated Livelihood Program
DEPED	Department of Education
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DOTA	Deed of Turnover and Acceptance
DOTC	Department of Transportation and Communications
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
DRRMC	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
DROMIC	Disaster Response, Operations, Monitoring and Information Center

DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
EC	Evacuation Center
EiE	Education in Emergencies
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
ENSO	El Nino Southern Oscillation
EO	Executive Order
ERT	Emergency Response Team
EWS	Early Warning System
FCDP	Family and Community Disaster Preparedness Training
GAA	General Appropriations Act
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Society for International Cooperation)
HASAR	High Angle Search and Rescue
HEMS	Health and Emergency Management Service
HEPRR	Health Emergency Preparedness, Response and Rehabilitation Plan
HERO	Health Response Operations Training
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
HLURB	Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board
HOA	Home Owners Association
HUDCC	Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council
ICS	Incident Command System
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IMT	Incident Management Team
Kabalikat Civicom	Kabalikat Civic Communicators Association, Inc.
LCE	Local Chief Executive
LDRRMF	Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund
LDRRMO	Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office
LGA	Local Government Academy
LGU	Local Government Unit
LMWD	Leyte Metropolitan Water District
LEYECO	Leyte Electric Cooperative
MC	Memorandum Circular
MDRRMC	Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
MFR	Medical First Responders
MGB	Mines and Geosciences Bureau
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Service Team
MINDA	Mindanao Development Authority
MISP	Minimum Initial Services Package
MMDA	Metropolitan Manila Development Authority
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement

MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MOSAR	Mountain Search and Rescue
NAPC	National Antipoverty Commission
NAMRIA	National Mapping and Resource Information Authority
NBI	National Bureau of Investigation
NCA	Notice of Cash Allocation
NCCAP	National Climate Change Action Plan
NDRRMC	National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council
NDRRMF	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund
NEDA	National Economic Development Authority
NFA	National Food Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGA	National Government Agency
NHA	National Housing Authority
NIA	National Irrigation Administration
NNC	National Nutrition Council
NSP	National Security Policy
NSCB	National Statistical Coordination Board
NTC	National Telecommunications Commission
OCD	Office of Civil Defense
OP	Office of President
OPAPP	Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process
PAGASA	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration
PAR	Philippine Area of Responsibility
PAF	Philippine Air force
PCG	Philippine Coast Guard
PCIC	Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation
PD	Presidential Decree
PDNA	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
PDAF	Priority Development Assistance Fund
PDP	Philippine Development Plan
PDPFP	Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan
PDRRMC	Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council
PFI	Private Finance Initiative
PIDSRR	Philippine Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response Report
PHEMAP	Public Health Emergency Management in Asia and Pacific
PHIVOLCS	Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology
PHILHEALTH	Philippine Health Insurance Corporation
PHO	Public Health Office
IPHO	Integrated Public Health Office
PIA	Philippine Information Agency
PICE	Philippine Institute of Civil Engineers
PIE	Post Incident Evaluation

PLUC	Provincial Land Use Committee
PMCC	Price Monitoring and Coordinating Council
PNP	Philippine National Police
PNRI	Philippine Nuclear Research Institute
POI	Program of instruction
PPA	Program Projects and Activities
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PRC	Philippine Red Cross
PWD	Person with Disability
RA	Republic Act
RDANA	Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment
RDRRMC	Regional Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council
RHU	Rural Health Unit
RWAC	Registry of Workers Assessed and Certified
SAR	Search and Rescue
SARO	Sub-Allotment Release Order
SDP	Seal of Disaster Preparedness
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SLGR	Statement of Local Governance Report
SPEED	Surveillance in Post Extreme Emergencies and Disasters
SRR	Search, Rescue and Retrieval
SUCs	State University and Colleges
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
TCL	Target Client Lists
TOT	Training of Trainers Course
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
ULAP	Union of Local Authorities of Philippine
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WASAR	Water Search and Rescue

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INTRODUCTION

The Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (RDRRMP) fulfills the requirement of RA No. 10121 of 2010, which provides the legal basis for policies, plans and programs to deal with disasters. The RDRRMP covers four thematic areas, namely, (1) Disaster Prevention and Mitigation; (2) Disaster Preparedness; (3) Disaster Response; and (4) Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery, which correspond to the structure of the Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (RDRRMC).

The RDRRMP is consistent with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan and National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework (NDRRMF), which serves as “the principal guide to disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) efforts of the country....”The RDRRMP envisions an overall goal of a **“Resilient, safer and secured Eastern Visayas through an empowered citizenry”**. It conveys a paradigm shift from reactive to proactive DRRM wherein men and women have increased their awareness and understanding of DRRM, with the end in view of increasing people’s resilience and decreasing their vulnerabilities.

STRATEGIC FORMULATION PROCESS

The Regional DRRM Plan 2017-2019 is the output of the Review and Updating Workshop conducted in October 2015. The workshop was aimed primarily at integrating the region’s best practices, experiences, challenges and lessons learned from the devastation brought by Typhoon Yolanda in order to enhance the RDRRM Plan as it serves as the principal guide to disaster risk reduction and management in Eastern Visayas.

In coming up with the updated plan, the workshop was divided into two (2) review phases and finally, the third and last phase was the updating process:

- Phase I: Accomplishment Reporting
 - Review of RDRRM Plan (2012 - 2016)
 - Consolidation of agency reports
 - Assessment of accomplishments
- Phase II: Review of Planning Context
 - Current Risk Profile
 - Lessons learned from ST Yolanda
 - Strategies for DRRM
- Phase III: Regional DRRM Plan Updating
 - Review of the Vision Mission
 - Updating of the Expected Results Target
 - Prioritization of Results and Activities
- Phase IV: Regional DRRM Plan Enhancement and Finalization

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PLAN

The Regional DRRM Plan is based on the region's major hazards, which includes, tsunami, typhoon, earthquake landslide and flooding. Incorporated in its updating are the experiences and challenges following the devastation brought about by Typhoon Yolanda. With its overall goal of a resilient, safer and secured Eastern Visayas through an empowered citizenry, the following impacts and outcomes were given critical consideration:

PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

1. *Reduced vulnerability and exposure of communities to all hazards*
 - a. Improved mainstreaming and integration of DRRM-CCA in LGU and NGA development policies, plans and budgets
 - b. Enhanced DRRM-CCA sensitivity of environmental management programs by the national and local government
 - c. Increased disaster resiliency of infrastructure and agricultural systems and facilities
 - d. Improved system for the prevention and spread of disease in the community
2. *Enhanced capacities of communities to reduce risks and cope with impacts of all hazards*
 - a. Increased knowledge and understanding of communities on various hazards and risks in their areas
 - b. Increased access to risk financing and insurance
 - c. Improved monitoring, forecasting and Early Warning System

PREPAREDNESS

3. *Reduced casualties and damage to properties*
 - a. Increased community awareness on threats and effects of all hazards and cope with the impacts of disasters
 - b. Improved capacity of DRRM institutions to manage impacts of disasters
 - c. Strengthened partnerships among key DRRM players

RESPONSE

4. *To preserve life and meet the basic needs during and immediately after a disaster*
 - a. Enhanced search, rescue, retrieval and management of the dead and missing
 - b. Enhanced system for provision of timely and appropriate immediate needs and social services

REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY

5. *Rehabilitated and recovered disaster affected communities*
 - a. Improved system of conducting PDNA and DALA
 - b. Enhanced DRRM-CCA sensitivity of human settlements
 - c. Restored, expanded and strengthened economic activities of affected families
 - d. Enhanced disaster and Climate Change resilience of public infrastructure and utilities
 - e. Improved physical, emotional and psychosocial conditions of affected individuals

REGIONAL PROFILE

Eastern Visayas is rich with raw natural attractions and fascinating histories ripe for exploration. However, owing to its terrain and geography, the region has been greatly afflicted by natural calamities such as typhoons, storm surges and landslides.

The Eastern Visayas region comprises three main land masses: Leyte, Samar and Biliran. These three islands form the easternmost coast of Visayas, covering a land area of 21,562.9 square kilometers. The region's area is roughly 7.2% of the Philippines' total land area.

The six provinces of Leyte, Southern Leyte, Biliran, Samar, Northern Samar, Eastern Samar and Biliran constitute the region. It is bounded on the north and east by the Philippine Sea, on the west by the Visayas and Camotes seas and on the south by the Bohol Sea. There are a total of 12 districts, 7 cities, 136 municipalities, and 4,390 barangays. Tacloban, a highly urbanized city in Leyte, is the Eastern Visayas Regional Center (EVRC). As of 2015, the region's total population is 4,440,150 with about 177 persons per square kilometer.

TOPOGRAPHY

The area near and along the region's coast has a relatively flat terrain. Mountains and hills mostly occupy the middle portion of Leyte and Samar. The south and southwestern areas of Leyte are covered by mountainous terrain while the northern zone is extensively flat. Meanwhile, the island of Samar is rugged and mountainous with deep valleys and forests. The four river basins in Samar are the Gandara, Catubig, Dolores and Ulot River Basins. Lastly, the coastal areas of Biliran are dominated by broad plains while low hills and small ridges are situated in its interior.

Eastern Visayas is a strategic location, being the only gateway to the northern and southern parts of the country via the National Maharlika Highway, thus connecting Luzon and Mindanao islands.

LAND USE

Eastern Visayas is an agricultural region with rice, corn, coconut, sugarcane, and banana as major crops. It has 1M hectares or 45% of its total land area devoted to agricultural practices. Twenty-eight percent (28%) is forestland, 25% is grassland and the remainder is utilized for other purposes. In 2011, coconut and palay were the leading commodities; the region being 2nd in coconut production and 7th in palay production. In 2011, the Department of Agriculture reported agriculture, fishery and forestry to account for 20.49% of the regional economy.

Of the provinces in the region, Leyte has the largest croplands, its area planted to crops totaling 322,252 hectares. It is followed by Northern Samar, Eastern Samar, and Samar, whose croplands measure from 150,000 ha to 200,000 hectares. It is these same three provinces which have the most extensive coconut lands, with the former having around 200,000 hectares planted to the crop while the latter three having coconut lands hovering around the 120,000 ha to 140,000 hectare range. A

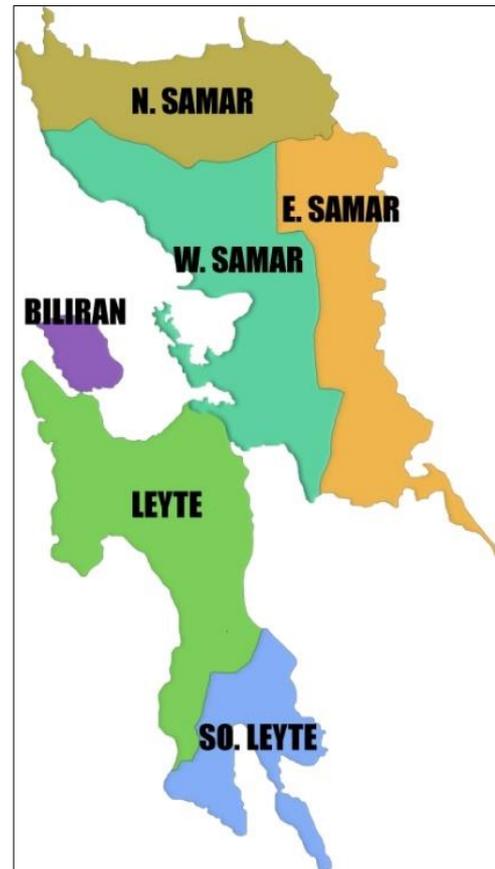


Figure 1. Map of Eastern Visayas

substantial part of the croplands of Samar (24,660 ha) is planted to rice, although Leyte has the most extensive rice lands, which measure 84,277 hectares.

NATURAL RESOURCES

The region's vast fertile lands, abundant water and wet climate contribute to the region's prosperity in terms of natural resources. The major agricultural products of the region in 2008 were palay, copra, sugarcane, banana, sweet potato, cassava and abaca fiber.

Eastern Visayas is also one of the fish exporting regions of the country as both its coastal and inland waters abound with marine products. Interior to the islands are substantial forest reserves whose mineral deposits include chromite, uranium, gold, silver, manganese, magnesium, bronze, nickel, clay, coal, limestone and pyrite.

Moreover, the region is dubbed as the geothermal capital of the country for its abundant geothermal power reserves. The Tongonan Geothermal Plants in Ormoc City is the second producer of geothermal power in the world.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

In the 2015 Census of Population and Housing (CPH), Region VIII (Eastern Visayas) registered a total population of 4,440,150. It is higher by 338,828 compared with the population of 4.10 million in 2010, and by 829,795 compared with the population of 3.61 million in 2000.

The population of Region VIII increased by 1.52 percent annually, on average, during the period 2010 to 2015. By comparison, the rate at which the region's population grew during the period 2000 to 2010 was higher at 1.28 percent.

Among the six provinces comprising the region, Leyte (excluding Tacloban City) had the biggest population in 2015 with 1.73 million, followed by Samar (Western Samar) with 780 thousand, Northern Samar with 632 thousand, Eastern Samar with 467 thousand, and Southern Leyte.

Tacloban City, the only highly urbanized city in the region posted a population of 242 thousand. The total population of Region VIII accounted for about 4.4 percent of the Philippine population in 2015.

Leyte (excluding Tacloban City) was the fastest growing province in the region with an average annual population growth rate (PGR) of 1.83 percent during the period 2010 to 2015. It was followed by Eastern Samar (1.64 percent), Northern Samar (1.36 percent), Samar (Western Samar) with 1.19 percent, and Biliran (1.13 percent). Southern Leyte posted the lowest provincial PGR of 1.05 percent. Tacloban City posted a PGR of 1.73 percent.

Region VIII is composed of one highly urbanized city, six component cities, 136 municipalities, and 4,390 barangays.

Among the cities (excluding Tacloban City) and municipalities in the region, the largest in terms of population size is Ormoc City, Leyte (215,031). It was followed by Calbayog City, Samar (183,851) and the City of Baybay, Leyte (109,432).

The Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of Eastern Visayas contracted from 4.5% in 2013 to negative 2.3 percent in 2014. Unlike in 2013, the region missed its 2014 target in the Updated Regional Development Plan (RDP), which was set at a range of 4.46-5.46%. With negative 2.3%, the region is very far from the lower limit target of 4.46%. Throughout the entire country, it was only Eastern Visayas which suffered from a negative growth and therefore, downscaled the most. Other regions' economies also slowed down but not faster than ours and not to the negative level.

This reversal is not surprising because the ill effects of Super typhoon Yolanda, which ravaged the region on the last quarter of 2013, were most heavily felt in 2014, the year after the onslaught of the disaster. It was the year when almost all socioeconomic activities got stalled and the region was hard-put in getting back to its feet. In 2015, there was a significant turnaround in the economy of Eastern Visayas wherein it rebounded from a contraction of 2.4 percent in 2014 to a growth of 3.9 percent. The failure to meet the target economic growth range of 4.54 to 5.54 percent this year was understandable, especially when a disaster as great as Yolanda was not anticipated at the time the medium-term growth target was set

Sector/Sub-sector	12-13	13-14
I. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing	(6.6)	(12.8)
a. Agriculture, Hunting & Forestry	(4.5)	(11.2)
b. Fishing	(13.3)	(18.4)
II. Industry Sector	13.9	(2.8)
a. Mining & Quarrying	(24.3)	18.2
b. Manufacturing	33.5	(16.0)
c. Construction	9.8	30.8
d. Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	(7.5)	(0.2)
III. Service Sector	1.7	3.6
a. Transport, Storage & Communication	8.0	6.0
b. Trade & Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, Personal & Household Goods	6.8	(2.9)
c. Financial Intermediation	14.1	10.6
d. Real Estate, Renting & Business	(18.3)	4.4
e. Public Administration & Defense; Compulsory Social Security	3.8	5.3
f. Other Services	0.6	0.3
Gross Regional Domestic Product	4.5	(2.3)

Figure 2. GRDP and GVA Growth Rates by Industrial Origin

MAJOR HAZARDS

Throughout the recorded history of Eastern Visayas, disasters in various parts of the region have been reported. This confirms the high level of exposure to hazards due to its geography. Unmistakably, typhoon, flooding and landslide have been the most frequently occurring hazards.

Its geology explains the prevalence of earthquake, tsunami and landslide. The frequency, intensity and variability of hydrometeorological hazards also have heightened the compelling need for the region to adopt disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) and climate change adaptation (CCA).

Tropical storms or typhoons accompanied by heavy rain and/or strong winds that may result in floods, landslides and storm surge are the most prevalent types of hydro-meteorological hazards in the region. Between 17 July 2003 and 15 February 2012 destructive typhoons in Eastern Visayas that entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) have resulted in 291 dead, more than 545,030 affected families, and economic losses to agriculture, infrastructure and private properties of estimated P2,860.557 billion. Some of the most devastating floods and landslides are triggered by these typhoons that happened also within this period.

In addition, the Philippines is situated along a highly seismic area lying along the Pacific Ring of Fire and is highly-prone to earthquakes. According to the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS), the country experiences an average of five (5) earthquakes a day. Earthquake disasters are not as frequent as the typhoons and flooding that take place in the Philippines. Nevertheless, the impact generated on affected communities is usually massive and devastating. Earthquake-induced disasters were few in numbers and in terms of casualties. Within the 10-year period five (5) destructive earthquakes were recorded and human casualty included 15 deaths and 119 persons injured. Damage to the economy was estimated to reach P0.207-B. The 1990 Luzon

Earthquake, the Moro Gulf Tsunami and the collapse of the Ruby Tower were the most notably devastating earthquake disasters in the Philippines. The Philippines is also prone to volcanic eruptions being situated along the Pacific Ring of Fire where two major tectonic plates (Philippine Sea and Eurasian) meet. This explains the occurrence of earthquakes and tsunamis and the existence of around 300 volcanoes of which 22 are active.

Hazards become disasters only if vulnerable people and resources are exposed to them. People who live in poverty and adverse socio-economic conditions are highly vulnerable to disasters, especially those who live in river pathways and along the most hazard-prone areas. This explains why some parts of the country are more prone to specific hazards than others; some parts are exposed to more hazards than others. In an analysis of natural disaster hotspots by the Hazard Management Unit of the World Bank in 2005, the Philippines is among the countries where large percentages of population reside in disaster prone areas. In the 2011 World Risk Report published by United Nations University and the Institute of Environment and Human Security, looking into the four components of risk (exposure, susceptibility, coping and adapt capacities), the Philippines is the third most disaster risk country worldwide. Aside from natural causes, the country also experiences human-induced disasters. These are brought about by hazards that are of political and socio-economic origins, among others. Many are forced to evacuate during times of conflict. Violence continues to plague the country, with most of the fighting in the South. Intense fighting between government forces and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) during the first half of year 2009 resulted in the displacement of hundreds of thousands of civilians. The government and the MILF decided to lay down their arms and work toward peace accord that had failed in 2009 in Malaysia. On the other hand, the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG), labelled a terrorist organization, continued to carry out bombings and rebels were killed during clashes with the military in the latter part of 2009. These human-induced

disasters caused by armed fighting in the South continue to threaten the security of civilian communities which result into the displacement of thousands of civilians. So long as there is no peace settlement mechanism in Mindanao, internally displaced civilians will

remain a given collateral damage of every armed conflicts. Such disasters consequently cause public anxiety, loss of lives, destruction of properties and sometimes socio-political stability.

HAZARDS & DISASTER-PRONE AREAS

TYPHOON

The Philippines, being an archipelagic country geographically located in the Pacific region is prone to tropical cyclone. Results of analysis of trends of tropical cyclone occurrences within the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) show that an average of 20 tropical cyclones form and/or cross the PAR annually. According to the DOST-PAGASA report on the Climate Change in the Philippines, given climate change projections, there is a slight increase in the number of tropical cyclones with maximum sustained winds greater than 150 kph and above being exhibited during the El Niño years. Super typhoon Yolanda is one of these scenarios.

LIQUEFACTION AND FLOODING

The areas vulnerable to flooding are the low-lying floodplain areas where, during periods of pronounced rainfall, the capacity of the rivers to drain water exceeds. Thus, flooding occurs.

Originally, only certain areas in the Province of Leyte has been considered flood-prone but in recent years and with the effects of climate change, flooding has been reported to occur in almost all areas in the region. Most notable of which are in the provinces of Eastern Samar and Northern Samar, and the cities of Ormoc and Tacloban.

Liquefaction on the other hand, normally happens when the upward force of water becomes nearly equal to the force of the settling material. The soil would have a hard time settling down and would turn semi-liquid resulting in settlement tilting and rupturing of structures. Thus, it is considered not safe for settlements or communities to be within the liquefaction zone.

LANDSLIDE

Landslides are the result of several interrelated factors such as the degree of slope, the nature of soils and rocks, vegetative cover, and rainfall amount which acts as lubricant and provides added weight to the situation.

Landslide-prone areas should be avoided in zoning settlements and as sites for the construction of road, utilities, and other infrastructures.

For the Province of Leyte, the coastal section of Abuyog, the upland and mountainous portion of Ormoc City and Isabel are most prone to landslides.

For Southern Leyte, the hilly areas of Maasin City and the Mountainous areas of Sogod are prone to this kind of disaster. However, it will be recalled that the 2006 landslide that happened in Brgy. Guisaugon, St. Bernard, was caused by a combination of the excessive volume of precipitation, the type of soils, and the extent of deforestation within the area.

In Samar province, the rock formation in the City of Catbalogan is also vulnerable to landslide and thus should be avoided in zoning settlement and infrastructure.

EARTHQUAKE

The region is traversed by the Philippine Fault Zone (PFZ), which cuts across the eastern sections of the Philippine Archipelago. Areas on or near faults are prone to movement due to the buildup of stress among the rock masses and are thus not suitable for human settlements and construction of infrastructures.

The provinces in the region that are most prone to earthquake are Leyte, Southern Leyte, and Samar since they are located near the fault line of the Philippine Deep.

TSUNAMI

A tsunami is a huge wave or wall of water that can cause massive amounts of damage. Tsunamis are often caused by natural occurrences like earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. Tsunami causes damage on coral reefs and mangrove areas. When the wave gets very close to the shore, they are amplified, releasing its energy and thus destroying anything on its way including trees and settlements. When detected early, lives can be saved by evacuating the people living around the shores to safer higher ground. The region has certain areas in the five of its six provinces which are tsunami-prone, including coastal and low-lying villages/towns. The whole Province of Eastern Samar is tsunami-prone because it faces the Philippine Trench.

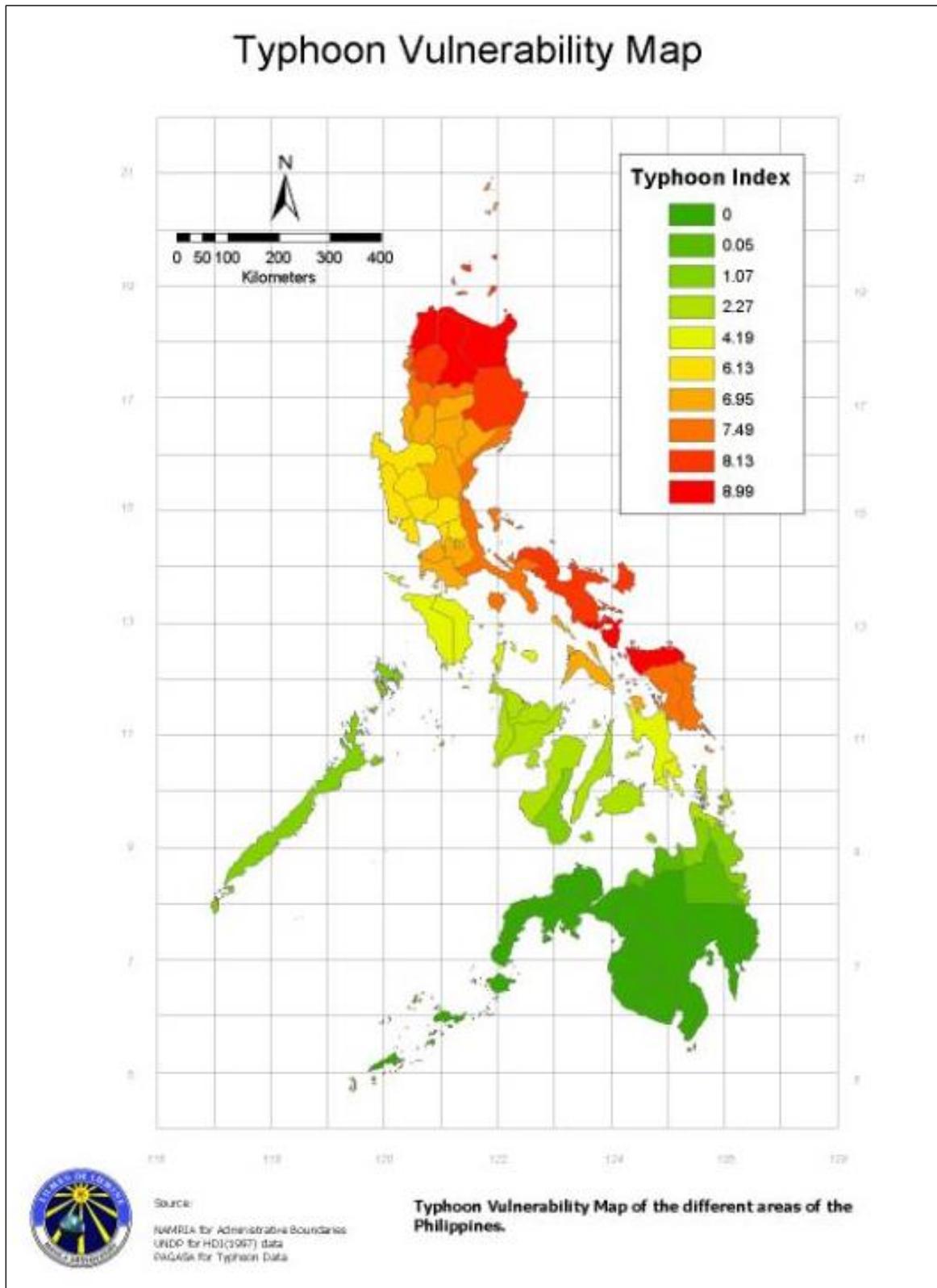


Figure 3. Typhoon Vulnerability Map of the Philippines

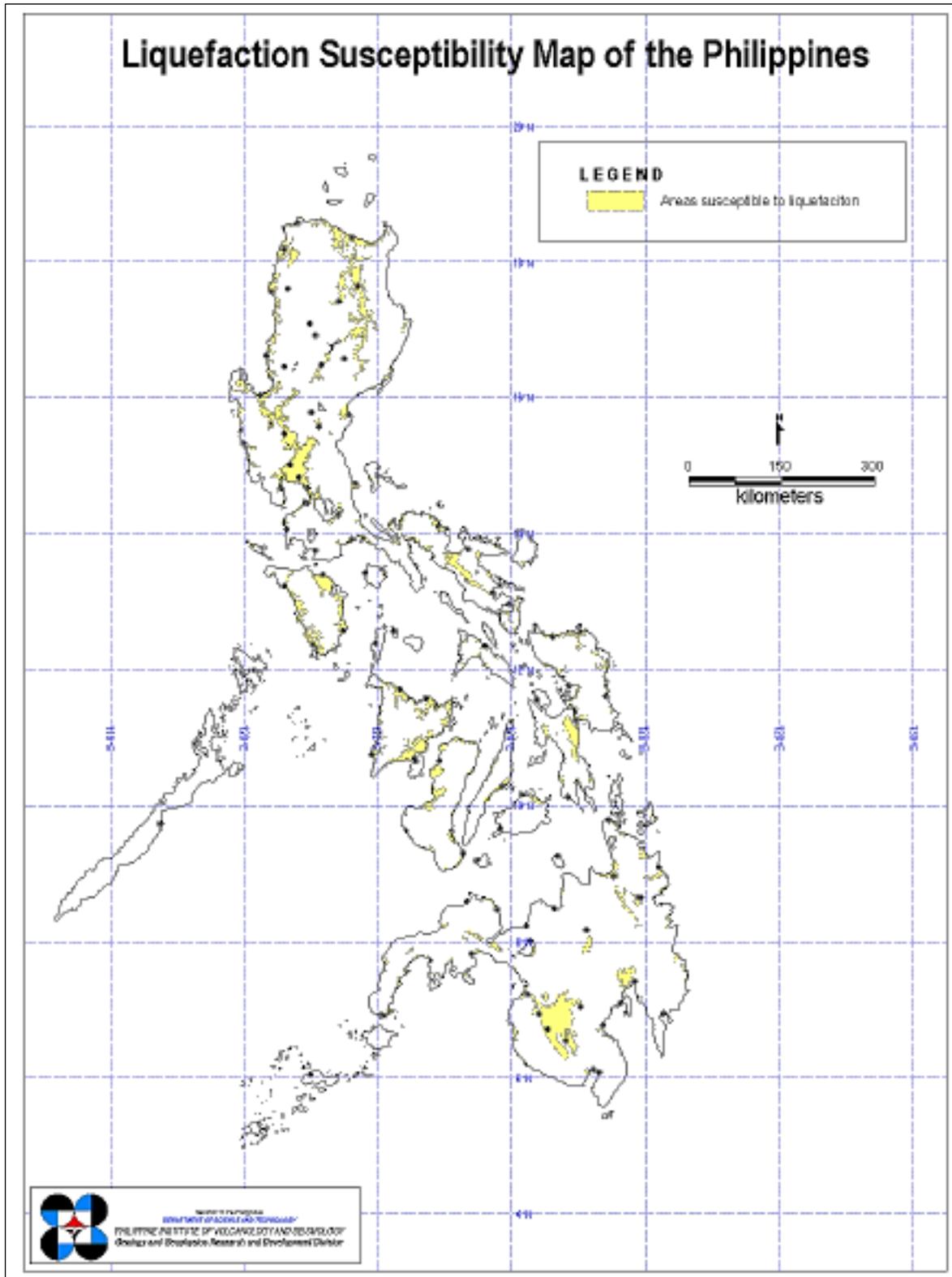


Figure 4. Liquefaction Susceptibility Map of the Philippines.

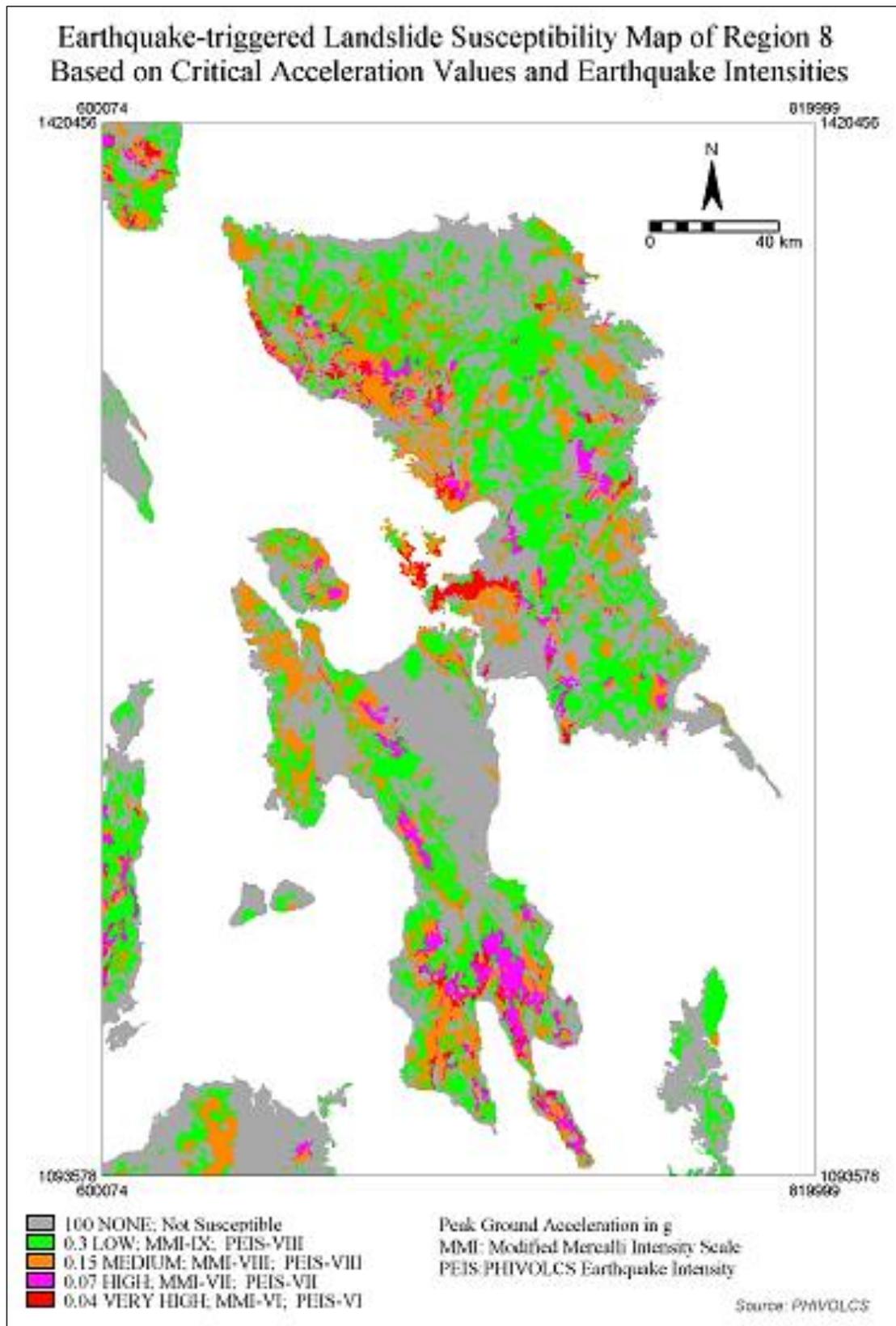


Figure 5. Earthquake-triggered Landslide Susceptibility Map of Region 8

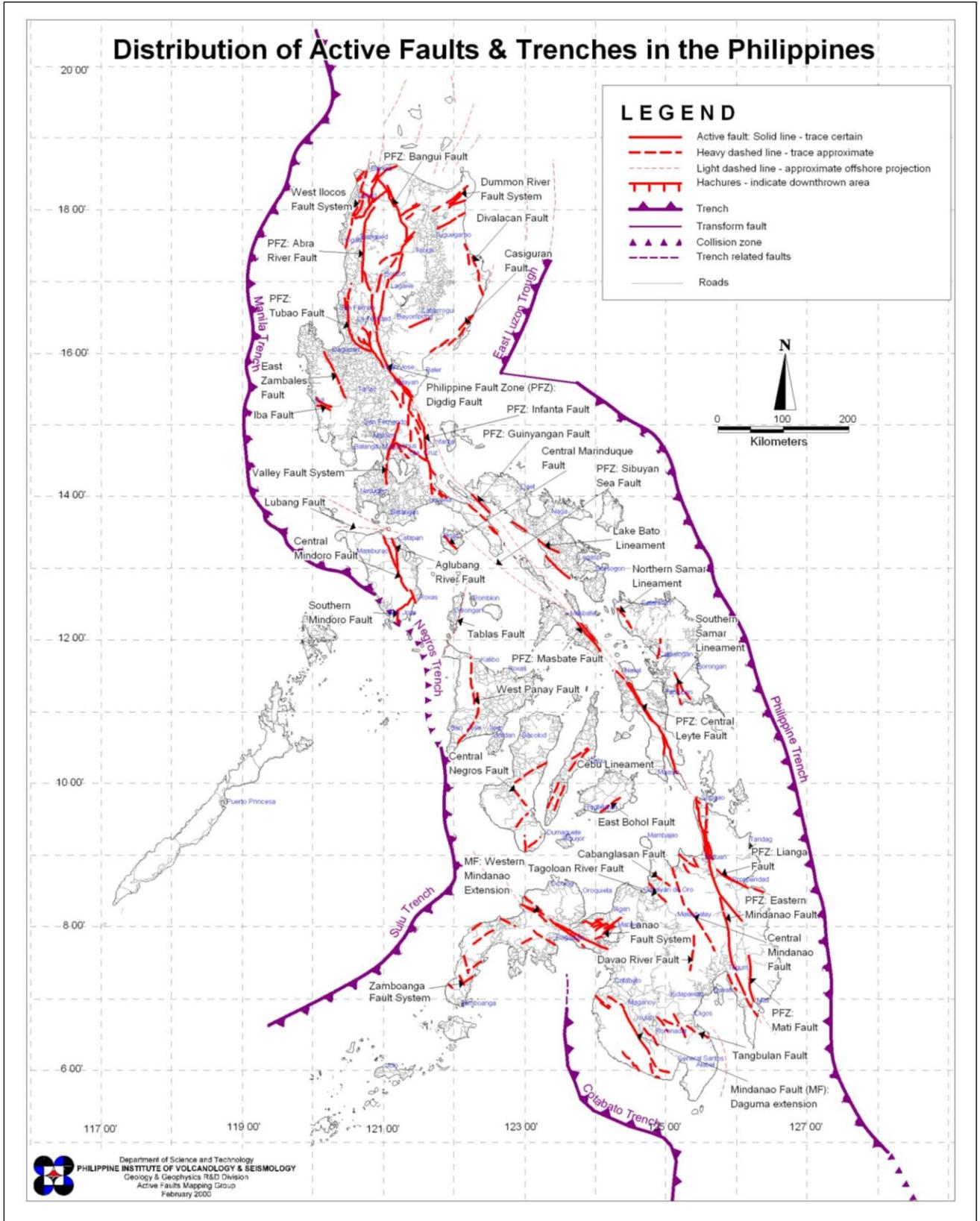


Figure 6. Distribution of Active Faults & Trenches in the Philippines

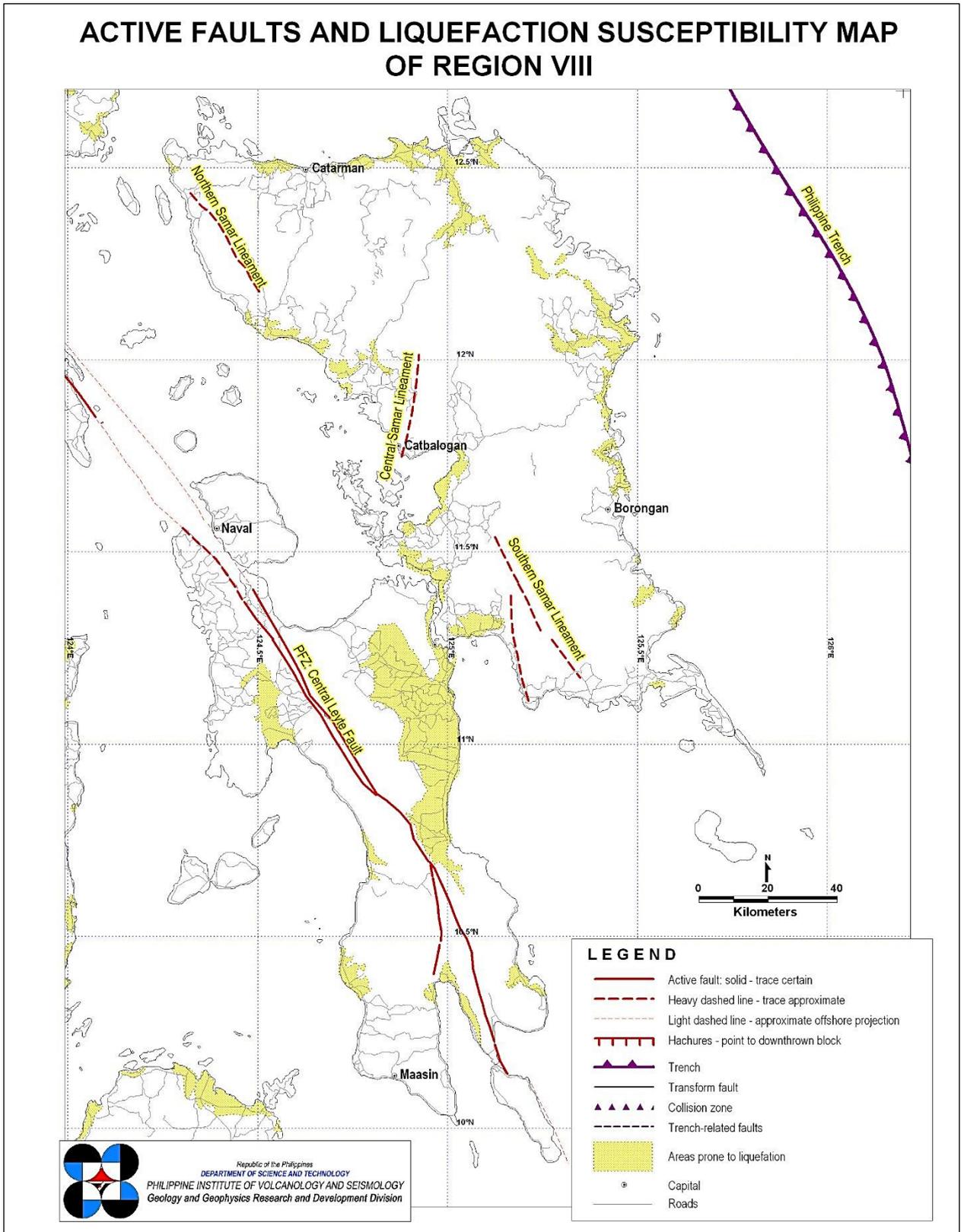


Figure 7. Active Faults and Liquefaction Susceptibility Map of Region 8

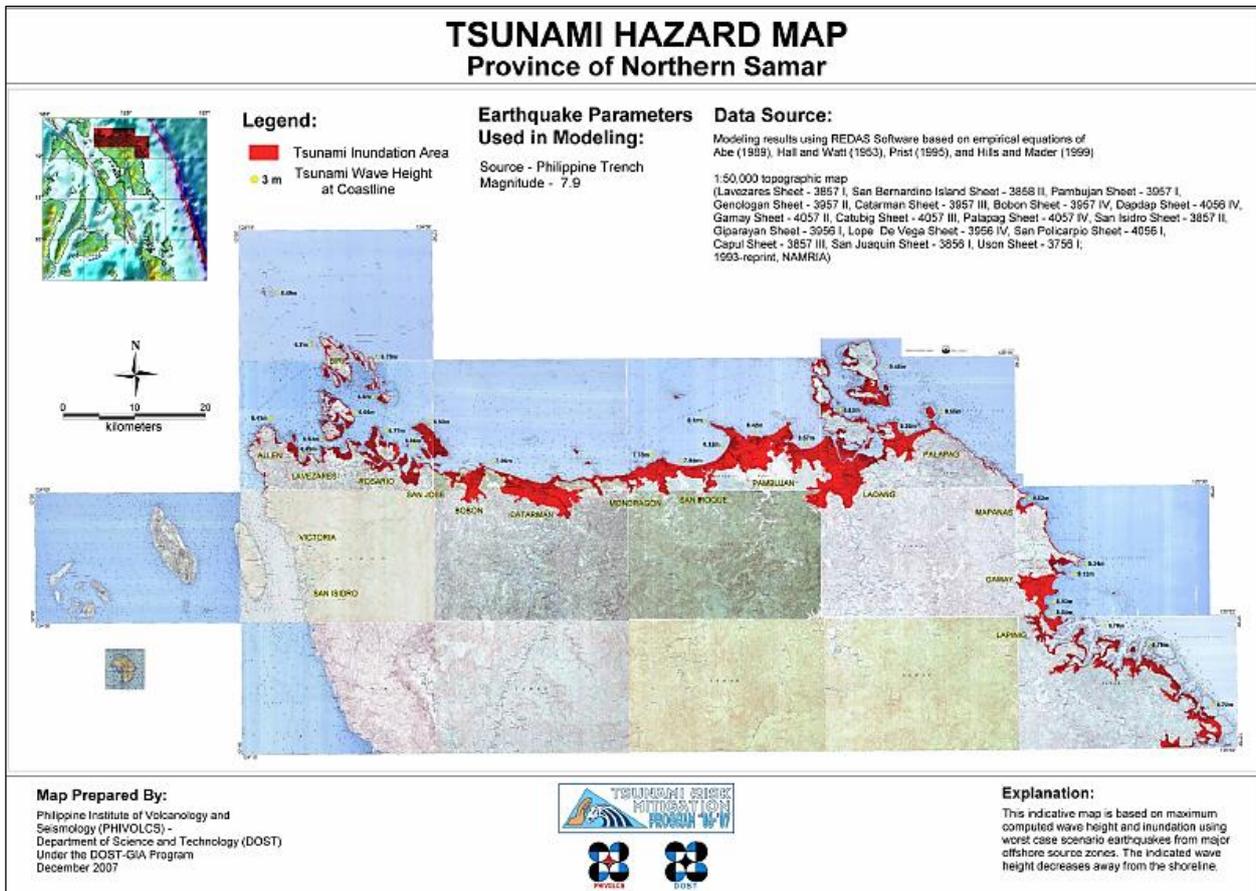


Figure 8. Tsunami Hazard Map of Northern Samar



Figure 9. Tsunami Hazard Map of Eastern Samar

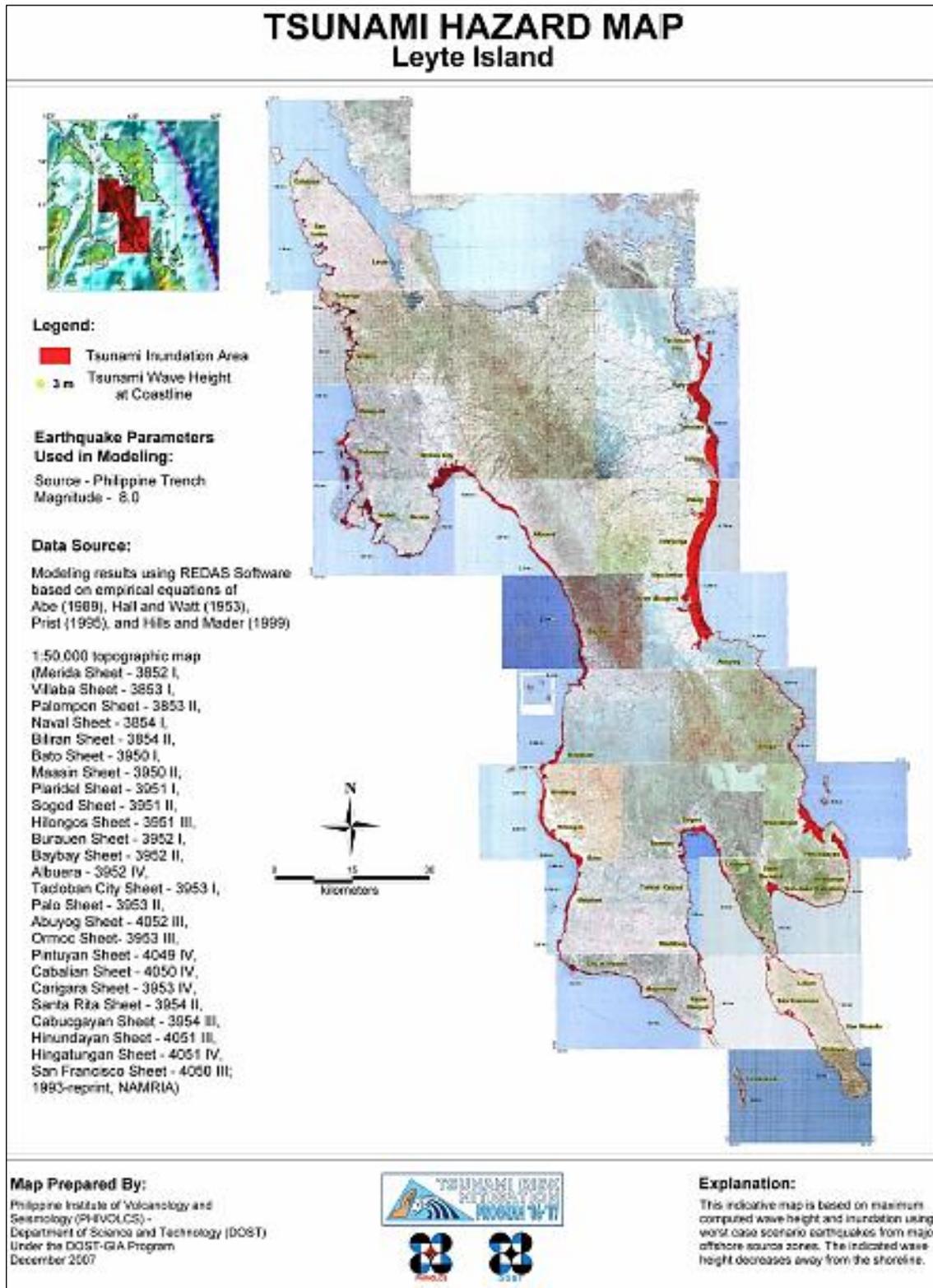


Figure 10. Tsunami Hazard Map of Leyte

EXPERIENCE OF MAJOR DISASTERS

TROPICAL STORM URING (INTERNATIONAL NAME: THELMA) & THE ORMOC CITY TRAGEDY

One of the deadliest cyclones the region had to endure is known in the Philippines as Typhoon Uring. On 1 November 1991, a tropical disturbance took shape northeast of Palau and was observed to be trailing westward. In response to an approaching cold front, the system turned southwestward to the Visayan islands, intensifying into a tropical storm with a peak intensity of 75 km/h as it advanced. On November 5, 1991, much of the Visayas endured strong winds and torrential rainfall. At the height of the storm, the island of Leyte was flooded with massive amounts of water, sediment, and debris. However, the western part of Leyte, from Ormoc City south to Baybay, bore the brunt of the typhoon. With the majority of the downpour occurring in a brief three-hour span, dam failures, landslides, and a ruinous flash flood took place in the area.

The results were catastrophic. A total of 4,922 were reported dead in Ormoc City alone. Another 3,022 were injured and around 2,500 reported missing. The damages to agriculture and livestock were estimated at P35 million, private properties at P135 M, and public facilities at P230 M. The island of Leyte experienced power failure and water shortage.

GUINSAUGON LANDSLIDE

A rockslide-debris avalanche occurred at 10:26 am on 17 February 2006 in Southern Leyte, Philippines (Lagmay et al., 2006). This large-scale landslide devastated the village of Guinsaugon, with a population of 1,857 (NDCC, 2006). Twenty survivors were rescued from the front edge of the debris field within hours of the disaster, but the majority of the village's population was believed to have been buried by the avalanche.

The landslide has a planform area of 3,324,400 million square meters, a maximum width of 1.52 kilometers, and a distance of 4.1 kilometers from crown to toe. Independent reports place the volume of the deposit at 15-20 million cubic meters (Lagmay et al., 2006) and 21 million cubic meters (Araiba, in Suwa, 2006). Based on the duration of the telephone calls and the extent of the landslide deposit, the avalanche is estimated to have traveled with a velocity of about 100 kilometers per hour.

Three factors are suspected of having triggered the avalanche. First is the excessive amount of rain that fell in the days before the disaster, even though the landslide happened on a sunny morning. Second is an earthquake that occurred in Southern Leyte on 17 February 2006. Third is deformation of the slope prior to the landslide. Accounts described by Suwa (2006) indicate that the slope had been experiencing deformation due to creep. This phase of creep motion may have developed from secondary to tertiary creep at the end of 2005 or in early 2006.

TYPHOON YOLANDA (INTERNATIONAL NAME: HAIYAN)

Typhoon Yolanda is the strongest cyclone to be ever recorded at landfall, marking November 8, 2013 a disastrous day for the region and the entire country. Haiyan, as it is internationally known, entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) east of Mindanao on 6 November 2013. It intensified as it maintained its course, trailing west northwest before making landfall on the island of Guiuan in Eastern Samar in the early morning (4:40 AM) of 8 November 2013.

The storm made landfall at peak intensity, reaching ten-minute sustained winds of 230 kph as measured by PAGASA. As it traversed the Philippines, it made five additional landfalls: Tolosa, Leyte; Daanbantayan in northern tip of Cebu; Bantayan Island; Conception; and, Busuanga, Northern Palawan. Devastating storm surges were reported to take place along the eastern coasts of the Leyte and Samar islands, with waves 5-6 meter (15-19 ft) high.

Yolanda emerged over the South China Sea, leaving death and destruction in its wake. An update released by the NDRRMC dated 17 April 2014 reported 5,877 of the 6,300 fatalities to be coming from

Region 8 alone. In Eastern Visayas, a total of 26,186 individuals suffered from injuries while 1,005 were still reported missing. Yolanda ranks first in terms of damage to properties: According to the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), the country's damages totaled a massive P90 B, with P68.7 B on account of Eastern Visayas alone.

TYPHOON GLENDA (INTERNATIONAL NAME: RAMMASUN)

Eight months following the unrivaled Yolanda, Rammasun entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) on 15 July 2014 and was then given the local name Glenda. Before it made landfall, the eye of the typhoon developed into a broad 19 kilometers. One-minute sustained winds were also peaking at 150 kph at the time. Glenda continued to intensify despite its interaction with land, reaching a wind speed of 213 kph, a Category-4 equivalent typhoon.

Typhoon Glenda exited the PAR on 17 July 2014, leaving 94 people dead 437 injured, and 6 missing. According to the update published on the country's Official Gazette, P1 B worth of infrastructure were damaged, P6.3 B worth of agricultural facilities were destroyed, and P28 B worth of school buildings were lost.

TYPHOON RUBY (INTERNATIONAL NAME: HAGUPIT)

Typhoon Hagupit, as it is known locally, was the second most intense tropical storm in 2014. Hagupit came second to Typhoon Vongfong, which struck Japan most severely; the Philippines only suffered its impacts indirectly.

Hagupit entered the PAR as a Category 5 super typhoon in the evening of 3 December 2014. However, it weakened into a Category 3 typhoon before it made landfall in Dolores, Eastern Samar three days later. The typhoon made three other landfalls over the country before exiting the PAR on 10 December. Fifteen (15) of the 18 deaths in the country occurred in the region; another 916 individuals were reported missing, 855 of which were residents of Eastern Visayas. The damages in agriculture (P3.6 B) and infrastructure (P1.4 B) totaled to around P5 B, according to December 14 update of the NDRRMC.

TYPHOON SENIANG (INTERNATIONAL NAME: JANGMI)

Tropical Storm Jangmi, known in the Philippines as Tropical Storm Seniang, was a weak but destructive tropical cyclone that impacted the Philippines during late December 2014. It produced heavy rainfall which caused serious flooding.

Though relatively weaker than Typhoon Ruby, Typhoon Seniang caused more deaths than the former. Fifty-six were killed, eight were missing and 41 were injured. Widespread flooding and a number of landslides occurred in different towns in Samar and Leyte.

Most of the areas inundated by the heavy rains brought by Seniang were still reeling from the massive devastation caused by Typhoon Ruby earlier in December.

Rescuers were digging for survivors buried inside their houses in a landslide that hit Barangay Mercedes in Catbalogan City, Samar.

Aside from the four confirmed dead in the Catbalogan landslide, the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) - Eastern Visayas reported that 13 people died in landslides and floods in Leyte. Two drowned in Abuyog and another two in Mahaplag; one was electrocuted in Dulag; one drowned in Baybay, and five died in a landslide in Tanauan, Leyte.

TYPHOON NONA (INTERNATIONAL NAME: MELOR)

The 27th named storm of the year 2015 took the international name of 'Melor.' To Filipino locals, it is commonly referred to as Nona.

It began as a low-pressure area near Micronesia, later intensifying into a tropical depression, further strengthening into a tropical storm, then eventually, a typhoon. On 14 December 2015, Nona made its landfall in the province of Northern Samar, in Batag Island. The highest 1-minute sustained wind speed was recorded at 230 kph. Before Nona waned into a tropical storm, it made four more landfalls within the country: in Sorsogon, Burias Island, Romblon, and Oriental Mindoro.

As of 21 December 2015, the NDRRMC reported a death toll of 41. The province of Oriental Mindoro suffered the most casualties (10), followed by Northern Samar with a death count of 7. Across the country, another 24 individuals were listed injured and 5 were reported missing. A state of calamity was declared on the entire country to hasten recovery operations. The total damages incurred by the typhoon to agriculture and infrastructure amounted to P6.5 B.

THE NATIONAL DRRM FRAMEWORK

The RA10121, passed in May 10, 2010, acknowledges among other things, the need to “adopt a disaster risk reduction and management approach that is holistic, comprehensive, integrated, and proactive in lessening the socio-economic and environmental impacts of disasters including climate change, and promote the involvement and participation of all sectors and all stakeholders concerned, at all levels, especially the local community.”

This law replaced Presidential Decree No. 1566 of 1978 (Strengthening the Philippine Disaster Control, Capability and Establishing the National Program of Community Disaster prevention), which no longer reflect the social realities of the time and defaults on the developmental context of disasters and climate change.

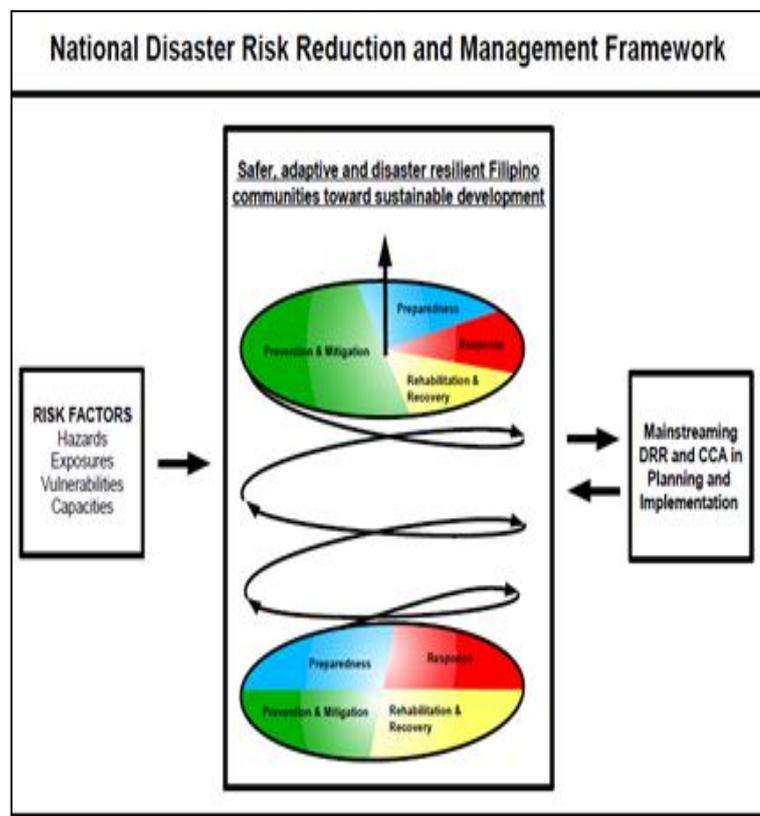


Figure 11. NDRRM Framework

RA10121 provides a strong legal and institutional basis for DRRM in the country and gives a boost to the development of policies and plans, implementation of actions and measures pertaining to all aspects of disaster risk reduction and management, including good governance, risk assessment and early warning, knowledge building and awareness raising, reducing underlying risk factors, and preparedness for effective response and early recovery.

On June 16, 2011, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework (NDRRMF) was approved by the executive committee of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC). The framework is in conformity with and captures the essence and priorities of Republic Act 10121.

The new DRRM framework indicates the paradigm shift towards a proactive and preventive approach to disaster management. This conceptual representation emphasizes that resources invested in disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and climate change adaptation will be more effective

towards attaining the goal of adaptive, disaster resilient communities and sustainable development. The framework shows that mitigating the potential impacts of existing disaster and climate risks, preventing hazards and small emergencies from becoming disasters and being prepared for disasters, will substantially reduce loss of life and damage to social, economic and environmental assets. It also highlights the need for effective and coordinated humanitarian assistance and disaster response to save lives and protect the more vulnerable groups during and immediately after a disaster. Further, building back better after a disaster will lead to sustainable development after the recovery and reconstruction process.

The upward motion indicated by the spiraling arrows represents a bottom-up participatory process, enhanced level of awareness, strengthened multi-stakeholder partnerships and pooling of resources. These positive changes will be realized through the mainstreaming of DRR and CCA into national and local plans which help us refocus our development goals, objectives and targets to be able to adequately respond to as well as identify appropriate interventions to address the impacts of disaster risks.

Mainstreaming DRR is a means towards (a) refocusing the development goals, objectives and targets to be able to adequately respond to disaster risks; and (b) identifying the implementing appropriate interventions to address the impacts of disaster risks. Mainstreaming DRR is an important step towards avoiding huge losses from disasters. Resources invested in risk reduction are justified because these could prevent or at least minimize enormous costs of post-disaster recovery, repair and reconstruction works.

In the end, this processes will synergize efforts and create rippling positive changes toward addressing the underlying causes of vulnerabilities and mainstreaming DRRM in national and policy-making, planning, investment programming and in the policy/plan implementation.

*“RESILIENT, SAFER AND SECURED
EASTERN VISAYAS THROUGH AN
EMPOWERED CITIZENRY”*

REGIONAL VISION FOR DRRM

Region VIII envisions a *“Resilient, safer and secured Eastern Visayas through an empowered citizenry”*. This vision served as the region’s guide towards formulating and identifying measurable results in the long term (impacts), medium term (outcomes), and short term (outputs) as well as the programs, projects and activities that need to be undertaken by the RDRRMC members and stakeholder.

IMPACTS, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

The Regional DRRM Plan of Eastern Visayas outlines the impacts, outcomes, outputs and major activities that they would be undertaking from the year 2017-2019. The plan shall guide the stakeholders in achieving their desired vision and goals.

THE FOUR THEMATIC AREAS

Consistent with the National DRRM Plan, this Eastern Visayas Regional DRRM Plan, groups the desired results and activities following the four thematic themes presented in the new DRRM framework.

DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

Overall Responsible Agency: **DOST**

DISASTER PREVENTION - the outright avoidance of adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters. It expresses the concept and intention to completely avoid potential adverse impacts through action taken in advance such as construction of dams or embankments that eliminate flood risks, land-use regulations that do not permit any settlement in high-risk zones and seismic engineering designs that ensure the survival and function of a critical building in any likely earthquake.



DISASTER MITIGATION - the lessening or limitation of the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters. Mitigation measures encompass engineering techniques and hazard-resilient construction as well as improved environmental and public awareness.

Disaster Prevention and Mitigation provides key strategic actions to activities revolving around **hazards evaluation and mitigation, vulnerability analyses, identification of hazard-prone areas and mainstreaming DRRM into development plans**. It underscores the need for sound and scientific analysis of the different underlying vulnerability factors, risks and exposure to hazards and disasters.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Overall Responsible Agency: **DILG**

The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions. Preparedness action is carried out within the context of DRRM and aims to build the capacities needed to efficiently manage all types of emergencies and achieve orderly transitions from response to sustained recovery. Preparedness is based on a sound analysis of DRR and good linkages with early warning systems and includes such activities as contingency planning, stockpiling of equipment and supplies, the development of arrangements for coordination, evacuation and public information and associated training and field exercises. These must be supported by formal, institutional, legal and budgetary capacities.

Disaster Preparedness provides for key strategies actions that give importance to community awareness and understanding, contingency planning, conduct of local drills, and the development of a regional disaster plan. In preparing communities and governments for possible disasters,

predetermined needs based on information available are crucial.

Risk-related information coming from the Prevention and Mitigation aspect is necessary in order for preparedness activities to be responsive to the needs of the people and situation on the ground. Also, policies, budget and institutional mechanisms established under the Disaster Prevention and mitigation aspect will be further enhanced through capacity building activities, development of coordination mechanisms, among others. Through these, coordination, complementation and interoperability of work in DRRM operations and essential services will be ensured.

It should be noted that the activities in this thematic area are not linear but cyclical and anticipate improvements over time. Behavioral change created by the Preparedness aspect is eventually measured by how well people respond to disasters. At the frontlines of disaster preparedness are local government units and communities. Overall, the bottom line is having more prepared citizenry and governments.



DISASTER RESPONSE

Overall Responsible Agency: **DSWD**

Disaster Response - the provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce negative health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected. Disaster response is predominantly focused on immediate and short-term needs and is sometimes called “disaster relief”.

Disaster Response provides for key actions that give importance to activities during the actual disaster response operations such as needs

assessment, search and rescue, relief operations, and early recovery activities.

The activities identified below will be done either before the actual response operations or during the disaster event. For those activities which need to be completed prior to actual response operations, they will be linked to activities earlier identified in the preparedness aspect. However, to ensure that the proper response “lens” is issued in doing



the said activities, they have been included in this aspect. Overall, 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.

This aspect includes Early Recovery which means, under IRR Rule 2 Section 1, the multi-dimensional process of recovery that begins in

a humanitarian setting. It is guided by development opportunities. It aims to generate self-sustaining, nationally-owned, resilient processes for post-crisis recovery. Early recovery encompasses the restoration of basic services, livelihoods, governance, security and rule of law, environment and social dimensions, including reintegration and social and emotional rehabilitation of displaced populations.

DISASTER REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY

Overall Responsible Agency: **NEDA**

Rehabilitation - measures that ensure the ability of affected communities and/or areas to restore their normal level of functioning by rebuilding livelihood and damaged infrastructure and increasing the communities' organizational capacity. *Post-Disaster Recovery* - the restoration and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihood and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factor, in accordance with the principle of “build back better”.



The Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery aspect covers concerns related to employment and livelihoods, infrastructure and lifeline facilities, and housing and resettlement. These are recovery efforts done when people are already outside of the evacuation centers.

The Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery aspect covers concerns related to employment and livelihoods, infrastructure and lifeline facilities, and housing and resettlement. These are recovery efforts done when people are already outside of the evacuation centers.

Specifically, for Priority Area of Disaster Response and Rehabilitation and Recovery, Operational timelines are used primarily to give an overall guidance on the “rapid” time element in providing humanitarian activities and recovering from 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

REGIONAL IMPACTS

Impacts refer to the long term and society-wide effects that development players want to achieve. They are the *ultimate and end results of all initiatives*.

The Regional DRRM Plan recognizes **five (5) key impacts** that will be achieved by 2019. They are focused on reducing the vulnerability and exposure of communities to all hazards and in enhancing the capacities of communities to reduce risks thereby reducing casualties and damage to properties.

Moreover, they are geared towards preserving life and providing the basic needs during and immediately after a disaster as well as improving the condition of the disaster-affected communities.

The RDRRMP's specific impacts and their corresponding targets are shown in the table below.

Table 1. Regional Impacts and Targets: 2017-2019

Objectives	Targets
PREVENTION AND MITIGATION - DOST	
Reduced vulnerability and exposure of communities to all hazards	25% reduction of communities living in high and medium risk areas 50% reduction in the amount of damages and losses
Enhanced capacities of communities to reduce risks and cope with impacts of all hazards	100% of LGUs in hazard prone areas are with existing and on-going capacity building activities on DRRM
PREPAREDNESS - DILG	
Reduced casualty and damage to Properties	100% reduction in the number of casualties and 75% reduction in the amount of damage to properties
RESPONSE - DSWD	
Preserved life and met basic needs during and immediately after a disaster	50% of affected individuals provided with appropriate and timely assistance
REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY - NEDA	
Rehabilitated and recovered disaster affected communities	80% rehabilitated and recovered (for every incident declared under state of calamity and imminent danger)

Table 2. Prevention and Mitigation Regional Outcomes and Targets: 2017 to 2019

PREVENTION AND MITIGATION	
Objectives	Targets
Impact 1: Reduced vulnerability and exposure of communities to all hazards	
1. Improved mainstreaming and integration of DRRM-CCA in LGU and NGA development policies, plans and budgets (DILG)	100% of LGUs and NGAs with improved mainstreaming and integration of DRRM-CCA
2. Enhanced DRRM-CCA sensitivity of environmental management programs by the national and local government (DENR)	100% DRRM-CCA sensitivity of environmental management programs
3. Increased disaster resiliency of infrastructure and agricultural systems and facilities (DPWH)	75% infrastructure certified structurally sound and DRR resilient
4. Improved system for the prevention and spread of disease in the community (DOH)	75% decrease in disease prevalence in the community
Impact 2: Enhanced capacities of communities to reduce risks and cope with impacts of all hazards	
1. Increased knowledge and understanding of communities on various hazards and risks in their areas (DOST)	100% of LGUs with hazard maps and risk profile
2. Increased access to risk financing and insurance (GSIS)	70% of government infrastructure, facilities and equipment insured
3. Improved monitoring, forecasting and Early Warning System (DOST)	75% of LGUs with improved monitoring, forecasting and early warning systems

Table 3. Preparedness Regional Outcomes and Targets: 2017 to 2019

PREPAREDNESS	
Objectives	Targets
Impact 1: Reduced casualty and damage to properties	
1. Increased community awareness on threats and effects of all hazards and cope with the impacts of disasters (DILG)	75% of barangays have undergone at least one (1) DRRM-CCA awareness-raising activity
2. Improved capacity of DRRM institutions to manage impacts of disasters (DILG)	100% of DRRM institutions with improved capacity to manage impacts of disasters
3. Strengthened partnerships among key DRRM players (OCD)	100% of Regional and Local DRRMC members and stakeholders support DRRM endeavors

Table 4. Response Regional Outcomes and Targets: 2017 to 2019

RESPONSE	
Objectives	Targets
Impact 1: Preserved life and met the basic needs during and immediately after a Disaster	
1. Enhanced search, rescue, retrieval and management of the dead and the missing (AFP, DILG)	50% of affected individuals provided with appropriate and timely assistance
2. Enhanced system for provision of timely and appropriate immediate needs and social services (DSWD)	100% of affected families needing assistance provided with timely and appropriate immediate needs and social services

Table 5. Rehabilitation Regional Outcomes and Targets: 2017 to 2019

REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY	
Objectives	Targets
Impact 1: Rehabilitated and recovered disaster affected communities	
1. Improved system of conducting PDNA and DALA (OCD)	100% of incidents with Comprehensive PDNA-DALA
2. Enhanced DRRM-CCA sensitivity of human settlements (NHA)	80% of affected families living in resettlement areas
3. Restored, expanded and strengthened economic activities of affected families (DOLE)	80% of affected families with restored economic activities
4. Enhanced disaster and Climate Change resilience of public infrastructure and utilities (DPWH)	70% of public infrastructure and 100% of utilities restored are disaster and climate change resilient
5. Improved physical, emotional and psychosocial conditions of affected individuals (DOH)	80% of affected individuals provided with psychosocial services

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

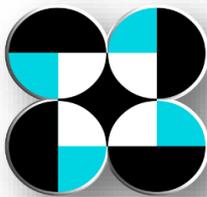
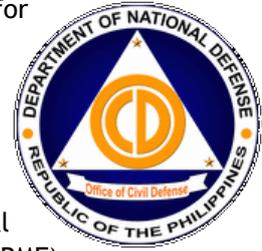
IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation of the RDRRMP shall take place through the integration of DRRM into relevant regional plans such as the Regional Development Plan (RDP) as well as through the development and implementation of respective action plans of government agencies for their respective activities as indicated in the RDRRMP.

As explicitly stated under Republic Act 10121, the RDRRMC has the overall responsibility of approving the RDRRMP and ensuring that it is consistent with the NDRRMF. It also has the main responsibility of coordination, integration, supervision and monitoring the development and enforcement by agencies and organizations of the various laws, plans, programs, guidelines, codes, or technical

standards required by this Act; managing and mobilizing resources for DRRM, including the National DRRM Fund; monitoring and providing the necessary guidelines and procedures on the Local DRRM Fund (LDRRMF)

releases as well as the utilization, accounting, and auditing thereof. Within the RDRRMC, four committees will be established to deal with the four thematic areas set forth in the NDRRMF and the NDRRMF. Following RA 10121, the overall lead or focal agency for each of the four priority areas are the vice-chairpersons of the RDRRMC.



Department of
Science and
Technology



Department of the
Interior and Local
Government



Department of
Social Welfare and
Development



National Economic
and Development
Authority

In addition, the Office of Civil Defense has the main responsibility of ensuring the implementation and monitoring of the RDRRMP. Specifically, it is tasked to conduct periodic assessment and performance monitoring of member-agencies of the RDRRMC and the LDRRMCs as indicated in the RDRRMP. It is also responsible for ascertaining that the physical framework, social, economic and environmental plans of communities, cities, municipalities and provinces are consistent with the NDRRMF. OCD is also tasked to make sure that all DRR programs, projects and activities requiring regional and national support shall be in accordance with duly established regional and national policies and aligned with international agreements. The OCD needs to review and evaluate the

Local DRRM Plans (LDRRMPs) to facilitate the integration of DRR measures into the local Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) and the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP).

Agency leads and implementing partner organizations and/or groups are identified in the RDRRMC to ensure the effective implementation of the RDRRMP. Lead agencies and implementing partners shall work together to identify specific programs and projects and pin down specific budgets to effect better DRRM investments and synergy between government programs.

The RDRRMP also outlines the roles of the national government, OCD, the Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (RDRRMC), the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Offices

(LDRRMOs), and the Provincial, City, Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils (P/C/MDRRMC or Local DRRMCs),

As important link in the regional-local chain are the Provincial and Municipal DRRM Councils and Barangay DRRM Committees. The RDRRMC shall take the overall lead in ensuring that DRRM-sensitive Regional Development Plans contribute to and are aligned with the RDRRMP. Local DRRM Plans (LDRRMPs) which

OCD is tasked to evaluate shall ensure that DRR measures are incorporated into the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) and the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) of the local government units. The LDRRMPs shall be developed by the Local DRRM Offices (LDRRMOs) at the provincial, city and municipal levels and the Barangay Development Councils. These offices shall play a critical role in attaining community resilience against disasters.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Feedback mechanisms are important aspects of gauging performance targets and learning from experiences on the ground. The RDRRMP, being a three-year plan which may outlast political terms, administrations and leaderships, need to be constantly reviewed in terms of its relevance and impact on the changing situations on the ground. Monitoring and evaluation are essential components of results-based programming in DRRM as these will ensure the plans' on-time implementation and that lesson from past experiences become input to the plan altogether. Also, through monitoring and evaluation 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 RDRRMC and its Committees, and will focus on relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.

Monitoring and evaluation will use the indicators, targets and activities identified in each of the four thematic areas of the RDRRMP. The indicators set in the RDRRMP will be applicable on both the regional and local levels. The local level targets will be operationalized 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. As regards the monitoring of the specific outputs and activities, this will be overseen by the chairperson of the RDRRM Council to make sure that the activities are delivered efficiently and effectively.

Throughout all activities ensuring *“resilient, safer and secured Eastern Visayas through an empowered citizenry”* will be the main focus. It will be essential that this learning is captured and shared amongst the various stakeholders, leaders, and partners. Throughout its implementation, reporting on the progress on the RDRRMP will be communicated through various media and partners, making sure that the learning are shared effectively. These will then feed into the RDRRMP, making it adaptive to the changing situations and needs on the ground. In the Monitoring and Evaluation activities, it will be essential to link up the learning from the RDRRMP implementation with that of the LCCAP and other related plans.

MONITORING TEMPLATE

REGIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (RDRRMC) VIII
QUARTERLY ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT
 FOR THE PERIOD: _____

COMMITTEE: _____

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR AND TARGETS: 2019	ACTUAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS	FACILITATING AND HINDERING FACTORS	RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTIONS TAKEN	AGENCY RESPONSIBLE
IMPACT:					
OUTCOME:					
OUTPUT I:					
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1.					
2.					
3.					
OUTPUT II:					
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1.					
2.					
3.					

Prepared by: _____
 NAME AND POSITION

 AGENCY

 DATE

ANNEXES

ANNEX A

EASTERN VISAYAS REGIONAL DRRM STRATEGIC PLAN: LOGICAL
FRAMEWORK MATRIX

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGET BREAKDOWN			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2017	2018	2019	
PREVENTION AND MITIGATION					
IMPACT 1. Reduced vulnerability and exposure of communities to all hazards	Percentage reduction of communities living in high and medium risk areas	80%	100%	100%	DOST, NEDA, OCD, MGB, LGUs
	Percentage reduction in amount of damage and losses	80%	100%	100%	DOST, NEDA, OCD, MGB, LGUs
OUTCOME 1. Improved mainstreaming and integration of DRRM-CCA in LGU and NGA development policies, plans and budgets	Percentage of LGUs and NGAs which have mainstreamed and integrated DRRM and CCA in their development policies, plans and budget	80%	100%	100%	DILG, OCD, DBM
OUTPUT 1. Integrated DRRM-CCA in agency plans and budget	Percentage of agencies with DRRM-CCA integrated into their agency plans and budgets	100%	100%	100%	DILG, NGAs, DBM
MAJOR ACTIVITIES					
1. Conduct of Orientation Seminar on the integration of DRRM-CCA	Percentage of orientation seminars conducted	80%	100%	100%	DILG, DBM, NGAs
2. Agency planning and budgeting	Percentage of agencies with DRRM-CCA integrated into their agency plans and budgets	80%	100%	100%	DILG, DBM, NGAs
3. Monitoring and evaluation of plan implementation	Percentage of agencies monitored and evaluated	80%	100%	100%	DILG, DBM, NGAs
4. Advocacy on DRRM-CCA related Researches	Percentage of LGUs covered by DRRM-CCA Advocacy Campaign	80%	100%	100%	DILG, DBM, NGAs
OUTPUT 2. Integrated DRRM in updated Regional Physical Framework Plan, CDP, CLUP FLUP, ICMP and AIP	Percentage of LGUs which have integrated DRRM in their RPPF, CDP, CLUP, FLUP, ICMP and AIP	80%	100%	100%	DILG, NEDA
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Conduct training on DRRM-CCA integration in Regional Physical Framework Plan, CDP, CLUP and AIP	Percentage of LGUs attending the training on DRRM-CCA integration in Regional Physical Framework Plan, CDP, CLUP and AIP	80%	100%	100%	DILG, NEDA

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGET BREAKDOWN			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2017	2018	2019	
PREVENTION AND MITIGATION					
2. Provision of technical assistance in the integration of DRRM-CCA in the Regional Physical Framework Plan	Percentage. of DRR/CCA-enhanced PDPFPs reviewed as requested	100%	100%	100%	NEDA, NGAs, LGUs
3. Provision of technical assistance in the integration of DRRM-CCA in CDP, CLUP and AIP	Percentage of LGUs provided with technical assistance	60%	80%	100%	DILG, NGAs, LGUs
OUTPUT 3. Organizing pool of experts to provide DRRM technical assistance to LGUs	No. of active technical experts providing technical assistance to LGUs	40	80	120	OCD, DOST, NGAs
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Identification, screening and designation of potential technical experts to include private sectors and CSOs	No. of potential technical experts identified, screened and designated	40	80	120	OCD, DOST
2. Training of technical experts	No. of technical experts trained	40	80	120	DOST, OCD
OUTPUT 4. Relocated communities from high and medium risk areas	Percentage of communities relocated from high and medium risk areas	70%	90%	100%	DOST, NEDA, OCD, LGUs, MGB
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Text messaging on weather updates, alerts and advisories.	Percentage of target population well-informed on the risks from a looming weather disturbance/disaster	100%	100%	100%	PIA, MGB, DILG, OCD, LGUs
2. Identification of resettlement sites	Percentage of identified resettlement sites planned	80%	90%	100%	NHA, HLURB, DILG, LGUs
OUTCOME 2. Enhanced DRRM-CCA sensitivity of environmental management programs by national and local government	Percentage of national and local governments where DRRM and CCA are integrated in environmental management programs	100%	100%	100%	DENR, DILG, NEDA, OCD,
OUTPUT 1. Implemented programs related to agricultural, environmental and natural resources in support of DRRM and CCA	Percentage of LGUs with implemented various programs related to Agricultural,	100%	100%	100%	DENR, LGUs, DA

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGET BREAKDOWN			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2017	2018	2019	
PREVENTION AND MITIGATION					
	Environmental and Natural Resources in support of DRRM and CCA				
MAJOR ACTIVITIES					
1. Protection and maintenance of National Greening Program (NGP); established tree plantation	Percentage of tree plantations protected and maintained	60%	100%	100%	DENR, NGAs, LGUs
2. Mangrove plantation along coastal areas	No. of coastal areas/hectares planted with mangroves	60%	100%	100%	DENR, NGAs, LGUs
3. Implementation of Solid Waste Management Program	Percentage of LGUs implementing the Solid Waste Management Program	100%	100%	100%	DILG, EMB
4. Implementation of Coastal Resource Management	Percentage of LGUs implementing the Coastal Resource Management	100%	100%	100%	DILG, BFAR, LGUs, DENR
5. Implementation of water code of the Philippines - P.D. 1067 (Waterways And Coastal Areas Easement Provision)	Percentage of LGUs implementing the waterways and coastal areas easement provision of PD 1067	100%	100%	100%	DILG, DENR, PCG, EMB, LGUs
6. Implemented environmental programs in support of DRRM and CCA	Percentage of compliant LGUs	100%	100%	100%	DENR, EMB, DILG, LGUs
7. Adoption of locally developed technology on solid waste management	Percentage of LGUs which have adopted locally-developed technology on solid waste management	100%	100%	100%	DOST, DENR, DA, LGU
OUTPUT 2. Enforced laws and ordinances protecting environmentally critical areas	Percentage decrease in documented violations or apprehensions	100%	100%	100%	DENR, PNP, DILG, LGUs
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Conduct of orientation for LGUs on existing environmental laws related to DRRM-CCA	Percentage of LGUs oriented on existing environmental laws related to DRRM-CCA	50%	50%	100%	DENR, LGUs, MGB, DILG, EMB

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGET BREAKDOWN			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2017	2018	2019	
PREVENTION AND MITIGATION					
2. Advocacy or conduct of IEC on environmental laws	Percentage of LGUs with existing or covered by IEC Program on environmental laws	50%	50%	100%	DENR, PIA, DILG, DEPED EMB,
OUTPUT 3. Implemented awareness - raising program related to Watershed; Coastal; Marine management to include Wetland management	Percentage of LGUs implementing the awareness- raising program related to Watershed; Coastal; Marine to include Wetland	50%	50%	100%	DENR, BFAR, DA, DOST
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Policy harmonization and enforcement	Availability of program guidelines	50%	50%	100%	DENR
2. Awareness-raising in Water shed; Coastal; Marine Management to include Wetland management	Percentage of LGUs covered by IEC awareness campaign on Water Shed; Coastal; Marine Management to include Wetland Management	50%	50%	100%	DENR, BFAR, DA, DOST
3. Capacity involvement on Watershed; Coastal; Marine Management	Percentage of LGUs with involvement and capacitated on Water Shed; Coastal; Marine Management	50%	50%	100%	DENR, BFAR, DA, DOST
4. Promotion of stakeholders collaboration for effective Watershed; Coastal; Marine Management	Percentage of stakeholders promoted and collaborated on effective Water Shed; Coastal; Marine management	50%	50%	100%	DENR, BFAR, DA, DOST
5. Establishment of comprehensive monitoring system	Percentage of agencies / LGU's monitored and evaluated	50%	50%	100%	DILG, DENR
OUTCOME 3. Increased disaster resiliency of infrastructure and agricultural systems and facilities	Percentage of Infrastructure and agricultural facilities certified structurally sound and DRR-CCA resilient	50%	50%	100%	DA, DPWH
OUTPUT 1. Certified the structural soundness of critical infrastructure	Percentage of infrastructure and agricultural facilities certified structurally sound and DRR-CCA resilient	100%	100%	100%	DPWH
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGET BREAKDOWN			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2017	2018	2019	
PREVENTION AND MITIGATION					
1. Conduct of inventory and assessment of critical infrastructure	Percentage of critical infrastructure and agricultural facilities inventoried and assessed	100%	100%	100%	DPWH
2. Repair and Rehabilitation of Flood Control and Drainage Structures	Percentage of the targeted 35 Flood Controls and Drainage structures repaired and rehabilitated (35 Flood Control projects & 20 Drainage Structures projects)	35%	70%	100%	DPWH
3. Repair/Rehabilitation and Retrofitting of National Bridges	Percentage of the targeted 40 bridges repaired/rehabilitated and retrofitted	40%	80%	100%	DPWH
4. Repair and Rehabilitation of Other Public Buildings	Percentage of the targeted 15 government public buildings repaired & rehabilitated	60%	100%	100%	DPWH
5. Repair and Rehabilitation of Road Slope Failure (Landslide, Rockslide & Road slip)	Percentage of the targeted 20 road slopes repaired & rehabilitated	40%	80%	100%	DPWH
6. Construction of New Roads & Bridges (Road Opening, Diversion Roads)	Percentage of the targeted 5 roads & bridges constructed	40%	75%	100%	DPWH
7. Repair and Rehabilitation of National Roads (Re-blocking, Road widening & Offs carriageway)	Percentage of the targeted 20 road sections repaired & rehabilitated	40%	75%	100%	DPWH
8. Conduct Monthly/Quarterly Inspection for National Roads, Bridges, Flood Control and Drainages Structures	Percentage of the 13 District Engineering Offices Inspected	100%	100%	100%	DPWH
9. Removal of Illegal Structure and other Public Utilities within the 20meters road right of way limit	Percentage of the targeted 50 Illegal structures removed	20%	40%	60%	DPWH
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGET BREAKDOWN			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2017	2018	2019	
PREVENTION AND MITIGATION					
OUTPUT 2. Implemented DRRM-CCA sensitive agricultural systems and practices	Percentage of LGUs practicing DRRM-CCA sensitive agricultural systems	50%	80%	100%	DA
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Orientation of agricultural personnel on DRRM-CCA	Percentage of agricultural personnel oriented on DRRM-CCA	80%	100%	100%	DA
2. Implementation of DRRM-CCA sensitive agricultural PPAs	Percentage of LGUs practicing DRRM-CCA sensitive agricultural systems	80%	100%	100%	DA
OUTPUT 3. Established Guidelines on the Construction of Disaster-resilient School Buildings and Classrooms	Percentage of School Buildings that are Disaster-resilient	90%	95%	100%	DEPED
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Full implementation of the Guidelines on the construction of Disaster-Resilient School buildings and classrooms	Percentage of disaster-resilient school buildings	90%	95%	100%	DEPED, DPWH, INGOs
2. Strict compliance on the guidelines of the establishment of school specifically its geographic location through thorough ocular inspection and order of closure if the school does not conform to DEPED Standards.	Percentage of schools established away from hazard-prone areas	90%	95%	100%	DEPED, MGB
OUTCOME 4. Improved system for the prevention and spread of disease in the community	Percentage decrease in disease prevalence in the community	100%	100%	100%	DOH
OUTPUT 1. Implemented regular vaccination programs	Percentage of target beneficiaries vaccinated	100%	100%	100%	DOH
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGET BREAKDOWN			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2017	2018	2019	
PREVENTION AND MITIGATION					
1. Conduct EPI Immunization	Percentage of targeted individuals fully immunized	95%	95%	100%	DOH
2. Conduct of IEC on Health Promotion and prevention	Percentage of IEC on Health promotion and disease prevention disseminated	100%	100%	100%	DOH
3. Establishment of epidemiological disease surveillance system for epidemics and outbreaks	Percentage of LGU health facilities with established epidemiological disease surveillance system	70%	80%	90%	DOH
4. Health Research and development on services	Percentage of approved health research studies adopted	40%	60%	80%	DOH
OUTPUT 2. Promoted better health, sanitation and disease control awareness	Percentage decrease in mortality and disease prevalence in the community	100%	100%	100%	DOH, DEPED
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Conduct of IEC Campaign on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Percentage of LGUs covered by IEC Campaign on WASH	100%	100%	100%	DOH, DEPED, INGOs
2. Regular Water Testing	Percentage of LGUs which regularly submits (quarterly) water samples for potability testing	100%	100%	100%	DOST, DOH, EMB
3. Zero-defecation	Percentage of LGUs with Zero-defecation projects/program	100%	100%	100%	DOH, LGUs
IMPACT 2. Enhanced capacities of communities to reduce risks and cope with impacts of all hazards	Percentage of LGUs in hazard prone areas are with existing and on-going capacity building activities on DRRM	50%	70%	90%	DOST
OUTCOME 1. Increased knowledge and understanding of community on various hazards and risks in their area	Percentage of LGUs with hazard maps and risk profile	100%	100%	100%	DOST, MGB, DOH
OUTPUT 1. Formulated community-based and scientific risk assessment and hazard maps	Percentage of LGUs with hazard maps and risk assessment	100%	100%	100%	MGB, PHILVOLCS, PAGASA

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGET BREAKDOWN			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2017	2018	2019	
PREVENTION AND MITIGATION					
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Production of IEC materials	Percentage availability of IEC materials	100%	100%	100%	DOST, PIA, OCD
2. Printing and distribution of hazard maps (e.g., fault lines, etc.) to LGUs	Percentage availability of Hazard Maps	50%	50%	100%	DOST
OUTPUT 2. Disseminated and oriented communities on local hazards and risks	Percentage of LGUs which have been disseminated and oriented on local hazards and risks	50%	50%	100%	MGB, DOST, PIA, LGUs, DILG
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Communications Planning, development and production of IEC Materials	Percentage availability of Communications Plan and IEC Materials	50%	80%	100%	PIA, OCD, DOST
2. Conduct of Information and Quad media dissemination	Percentage of LGUs provided with Information	100%	100%	100%	PIA, OCD
OUTPUT 3. Strengthened Advocacy on Disaster Risk Reduction in Schools and Communities	Percentage of schools and communities provided with advocacy on DRR	100%	100%	100%	DEPED, CHED, DILG, LGUs, OCD
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Regular conduct of Quarterly Disaster Drills (Earthquake, Fire, Evacuation Drills)	Percentage of schools conducting quarterly disaster drills	90%	95%	100%	DEPED, CHED, BFP, OCD
2. Information Dissemination and Advocacy Campaign to Schools Internal and External Stakeholders	Percentage of schools and communities involved in information dissemination and Advocacy campaign	90%	95%	100%	OCD, PHIVOLCS, PAGASA, DOST
OUTCOME 2. Increased access to risk financing and insurance	Percentage of government infrastructure, facilities and equipment insured	50%	70%	100%	DILG, LGUs
OUTPUT 1. LGUs availed of appropriate risk financing schemes.	Percentage of LGUs oriented and availed of risk financing programs.	50%	70%	100%	DILG, LGUs

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGET BREAKDOWN			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2017	2018	2019	
PREVENTION AND MITIGATION					
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Development of new and appropriate risk financing and insurance scheme	No. of new and appropriate risk financing and insurance scheme developed	3	6	9	GSIS, Land Bank, PCIC
2. Orientation on new and existing risk financing and insurance scheme	Percentage of LGUs oriented on new and existing risk financing and insurance scheme	50%	70%	100%	GSIS, Land Bank, PCIC
3. Subscription to appropriate risk financing and insurance schemes	Percentage of LGUs subscribing to appropriate risk financing and insurance schemes	50%	70%	100%	GSIS, Land Bank, PCIC
OUTCOME 3. Improved monitoring, forecasting and early warning system	Percentage of LGUs with improved monitoring, forecasting and early warning systems	100%	100%	100%	PAGASA, DOST, INGOs, PHIVOLCS, MGB, PIA, OCD
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Capacitation with DRRM equipment/devices	Percentage deployment/ installation of DRRM equipment/devices	50%	100%	100%	DOST, LGU, OCD
2. Develop local language/dialect on forecasting and monitoring	Percentage of translation of forecast and warning signal to at least two (2) local language/dialect	100%	100%	100%	OCD, DOST, PIA, Media
3. Establishment of EW Centers along major river basins in the Region	Percentage of EW Center along major river basins of the region established	50%	100%	100%	OCD, DOST, PLGU
OUTPUT 1. Installed Early Warning System and Facilities	Percentage of Early Warning System and facilities installed	100%	100%	100%	PAGASA, DOST, INGOs, PHILVOLCS, MGB
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Installation of state-of-the-art Doppler Radar	Percentage of Doppler Radar installed	100%	100%	100%	DOST, OCD, LGUs
2. Installation of Automatic Weather Stations	Percentage of Automated Weather Stations installed	70%	100%	100%	DOST, OCD, LGUs
3. Installation of Automatic Rain gauges	Percentage of Automated Rain gauges installed	50%	100%	100%	DOST, OCD, LGUs

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGET BREAKDOWN			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2017	2018	2019	
PREVENTION AND MITIGATION					
4. Installation of Automated Water Level Monitoring System	Percentage of Water Level Monitoring System installed	50%	100%	100%	DOST, LGUs
5. Installation of Automatic Water level monitoring system at major River Basin in the Region	Percentage of Automated Water level monitoring systems installed	50%	100%	100%	DOST, OCD, LGUs
6. Installation of EWS in the watershed areas	Percentage of EWS (Early Warning System) in the watershed areas installed	50%	75%	100%	DOST, OCD, LGUs
7. IEC on hydro-meteorological equipment (AWS, ARG, WLMS) operation and maintenance and utilization	Percentage of IEC conducted on hydro-met equipment O&M and utilization	50%	100%	100%	DOST, OCD, DILG
8. Promotion of Project NOAH (Nationwide Operational Assessment of Hazards (http://noah.dost.gov.ph))	Percentage of LGUs and agencies accessing the Project NOAH website	80%	100%	100%	DOST, DILG, OCD
OUTPUT 2. Established local (community-based and indigenous) EWS	Percentage of Barangays with indigenous EWS installed	50%	100%	100%	DILG, LGUs, DOST
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Documentation and Popularization of the Best Practices of local EWS	Percentage of barangays provided with materials on local EWS best practices	50%	100%	100%	OCD, LGUs
2. Establishment of Local EWS	Percentage of barangays with established local EWS	50%	100%	100%	OCD, DOST, LGUs
	Percentage of signage and manual devices established	50%	100%	100%	
3. Conduct of Test runs (Drills and Exercises) for newly developed local EWS	Percentage of barangays with effective local EWS	50%	100%	100%	OCD, DOST, LGUs

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Annual Target Breakdown			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2017	2018	2019	
PREPAREDNESS					
IMPACT 1. Reduced casualty and damage to properties	Percentage reduction in number of casualties and amount of damage to properties	90%	95%	100%	DILG
OUTCOME 1. Increased communities' awareness on threats and effects of all hazards and cope with impacts of disasters	Percentage of barangays which have undergone at least one (1) DRRM-CCA awareness-raising activity	80%	90%	100%	DILG, PIA, DEPED, CHED, DOST
OUTPUT 1. Integrated DRRM-CCA in school curriculum	Percentage of schools which have practiced the integration of DRRM-CCA in their curriculum	80%	90%	100%	DEPED, CHED, DOST
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Conduct of training on integration of DRRM in the curricula among teachers	Percentage of teachers trained on the integration of DRRM in their lesson plans	80%	90%	100%	DEPED, CHED, DOST
2. Teaching or integration of DRRM-CCA in actual lessons or classes	Percentage of schools teaching DRRM-CCA integrated lessons or curricula	80%	90%	100%	DEPED, CHED
OUTPUT 2. Disseminated threats and effects of all hazards and how to cope with their impacts	Percentage of LGUs which have disseminated and oriented communities on local hazards and risks	75%	90%	100%	DILG, LGU, DOH, DOST
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Conduct of Communications (IEC) Planning Workshop	Percentage availability of an IEC or Communications Plan	75%	90%	100%	PIA, DOST
2. Production and distribution of IEC materials	Percentage of IEC materials produced	70%	85%	100%	PIA, DOST
3. Conduct of training on Family and Community Disaster Preparedness (FCDP)	Percentage of barangays covered by the training on FCDP	70%	85%	100%	DILG, LGU, DSWD

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Annual Target Breakdown			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2017	2018	2019	
PREPAREDNESS					
4. Conduct of disaster awareness symposia in hazard prone areas	Percentage of Barangay covered by the disaster awareness symposia in hazard prone areas	70%	85%	100%	DILG, OCD, DOST
OUTPUT 3. Capacitated communities and specific groups to cope with impacts of disasters	Percentage of Barangay able to manage impacts of disasters	70%	85%	100%	DILG, LGU, DOST
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Conduct of Earthquake, Fire, Flood, Tsunami and Landslide drills	Percentage of Barangay conducted earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami and landslide drills	100%	100%	100%	OCD, LGU, DOST
2. Earthquake drills for hospitals	Percentage of hospitals conducting earthquake drills at least once a year	100%	100%	100%	OCD, LGU, DOST
3. Implementation of Building Emergency Evacuation Plan (BEEP)	Percentage of medium and high rise buildings covered by BEEP	75%	90%	100%	DILG, LGU, DPWH
4. Conduct of Drills among person / people with disability (PWD)	Percentage of registered Person with Disability (PWD) participating in drills	100%	100%	100%	DSWD
5. Conduct of drill in NGA and LGU offices	Percentage of NGA and LGU offices conducting relevant drills at least once a year	100%	100%	100%	OCD, DILG
6. Conduct of drills for commercial business establishments	Percentage of small, medium and large commercial business establishments conducting relevant drills at least once a year	80%	90%	100%	OCD, DTI
OUTCOME 2.	Percentage of DRRM institutions with improved capacity to manage impacts of disasters	100%	100%	100%	DILG, DOST

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Annual Target Breakdown			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2017	2018	2019	
PREPAREDNESS					
Improved capacity of DRRM institutions to manage impacts of disasters (LDRRMC, LDRRMO, OpCen)					
OUTPUT 1: Established LDRRM Council and Committees	Percentage of LGUs and Barangay with established LDRRM Council and Committees	100%	100%	100%	DILG, LGU, DOST
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Issuance of an executive order or ordinance establishing and institutionalizing the LDRRM Council	Percentage of LGUs and Barangay which have issued an executive order or ordinance establishing and institutionalizing the LDRRM Council	100%	100%	100%	DILG, LGU
2. Formulation of local DRRM plans	Percentage of LGUs which have formulated their local DRRM plans	100%	100%	100%	DILG, LGU
3. Formulation of local contingency plans	Percentage of LGUs with local contingency plans	100%	100%	100%	LGU, OCD
4. Conduct of regular LDRRMC meetings	Percentage of LGUs conducting regular quarterly LDRRMC meetings	100%	100%	100%	LGUs, DOST
5. Post disaster evaluation and assessment (Lessons learned)	Percentage of major disasters evaluated/ assessed	100%	100%	100%	OCD, LGU, DOST
6. Formulation of policies, guidelines, SOP, and protocols	Availability of needed policies, guidelines, SOP, and protocols	100%	100%	100%	DILG, OCD, DOST
7. Regular monitoring and evaluation of LGUs or LDRRMC, Os and provision of rewards and incentives	Percentage of LGUs given a level 1 or 2 Seal of Disaster Preparedness (SDP) award	100%	100%	100%	DILG, OCD, DOST
OUTPUT 2. Established local DRRM Offices and Operations Center (OpCen)	Percentage of local DRRM Offices and Operations Centers established	75%	80%	100%	DILG, LGU
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Annual Target Breakdown			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2017	2018	2019	
PREPAREDNESS					
1. Passage of local ordinance creating the LDRRMO	Percentage of LGUs with ordinance creating the Local DRRMOs	75%	80%	100%	DILG, LGU
2. Formulation of LDRRMO and operation center manual of Operations (OpCen)	Percentage of LDRRMOs with Manual of Operations	75%	80%	100%	DILG, LGU, DOST
3. Provision of Staff for the LDRRMO and operations center (OpCen)	Percentage of LDRRMOs and OpCens with complete staffing requirements	75%	80%	100%	DILG, LGU
4. Provision of facilities and equipment to LDRRMO and operation center(OpCen)	Percentage of LDRRMO and OpCen with basic facilities and equipment	75%	80%	100%	DILG, LGU, DOST
5. Conduct of training on management of LDRRMOs and Operations center	Percentage of LDRRMO and OpCen trained on management of LDRRMO and OpCen	80%	90%	100%	DILG, LGU, DOST
6. Formation, training and equipping of Emergency Response Teams (ERT)	Percentage of LGUs with organized trained and equipped ERTs	75%	85%	100%	DILG, LGU, SAR Team
7. Pre-emptive and Forced Evacuation	Percentage of LGUs ready to undertake pre-emptive and forced evacuation	100%	100%	100%	DILG, LGU, DSWD
8. Stockpiling and prepositioning of Relief Commodities and medicines	Percentage of Relief Commodities Stockpiled and prepositioned	100%	100%	100%	DSWD, DOH
9. Stockpiling and prepositioning of equipment	Percentage of equipment stockpiled and prepositioned	100%	100%	100%	DPWH, LGU
10. Identification and preparation of safe and hazard-free evacuation centers	Percentage of ready evacuation centers within quality standards	75%	90%	100%	DILG, DSWD, DEPED, LGU
11. Forging of MOA with suppliers on provision of supplies during emergencies	Percentage of LGUs with standing MOA with suppliers on provision of supplies during emergencies	100%	100%	100%	DTI, LGU

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Annual Target Breakdown			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2017	2018	2019	
PREPAREDNESS					
OUTPUT 3. Established reliable communication system	Percentage of established reliable communication systems	100%	100%	100%	NTC, Communications Groups, DOST
MAJOR ACTIVITIES					
1. Identification and procurement of communication equipment	Percentage availability of needed communication equipment	100%	100%	100%	NTC, DOST
2. Conduct of Communication Preparedness Exercises (CPex)	Percentage of Frequency of conduct of communication preparedness exercises	100%	100%	100%	OCD, Communications Groups, PIA
3. Established local service and international telecommunications connectivity infrastructure to disaster affected areas.	Percentage availability of physical location of the satellite terminals	50%	75%	100%	NTC, DOST
4. Implementation of INFOBOARD Text Blast Program	Percentage of Barangay officials covered by INFOBOARD Text Blast Program	100%	100%	100%	PIA, DOST
OUTPUT 4. Installed Incident Command System (ICS) at the local level	Percentage of LGUs with Incident command system installed	70%	90%	100%	OCD, LGUs
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Briefing and orientation on ICS for Local Chief Executives	Percentage of Local Chief Executives briefed and oriented on ICS	70%	90%	100%	OCD, LGUs
2. Conduct of Basic course on ICS (Incident command system) at the Provincial level	Percentage of LGUs which have attended basic and intermediate course on ICS	100%	100%	100%	OCD
3. Formation of All-Hazards Incident Management Teams (IMT)	Percentage of LGUs with organized All-Hazards Incident Management Teams (IMT)	70%	90%	100%	OCD

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Annual Target Breakdown			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2017	2018	2019	
PREPAREDNESS					
4. Conduct of Advance Course on ICS (Incident command system)	Percentage of LGUs which have completed the Advance Course on ICS	70%	90%	100%	OCD
5. Formulation of local guidelines, SOPs and protocols	Percentage of LGUs with local guidelines, SOPs and protocols	70%	90%	100%	OCD, BFP, PNP, AFP, LGU, DOH, DPWH
6. Conduct of simulation exercises for ICS (Incident command system)	Percentage of LGUs which have conducted simulation exercises	70%	90%	100%	OCD, BFP, PNP, AFP, LGU, DOH,
OUTPUT 5. Established system and mechanism for the conduct of Damaged Assessment and Needs Analysis (DANA)	Percentage of LGUs with established system and mechanism for the conduct of DANA	100%	100%	100%	DILG, DSWD, OCD, DPWH, DA, DEPED, LGU, DOST
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Creation of Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (DANA) Teams	Percentage of LGUs with established DANA Teams	100%	100%	100%	NEDA, OCD, DPWH, DA, DEPED, LGU, DOST
2. Conduct of training on Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (DANA)	Percentage of LGUs trained on DANA	100%	100%	100%	NEDA, OCD, DPWH, DA, DEPED, LGU, DOST
3. Review of guidelines, SOPs and protocols in conducting DANA	Percentage of LGUs with local guidelines, SOPs and protocols	100%	100%	100%	NEDA, OCD, DPWH, DA, DEPED, LGU, DOST
4. Development of PDNA policies, guidelines and manual of operations	Percentage availability of PDNA policies, guidelines and manual of operations	100%	100%	100%	NEDA, OCD, DPWH, DA, DEPED, LGU, DOST
5. Training of PDNA-DALA Teams	Percentage of personnel trained on PDNA-DALA	100%	100%	100%	NEDA, OCD, DPWH, DA, DEPED, LGU, DOST
6. Creation, mobilization and deployment of assets of Mental Health and Psychosocial Service	No. of Mental Health and Psychosocial Service Team (MHPSS) member designated	100%	100%	100%	DOH, DSWD, LGU

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Annual Target Breakdown			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2017	2018	2019	
PREPAREDNESS					
Team (MHPSS) member designated					
7. Capacity building of psychosocial Team	Percentage of LGUs with designated MHPSS Team members provided with capacity building interventions	100%	100%	100%	DOH, DSWD, LGU
8. Development of protocols, guidelines and standard session designs	Percentage availability of protocols guidelines and standard session designs on MHPSS	100%	100%	100%	DOH, DSWD, LGU
OUTPUT 6. Capacitated agencies, LGUs and other response groups in preparedness and response	Percentage of agencies, LGUs and other response groups conducted training on preparedness and response	100%	100%	100%	DILG, BFP, PNP, DOH, LGU, DOST
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Conduct of training on management of the dead and missing	Percentage of targeted agencies, LGUs, and other groups trained on management of the dead and missing	50%	75%	100%	DILG, BFP, PNP, DOH, LGU
2. Training on Camp Coordination and Camp Management	Percentage of targeted agencies, LGUs, and other groups trained on management of the evacuation center	75%	85%	100%	DSWD, LGU
3. Training on Family and Community Disaster Preparedness (FCDP)	Percentage of families on FCDP	75%	85%	100%	LGU, DOH, DEPED, DSWD
4. Training on early Warning Systems	Percentage of targeted agencies, LGUs, and other groups trained on early warning systems	100%	100%	100%	OCD, LGU, DOST
5. Conduct of drills and simulation exercises	Percentage of targeted agencies, LGUs, and other groups conducted drills and simulation exercises	100%	100%	100%	LGU, DEPED, DOST

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Annual Target Breakdown			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2017	2018	2019	
PREPAREDNESS					
6. Training on Basic Life Support (BLS)	Percentage of targeted LGUs and other groups trained on BLS	75%	85%	100%	DOH, PRC
7. Training on Regional Medical First Responders (MFR)	Percentage of targeted agencies, LGUs, and other groups trained on MFR	100%	100%	100%	DOH
9. Training on Water Search and Rescue (WASAR)	Percentage of targeted LGUs trained on WASAR	100%	100%	100%	AFP, PNP, BFP, PCG
10. Training on Urban Search and Rescue (USAR)	Percentage of targeted agencies, LGUs and other response groups trained on USAR	50%	75%	100%	AFP, PNP, BFP, PCG
11. Training on Mountain Search and Rescue (MOSAR)	Percentage of targeted agencies, LGUs and other response groups trained on MOSAR	50%	75%	100%	AFP, PNP, BFP, PCG
12. Training on Collapsed Structure Search and Rescue (CSSR)	Percentage of targeted agencies, LGUs and other response groups trained on CSSR	50%	75%	100%	AFP, PNP, BFP, PCG
13. Training on High Angle Search and Rescue (HASAR)	Percentage of targeted agencies, LGUs and other response groups trained on HASAR	50%	75%	100%	AFP, PNP, BFP, PCG
14. Training on Swift Water Search and Rescue	Percentage of targeted agencies, LGUs and other response groups trained on Swift Water Search and Rescue	50%	75%	100%	AFP, PNP, BFP, PCG
15. Training on Relief Operations and Supplies Management	Percentage of targeted LGUs trained on Relief Operations and Supplies Management	100%	100%	100%	DSWD

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Annual Target Breakdown			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2017	2018	2019	
PREPAREDNESS					
16. Orientation for Newly-Elected Local Barangay Officials	Percentage of LGUs with newly-elected local Barangay Officials oriented on DRRM	100%	100%	100%	DILG
OUTPUT 7: Establishment of DRRM-CCA trainers' pool	Percentage of agencies and LGUs with established DRRM-CCA trainer's pool	100%	100%	100%	OCD, DOST
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Formulation of DRR-CCA pool of trainers	Percentage of agencies and LGUs with established DRRM-CCA trainer's pool	50%	75%	100%	OCD, DOST
2. Conduct of Trainers' Training on DRRM-CCA	Percentage of agencies and LGUs conducted with trainers' training on DRRM-CCA	100%	100%	100%	OCD, DOST
3. Development of standard DRRM-CCA training design, session guides and teaching materials	Percentage availability of standard DRRM-CCA training design, session guides and teaching materials	50%	75%	100%	OCD, DOST
OUTPUT 8. Formed network of LDRRM Councils and Offices	Percentage of LGUs with forged MOU on mutual support for DRRM	100%	100%	100%	DILG
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Conduct of DRRM Forum or summit for LDRRM Councils/Os	Percentage of LDRRM Councils/Os which have attended the conduct of DRRM Forum or summit	100%	100%	100%	OCD, DILG, LGU, DOST
2. Forging of MOUs on mutual support for DRRM	Percentage of LGUs which forged MOU on Percentage mutual support for DRRM	100%	100%	100%	LGUs, DOST

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Annual Target Breakdown			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2017	2018	2019	
PREPAREDNESS					
3. Conduct of cross visitation and exchange of best practices	Percentage of LGUs which have conducted cross visitation and exchange of best practices on DRRM	50%	75%	100%	LGUs
OUTCOME 3. Strengthened partnerships among key DRRM players	Percentage availability of guidelines on coordination among response groups	100%	100%	100%	LGU, NGAs
OUTPUT 1. Established database of response organizations	Percentage availability of the response groups directory	100%	100%	100%	LGU
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Creation of directory of response groups	Percentage availability of the response groups directory	100%	100%	100%	LGU
2. Inventory of capability and resources for disaster response operations and response groups	Percentage availability of the Inventory of capability and resources for disaster response operations and response groups	100%	100%	100%	LGU
OUTPUT 2. Formation of volunteer response organizations and private sector organizations	Percentage of identified volunteer and private sector response groups organized	90%	95%	100%	DILG, LGU
MAJOR ACTIVITY:					
1. Develop guidelines on coordination among response groups	Percentage availability of guidelines on coordination among response groups	90%	95%	100%	LGUs

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Annual Target Breakdown			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2016	2017	2018	
RESPONSE					
Impact 1. Preserved life and met basic needs during and immediately after a disaster	Percentage of affected individuals provided with appropriate and timely assistance	100%	100%	100%	OCD, DSWD, DOH, PNP, AFP, PCG, BFP, DA, NFA, DILG, LGUs
Outcome 1. Enhanced search, rescue, retrieval and management of the dead and missing	Percentage of reported missing and dead provided with appropriate assistance	80%	82%	85%	OCD, AFP, PNP, PCG, BFP, DOH, DOJ, LGUs
Output 1. Mobilized and deployed assets and personnel for search, rescue, relief and retrieval operations	Percentage of affected areas provided with search, rescue, relief and retrieval teams	80%	82%	85%	OCD, AFP, PNP, PCG, BFP, DOH, DOJ, LGUs
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Coordination with OpCen and deployment of DPWH personnel for clearing operations and providing emergency makeshift bridges	Percentage of coordination with OPCEN and deployment of DPWH personnel for clearing operations and providing emergency makeshift bridges	80%	90%	100%	DPWH
2. Activation of the Operations Center and Incident Command System	Percentage of affected LGUs with functional operation center and Incident Command System	50%	60%	75%	OCD, DILG, LGUs, DSWD and all other agencies
3. Conduct of actual search, rescue and retrieval operations	Percentage of affected areas provided with search, rescue, relief and retrieval teams	100%	100%	100%	OCD, AFP, PNP, PCG, BFP, DOH, LGUs
4. Information dissemination to the public on the status of SAR	Frequency of information dissemination to the public on the status of SAR	twice a day	twice a day	twice a day	PIA, OCD, DILG, LGUs
5. Activation of inquiry desks for missing person and other response concerns	Percentage of affected LGUs with activated inquiry desk for missing person and other response concerns	100%	100%	100%	DILG, LGUs
6. Coordination with families of rescued individuals	Percentage of located cases reconnected with their families and relatives	85%	90%	95%	DSWD, DOH, LGUs

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Annual Target Breakdown			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2016	2017	2018	
RESPONSE					
7. Conduct of medical and psychosocial interventions to responders	Percentage of responders provided with medical and psychosocial interventions	90%	95%	100%	DOH, LGUs
8. Information dissemination to the public on the status of SAR	Frequency of information dissemination to the public on the status of SAR	twice a day	twice a day	twice a day	PIA, OCD, DILG, LGUs
9. Activation of inquiry desks for missing person and other response concerns	Percentage of affected LGUs with activated inquiry desk for missing person and other response concerns	100%	100%	100%	DILG, LGUs
10. Coordination with families of rescued individuals	Percentage of located cases reconnected with their families and relatives	85%	90%	95%	DSWD, DOH, LGUs
11. Conduct of medical and psychosocial interventions to responders	Percentage of responders provided with medical and psychosocial interventions	90%	95%	100%	DOH, LGUs
Output 2. Organized a dignified process of managing the dead and missing	Percentage of identified cases of dead and missing provided with appropriate interventions	100%	100%	100%	NBI, PNP, LGU
MAJOR ACTIVITIES					
1. Listing and identification of cadavers and missing person	Percentage of reported cases listed and identified	100%	100%	100%	DOH, DILG, LGUs
2. Setting up of proper holding areas and mass graves	Percentage of disaster affected areas with proper holding areas and mass graves	100%	100%	100%	DOH, DILG, LGUs
3. Administration of appropriate religious rites	Percentage of dead cases provided with appropriate religious rites	100%	100%	100%	DOH, DILG, LGUs
OUTCOME 2:	Percentage of affected families needing assistance provided with	80%	90%	100%	DSWD, LGUs

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Annual Target Breakdown			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2016	2017	2018	
RESPONSE					
Enhanced the system for provision of timely and appropriate immediate needs and social services	timely and appropriate immediate needs and social services				
OUTPUT 1. Generated Damaged Assessment and Needs Analysis (DANA) reports from affected areas	Percentage of disaster affected areas with DANA reports	70%	90%	100%	OCD, LGU, DOST
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Mobilization and deployment of Damaged Assessment and Needs Analysis (DANA) teams	Percentage of disaster affected areas deployed with DANA teams	70%	90%	100%	OCD, LGU, DOST
2. Accurate collection, reporting and dissemination of Damaged Assessment and Needs Analysis (DANA) information	Percentage of disaster affected areas with DANA reports	70%	90%	100%	OCD, LGU, DOST
3. Resource accessing and mobilization	Percentage of immediate needs identified that are addressed	100%	100%	100%	DSWD
4. Public information or dissemination of damages and needs	Frequency of dissemination initiatives on damages and needs	at least twice a day	at least twice a day	at least twice a day	PIA
OUTPUT 2. Ensured availability and accessibility of relief goods, medicines and personnel	Percentage of affected families needing assistance provided with timely and appropriate immediate needs and social services	90%	100%	100%	DOH
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Listing of affected families inside and outside the evacuation center	Percentage of disaster affected areas with accurate and timely listing of affected families inside and outside evacuation centers	100%	100%	100%	DSWD
2. Coordination with LGUs on their needs and requirements	Percentage of disaster affected LGUs coordinated with Local Chief Executives	100%	100%	100%	DILG

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Annual Target Breakdown			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2016	2017	2018	
RESPONSE					
3. Activated the NGO desk for rationalized distribution of goods and services	Percentage of LGUs with activated and functioning NGO desk	90%	100%	100%	DSWD
4. Mobilization and deployment of personnel and volunteers	Percentage of disaster affected LGUs deployed with personnel and volunteers	100%	100%	100%	DSWD
5. Systematic and organized handling and rationalized distribution of relief goods and services	Percentage of affected families in need provided with rationalized, timely and appropriate relief goods and services	90%	100%	100%	DSWD
6. Transport of personnel, relief and medical supplies by air, water and land especially in far flung and isolated areas	Percentage of disaster affected areas delivered with relief and medical supplies including personnel by air, water and land especially in far flung and isolated areas	100%	100%	100%	AFP
7. Execution of MOA of LGUs with NFA(National Food Authority) on distribution of rice and other commodities in times of disaster	Percentage of LGU executed a MOAs with NFA on distribution of rice and other commodities in times of disaster	80%	100%	100%	NFA
OUTPUT 3. Activated safe and equipped evacuation sites	Percentage of disaster affected LGUs with safe and equipped evacuation sites activated	90%	95%	100%	DSWD, LGUs
MAJOR ACTIVITIES					
1. Inventory of activated evacuation centers and listing of families and individuals	Percentage of disaster affected LGUs with accurate and official listing of activated evacuation centers and list of occupants	85%	95%	100%	DSWD, LGUs, DILG, DSWD, LGU
2. Provision of security personnel in evacuation centers	Percentage of evacuation centers with adequate security personnel	100%	100%	100%	AFP, PNP
3. Organizing of committees for tasks in the evacuation centers	Percentage of evacuation centers with organized committees for various task in the evacuation centers	85%	95%	100%	DSWD, LGUs, DOH, PNP, AFP, DEPED, BFP

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Annual Target Breakdown			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2016	2017	2018	
RESPONSE					
4. Addressing the special needs and concerns of women, children, person with disability, elderly and married couples	Percentage of evacuation centers with activities and facilities addressing the special needs and concerns of vulnerable sectors and groups	85%	95%	100%	DSWD, LGUs, DOH, PNP, AFP, DEPED, BFP
5. Mobilization of transport organization for evacuees and responders	Percentage of evacuees transported by organization and responders	100%	100%	100%	DSWD, LGUs, DOH, PNP, AFP, DEPED, BFP
OUTPUT 4. Prevented disease outbreaks in evacuation centers	Percentage decrease in morbidity and mortality rate in evacuation centers	100%	100%	100%	DOH
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Conduct of medical consultations and treatment and referrals of sick individuals	Percentage of affected individuals provided with medical interventions	100%	100%	100%	DOH
2. Conduct of disease surveillance in evacuation centers and community	Percentage of evacuation centers and community conducting disease	100%	100%	100%	DOH
3. Immunization in vitamins and minerals supplementation in disaster affected communities	Percentage of target population in disaster affected communities provided with immunization and vitamins and minerals supplementation	100%	100%	100%	DOH
4. Conduct of mental health and psychosocial support to affected individuals and sectors	Percentage of identified mental health and psychosocial cases addressed	100%	100%	100%	DOH
5. Activation of WASH Teams	Percentage of evacuation centers with active WASH Teams	90%	100%	100%	DOH
6. Survey of nutritional status of evacuees especially the elderly, women, pregnant and children and provision of appropriate interventions	Percentage of identified nutrition related cases provided with appropriate interventions	100%	100%	100%	DOH

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Annual Target Breakdown			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2016	2017	2018	
RESPONSE					
7. Setting up of breast feeding stations	Percentage of evacuation centers with breast feeding stations	100%	100%	100%	DOH
8. Segregation and/or isolation of sick and individuals at risk of diseases	Percentage of sick and individuals at risk of diseases segregated and isolated	100%	100%	100%	DOH
9. Provision of facilities for reproductive health concerns	Percentage of evacuation centers with facilities for reproductive health concerns	95%	95%	95%	DOH
10. Provision of health services and technical assistance during disasters/ health emergencies	Percentage of LGU which experienced disaster provided health services.	100%	100%	100%	DOH
OUTPUT 5. Ensured continuous education of school-age children and other affected individuals	Percentage of disaster affected areas with formal and informal classes restored and conducted	100%	100%	100%	DEPED, CHED
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Resumption of formal education in affected schools	Percentage of schools able to adjust and continue to conduct classes	100%	100%	100%	DEPED, CHED
2. Conduct of Alternative Learning System (ALS) and other learning sessions in evacuation centers	Percentage of evacuees attending ALS activities and other learning sessions	100%	100%	100%	DEPED, CHED
3. Implementation of Education in Emergency Curriculum in the affected schools	Percentage Implementation of Education in Emergency Curriculum in the affected schools	100%	100%	100%	DEPED, CHED
OUTPUT 6. Monitored intensively the price and supply of basic commodities	Percentage of disaster affected areas with stable price and supply of basic and prime commodities	100%	100%	100%	LGUs
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Activation of Local Price Monitoring and Coordinating Council (PMCC)	Percentage of disaster affected LGUs with activated PMCC	100% affected LGUs, 10 Diskwento Caravan	100% affected LGUs, 12 Diskwento Caravan	100% affected LGUs, 14 Diskwento Caravan	DTI

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Annual Target Breakdown			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2016	2017	2018	
RESPONSE					
2. Deployment of monitoring teams	Percentage of disaster affected LGUs able to deploy price monitoring teams	100% LPCC activated/ convened on affected LGUs	100% LPCC activated/ convened on affected LGUs	100% LPCC activated/ convened on affected LGUs	DTI
3. Dissemination of price advisories	Percentage of disaster affected LGUs able to disseminate weekly price advisories	100%	100%	100%	DTI
OUTPUT 7. Ensured continuity of livelihood activities and provided emergency livelihood opportunities	Percentage of affected individuals needing assistance provided with emergency livelihood and employment opportunities	100%	100%	100%	TESDA
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Setting up of foster care program or facilities	Percentage of evacuation areas with foster care program arrangements	40%	70%	100%	DSWD
2. Conduct of short livelihood and employment skills training	Percentage of affected individuals needing emergency livelihood and employment provided with training	100%	100%	100%	DSWD
3. Provision of emergency or short term / “trabaho lansangan”, “cash/food for work”, employment and livelihood opportunities	Percentage of affected individuals needing assistance provided with emergency employment and livelihood opportunities	100%	100%	100%	DSWD
4. Management of Logistics and Human Resources	Percentage of Logistics and Human Resources covered	100%	100%	100%	DILG

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGET BREAKDOWN			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2017	2018	2019	
DISASTER REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY					
IMPACT 1. Rehabilitated and recovered disaster affected communities	Percentage of rehabilitated and recovered disaster affected communities	90%	95%	100%	NEDA, OCD, DILG, DA, DPWH, DOH, DSWD, TESDA, DOLE, DENR, DTI, NHA, PNP, AFP & affected LGUs
OUTCOME 1. Improved system of conducting Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and Damage and Loss Assessment (DALA)	Percentage of incidents with comprehensive PDNA-DALA	100%	100%	100%	OCD, NEDA, DILG, DA, DPWH, DOH, DSWD, TESDA, DOLE, DENR, DTI, NHA, PNP, AFP & affected LGU/s
OUTPUT 1. Identified and organized the PDNA-DALA team	No. of PDNA-DALA team identified and organized/created	Maintained 9 PDNA/DALA Teams; 1 organized Regional Team	Maintained 9 PDNA/DALA Teams; 1 organized Regional Team	10 PDNA/DALA Team maintained	OCD, NEDA, DILG, DA, DPWH, DOH, DSWD, TESDA, DOLE, DENR, DTI, NHA, PNP, AFP & affected LGU/s
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Selection and appointment or designation of Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and Damage and Loss Assessment (DALA) team members	No. of PDNA-DALA team organized and members appointed or designated	4 teams	4 teams	4 teams	OCD, DILG, DSWD, NEDA, LGUs, other concerned RLAs, CSOs, private sector, academe, NGAs
2. Provision of PDNA-DALA tools and equipment to the team	Percentage of PDNA-DALA team provided with tools, equipment and financial resources	100%	100%	100%	OCD, DILG, DSWD, NEDA, LGUs, other concerned RLAs, CSOs, private sector, academe, NGAs
3. Preventive maintenance of Ormoc City-Baybay City-Southern Leyte boundary roads, along Ormoc City-Baybay City Road section	Percentage of the important national road and coconut slope protection with vegetation	100%	100%	100%	DPWH, LGUs

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGET BREAKDOWN			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2017	2018	2019	
DISASTER REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY					
OUTPUT 2. Conducted Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and Damage and Loss Assessment (DALA) in times of disaster	Percentage of incidents with comprehensive PDNA-DALA	100%	100%	100%	OCD, NEDA, DILG, DSWD, DOST, LGUs, CSOs, other concerned agencies, private sector, academe
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Activation and deployment of teams	Percentage of incidents deployed with PDNA-DALA teams	100%	100%	100%	OCD, NEDA, DILG, DSWD, DOST, LGUs, CSOs, other concerned agencies, private sector, academe
2. Conduct of assessment and data gathering	Percentage of incidents assessed and with data gathered	100%	100%	100%	OCD, NEDA, DILG, DSWD, DOST, LGUs, CSOs, other concerned agencies, private sector, academe
3. Consolidation, writing and submission of reports	Percentage of incidents with PDNA-DALA reports	100%	100%	100%	OCD, NEDA, DILG, DSWD, DOST, LGUs, CSOs, other concerned agencies, private sector, academe
4. Recovery and rehabilitation planning and resource mobilization	Percentage of incidents with plans and resources mobilized	100% of extended and large scale incidents with recovery and 100% of resource requirement generated	100% of extended and large scale incidents with recovery and 100% of resource requirement generated	100% of extended and large scale incidents with recovery and 100% of resource requirement generated	NEDA, OCD, DILG, DOLE, DSWD, DA, LGUs, other concerned RLAs
OUTCOME 2. Enhanced the DRRM-CCA sensitivity of Human Settlements	Percentage of affected families living in resettlement areas provided	80%	80%	80%	NHA, DILG, MGB, EMB, LGU/s

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGET BREAKDOWN			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2017	2018	2019	
DISASTER REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY					
OUTPUT 1. Developed DRRM-CCA compliant relocation areas	Percentage of affected areas with developed and completed relocation areas	100%	100%	100%	NHA, DILG, MGB, EMB, LGU/s
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Identification of safe resettlement areas for affected communities	Percentage of affected areas with identified resettlement sites	100%	100%	100%	NHA, EMB, MGB, PAGASA, PHIVOLCS, LGUs
2. Development of safe resettlement sites (Power, Water, Roads, School Buildings, Health Facilities, Transportation, etc.) with basic facilities and utilities	Percentage of affected areas with developed and completed resettlement areas	100%	100%	100%	NHA, LWUA, DOE, NTC, DPWH, LGU/s
3. Social preparation of target beneficiaries	Percentage of target beneficiaries provided with social preparation interventions /activities	100%	100%	100%	DSWD, DTI, TESDA, NHA, DILG & LGUs
OUTPUT 2. Awarded housing units to qualified affected beneficiaries	Percentage of qualified affected beneficiaries awarded with housing units	100%	100%	100%	NHA, DPWH, LGUs
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Designing of DRRM-CCA compliant housing units	Percentage availability of DRRM-CCA compliant housing unit designs	100%	100%	100%	NHA, DPWH, LGUs
2. Resource Mobilization and identification of contractors	Percentage availability of resources and contractors	100%	100%	100%	NHA, DPWH, LGUs
3. Development of service home lots	Percentage of targeted serviced home lots developed	100%	100%	100%	NHA, DPWH, LGUs
4. Awarding of service home lots	Percentage of developed service home lots awarded to qualified affected beneficiaries	100%	100%	100%	NHA, DSWD, LGUs,
OUTCOME 3. Restored, expanded and strengthened economic activities of affected families	Percentage of affected families with restored economic activities	70%	70%	70%	DOLE, DSWD, TESDA, DA, INGOS, LGUs

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGET BREAKDOWN			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2017	2018	2019	
DISASTER REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY					
OUTPUT 1. Provided employment and livelihood opportunities to affected families and individuals	Percentage of affected families and individuals provided with livelihood and employment and livelihood opportunities	70%	70%	70%	DOLE, DSWD, TESDA, DA, INGOs, LGUs
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Identification and organization of affected families and individuals	Percentage of affected families and individuals who are qualified for livelihood opportunities	50%	80%	100%	DSWD, DOLE, TESDA, DA, INGOs, LGUs
2. Provision of livelihood assistance	Percentage of target beneficiaries provided with livelihood assistance	90%	95%	100%	DTI, DSWD, DOLE, TESDA, DA, INGOs, LGUs
3. Extension of financial assistance	Percentage of target beneficiaries provided with financial assistance	90%	95%	100%	DTI, DSWD, DOLE, TESDA, DA, INGOs, LGUs
4. Supervising and monitoring of livelihood projects	Percentage of beneficiaries supervised and monitored	100%	100%	100%	DTI, DSWD, DOLE, TESDA, DA, INGOs, LGUs
OUTPUT 2. Ensured continuity of economic and business activities	Percentage of affected business establishments assisted and restored to normalcy	40%	50%	70%	DTI, SBC, INGOs, banks, cooperatives
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Provision of assistance to affected commercial business establishments	Percentage of affected commercial business establishments needing support provided with assistance	50%	60%	80%	DTI, SBC, INGOs, banks, cooperatives
2. Encourage incentives to private sectors relating to DRRM investments through the LGUs	No. of LGUs provided incentives to business sectors on DRRM related investments (ordinance/ policy formulated)	1 LGU	2 LGUs	3 LGUs	DTI, SBC, INGOs, banks, cooperatives
OUTCOME 4. Enhanced disaster and climate change resilience of public infrastructure and utilities.	Percentage of restored public infrastructures and utilities made resilient	100%	100%	100%	DPWH, DOE, LWUA, TelCos, NIA, DILG, LGUs
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Inventory and assessment of damaged public infrastructure	Percentage of damaged public infrastructure inventoried and assessed	100%	100%	100%	DPWH, DOE, LWUA, TelCos, NIA, DILG, LGUs

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGET BREAKDOWN			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2017	2018	2019	
DISASTER REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY					
2. Resource Mobilization and Contracting	Percentage of resource requirement raised	100%	100%	100%	DPWH, DOE, LWUA, TelCos, NIA, DILG, LGUs
3. Repair or rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure	Percentage of damaged infrastructure repaired and rehabilitated	100%	100%	100%	DPWH, DOE, LWUA, TelCos, NIA, DILG, LGUs
4. Inspection, awarding and turnover of infrastructure	Percentage of infrastructure inspected, awarded and turned-over	100%	100%	100%	DPWH, DOE, LWUA, TelCos s, NIA, DILG, LGUs
OUTPUT 2. Restored critical public and private utilities	Percentage of critical public and private utilities restored	50%	100%	100%	DPWH, DOE, LWUA, TelCos, NIA, DILG, LGUs
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Assessment of damaged critical public and private utilities	Percentage of damaged critical public and private utilities	50%	100%	100%	DPWH, DOE, LWUA, TelCos, NIA, DILG, LGUs
2. Resource Mobilization	Percentage of resource requirement raised	50%	100%	100%	DPWH, DOE, LWUA, TelCos, NIA, DILG, LGUs
3. Repair and restoration of critical public and private utilities	Percentage of damaged critical public and private utilities repaired and restored	50%	100%	100%	DPWH, DOE, LWUA, TelCos, NIA, DILG, LGUs
4. Full restoration of Health facilities following to standard	Percentage of damaged government health facilities are fully restored	60%	70%	90%	DOH, DSWD, DEPED, CSOs, LGUs
OUTCOME 5. Improved physical, emotional and psychosocial conditions of affected individuals	Percentage of affected individuals needing assistance has improved physical, emotional and psychosocial conditions	90%	95%	100%	DOH, DSWD, DEPED, CSOs, LGUs, OCD
OUTPUT 1. Provision of psychosocial service by the pool of team	Percentage of affected individuals provided psychosocial service by the pool of team	90%	95%	100%	DOH, DSWD, DEPED, CSOs, LGUs, OCD
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Assessment of physical, emotional and psychosocial conditions of affected individuals	Percentage of affected individuals assessed	90%	95%	100%	DOH, DSWD, DEPED, CSOs, LGUs, OCD

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGET BREAKDOWN			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
		2017	2018	2019	
DISASTER REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY					
2. Provision of psychosocial services	Percentage of affected individuals needing assistance provided with appropriate MHPSS intervention	90%	95%	100%	DOH, DSWD, DEPED, CSOs, LGUs, OCD
OUTPUT 2: Organized pool of psychosocial service providers with at least 10 members	No. of teams of psychosocial service providers organized	Five (5)	Ten (10)	Thirteen (13) teams	DOH, DSWD, DEPED, CSOs, LGUs, OCD
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					
1. Identification, selection and designation of psychosocial health workers (to include private sectors partners)	No. of Mental Health and Psychosocial Service Team (MHPSS) member designated	Five (5)	Ten (10)	Thirteen (13) teams	DOH, DSWD, DEPED, CSOs, LGUs, OCD
2. Capacity building of psychosocial team	Percentage of MHPSS Team members provided with capacity building interventions	100%	100%	100%	DOH, DSWD, DEPED, CSOs, LGUs, OCD
3. Development of protocols, guidelines and standard session designs	Availability of protocols, guidelines and standard session designs on MHPSS	MHPSS protocols, guidelines and standard session designs implemented and constantly updated	MHPSS protocols, guidelines and standard session designs implemented and constantly updated	MHPSS protocols, guidelines and standard session designs implemented and constantly updated	DOH, DSWD, DEPED, CSOs, LGUs, OCD
OUTPUT 3: Provided physical, emotional and psychosocial interventions to affected individuals	Percentage of affected individuals needing assistance provided with physical, emotional and psychosocial interventions	100%	100%	100%	DOH, DSWD, DEPED, CSOs, LGUs, OCD
MAJOR ACTIVITY:					
1. Provision of appropriate psychosocial intervention Mental Health and Psychosocial Services (MHPSS)	Percentage of affected individuals needing assistance provided with appropriate MHPSS intervention	100%	90%	95%	DOH, DSWD, DEPED, CSOs, LGUs, OCD

ANNEX B

TERMINOLOGIES IN DRRM

Terminologies in DRRM

ADAPTATION - the adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.

CAPACITY - a combination of all strengths and resources available within a community, society or *organization* that can reduce the level of risk, or effects of a disaster. Capacity may include infrastructure and physical means, institutions, societal coping abilities, as well as human knowledge, skills and collective attributes such as social relationships, leadership and management. Capacity may also be described as capability.

CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS OR "CSOS" - non-state actors whose aims are neither to generate profits nor to seek governing power. CSOs unite people to advance shared goals and interests. They have a presence in public life, expressing the interests and values of their members or others, and are based on ethical, cultural, scientific, religious or philanthropic considerations. CSOs include nongovernment organizations (NGOs), professional associations, foundations, independent research institutes, community-based organizations (CBOs), faith-based organizations, people's organizations, social movements, and labor unions.

CLIMATE CHANGE - a change in climate that can't be identified by changes in the mean and/or variability of its properties and that persists for an extended period typically decades or longer, whether due to natural calamity or as a result of human activity,

COMMUNITY-BASED DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OR "CBDRM" - a process of disaster risk reduction and management in which at risk communities are actively engaged in the identification, analysis, treatment, monitoring and evaluation of disaster risks in order to reduce their vulnerabilities and enhance their capacities, and where the people are at the heart of decision-making and implementation of disaster risk reduction and management activities.

COMPLEX EMERGENCY - a form of human-induced emergency in which the cause of the emergency as well as the assistance to the afflicted IS complicated by intense level of political considerations.

CONTINGENCY PLANNING - a management process that analyzes specific potential events or emerging situations that might threaten society or the environment and establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective and appropriate responses to such events and situations.

DISASTER - a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources. Disasters are often described as a result of the combination of: the exposure to a hazard; the conditions of vulnerability that are present; and insufficient capacity or measures to reduce or cope with the potential negative consequences. Disaster impacts may include loss of life, injury, disease and other negative effects on human, physical, mental and social well-being, together with damage to property, destruction of assets, loss of services, social and economic disruption and environmental degradation.

DISASTER MITIGATION - the lessening or limitation of the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters. Mitigation measures encompass engineering techniques and hazard-resistant construction as well as improved environmental policies and public awareness.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS - the knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions. Preparedness action is carried out within the context of disaster risk reduction and management and aims to build the capacities needed to efficiently manage all types of emergencies and achieve orderly transitions from response to sustained recovery. Preparedness is based on a sound analysis of disaster risk and good linkages with early warning systems, and includes such activities as contingency planning, stockpiling of equipment and supplies, the development of arrangements for coordination, evacuation and public information, and associated training and field exercises. These must be supported by formal institutional, legal and budgetary capacities.

DISASTER PREVENTION - the outright avoidance of adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters. It expresses the concept and intention to completely avoid potential adverse impacts through action taken in advance such as construction of dams or embankments that eliminate flood risks, land-use regulations that do not permit any settlement in high-risk areas, and seismic engineering designs that ensure the survival and function of a critical building in any likely earthquake.

DISASTER RESPONSE - the provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected. Disaster response is predominantly focused on immediate and short-term needs and is sometimes called "disaster relief".

DISASTER RISK - the potential disaster losses in lives, health status, livelihood, assets and services, which could occur to a particular community or a society over some specified future time period.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION - the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposures to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT - the systematic process of using administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster. Prospective disaster risk reduction and management refers to risk reduction and management activities that address and seek to avoid the development of new or increased disaster risks, especially if risk reduction policies are not put in place.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM - a specialized database which contains, among others, information on disasters and their human material, economic and environmental impact, risk assessment and mapping and vulnerable groups.

EARLY WARNING SYSTEM - the set of capacities needed to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information to enable individuals, communities and organizations threatened by a hazard to prepare and to act appropriately and in sufficient time to reduce the possibility of harm or loss. A people-centered early warning system necessarily comprises four (4) key elements: knowledge of the risks; monitoring, analysis and forecasting of the hazards; communication or dissemination of alerts and warnings; and local capabilities to respond to the warnings received. The expression "end-to-end warning system" is also used to emphasize that warning systems need to span all steps from hazard detection to community response.

EMERGENCY - unforeseen or sudden occurrence, especially danger, demanding immediate action.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT - the organization and management of resources and responsibilities for addressing all aspects of emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and initial recovery steps.

EXPOSURE - the degree to which the elements at risk are likely to experience hazard events of different magnitudes.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM - a database which contains, among others, geo-hazard assessments, information on climate change, and climate risk reduction and management.

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

LAND-USE PLANNING - the process undertaken by public authorities to identify, evaluate and decide on different options for the use of land, including consideration of long-term economic, social and environmental objectives and the implications for different communities and interest groups, and the subsequent formulation and promulgation of plans that describe the permitted or acceptable uses.

MITIGATION - structural and non-structural measures undertaken to limit the adverse impact of natural hazards, environmental degradation, and technological hazards and to ensure the ability of at-risk communities to address vulnerabilities aimed at minimizing the impact of disasters. Such measures include, but are not limited to, hazard-resistant construction and engineering works, the formulation and implementation of plans, programs, projects and activities, awareness raising, knowledge management, policies on land-use and resource management, as well as the enforcement of comprehensive land-use planning, building and safety standards, and legislation.

NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK OR NDRRMF - provides for comprehensive, all hazards, multi-sectoral, inter-agency and community-based approach to disaster risk reduction and management.

NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN (NDRRMP) - the document to be formulated and implemented by the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) that sets out goals and specific objectives for reducing disaster risks together with related actions to accomplish these objective. The NDRRMP shall provide for the identification of hazards, vulnerabilities and risks to 'be managed at the national level; disaster risk reduction and management approaches and strategies to be applied in managing said hazards and risks; agency roles, responsibilities and lines of authority at all government levels; and vertical and horizontal coordination of disaster risk reduction and management in the pre-disaster and post-disaster phases. It shall be in conformity with the NDRRMF.

POST-DISASTER RECOVERY - the restoration and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihood and living conditions. of disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors, in accordance with the principles of "build back better".

PREPAREDNESS - pre-disaster actions and measures being undertaken within the context of disaster risk reduction and management and are based on sound risk analysis as well as pre-disaster activities to avert or minimize loss of life and property such as, but not limited to, community organizing, training, planning, equipping, stockpiling, hazard mapping, insuring of assets, and public information and education initiatives. This also includes the development/enhancement of an overall preparedness strategy, policy, institutional structure, warning and forecasting capabilities, and plans that define measures geared to help at-risk communities safeguard their lives and assets by being alert to hazards and taking appropriate action in the face of an Imminent threat or an actual disaster,

PRIVATE SECTOR - the key actor in the realm of the economy where the central social concern and process are the mutually beneficial production and distribution of goods and services to meet the physical needs of human beings. The private sector comprises private corporations, households and nonprofit institutions serving households.

PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES - all persons in the civil service.

Rehabilitation - measures that ensure the ability of affected communities/areas to restore their normal level of functioning by rebuilding livelihood and damaged infrastructures and increasing the communities' organizational capacity.

RESILIENCE - the ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions.

RESPONSE - any concerted effort by two (2) or more agencies, public or private, to provide assistance or intervention during or immediately after a disaster to meet the life preservation and basic subsistence needs of those people affected and in the restoration of essential public activities and facilities.

RISK - the combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences.

RISK ASSESSMENT - a methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk by analyzing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that together could potentially harm exposed people, property, services, livelihood and the environment on which they depend. Risk

assessments with associated risk mapping include: a review of the technical characteristics of hazards such as their location, intensity, frequency and probability; the analysis of exposure and vulnerability including the physical, social, health, economic and environmental dimensions; and the evaluation of the effectiveness of prevailing and alternative coping capacities in respect to likely risk scenarios.

RISK MANAGEMENT - the systematic approach and practice of managing uncertainty to minimize potential harm and loss. It comprises risk assessment and analysis, and the implementation of strategies and specific actions to control, reduce and transfer risks. It is widely practiced by organizations to minimize risk in investment decisions and to address operational risks such as those of business disruption, production failure, environmental damage, social impacts and damage from fire and natural hazards.

RISK TRANSFER - the process of formally or informally shifting the financial consequences of particular risks from one party to another whereby a household, community, enterprise or state authority will obtain resources from the other party after a disaster occurs, in exchange for on-going or compensatory social or financial benefits provided to that other party.

STATE OF CALAMITY - a condition involving mass casualty and/or major damages to property, disruption of means of livelihoods, roads and normal way of life of people in the affected areas as a result of the occurrence of natural or human-induced hazard.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT - development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it two (2) key concepts: (1) the concept of "needs", in particular, the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and (2) the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organizations on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs. It is the harmonious integration of a sound and viable economy, responsible governance, social cohesion and harmony, and ecological integrity to ensure that human development now and through future generations is a life-enhancing process.

VULNERABILITY - the characteristics and circumstances of a community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard. Vulnerability may arise from various physical, social, economic, and environmental factors such as poor design and construction of buildings, inadequate protection of assets, lack of public information and awareness, limited official recognition of risks and preparedness measures, and disregard for wise environmental management

VULNERABLE AND MARGINALIZED GROUPS - those that face higher exposure to disaster risk and poverty including, but not limited to, women, children, elderly, differently-abled people, and ethnic minorities.

ANNEX C

GEO-HAZARD MAPS OF SELECTED AREAS IN EASTERN VISAYAS

ANNEX D

HAZARD-PRONE AREAS IN REGION 8

HAZARD	DESCRIPTION	AREAS TO BE AFFECTED
EARTHQUAKE		
	25 km wide danger zone along the Philippine Fault zone	<p>LEYTE: Leyte, Carigara, Kananga, Capoocan, Jaro, Tunga, Ormoc City, Albuera, Burauen, Baybay, Abuyog, Mahaplag</p> <p>SOUTHERN LEYTE: Silago, Sogod, Libagon, Hinunangan, Bontoc, Tomas Oppus, Malitbog, Padre Burgos, Limasawa, St. Bernard, San Juan, Hinundayan, Anahawan, Liloan, San Francisco, Pintuyan, San Ricardo</p> <p>BILIRAN: Naval, Biliran, Cabucgayon, Kawayan, Almeria, Maripipi</p>
	NNE Splay Fault From PFZ	<p>SOUTHERN LEYTE: Maasin City, Bontoc, Malitbog, Tomas Oppus</p>
	Parallel NW Faults to the Philippine Fault Zone (PFZ)	<p>LEYTE: Tacloban City, Babatngon, San Miguel, Sta. Fe, Palo, Tanauan, Tolosa</p> <p>SAMAR: Calbayog City, Catbalogan, San Sebastian</p> <p>EASTERN SAMAR: Giporlos, Can-avid</p>
TSUNAMI		
		<p>SAMAR: Calbayog City, Catbalogan, San Sebastian</p> <p>NORTHERN SAMAR: Catarman and low-lying municipalities</p> <p>EASTERN SAMAR: The whole of Eastern Samar since it is fronting the Philippine Trench</p> <p>SOUTHERN LEYTE: The coastal villages of Panaon Island</p>
LIQUEFACTION		
	Areas with loose foundation vulnerable to magnified intensities subsidence	<p>LEYTE: Alangalang, Pastrana, Dagami, Sta. Fe, Tabontabon, Dulag, Tolosa, Tanauan, San Miguel, Tacloban City</p>
FLOOD		
	Binahaan River Watershed	<p>LEYTE: Part of Jaro, Pastrana, Dagami, Tanauan, and Palo</p>
	Northeast Leyte Basin	<p>Carigara, Barugo, San Miguel, Jaro, Tunga, Alangalang, Sta. Fe</p>
	Daguitan-Marabang Rivers Watershed	<p>Burauen, Julita, Dulag, Mayorga and part of La Paz</p>
	Bito River Watershed	<p>MacArthur and Javier</p>

HAZARD	DESCRIPTION	AREAS TO BE AFFECTED
	Layog and Higasan Rivers Watershed	Abuyog town proper
	Shapon River Watershed	LEYTE: Merida town proper and vicinities
	Dupon River Watershed	Isabel
	Sabang River Watershed	Brgy. Sabang, Palompon
	Abijao River Watershed	Brgy. Abijao, Villaba
	Tabango River Watershed	Tabango
	Lemon River Watershed	Leyte
	Silago River Watershed System	SOUTHERN LEYTE: Silago Leyte
	Bisay River Watershed	Hinunangan
	Cabalian coastal zone south flowing rivers	Cabalian
	Hinbungao River Watershed	St. Bernard
	Hubay and Mahayag Rivers Watershed	San Francisco
	Abuyog Eastern Coastal Rivers	Abuyog southeastern coastal zones
	Matalom and Hibagdan Rivers Watershed	Matalom
	Bonguerogon and Salag Rivers Watershed	Hilongos
	Marao River Watershed	Inopacan
	Pagbanganan and other western flowing rivers	Baybay
	Pagbanganan and other western flowing rivers in the coastal zone of Albuera	Albuera proper and vicinities
	Ormoc City Basin and Anilao Rivers Watershed	Ormoc proper and vicinities
	Buac River Watershed	Sogod
	Salog River Watershed	Part of Bontoc
	Malitbog River Watershed	Malitbog
	Amparo River Watershed	Brgy. Amparo, Macrohon
	Tuburan and Canturing River Watershed	Maasin City
	Mapula, Tinago and Caibiran River Watersheds	BILIRAN: Caibiran
	Gandara River Watershed	SAMAR: Gandara
	Calbiga River Watershed	Calbiga
	Cancoran-Buenavista-Basey River Watershed	Low-lying areas/vicinities of Basey
	Oras River Watershed	EASTERN SAMAR: Oras
	Dolores-Ulot Rivers Watershed	Dolores, Can-avid
	Taft River Watershed	Taft
	Llorente River Watershed	Llorente
	Catarman River Watershed	NORTHERN SAMAR: Catarman
	Pambujan River Watershed	Pambujan and San Roque
	Pambujan and San Roque	Portions of Rawis
	Catubig River Watershed	Portions of Rawis
	Bugko River Watershed	Brgy. Bugko, Mondragon
LANDSLIDE		

HAZARD	DESCRIPTION	AREAS TO BE AFFECTED
	SUSCEPTIBILITY RATING: High - 117 barangays Moderate - 240 barangays Low - 245 barangays	LEYTE: (33 Municipalities) Abuyog, Albuera, Bato, Baybay, Burauen, Calubian, Capoocan, Carigara, Dagami, Hilongos, Hindang, Inopacan, Jaro, Javier, Kananga, La Paz, Leyte, Mac Arthur, Mahaplag, Matag-ob, Matalom, Merida, Ormoc City, Palompon, San Isidro, Sta. Fe, Villaba, Palo, Babatngon, San Miguel, Tabangon, Tacloban City, Isabel
	SUSCEPTIBILITY RATING: High- 104 barangays Moderate- 142 barangays Low-208 barangays	SOUTHERN LEYTE (19 Municipalities) Maasin City, Silago, Hinunangan, Hinundayan, Anahawan, San Juan, St. Bernard, Liloan-Panaon Island, San Francisco-Panaon Island, San Ricardo-Panaon Island, Pintuyan-Panaon Island, Libagon, Sogo, Bontoc, Tomas Oppus, Malitbog, Padre Burgos, Macrochon, Limasawa
	SUSCEPTIBILITY RATING: High - 18 barangays Moderate - 45 barangays Low - 34 barangays	BILIRAN (8 Municipalities) Naval, Kawayan, Almeria, Culaba, Caibiran, Cabucgayan, Biliran, Maripipi Island
	SUSCEPTIBILITY RATING: High - 15 barangays Moderate - 11 barangays Low - 10 barangays	SAMAR (1 City and 3 Municipalities) Calbayog City , Basey, Marabut and Talalora
	SUSCEPTIBILITY RATING: High- 8 barangays Moderate- 17 barangays Low- 14 barangays	EASTERN SAMAR Borongan City - out of 61 barangays 39 of which were found to be landslide prone
	SUSCEPTIBILITY RATING: High- 86 barangays Moderate - 167 barangays Low - 133 barangays	NORTHERN SAMAR (23 Municipalities) Lope de Vega, Mapanas, Mondragon, Palapag, Pambujan, Rosario, San Antonio, San Isidro, San Jose, San Roque, San Vicente, Catubig, Gamay, Allen, Biri, Bobon, Capul, Catarman, Laoang, Lapinig, Las Navas, Lavesares and Victoria