

2023-2025

PROVINCIAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN





EXISTING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT - CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION POLICIES AND FRAMEWORK

The implementation of disaster risk reduction and management plans, programs, policies and activities involve both the commitment of the population and the structures of government at all levels. Consequently, the government's role should be emphasized since it provides the enabling environment and the mandate to manage disasters and its risks. Local governments need to have the political commitment to achieve substantial reduction in disaster losses.

This requires active involvement of local legislative bodies in enacting policies that will strengthen disaster risk management in their localities, and conduct regular consultations among stakeholders at all levels. On policy reforms and advocacy, NGOs need to advocate budget allocation for relevant DRRM activities at the national and local levels and to find innovative measures to source funds for these activities.

In summary, the following policies/measures are required to sustain the DRRM efforts/initiatives by stakeholder in the province.

HYOGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION (HFA)

Hyogo Framework For Action was the global blueprint for disaster risk reduction efforts between 2005 and 2015. The HFA was adopted in 2005 at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan. Its goal was to substantially reduce disaster losses by 2015 – in lives, and in the social, economic, and environmental assets of communities and countries.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

The Sendai Framework For Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 is the present framework that will apply to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or man-made hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks. It aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors.

NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN 2011-2028

National Disaster Risk Reduction And Management Plan 2011-2028 sets down the expected outcomes, outputs, key activities, indicators, lead agencies, implementing partners and timelines under each of the four distinct yet mutually reinforcing thematic areas. The goals of each thematic area lead to the attainment of the country's overall DRRM vision.

REPUBLIC ACT NO. 1012

Republic Act 10121, otherwise known as the "Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010". RA No. 10121, is an act mandated to strengthen disaster management in the Philippines. It repealed PD no. 1566 and replaced NDCC with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) as the focal body.

Salient Provision: Section 11. The existing Local DCC shall henceforth be known as Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council. Section 12.C.6. Formulate and implement a comprehensive and integrated Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan in accordance with the national and regional framework and policies.

REPUBLIC ACT NO. 7160

Republic Act No. 7160, otherwise known as the "Local Government Code of 1991" enables the Local Government Units (LGUs) to access 5% of the estimated revenue from regular sources for unforeseen expenditures such as the occurrence of calamities. However, access is only possible if the president declares the area in a state of calamity. To better utilize the funds, an act amending the concerned section, 324.D. of the local government code was put into law in 1996.

REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8185

Republic Act No. 8185 identified areas of expenditure such as relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and other services with regards to calamities.

REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8749

Republic Act No. 8749, in accordance with the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and other international agreements, Republic Act No. 8749, also known as the Philippine Clean Air Act, was put into legislation in 1999. The law aimed to monitor and set standards for greenhouse gas emissions known to increase global temperatures.

REPUBLIC ACT NO. 9729

Republic Act No. 9729, is an act mainstreaming climate change into government policy formulations, establishing the framework strategy and program on climate change, creating for this purpose the climate change commission, and for other purposes.

REPUBLIC ACT NO. 10639

Republic Act No. 10639, identified as the act mandating the telecommunications service providers to send free mobile alerts in the event of natural and man-made disasters and calamities.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 56, s. 2018

Executive Order No. 56, S. 2018 institutionalized the emergency 911 hotline as the nationwide emergency answering point, replacing patrol 117, and for other purposes.

PHILIPPINE AGENDA 21

Philippine Agenda 21 committed to the United Nations Conference of Environment and Development (UNCED), the Philippines developed Philippine Agenda 21, an adaptation of the outcome of the 1992 conference. The agenda has 5 goals: poverty reduction, social equity, empowerment and good governance, peace and solidarity, and ecological integrity. The Philippine Council for Sustainable Development was formed to coordinate and monitor the Fulfillment of the Commitment of the Philippines to the UNCED.

In addition, the following policies for preparedness and response to Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) from Wuhan, China are as follows:

REPUBLIC ACT NO. 11469, otherwise known as the "Bayanihan to Heal as One Act" is an act declaring the existence of a national emergency arising from the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) situation and a national policy in connection therewith, and authorizing the president of the republic of the Philippines for a limited period and subject to restrictions, to exercise powers necessary and to properly carry out the declared national policy and for other purposes;

REPUBLIC ACT 11494, is an act providing for COVID-19 response and recovery interventions and providing mechanisms to accelerate the recovery and bolster the resiliency of the Philippine economy, providing funds therefore, and for other purposes; and

PROVINCIAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN 2017-2022 was the provincial 'road map' indicating the vision and strategic objectives of La Union from 2017-2022 while pursuing the strategic goals of the Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction 2015-2030. This document was preceded by the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2013-2018.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BFP Bureau of Fire Protection

CBDRRM Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management

CBO Community-Based Organizations
CCA Climate Change Adaptation

CCCM Camp Coordination and Camp Management

CDRRMC City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
CDRRMO City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office

CLUP Comprehensive Land Use Plan
CSO Civil Society Organizations
DOH Department of Health
DRR Disaster Risk Reduction

DRRM Disaster Risk Reduction and Management

EOC Emergency Operations Center

EWS Early Warning System

GIS
Geographic Information System
HFA
Hyogo Framework for Action
ICS
Incident Command System
IMT
Incident Management Team
LDC
Local Development Council

LDRRMF Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund
LDRRMP Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan

LGU Local Government Unit

MDRRMC Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
MDRRMO Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office

nCOV Novel CoronaVirus

NDRRMC National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council

NGANGONon-Government OrganizationOPGOffice of the Provincial Governor

Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services

PAGASA Administration

PCTAC Provincial Core Team Against COVID-19

PDC Provincial Development Council

PDRRMC Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
PDRRMO Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office

PGSO Provincial General Services Office

Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology

PHIVOLCS

PN Philippine Navy

PNP Philippine National Police

RDRRMC Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council

SP Sangguniang Panlalawigan

UN United Nations

WHO World Health Organization

DEFINITION OF TERMS

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

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 – non-state actors whose aims are neither to generate profit 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 non-government 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 be identified by changes in the mean and/or variability of its properties and that persists for an extended period typically decades or longer, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity.

Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (CBDRRM) – 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 arrangement 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 zones, 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 impact, 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 disaster 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, geohazard 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.

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 community's 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 capacitates 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 formality 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 ongoing 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.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (PDRRMP) 2021-2025 is a road-map indicating the vision and strategic objectives of the province of La Union for the next five (5) years while pursuing the strategic goals of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. This document also integrated the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic strategic actions that can be adapted according to specific situations and capacities.

The PDRRMP takes-off from the four (4) thematic areas of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2011-2028 and is necessary to sustain the gains from positive effects and lessons learned from disaster risk reduction (DRR) initiatives by different stakeholders. This plan also provides guidance in preparing for a phased transition from widespread transmission to a steady state of low-level or no transmission. This plan also highlights the coordinated support that is required from the provincial community to meet the challenge brought about by COVID-19.

The PDRRMP contains four (4) priority programs and projects from 2022-2025 based on strategic actions gathered after several consultations with members of the PDRRMC and the Provincial Core Team Against COVID-19 (PCTAC). This document utilizes the multihazard approach in managing the impacts of natural and human-induced disasters including pandemics and especially the threat of climate change.

One guiding principle of the PDRRMP requires multi-stakeholder participation in mainstreaming DRR in the province of La Union. Consultations are part of an inclusive and ongoing process that needs to be continued. Another principle of the PDRRMO is that DRR is directly linked to poverty alleviation and sustainable development. In consonance with the expected outcome of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The PDRRMP envisions the reduction of disaster losses in lives, and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and the country. The PDRRMP is also consistent with parallel efforts to transform La Union the Heart of Agri-tourism by 2025.

TIMELINES. In general, the set of activities are given annual targets which shall contribute to meeting the commitments under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Reduction and the Global Strategy to Respond to Covid-19.

FRAMEWORK. To fast track the implementation of the PDRRMO, priority projects are identified. The purpose is to intensify disaster risk mitigation, preparedness and response in the province. The core activities are:

- 1. Develop Disaster Risk Reduction Management and Crisis Management Plan
- 2. Provide Timely and Effective Disaster and Crisis Response
- 3. Increase Adaptive Capacity for Disaster and Crisis
- 4. Facilitate Disaster and Crisis Recovery and Rehabilitation

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PDRRMP. At the provincial level, implementation of the PDRRMP shall take place through the integration of DRRM into relevant provincial plans as well through the development and implementation of respective action plans of local government units for their respective activities as indicated in the PDRRMP.

As explicitly stated under Republic Act 10121, the PDRRMO has the overall responsibility of approving the PDRRMP and ensuring that it is consistent with the LDRRMF. 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 form DRRM, including the National DRRM Fund; monitoring and providing the necessary guidelines and procedures on the LDRRMF releases as well as the utilization, accounting and auditing thereof.

In addition, the PDRRMO has the main responsibility of ensuring the implementation and monitoring of the PDRRMP. Specifically, it is tasked to conduct periodic assessment and performance monitoring of member-agencies of the PDRRMC and the C/MDRRMCs. 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 PDRRMP. The PDRRMO is also tasked to make sure that all DRR programs, projects and activities requiring national and international intervention shall be in accordance with duly established national policies and aligned with international agreements. At the local level, the PDRRMO needs to review and evaluate the local DRRM plans (LDRRMPs) to facilitate the integration of DRR measures into the local plans.

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

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION. For the Provincial Government of La Union, the following sources can be tapped to fund the various DRRM programs and projects:

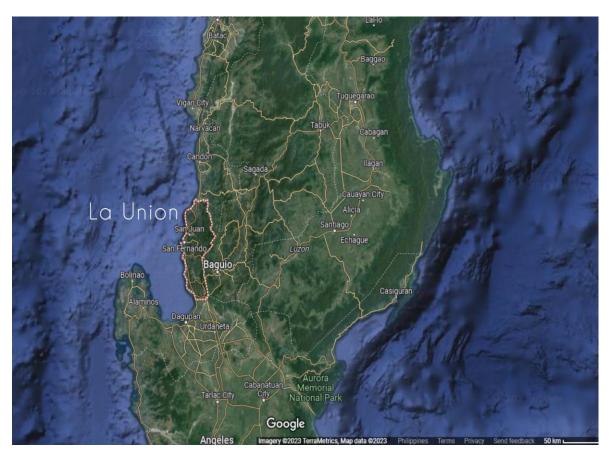
- 1. Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund
- 2. General Fund

MONITORING AND EVALUATION. Results-based programming shall be used in ensuring that implementation is on time and learning from experiences is built into the DRRM system. The PDRRMO shall develop a standard monitoring and evaluation. The stepwise monitoring and evaluation process includes the sub-component LGUs. To monitor and evaluate, the indicators will be used against targets and activities identified in each of the four (4) thematic areas of DRR with the aid of identified means of verification. Annual reporting is done by the PDRRMC through the PDRRMO to the Office of the Governor, within the quarter of the succeeding year.

CHAPTER I: BACKGROUND

POPULATION AND SERVICES

La Union is located in the southwestern part of the llocos Region bounded on the north and northeast by llocos Sur; on the south by Pangasinan; on the east by Benguet; and on the west by the West Philippine Sea. The province is composed of one (1) city and nineteen (19) municipalities gaining a share of 16.39 percent from the Region's total. The 576 barangays of the province account for 17.76 percent of the Region's total. The lone city is the province's capital – the City of San Fernando.

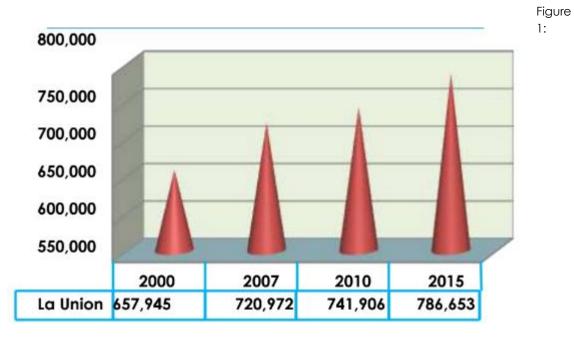


Map 1: Regional Map

1. Population and Settlement

Size, Distribution, Growth Rate and Density - The Census of Population in 2015 showed that La Union has a total population of 786,653 persons, registering a share of 16 percent of the total regional population. As for congressional district distribution, District 1 shared 46 percent of the total population while District II had a bigger share of 54 percent.

The annual population growth rate from 2010-2015 was 1.12 percent, higher by 0.07 percent from that of the 2007-2010 figure which is 1.05 percent. The annual population growth rate is higher than the region's 1.09 but relatively lower compared with the national APGR of 1.72.



Historical Population Trend, 2000-2015

The province's population density increased from 497 in CY 2010 to 527 in CY 2015 which means that in CY 2015, 30 persons more were added to the occupants of a square kilometer. Agoo, a first class municipality from the 2nd District has the highest population density of 1,240 in CY 2015 while Bagulin, an upland municipality, has the least with only 91 persons per square kilometer.

Table 1. Land Area, Population, Population Density And Doubling Time, By Municipality/City: 2010 - 2015

DISTRICT/ MUNICIPALITY/ CITY	LAND	LAND		LAND POPULATION RATE (GROWTH RATE (%)			DOUBLING
MONICIPALITY CITY	AREA (ha)	2010	2015	2010 - 2015	2010	2015	TIME	
DISTRICT I	70,069	343,346	359,719	0.89	490	513	77	
BACNOTAN	6,507	40,307	42,078	0.82	619	647	84	
BALAOAN	6,870	37,910	39,188	0.63	552	570	109	
BANGAR	3,604	34,522	35,947	0.77	958	997	89	
LUNA	4,489	35,380	35,802	0.23	788	798	305	
SAN FERNANDO CITY	10,688	114,963	121,812	1.11	1,076	1,140	62	
SAN GABRIEL	15,500	16,628	18,172	1.71	107	117	40	
SAN JUAN	5,186	35,098	37,188	1.11	677	717	62	
SANTOL	8,237	12,007	12,476	0.73	146	151	94	
SUDIPEN	8,988	16,531	17,056	0.60	184	190	116	
DISTRICT II	79,240	398,560	426,934	1.32	503	539	52	
AGOO	5,135	60,596	63,692	0.95	1,180	1,240	72	
ARINGAY	12,207	44,949	47,458	1.04	368	389	66	
BAGULIN	14,762	12,590	13,456	1.28	85	91	54	
BAUANG	7,160	70,735	75,032	1.13	988	1,048	61	
BURGOS	4,516	7,850	8,067	0.52	174	179	133	
CABA	4,862	21,244	22,039	0.70	437	453	98	
NAGUILIAN	8,740	48,407	54,221	2.18	554	620	32	
PUGO	5,585	16,518	19,690	3.40	296	353	20	
ROSARIO	7,000	52,679	55,458	0.98	753	792	70	
STO. TOMAS	3,242	35,999	39,092	1.58	1,110	1,206	44	
TUBAO	6,031	26,993	28,729	1.19	448	476	58	
LA UNION	149,309	741,906	786,653	1.12	497	527	62	

2. Income Based Poverty Statistics

Between CY 2006 and 2012 (See Table No. 2), poverty incidence of families peaked in CY 2005 at 22.40% or close to 36,000 families, then this suddenly and significantly dropped to 15.30% in 2012, a 7.10 percentage point drop in a period of 3 years. This indeed was a remarkable achievement which allowed the province to gain a high degree of probability in achieving the target on poverty reduction by 2015. In terms of the subsistence incidence of families between the two periods (2009 and 2012), a reduction as also made from 9.50% (15,203 families) in 2009 to 5.20% in 2012 (8,933 families)

Table 2. Income-Based Poverty Statistics, CYs 2006-2012

	POVERTY INCIDENCE AMONG FAMILIES (%)			
AREA	2006	% POINT (INCREASE/DECREASE) 2009 2012 2006-2009 2009-2012		
Region I	19.9	16.8 14.0 (3.1) (2.8)		
llocosNorte ^{b/}	13.7	11.1 8.4 (2.6) (2.7)		
Ilocos Sur/	16.4	13.4 13.7 (3.0) 0.3		
La Union	20.8	22.4 15.3 1.6 (7.1)		
Pangasinan	21.8	17.2 14.9 (4.6) (2.4)		

3. Social Services

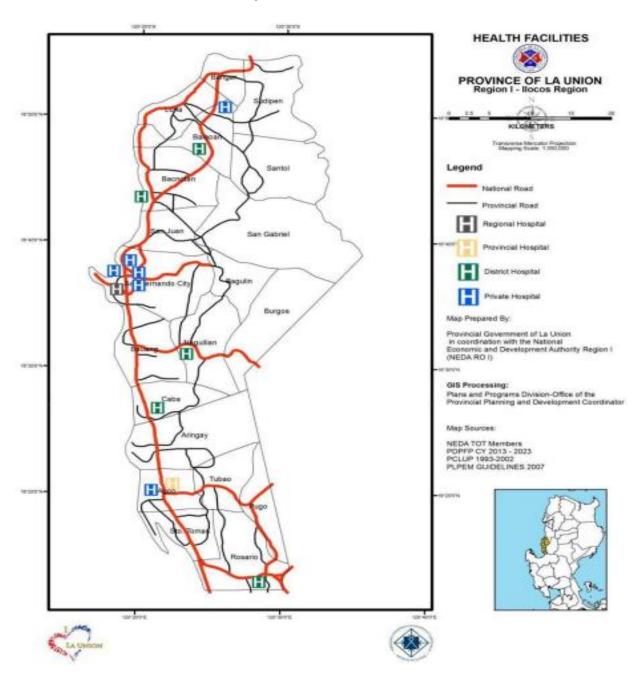
3.1. Health Services

A total of 24 hospitals are located in La Union including lying-ins and clinics, of which 17 are privately owned and the other (7) are managed by the government. These hospitals have a total bed capacity of seven hundred eighty nine (789), four hundred twenty (420) in public hospitals and three hundred eighty nine (369) in private hospitals. Among the government hospitals, the llocos Training and Regional Medical Center accounts for 200 beds.

The Barangay Health Workers referred complicated cases to the 5 District Hospitals. Looking at the distribution of hospitals in the province, more are located in developed and urban municipalities. Most hospitals with modern means of facilities and communication services are located in San Fernando City and Agoo.

Assessing the adequacy of hospital services, more bed capacities, modern equipment and drugs are available in modern hospitals than in public/district hospitals. At present, district hospital facilities were improved/upgraded/provided through the Economic Development Fund of the province and the Hospital Facilities Enhancement Program (HPEP) from the Department of Health.

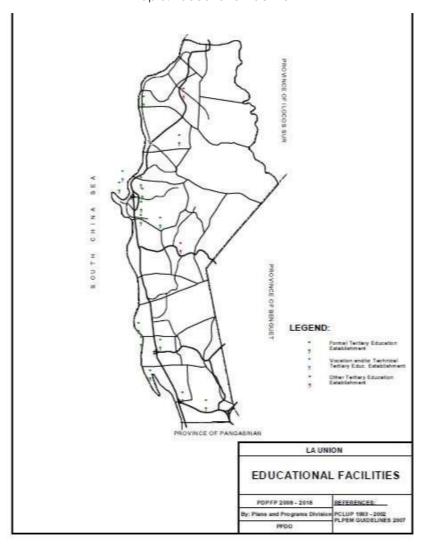
Map 2. Health Facilities



A total of 237 health facilities operate in La Union. In each municipality there are twenty (20) Rural Health Units/FP clinics and 217 Barangay Health Stations (BHS). Burgos, an upland area, had the least with five (5) Barangay Health Stations. Average population served by 1 BHS is 3,591. Around 38 percent of the total barangays have BHS. Presence of private clinics and diagnostic centers are located in urban municipalities that cater health services to the middle upper income class population. The preventive and promotive aspect of health is the main thrust of the health sector in the province.

3.2. Education Facilities

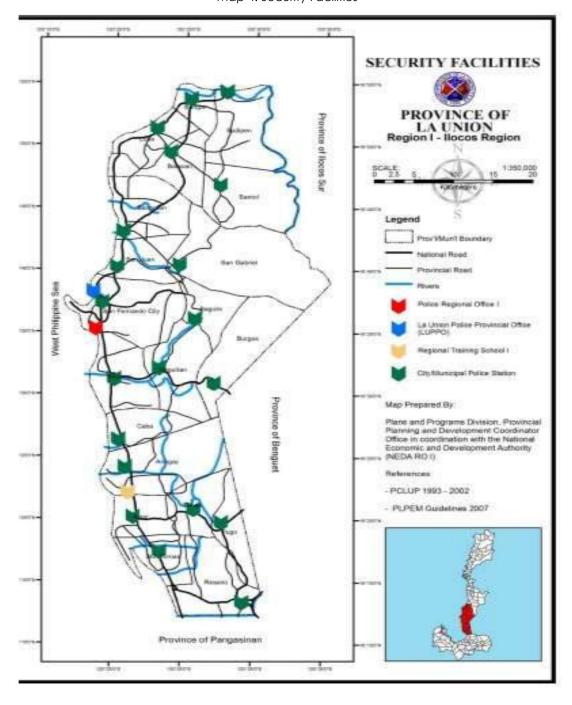
In terms of physical facilities, a total number of 590 public and private schools were recorded and distributed as follows: elementary schools accounted for 428 or 73 percent; secondary schools 139 or 24 percent and tertiary schools 25 or percent.



Map 3. Educational Facilitie

3.3. Security Facilities

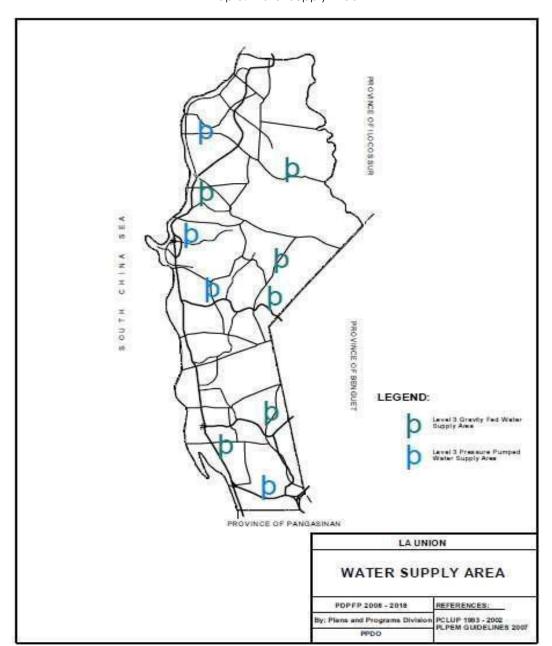
Looking at the province police force, in CY 2015 there were 1,037 policemen (834) males and (203) females. The current policeman to population ratio is 1:786. The DILG with its provincial and regional offices supervise the operation of the Bureau of Fire Protection in the province with a total of 13 fire stations, 18 fire trucks with 167 fire personnel.



Map 4. Security Facilities

3.4. Water Supply Area

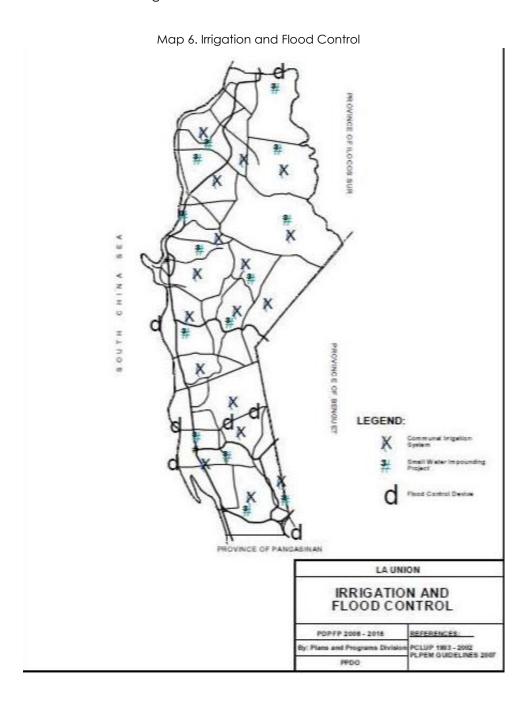
The waterworks operating under the Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA) are the Metro San Fernando Water District, Balaoan Water District, Naguilian Water District, Agoo Water District and the Rosario Water District.



Map 5. Water Supply Area

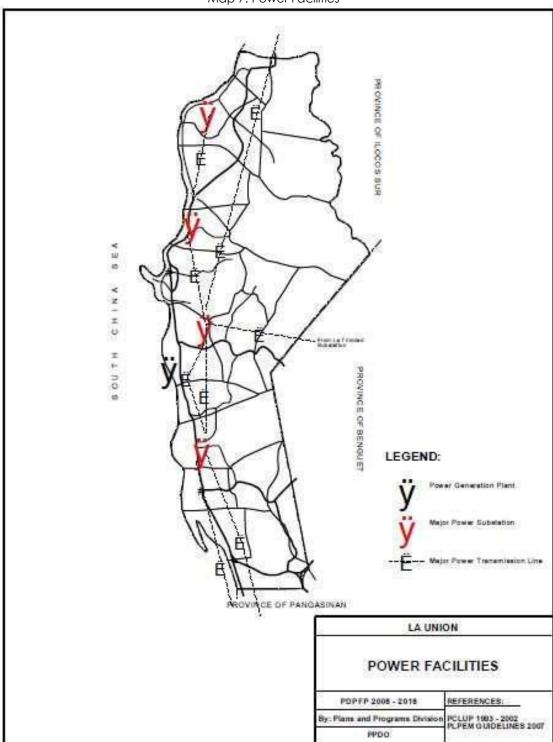
3.5. Irrigation and Flood Control

Irrigation systems of the Province had a total service area of 15,090 hectares. The National Irrigation System in the province had a total service area of 3,702 hectares while the Communal Irrigation System had 3,789 hectares. The Amburayan River is the main source of water in irrigating the farms in District I while NIA Masalip in Agoo serves the municipalities in the second district. However, the rainfed areas had a total of 14,161 hectares breakdown to 13,782 hectares and 379 hectares for rainfed upland-lowland, respectively. Most of the projects are classified according to their respective areas served: National Irrigation System, Communal Irrigation System, Small Water Impounding Projects Shallow Tube Wells, Small Farm Reservoir, Pumps and others. All these irrigation facilities are funded under RA 7171.



3.6. Power Facilities

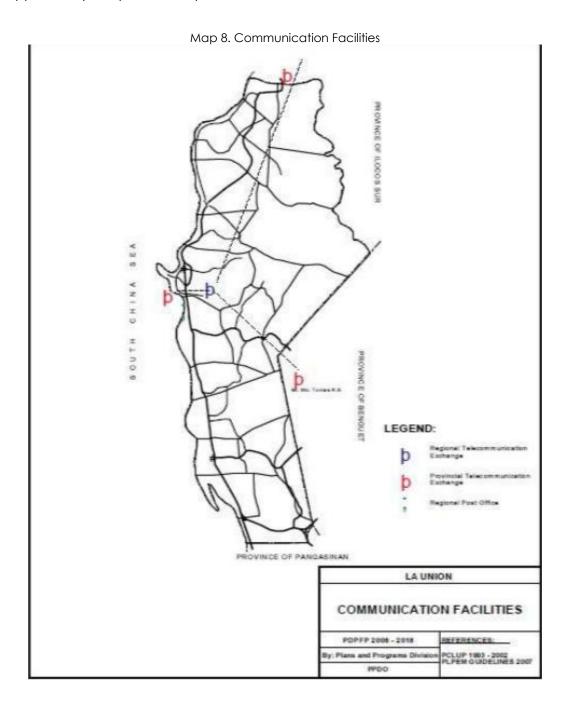
The province of La Union is 100% energized courtesy of LUECO and LUELCO having GRID as their main source of power.



Map 7. Power Facilities

3.7. Communication Facilities

Telecommunications were provided largely by the private sectors such as telephone, telegraph and radios, etc. Eight municipalities from District I were covered by PLDT (Bacnotan, Balaoan, Bangar, Luna, City of San Fernando, San Gabriel, San Juan and Sudipen) while seven (7) from District II (Agoo, Aringay, Bauang, Caba, Naguilian, Rosario and Tubao) and the rest of the same district were covered by NOTELCO, others are supported by cell phone companies like SMART, GLOBE, and SUN CELLULAR.



LOCAL ECONOMY

As of CY 2014, there are 8,476 establishments operating in the province. Majority of these establishments are under the wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles with a total no of 3,595. Out of the 8,476 establishments in the province, a total of 6,894 (81.33%) were under Services, 1,455 (17.17%) were in the Industry and 127 (1.49%) were in the agricultural industries. San Fernando City, being the region's and the province's business center, have the most number of establishments with 2,625 or 56.61 percent of the districts total while Bauang in the 2nd District have the most at 821 or 32 percent of the districts total. The 19 Major manufacturing establishments exist in the province which include, among others, the Cement Factory in Bacnotan (HOLCIM), SoilTech Agricultural Products, Pilipinas Shell Petroleum Corporation, Bauang Private Power Plant Corporation, etc. The manufacturing business in the province is mainly composed of the different cottage industries. They are the incomesupplementing activities where people can engage in even during off-season. These are handicrafts, metal crafts, furniture, garments, ceramics and food processing, etc. Commercial activities in the province consist mostly of wholesale and retail business. The City of San Fernando, the business center, has the highest share with 32 percent of the provincial total.

1. Agriculture, Fishery, Poultry

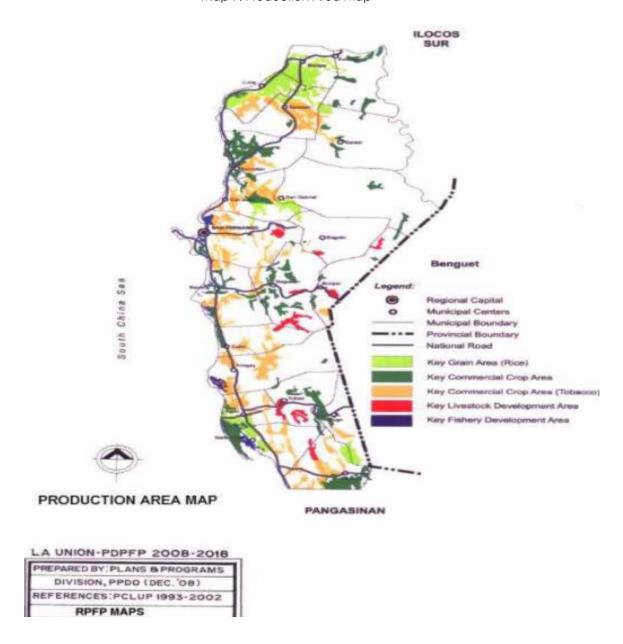
1.1. Agriculture

Palay remains to be the major cash crop of the province. The total area planted with palay is 38,693 hectares, of which 24,596 hectares were irrigated while the remaining 14,097 hectares were rained. The province's production for the year 2015 was 187,148 Metric Tons with only 86,061 Metric Tons consumed by the population resulting in an average sufficiency level of 124% in the province. Likewise, La Union has been one of the top producers of corn in the region with an average annual production of 27,508 Metric Tons. In 2015 alone, corn production yielded P229,696,330.00 in terms of income giving employment to 1,238 people. The largest area planted with yellow corn can be found in San Juan of District I with an area of 630 hectares while Tubao of District II has the biggest production of green corn at 1,295 Metric Tons. In terms of fruit tree production, the province is 166% sufficient. Mango dominated all the fruit trees with a total production of 32,250 Metric Tons. Moreover, fruits, root crops, leafy and fruit vegetables are in the level of more than 200% sufficiency, an indication that these commodities are more than enough for the consumption of the province.

1.2. Fishery

Total fish production in the province during the year 2015 was 18,087.53 Metric Tons which is more than the food requirement of the population at 17,306.35 Metric Tons; hence, a sufficiency level is 105%. The total additional employment generated out of fish production was 13,365 and the total income computed was P1,683,655.90. District II has higher fish production compared to District I at 11,428.41 metric tons (63.18%) vs 6,659.42 metric tons (30%).

Map 9. Production Area Map



1.3. Livestock and Poultry

The total production of 36,629 metric tons in livestock and poultry in the province as recorded in 2014 decreased to 36,137.43 metric tons in 2015, attributed to losses due to strong typhoons that visited the province. However, the production is still sufficient to fill the demands based on the computation of production against consumption which reflects a sufficiency level of more than 100% in all livestock commodities.

1.4. Tourism

Recognizing the dominance of the tourism industry vis-a-viz its role in generating economy, the Province of La Union made tourism as a platform taking into consideration its strategic location as gateway to llocandia and Baguio City and renown as a place in llocandia where the most number of conveniences, supplies and support facilities for visitors are available like a) shopping convenience and personal services, b) variety of hotel accommodations and restaurant facilities, c) entertainment facilities, souvenir and gift shops, d) parks, beaches, forest and other nature centers, e) transport terminals such as airport, seaport and land transportation, f) central bank, commercial and rural banks, and foreign currency exchange, etc.

The stretch of white and gray sand beaches along the towns of La Union is the main attraction to tourists. In the province tourist belts are located along the shores of San Juan, San Fernando City, Bauang and Agoo. Its calm crystal water is ideal for water skiing, snorkeling, swimming, scuba diving, windsurfing and boating. Its gifted multitude of scenic landscapes is a tourism haven as well, and eco-tourism development. Surfing is now a tourism booster in the province owing to its long waves best for longboard surfing. The stable peace and order situation and the tourism areas in La Union are the main attractions to local and foreign tourists.

Since 2015, total tourist arrivals have posted positive growth of 48 percent. It grew to 381,649 tourist arrivals compared to CY 2014 at 199,817. Domestic tourists continued to account for a major bulk of tourists visitors to the province. It totaled 369,173 higher than CY 2014 with a total of 192,298. Foreign tourist arrivals pictured an increase from 7,519 foreigners in CY 2014 to 12,474 in CY 2015. Majority of the foreigners came from East Asia (5,521 or 44,26%), North America (1,584 or 13%), Western Europe (1,385 or 11.10%) and Asean (1,148 or 9.20%).

TOURISM CIRCUIT, GROWTH CENTER AND AREA OF INFLUENCE PROVINCE OF LA UNION Region I - Blocos Region Danscone Mercatio Projection Mapping Scale: 1 200,000 Legend San Gabriel Provincial Government of La Union in coordination with the National Economic and Development Authority Region ((NEDA RO I) GIS Processing: Plans and Programs Division-Office of the Provincial Planning and Development Coor NEDA TOT Members PDPFP CY 2013 - 2023

Map 10. Tourism Circuits, Growth and Area of Influence

INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSICAL BASE

1. Agricultural Areas

Agricultural areas cover 54,701 hectares or 36.64 percent of the total area. The western side under broad alluvial plains, valleys and along the hills and mountains under this category. The eastern part covering the municipalities of Bagulin, Naguilian and Rosario are rice terraces. Irrigated Riceland exists on the low lying areas of Bangar, Balaoan, Agoo and Rosario while non-irrigated ricelands are seen on the flat alluvial plain, valley and river terrain within the different municipalities.

2. Grassland/Shrubland Areas

This category is predominantly covered with cogon and different species of shrubs within an area of 22,834 hectares or 15.59 percent of the total land area. Grasses and shrubs cover mostly the sedimentary hills and mountains except on higher elevation having steep to very steep slopes.

3. Forest/Wooded Areas

This area occupies 46,598 hectares or 31.21 percent of the total land area. This area is covered with different forest species at the highest portion of mountain ranges near the boundary of llocos Sur and Benguet province.

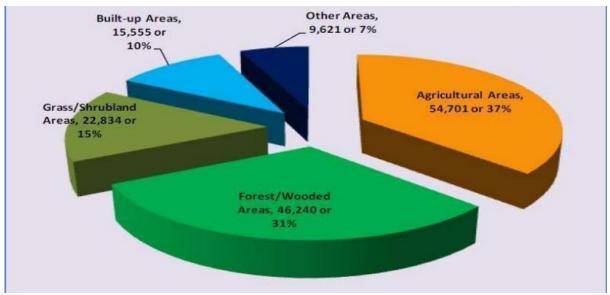
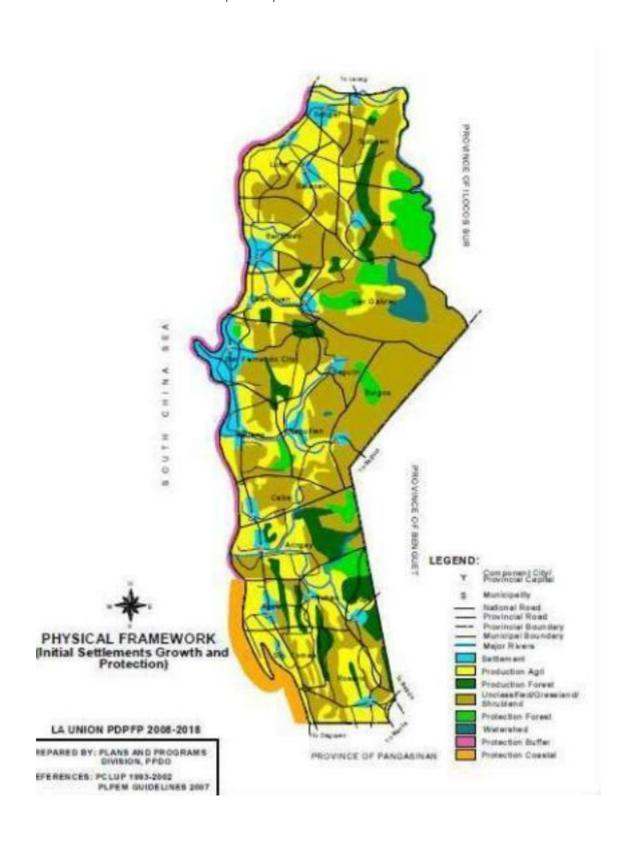


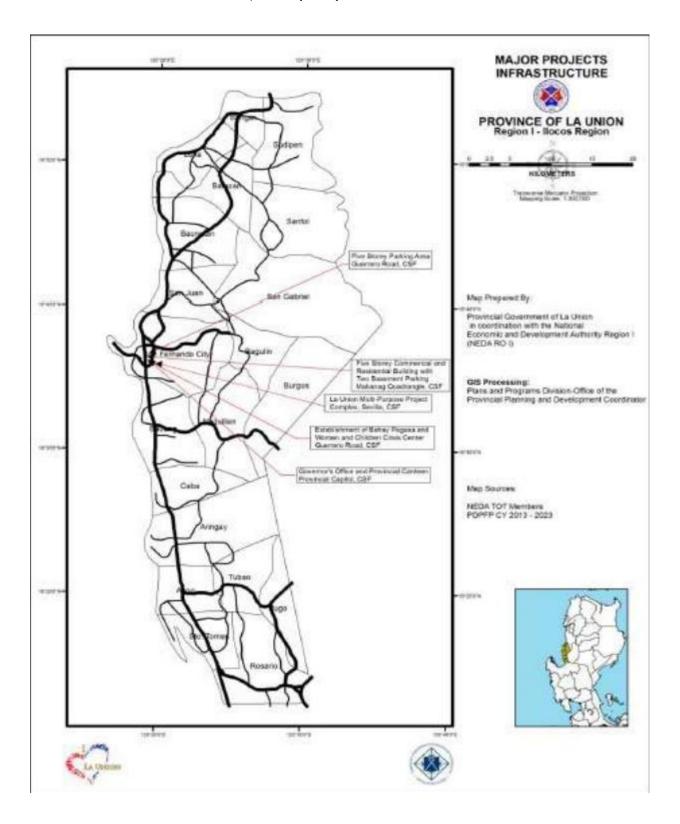
Figure 2. Existing Land Use Distribution by Categories

Source: DENR RO1

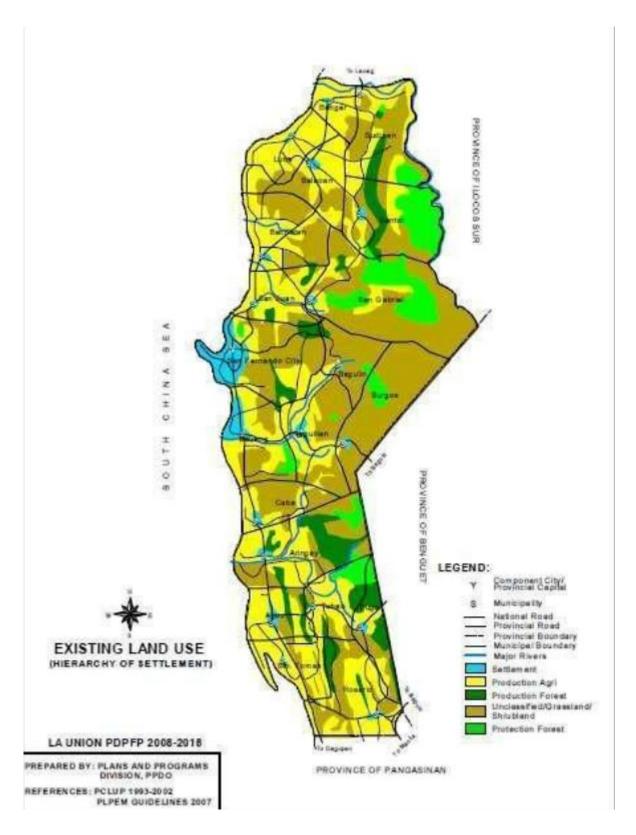
Map 11. Physical Framework



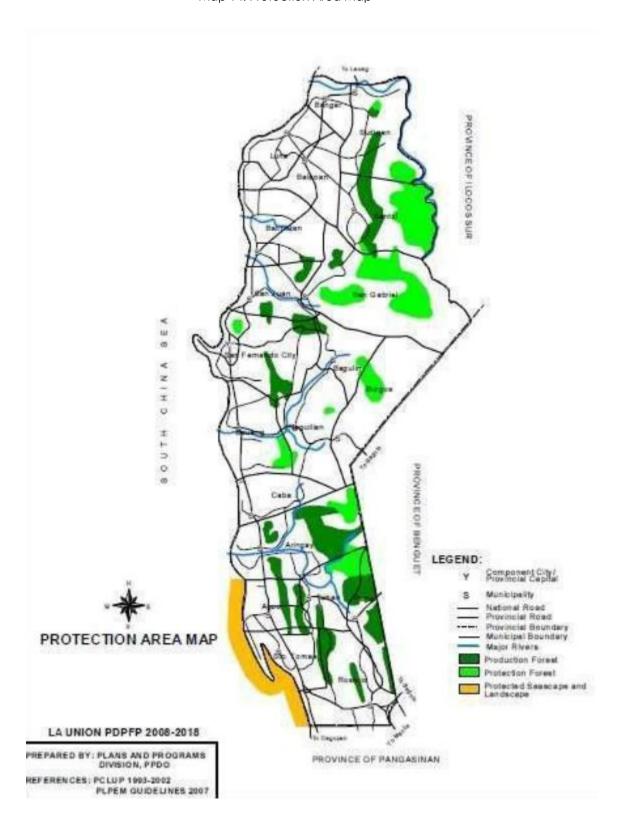
Map 12. Major Projects Infrastructure



Map 13. Existing Land Use



Map 14. Protection Area Map



1. Other Areas

These areas are purposely for beach sand, river wash of prominent rivers and for aqua-culture in brackish or freshwater. It covers an area of 9,621 hectares or 6.44 percent of the total area.

2. 5 Built-up Areas

These areas are those classified as residential, commercial, institutional and industrial parks and recreation centers. These areas occupy 15,555 hectares or 10.42 percent of the total area. It is observed that built-up areas are located mostly along the province road network. Settlement continued to arise in patches within protected areas. The increase in population and the proposed development in the area attributed to the expansion of settlement, industrial and commercial activities in the province.

3. Demands for Expansion Area

Projected demand on land requirement is based on the population growth and the area's population density. In highly urbanized areas like the City of San Fernando, the municipalities of Bauang and Luna have low demand owing to its high density (number of persons per unit area). For municipalities with lower population density and with a wide area, would need a wider area for every population increase as in the case of Bagulin. The total expansion area for the year 2015 is 84.91 square kilometers and almost doubles by the year 2020 and is 162.40 square kilometers.

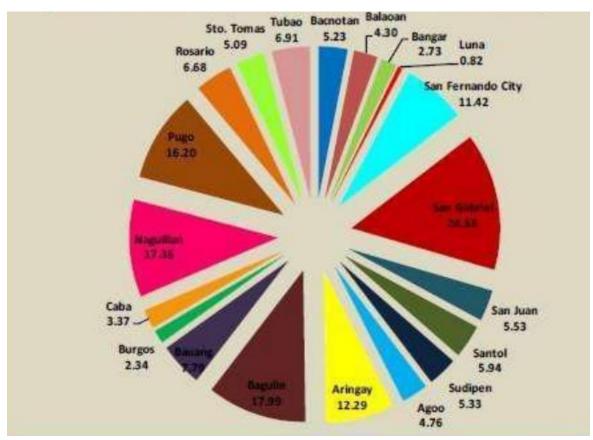


Figure 3. Additional Settlement Land Requirement by Municipality

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

1. Land Resource

1.1 Land Area and Major Landforms

The province has a total land area of 149,309 hectares and this represents 11.60 percent of the region's 1,284,019 hectares and about 0.5 percent of the total land area of the country. The First District shared 70,069 hectares or 46.93 percent of the province's area while the Second District occupied a total land area of 79,240 hectares or 53.07 percent share from the province's area.

The province has predominantly hilly terrain, which gradually rises eastward from the shore. The western border is a coastal plain of raised coral alluvium (sand/clay) deposited by flowing water and overlaying older sediments. The eastern portion is predominantly mountainous but lower in contour than the Cordillera Mountain ranges of Benguet and Mountain Province with a linear north and south arrangement. The highest peak in the province is in the municipality of Bagulin with an elevation of 1,200 feet above sea level.

The province has two (2) major land classifications - the Alienable and Disposable (A & D) lands with a total area of 120,307 hectares (80.58 % of the total land area) and the Public Forestlands, gaining a share of 19.43 percent of the province's total. Among the LGUs, San Gabriel in District I has the widest A & D land of 10,938 hectares while Burgos at District 2 has the narrowest with only 2,553 hectares. Bagulin had the widest public forestlands of 76.29 percent for an equivalence of 11,262 hectares.

1.2. Slope Classification

District 1 is considered to be a lowland area since it is dominated by the 0-18 percent slope classification, although some of its area was mountainous. District 2 is considered to be predominantly upland with the majority of the land having been dominated by 18 to over 30 percent slope. For municipalities, Balaoan has the widest lowland area of 5,245 hectares belonging to 0-18 percent slope and Bagulin has the widest upland area with 8,440 hectares reflecting slopes over 30 percent.

Table 3. Slope Category Distribution, by Municipality/City

		AREA BY SLOPE							
		CLASSIFICATION							
DISTRICT/	LAND		0-8%	8-	18%	18-	30%	OVE	R 30%
MUNICIPALITY/ CITY	AREA	AREA	%DIST.	AREA	%DIST.	AREA	%DIST	AREA	%DIST.
	(Has.)	AIRA	705151.	ANEA	705131.	Anka		Anen	700101.
DISTRICT I	70,069	289.4 2	51.62	44.49	41.27	266.6 7	46.05	100.11	40.77
BACNOTAN	6,507	36.82	6.57	1.25	1.16	22.50	3.89	4.50	1.83
BALAOAN	6,870	52.45	9.36	6.00	5.57	9.00	1.55	1.25	0.51
BANGAR	3,604	33.04	5.89			2.25	0.39	0.75	0.31
LUNA	4,489	40.39	7.20	0.25	0.23	4.25	0.73		
SAN FDO CITY	10,688	48.63	8.67	10.50	9.74	37.50	6.48	10.25	4.17
SAN GABRIEL	15,500	6.89	1.23	11.84	10.98	100.7 0	17.39	35.57	14.48
SAN JUAN	5,186	29.19	5.21	4.07	3.78	17.14	2.96	1.46	0.59
SANTOL	8,237	8.75	1.56	8.78	8.14	40.08	6.92	24.76	10.08
SUDIPE	8,988	33.26	5.93	1.80	1.67	33.25	5.74	21.57	8.78
DISTRICT II	79,240	271.2 0	48.38	63.31	58.73	312.4 3	53.95	145.46	59.23
AGOO	5,13	29.85	5.32	6.75	6.26	12.50	2.16	2.25	0.92
ARINGAY	12,207	48.24	8.60	5.73	5.32	62.71	10.83	5.39	2.19
BAGULIN	14,762	1.71	0.31	2.75	2.55	58.76	10.15	84.40	34.37
BAUANG	7,160	41.98	7.49	2.00	1.86	24.75	4.27	2.87	1.17
BURGOS	4,516	0.2	0.04	2.00	1.86	36.16	6.24	6.75	2.75
CABA	4,862	14.00	2.50	2.67	2.48	31.95	5.52		
NAGUILIAN	8,740	33.98	6.06	4.75	4.41	45.42	7.84	3.25	1.32
PUGO	5,585	7.97	1.42	9.50	8.81	2.70	0.47	35.68	14.53
ROSARIO	7,000	42.64	7.61	9.49	8.80	16.75	2.89	1.12	0.46
STO. TOMAS	3,424	20.42	3.64	2.59	2.40	7.46	1.29	1.95	0.79
TUBAO	6,031	30.16	5.38	15.08	13.99	13.27	2.29	1.80	0.73
LA UNION	149,30 9	560.6 2	100.00	107.8 0	100.00	579.1 0	100.0 0	245.57	100.00

1. Forest Resources

The classified forest area in the province was about 31,548 hectares; timberland of around 31,248.660 hectares; national parks, games refuge and bird sanctuaries totaling 210 hectares and forest resources of 90 hectares. The province's effective forest cover was 3,211 hectares. Total area reforested was 3,383 hectares accounting 12 percent of the total public forest.

2. Watershed Areas

Four watershed areas are found in the province and these are Naguilian, Amburayan, Baroro, Lon-oy and Aringay River Basin Watershed areas.

3. Major River Basins

On surface water, out of 29 river systems in Region I, five (5) are found in La Union. The Amburayan River basin is one of the largest in the region, and stretches along the boundaries of La Union and Ilocos Sur. The other major ones are Baroro, Naguilian, Aringay and Bued Rivers. The province is also endowed with creeks, lakes and streams which dissected every municipality in the province.

Table 4. Major River Basins in La Union

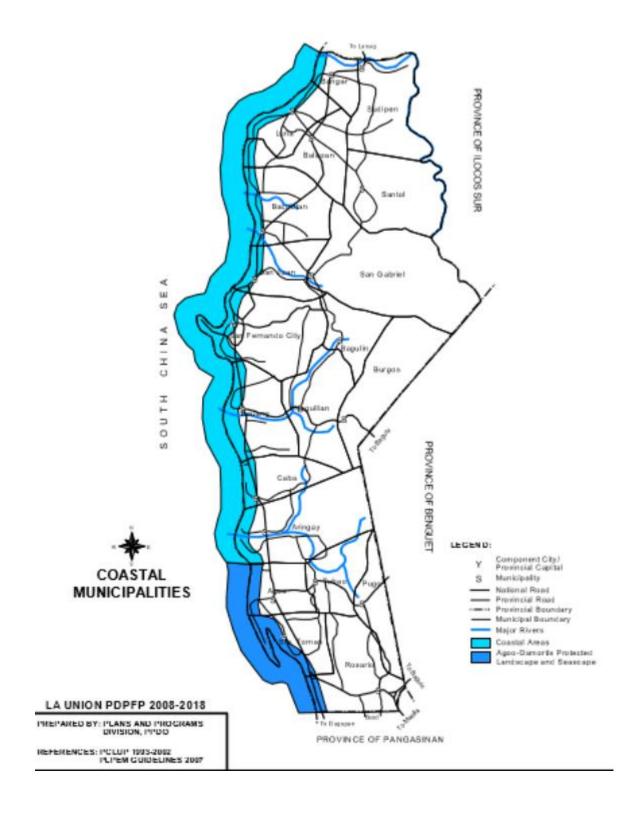
	LENGTH (km)	DRAINAGE AREA (sq.km)	PROVINCIAL COVERAGE	CLASS
Amburayan River	105	1,386	La Union, Ilocos Sur	С
Baroro River	28	191	La Union, Benguet	Α
Naguilian River	55	353	La Union, Benguet	С
Aringay River	45	469	La Union and Benguet	В
Bued River	70	388	La Union, Benguet, Pangasinan	С

5. Mineral Resource

The province's mineral reserves of 308,678.28 thousand cu.m are largely non-metallic type consisting of limestone, sand and gravel pebbles. the aggregate mineral production valued at P4.38 million

6. Coastal Resources

The province's coast of 114,702 linear meters lies on the coastline from Rosario to Bangar. The great East to West transect line shows that La Union is a narrow strip of low land laid North to South. A total of 45,790.5 hectares of municipal waters is available for marine fishery production. The coastal area is being threatened by the downward flow of pollutants. By mere gravity, transect clearly shows that an uplands pollutant goes down to the lowland and combines with it. Its refuse, finally, drains down to the sea.



CHAPTER 2:

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office. The Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office is structured as Mr. Aureliano F. Rulloda III (PDRRMO Department Head), Mr. Alvin A Cruz (Assistant Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer). It is splitted into five (5) units as to 1. Administrative and Financial Management Unit; 2. Capacity Development and Training Unit; 3. Research and Planning Unit 4. Warning and Dispatch Unit and 5. Operations and Logistics Unit.

Legal Basis. Under Republic Act No. 10121, Section 12. Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (LDRRMO) There shall be an LDRRMO in every province, city and municipality, and a Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee (BDRRMC) in every barangay which shall be responsible for setting the direction, development, implementation and coordination of disaster risk management programs within their territorial jurisdiction.

- (a) the LDRRMO shall be under the office of the governor, city or municipal mayor, and the punong barangay in case of the BDRRMC. The LDRRMOs shall be initially organized and composed of a DRRMO to be assisted by three (3) staff responsible for (1) administration and training; (2) research and planning; and (3) operations and warning. the LDRRMOs and the BDRRMCs shall organize, train and directly supervise the local emergency response teams and the ACDVs.
- (b) the provincial, city and municipal disaster risk reduction and management offices or barangay disaster risk reduction and management committees shall perform the following functions with impartiality given the emerging challenges brought by disasters of our times:
 - 1. Design, program, and coordinate disaster risk reduction and management activities consistent with the national council's standards and guidelines;
 - 2. Facilitate and support risk assessments and contingency planning activities at the local level;
 - 3. Consolidate local disaster risk information which includes natural hazards, vulnerabilities, and climate change risks, and maintain a local risk map;
 - 4. Organize and conduct training, orientation, and knowledge management activities on disaster risk reduction and monument at the local level;
 - 5. Operate a multi-hazard early warning system, linked to disaster risk reduction to provide accurate and timely advice to national or local emergency response organizations and to the general public, through diverse mass media particularly radio, landline communications, and technologies for communication with rural communities;
 - 6. Formulate and implement a comprehensive and integrated LDRRMP in accordance with the national, regional and provincial framework, and policies on disaster risk reduction in close coordination with the local development councils (LDCs);
 - 7. Prepare and submit to the local sanggunian through the LDRRMC and the LDC the annual LDRRMO Plan and budget, the proposed programming of the LDRRMF, other dedicated disaster risk reduction and movement resources, and other regular funding source's and budgetary support of the LDRRMO/BDRRMC;
 - 8. Conduct continuous disaster monitoring and mobilize instrumentalities and entities of the LGUs, CSOs, private groups and organized volunteers, to utilize their facilities and resources for the protection and preservation of life and properties

- during emergencies in accordance with existing policies and procedures;
- 9. Identify and implement cost-effective risk reduction measures/strategies;
- 10. Maintain a database of human resource, equipment, directories, and location of critical infrastructures and their capacities such as hospitals and evacuation centers:
- 11. Develop, strengthen and operationalize mechanisms for partnership or networking with the private sector, CSOs, and volunteer groups;
- 12. Take all necessary steps on a continuing basis to maintain, provide, or arrange the provision of, or to otherwise make available, suitably-trained and competent personnel for effective civil defense and disaster risk reduction and management in its area;
- 13. Organize, train, equip and supervise the local emergency response teams and the ACDVs, ensuring that humanitarian aid workers are equipped with basic skills to assist mothers to breastfeed;
- 14. Respond to and manage the adverse effects of emergencies and carry out recovery activities in the affected area, ensuring that there is an efficient mechanism for immediate delivery of food, shelter and medical supplies for women and children, endeavor to create a special place where internallydisplaced mothers can find help with breastfeeding, feed and care for their babies and give support to each other;
- 15. Within its area, promote and raise public awareness of and compliance with this act and legislative provisions relevant to the purpose of this act;
- 16. Serve as the secretariat and executive are of the LDRRMC;
- 17. Coordinate other disaster risk reduction and management activities;
- 18. Establish linkage/network with other LGUs for disaster risk reduction and emergency response purposes;
- 19. Recommend through the LDRRMC the enactment of local ordinances consistent with the requirement of this Act;
- **20.** Implement policies approved plans and programs of the LDRRMC consistent with the policies and guidelines laid down in this act;
- 21. Establish a provincial/city/municipal/barangay disaster risk reduction and management operations center;
- 22. Prepare and submit, through the LDRRMC and the LDC, the report on the utilization of the LDRRMF and other dedicated disaster risk reduction and management resources to the local commission on audit (COA), copy furnished the regional director of the OCD and the Local Government Operations Officer of the DILG; and
- 23. Act on other matters that may be authorized by the LDRRMC.
- (c) the BDRRMC shall be a regular committee of the existing BDC and shall be subject thereto. The punong barangay shall facilitate and ensure the participation of at least two
- (2) CSO representatives from existing and active community-based people's organizations representing the most vulnerable and marginalized groups in the barangay.

Administrative and Financial Management Unit. The Administrative and Financial Management Unit headed by Mr. David Ken F. Salamanca (LDRRMO III) Designate Administrative Officer is subdivided into three (3) sections, 1. Administrative Management supervised by Ms. Rechel T. Torcedo (Administrative Officer I) 2. Human Resource Management supervised by Ms. Jennelee Joy H. Piza 3. Financial Management supervised by Ms. Thrian Hufana (Admin Aide I)

Mr. Harvey Javier (Laborer I), and Mr. Joel__(C.O.S Personnel) aids the Administrative and Financial Management Unit in all aspects of office operations and managemet.

The administrative and financial management unit cut-across all administrative and financial

matters of the PDRRMO Department.

Capacity Development And Training Unit led by Ms. David Ken. F. Salamanca (LDRRMO III), assisting supervisor Mr. Jay Gurion (LDRRM ASSISTANT).

Designated training instructors, Mr. Meldrick Sipalay (C.O.S Training Assistant), Mr. Rafael A. Lim (Administrative Aide IV), Mr. James H. Apillianes (Laborer I), Mr. Michael S. Nino (Laborer I), serves as training facilitators.

Technical staff aids on the assistance on the activities and programs of Capacity Development and Training Unit is designated to Mr. Eugene Nucal (Admin Aide I), Mr. Keen Claude Evans H. Turco (C.O.S Training Assistant), Mr. Mark Andrew Cabanban (C.O.S Training Assistant)

Research and Planning Unit. Headed by Ms. Christy Corpuz (OIC LDRRM Assistant) and assisting supervisor Ms. Karen Carmi Malig (Nurse III/Detailed).

Technical Staff aids on the assistance on the activities and programs of the Research and Planning Unit are Ms. Joline Bravo (C.O.S Research and Planning Assistant), and Ms. Kristina Joy H. Turco (LDRRM Assistant)

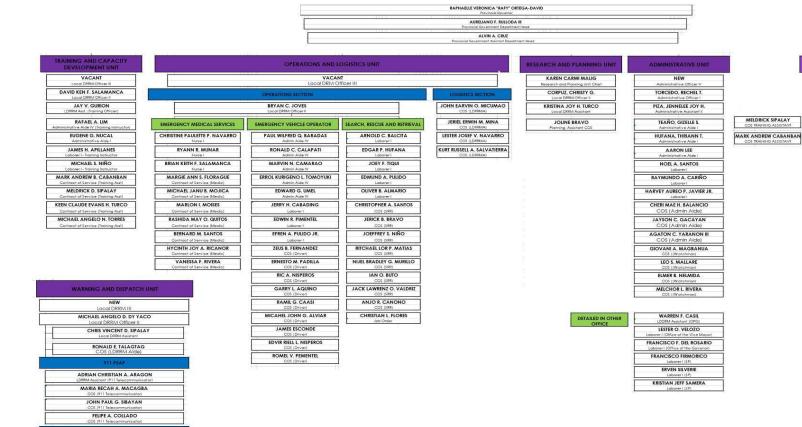
The Research and Planning Unit Designs program and coordinate disaster risk reduction and management activities consistent with the National Council's standards and guidelines, consolidates local disaster risk information which includes natural hazards, vulnerabilities and climate change risks and maintains a local risk map, conducts research and development initiatives on DRRM/CCA, maintains a database of human resource and their capacities, equipment, directories and location of critical infrastructures such as hospitals and evacuation centers.

Early Warning and Dispatch Unit headed by Mr. Michael Angelo Dy Yaco (LDRRMO II) Warning and Dispatch Chief and assistant supervisors Mr. Chris Vincent Sipalay (LDRRM Assistant) and Mr. Ronald Talagtag (C.O.S LDRRM Aide).

The Warning and Dispatch Unit is subdivided into three divisions as to the:

- 1.) 911 PSAP with designated personnel Mr. Adrian C. Aragon (LDRRM Assistant) 911 Telecommunicator, Ms. Maria Recah Macagba (C.O.S 911 Telecommunicator), Mr. John Paul Sibayan (C.O.S 911 Telecommunicator), Mr. Felipe Collado (C.O.S 911 Telecommunicator. The respective designates ensure that 911 Emergency Calls are effectively and efficiently served.
- 2.) Rapid Emergency Telecommunicator with designated personnel Mr. Artemio Abenes Jr. (Admin Aide IV), Mr. Carlo Hufana Jr. (C.O.S Telecommunicator), Mr. Jayson John C. Rebalde (C.O.S Telecommunicator), Mr. Calvin Klein Calapati (C.O.S Telecommunicator), and Mr. Jonathan Timola (C.O.S Telecommunicator). The designates ensure rapid information dissemination and emergency dispatch through radio telecommunications.
- 3.) Alert Unit with designated personnel Ms. Lea de Guzman (C.O.S Telecommunicator), Ms. Pamela Balatar (C.O.S Telecommunicator), Ms. Aleira Balagot (C.O.S Telecommunicator), and Mr. Kaizar Iglesia (C.O.S Telecommunicator).

Operations and Logistics Unit. headed by Mr Bryan C. Joves (LDRRMO II), subdivided into three units as to 1.) Emergency Medical Services manned with ten (10) personnel. 2.) Emergency Vehicle Operator manned by 17 personnel, and 3.) Logistics Section manned by 4 personnel



ARTEMO A. ABNES IR.

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TRAINING UNIT

DAVID KEN SALAMANCA

JAY V GURION

RAFAEL LIM

JAME APILLANES

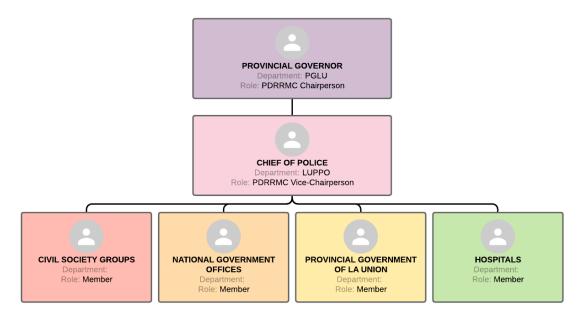
MICHAEL \$ NIÑO

EUGENE CARLO NUCAL ADMIN AIDE 1

KEEN CLAUDE TURCO

Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council – At the local level, it is the primary duty of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (PDRRMC) to:

- (1) approve, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the LDRRMPs and regularly review and test the plan consistent with other national and local planning programs;
- (2) ensure the integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into local development plans, programs and budgets as a strategy in sustainable development and poverty reduction;
- (3) recommend the implementation of forced or pre-emptive evacuation of local residents, if necessary; and
- (4) convene the local council once every three (3) months or as necessary.



Organizational Chart No. 10: Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council

There are four (4) categories for Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council members, the following are as follows: 1. Civil Society Groups, 2. National Government Offices, 3. Provincial Government La Union and 4. Hospitals.

Civil Society Groups. Member: The Philippine Red Cross

National Government Office. Members: Department of Education, Armed Forces of the Philippines Northern Luzon Command, Bureau of Fire Protection, Department of Interior and Local Government, Department of Trade and Industry, Department of Interior and Local Government, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Labor and Employment, Department of Public Works and Highways, National Irrigation Authority

Provincial Government of La Union. Members: Office of the Provincial Governor, Provincial Planning and Development Office, Provincial Engineering Office, Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, Provincial Budget Office, Office of the Veterinarian, Provincial Accounting Office, Office of the Provincial Treasurer, Provincial Information Office and Provincial Legal Office. Secretary to the Sanggunian Panlalawigan, Committee on Environment and Energy, Committee on Disaster Preparedness and Management and Relief Services, Liga ng mga

Barangay and League of Municipalities.

Hospitals. Members: Balaoan District Hospital, Bacnotan District Hospital, Naguilian District Hospital, Caba District Hospital, Rosario District Hospital, La Union Medical Center, Ilocos Training and Regional Medical Center. LORMA Medical Center, La Union Medical Diagnostic Center, Bethany Hospital and Cicosat Hospital.

CHAPTER III: RISK PROFILE

.ALL HAZARD

WORLD RISK REPORT 2019

In Asia, the risk comparison of the continents Asia ranks fourth and remains well below the global median. For 42 countries, the continent has a median of 5.77 for the WorldRiskIndex. Four Asian countries are among the highest risk countries – Philippines (20.69), Bangladesh (18.78), Timor-Leste (16.37) and Cambodia (15.13). However, numerous Asian countries also perform particularly well in the World Risk Index, for example Qatar with the lowest risk worldwide. Saudi Arabia, Maldives, Singapore, Oman, Bahrain, Mongolia, South Korea and Israel also bear a very low risk. There are very large differences in exposition within Asia, which are also responsible for the different placements in the WorldRiskIndex: Philippines, Japan, Bangladesh, Timor-Leste, Cambodia and Vietnam are in the Highest exposure class, while Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Maldives, Oman and Bhutan have the lowest exposures. In terms of vulnerability, the picture is mixed: only a few Asian countries are represented among the highly vulnerable countries – including Yemen, Afghanistan and the Comoros.

Table 1. World Risk Report 2019 (Regional)

COUNTRY/ GROUP	RISK	EXPOSURE	VULNERABILITY	SUSCEPTIBILITY	LACK OF COPING	LACK OF ADAPTATION
Africa	8.94	13.57	62.98	50.30	84.39	55.04
America	7.52	16.37	44.37	23.58	74.97	33.24
Asia	5.77	12.32	44.80	23.46	76.66	36.57
Europe	3.30	11.51	30.18	16.15	57.68	20.00
Oceania	16.24	29.03	49.46	31.15	79.81	42.93
Worldwide	6.49	13.16	45.42	23.77	75.61	36.41

The majority of Asian countries have medium or low vulnerability. The example of Japan clearly shows that very low vulnerability can lead to a significant reduction in risk. Due to its low vulnerability (23.6; rank 173), despite its extremely high exposure (39.94; rank 9), Japan is ranked 54th in the World Risk Index and thus not in the highest risk class. In Southeast Asia however, there is a risk hotspot, because a high exposure meets a high vulnerability.

DISASTER RISK

It is the combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences. Risks arise from the combination of hazards, exposure of people and assets to the hazards and their vulnerabilities and coping capacities at a particular location. Disaster risk results from the complex interaction between development processes that generate conditions of exposure, vulnerability and hazard. It is therefore considered as the combination of the severity and frequency of a hazard, the numbers of people and assets exposed to the hazard, and their vulnerability to damage. Assessments of these risks require systematic collection and analysis of data and should consider the dynamics and compounding impacts of hazards coupled with vulnerabilities resulting from unplanned urbanization, changes in rural land use, environmental degradation and climate change.

HAZARD/EXPOSURE

A hazard is a process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. Hazards may be natural, anthropogenic or socionatural in origin. Natural hazards are predominantly associated with natural processes and phenomena. Anthropogenic hazards, or human-induced hazards, are induced entirely or predominantly by human activities and choices. This term does not include the occurrence or risk of armed conflicts and other situations of social instability or tension which are subject to international humanitarian law and national legislation. Several hazards are socionatural, in that they are associated with a combination of natural and anthropogenic factors, including environmental degradation and climate change.

Hazards may be single, sequential or combined in their origin and effects. Each hazard is characterized by its location, intensity or magnitude, frequency and probability. Biological hazards are also defined by their infectiousness or toxicity, or other characteristics of the pathogen such as dose-response, incubation period, case fatality rate and estimation of the pathogen for transmission. Hazards include (as mentioned in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, and listed in alphabetical order) biological, environmental, geological, hydrometeorological and technological processes and phenomena.

VULNERABILITY

Vulnerability refers to characteristics determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards. Vulnerability varies significantly within a community and over time. This definition identifies vulnerability as a characteristic of the element of interest (community, system or asset) which is independent of its exposure. However, in common use the word is often used more broadly to include the element's exposure. In actual fact, vulnerability depends on several factors, such as people's age and state of health, local environmental and sanitary conditions, as well as on the quality and state of local buildings and their location with respect to any hazards.

There are many aspects of vulnerability, arising from various physical, social, economic, and environmental factors. Examples may include: 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.

SUSCEPTIBILITY

Susceptibility means "the state of being susceptible" or "easily affected." In natural hazards

terms, susceptibility is related to spatial aspects of the hazard. It refers to the tendency of an area to undergo the effects of a certain hazardous process (e.g., floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, subsidence, etc.) without taking into account either the moment of occurrence or potential victims and economic losses.

COPING

Coping with natural hazards includes various abilities of societies to minimize negative impacts of natural hazards and climate change by means of direct actions and available resources. Coping capacities include measures and capabilities that are immediately available during an incident to mitigate damage. For the calculation of the WorldRiskIndex, the opposite value, in other words, the lack of coping capacities, is used.

ADAPTATION

Adaptation is understood as a long-term process that also includes structural changes (Lavell et al. 2012; Birkmann et al. 2010) and includes measures and strategies that deal with the negative impacts of natural hazards and climate change in the future. In analogy to coping capacities, the lack of adaptive capacitates is included in the WorldRiskIndex, which is the value 1 minus adaptive capacities.

Table 2 . Excerpt from the WorldRiskIndex 2022

ank	Country	Risk
1.	Philippines	46.82
2.	India	42.31
3.	Indonesia	41.46
4.	Colombia	38.37
5.	Mexico	37.55
6.	Myanmar	35.49
7.	Mozambique	34.37
8.	China	28.70
9.	Bangladesh	27.90
10.	Pakistan	26.75
11.	Russian Federation	26.54
12.	Vietnam	25.85
13.	Peru	25.41
14.	Somalia	25.07
15.	Yemen	24.26
101.	Germany	3.92
179.	Maldives	1.02
180.	Nauru	1.02
180.		1.00
180.	Czech Republic Slovakia	1.00
183.		0.97
184.	Hungary Bahrain	0.97
185.	Malta	0.95
186.		
186.		0.83
	Singapore Liechtenstein	
188.		0.79
189.	Luxembourg	0.52
190.	Sao Tome and Principe	0.48
191.	San Marino	0.38
192.	Andorra	0.26

THE PHILIPPINES

The geographical location of the Philippines makes the country uniquely exposed to a plethora of hazards, including recurrent typhoons, earthquakes and 53 active volcanoes, eruptions of which are classified as the deadliest and costly globally (Doroteo, 2015). The subduction zone between the two tectonic plates (Eurasian and Pacific) creating the seismic activity in the region are predicted to have the capacity to generate major earthquakes in the near future, and in the vicinity of metropolitan cities (Pailoplee & Boonchaluay, 2016). Other hazards include floods, landslides, tsunamis and wildfires, all of which are occurring at a frequency which has fundamentally changed the perception of hazards in the country.

Disasters in the past, measured during the period 1900-2014, illustrate extreme spatial variability. Frequency and the extent of impacts are unevenly distributed across the regions, with the majority of the events affecting Central Luzon, Cordillera Administrative Region and the Central Visayas (Doroteo, 2015).

On average, about 20 tropical cyclones enter the Philippines waters each year, with approximately eight or nine making landfall (ESCAP/WMO, 2009; Bankoff, 2003). They are also the largest contributors to disaster damage. Of all the disasters, cyclones and the accompanying landslides, storm surges and floods have caused the largest losses of life and property (Hugen & Jens, 2006; Bankoff, 2003), mostly because the majority of the population is living within 60km from the coast. However, 80% of all the damages and deaths caused by typhoons between 1970-52014 have been caused by 6 super-scale events, Haiyan included (Espada, 2018). Based on the vulnerability studies, the most vulnerable regions to tropical cyclones in the country are the National Capital Region (NCR), Southern Tagalog, Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon, the Cordillera Administrative Region, and Bicol Province (Cruz, et al., 2017). Visayas and Mindanao are likewise becoming more at risk due to an increasing number of tropical cyclones entering the southern part of the country.

Furthermore, the varying geomorphology affects the distribution of hazards. For example, the Baguio district is the most landslide prone region due to highest recorded rainfalls resulting from the interaction of the monsoon season, cyclones, and the orographic lifting of air by the Cordillera mountains (Nolasco-Javier, et al., 2015). Severe, recurrent flooding on the other hand is common in the lowland areas (Bankoff, 2003). Earthquakes also tend to have their unique characteristics depending on the local context. Seismic activity produces severe secondary impacts in areas with cohesionless soil conditions. Liquefaction is a significant concern in central Luzon, especially in the provinces of Pangasinan and Tarlac (Bankoff, 2003). Extremely destructive earthquakes and associated tsunamis have been known to occur during the known history and are a likely threat in the future.

In terms of climate, the Philippines is among the top countries at risk of adverse impacts of climate change due to sensitive ecological systems (including reef and marine fauna), large numbers of coastal populations and exposure to frequent weather extremes which are likely to grow in intensity. Climate change effects are considered to be a key factor contributing to the occurrence of stranger typhoons, sea-level rise, and elevated storm surges in coastal regions.

Intensified storm surges are predicted to affect more than 40% of the coastal population living in informal settlements and they are likely to face the first impacts of increased storm surges and flooding (CFE-DM, 2018).

Studies indicate that temperature and precipitation have increased steadily during the past six decades, and temperature extremes are becoming more frequent (Cinco, et al., 2014). Data also illustrates temporal and spatial variability of rainfall which has unique regional characteristics of increased precipitation in western and central regions. However, the country has undergone an overall climatological drying trend outside of the monsoon (Villafuerte, et al., 2014). These changes are reflected in rice production losses, as the crops are most sensitive to temperature changes, and to some extent, to typhoons and excessive flooding. Production variability in the past has largely correlated with soil moisture changes (Stuecker, et al., 2018), indicating that future droughts may pose the highest risk to crop yields and thus to national food security. Conversely, increased monsoonal precipitation will likely increase the risk of flash flooding and landslides.

Nearly half of the population is residing in urban centers, 25% of which in the capital alone. Massive urban sprawl has expanded the metropolis of Manila into the Greater Manila Area, now covering parts of the neighboring provinces as well. This expanded metropolitan area has a population of about 25 million. (The Centre of Expertise on Asia, 20160.

Informal settlement and unplanned city expansion are prevalent issues, resulting in urban congestion as well as compounding physical, social and environmental vulnerabilities to hazards in the National Capital Region (NCR). Rapid urbanization, conversion of agricultural lands to residential areas and concreting open spaces have resulted in the loss of topsoil and destruction of the natural ecosystems, which drastically reduce the ground's capacity to absorb water (OCD-NDRRMC, 2015). This will further exacerbate the impacts of heavy rainfall and flooding.

An estimated one third of the inhabitants of Metro Manila reside in informal settlements, where inadequate housing and lack of infrastructure are often highlighted as the most prevalent issues (Morin, et al., 2016). Demographic growth and urbanization have also affected the provision of service, resulting in inadequate solid waste management among other issues. The urban poor are also often highly vulnerable to natural hazards, partly due to rapid urban growth and lack of tenure which have forced many to inhabit hazard-prone areas such as flood plain, riverbanks, the coasts and on steep slopes (Swiss NGO DRR Platform, 2014).

Coastal areas are also increasingly exposed and vulnerable to the impacts of climate and sea-level rise, impacts of which are only exacerbated by the environmental degradation (pollution, habitat, destruction, and erosion) prevalent in resource-rich coastal communities (Sales Jr., 2009). Thus, disaster and climate resilient urban development is crucial to safeguard people and sustainable development, especially in major cities like Metro Manila, which contributes to about 35% of the Philippine Economy (The World Ban, 2017).

Poverty in the Philippines is characterized by distinct spatial and individual disparities; poorest provinces are located in the southern regions of the country and the poor households are also very heterogeneous in nature. The poor, depending on their background, location and gender, are affected by various observable economic and natural shocks such as fuel prices, varying rainfall, or natural hazards, and for many education is the determining factor of future income and economic status (Mina & Imai, 2016). This is an important consideration given the evidence indicating that even small-scale recurrent disasters, such as periodical flooding, can have negative impacts on education, especially for students from low-income backgrounds (Cadag, et al., 2017; Save the Children, 2016). This observation indicates that a cycle has been forming between disasters, hindered education, subsequent increased likelihood for poverty and thus, increased vulnerability.

The impacts of climate change and environmental degradation do not impact the populations equally. Among various socioeconomic groups in coastal communities, especially small-scale enterprising poor such as fishers and shellfish gatherers, have been found to be most vulnerable to coastal flooding, coastal erosion and saltwater intrusion (Sales Jr., 2009). This is due to increasing coastal hazards, lack of household resources, environmentally dependent sources of livelihoods and exposure to frequent hazards, among other factors. Small-scale farmers are the other most vulnerable group; household levels often carry the brunt of disaster impacts, suffering from food insecurity and other ripple effects due to lack of diverse coping strategies (Danilo & Roehlano, 20012; Anttila-hughes & Hsiang, 2013).

Some vulnerabilities have strong gendered characteristics, as men's and women's vulnerability to disaster is influenced by cultural norms and perceptions influencing gendered behavior. For example, evidence from the Central Philippines suggests that cultural norms and perceptions of modesty significantly lower the swimming capabilities of women and girls, which also has a transgenerational effect (Hunter, et al., 2016).

The paradigm shift emphasizing economic development through effective utilization of resources has jeopardized the physical and natural reserves in certain regions. Strategic resources from upland, lowland, and coastal areas have experienced negative impacts as a result of industrial development, such as mining. Threats to natural protective shields, including mangroves, watersheds, forest covers, and topsoil (OCD-NDRRMC, 2015), cause profound impacts on people's lives, livelihoods, food security, health and well-being.

Due to growing informal urban settlements, proliferation of substandard materials and poor construction is still observed in many areas. It increases the vulnerability to earthquakes and flooding, as well as increases the probability of WASH related diseases to occur due to lack of infrastructure, poor drainage systems and lack of sanitation (Morin, et al., 2016). Many low-lying coastal communities are habitually exposed to flooding, and numerous housing units are often built with wood on pile foundations, covered by sheet metal and plastic, all of which are inadequate to withstand typhoon (or earthquake) impacts (Morin, et al., 2016).

The mangrove ecosystems, one of the best buffers against typhoons, coastal flooding and storm surges, have been severely deteriorated (Ida Gabrielsson, 2018). The Philippines has lost hundreds of thousands of hectares of mangroves in the last century, as a result of rampant conversion of natural space to the use of agriculture, fish ponds, and aquaculture. Also, the forests have been degrading due to extensive use of mangrove for timber and fuel, and due to the expansion of coastal settlements. Large scale mining development has been found to be another source of environmental degradation, and they may potentially enhance the process resulting in the loss of rural livelihoods (Holden, 2015).

THE PROVINCE OF LA UNION

Geographically, La Union sits in the center of Ilocos Sur, Baguio and Pangasinan. The western side of La Union is bounded by the Lingayen Gulf and the West Philippine Sea. Easter towns of Tubao, Pugo, Burgos, Bagulin, Santol and Sudipen are flatlands and agricultural areas which are susceptible to floods due to the overflowing of rivers and land erosion. In some areas in the south-western part, the towns of Santo Tomas, Agoo, Aringay and part of Caba and Bauang are susceptible in liquefaction.

HYDRO-METEOROLOGICAL HAZARDS

Weather Disturbance including localized thunderstorms are considered primary hazards. Secondary hazards may develop under these circumstances, Flooding, Landslide and Storm surges are classified as its secondary hazards.

Table 3. Hydro-Meteorological Hazards

Table 3. Hydro-Meteorological Hazards HYDRO - METEOROLOGICAL HAZARD						
CITY/MUNICIPALITY	HYDRO - METEOROLOGI CAL HAZARD INDUCED FLOODING	HYDRO - METEOROLOGI CAL HAZARD INDUCED LANDSLIDE	HYDRO - METEOROLOGI CAL HAZARD INDUCED STORM SURGE			
Agoo						
Aringay						
Bacnotan						
Bagulin						
Balaoan						
Bangar						
Bauang						
Burgos						
Caba						
Luna						
Naguilian						
Pugo						
Rosario						
San Fernando City						
San Gabriel						
San Juan						
Santol						
Sto. Tomas						
Sudipen						
Tubao						

HYDRO-METEOROLOGICAL HAZARD INDUCED FLOODING

Flooding is the inundation of land areas which are not normally covered by water. It is usually caused by a temporary rise of water level of a river, stream or other water course, inundating

adjacent lands or flood-plains. The three (3) types of flooding according to location are the river flooding, coastal and urban flooding while there are two types when it comes to duration, the flash flood (upstream floods) and the sheet flooding or what we call downstream flooding.

La Union is considered prone to flooding. In fact, during Typhoon 'Pepeng', the province experienced flooding in most of its towns. Thirteen (13) municipalities and one (1) city which includes Agoo, Aringay, Banotan, Balaoan, Bangar, Bauang, Caba, Luna, Naguilian, Rosario, San Fernando City, San Juan, Santo Tomas, and Sudipen.

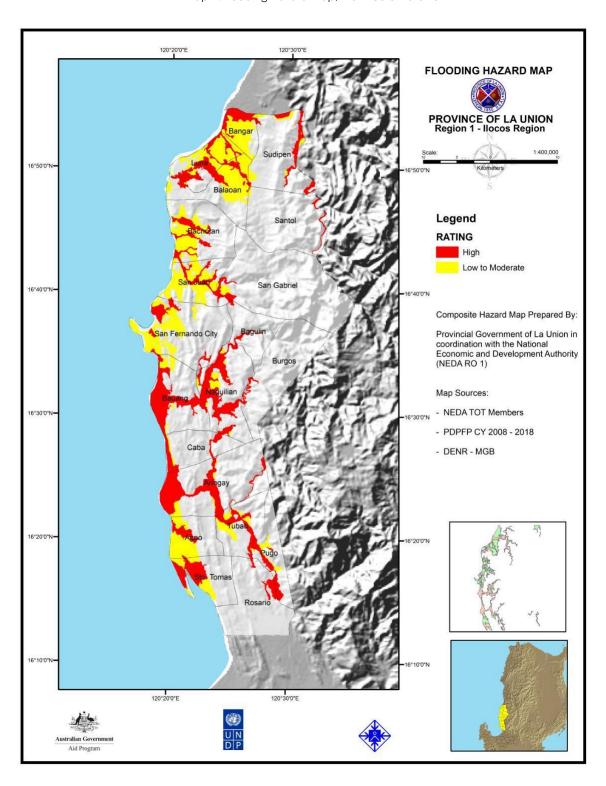
Flooding occurs usually from the overflowing of river systems like the Amburayan River affecting the towns of Bangar and Sudipen. Borobor River flooding Luna to Bangar. Baroro River flooding San Juan and Bacnotan. The Aringay River affecting the town of Aringay. Naguilian River affecting the municipalities of Naguilian and Bauang. Bued River affecting Rosario.

In urban areas, more specifically in the City of San Fernando, flood is also evident but is caused by clogged/ineffective drainage systems.

The worst case scenario for Hydro-meteorological induced flooding based on PAGASA's threshold of 480mm of rainfall per day may affect the whole province in general. Among the municipalities of La Union, Bangar and Luna will likely be the most affected in terms of flooding with an affected population of 24,455 and 24,850 respectively or 70 percent of their total population. However, most of the population affected will likely be in the City of San Fernando being the regional capital and business center of the province at 43,835 exposed population or 38 percent of its total population. Overall, about 60.75 percent of the total flood built-up towns of 11,355 hectares will be affected.

The agriculture sector in the province will be prone to flooding wherein 62 percent of the total agriculture area will be affected.

Map 1. Flooding Hazard Map, Province of La Union



HYDRO-METEOROLOGICAL HAZARD INDUCED LANDSLIDE

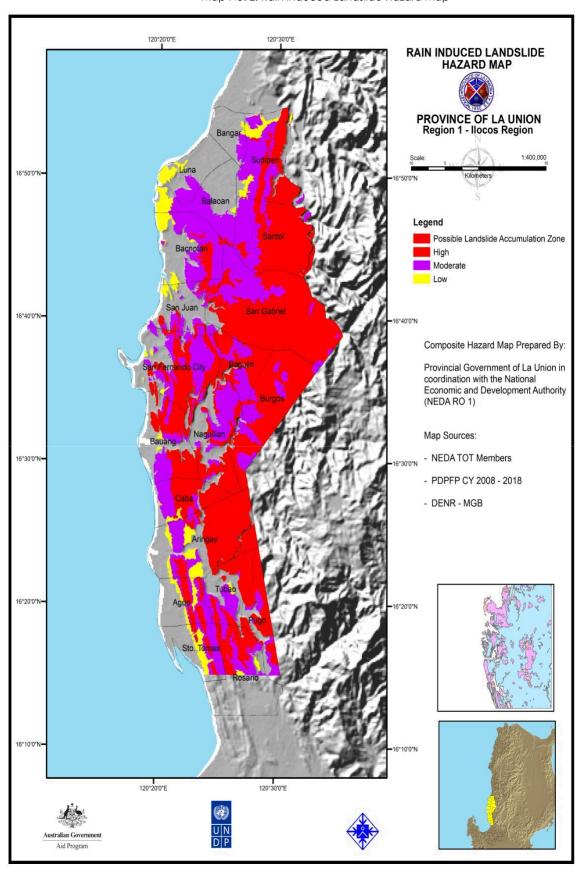
Landslides are most common in tropical regions where the climatic condition is governed by wet and dry seasons. Shrinkage of soil during the dry season leads to the development of tension cracks on the surface of a certain slope. Water infiltration through tension cracks and during wet season may cause landslides.

With the province's topography, it is very much prone to landslides. During typhoon 'Pepeng' too much rain caused landslides in most areas in the province where some lives perished. Severe typhoons caused some landslides that render roads impassable.

Around 463,024 persons or 62 percent of the total population of the province will likely be affected by landslides. The upland municipalities of San Gabriel affecting 12,800 persons or 77 percent of its total population, Burgos affecting 75 percent of its population and Santol with a 70 percent affected population will likely be the most affected in terms of population exposure percentage in highly susceptible areas. In total, 31 percent of the total built-up areas in the province will possibly be affected.

The predominantly hilly terrain of the province made it prone to rain induced landslides that may cause damage to the agriculture sector. Thirty-one percent (31%) of the total agriculture will be affected.

Map No. 2: Rain Induced Landslide Hazard Map

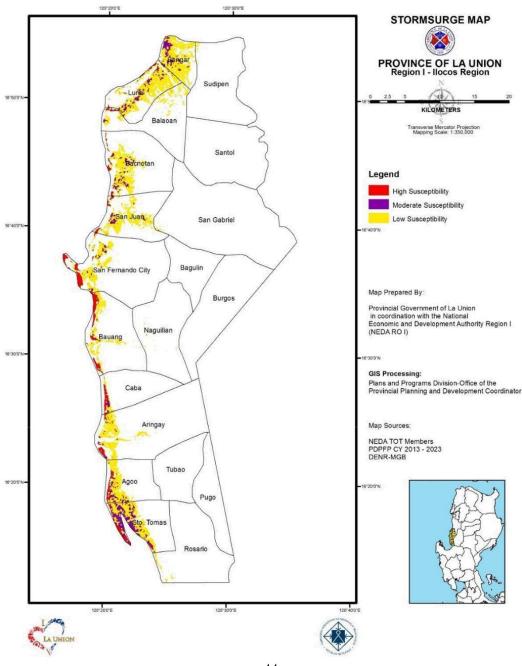


HYDRO-METEOROLOGICAL HAZARD INDUCED STORM SURGE

Storm surge occurs when water is pushed toward the shore by the force of winds swirling around a storm. La Union, having eleven coastal municipalities and one coastal city is also considered prone to storm surge. A total of 144,858 persons or about 15 percent of the total population of the province will likely be affected in the event of a storm surge.

Built-up areas will experience damage to their agriculture sector. Of the total agriculture areas of the province, 27 percent will be affected.

Map No. 3: Storm Surge Map



GEOLOGICAL HAZARD

With the geologic setting or proximity of faults and trenches in La Union, the province is said to be prone to earthquake related hazards.

One of which was the July 16, 1990 earthquake with an epicenter at Digdig Fault. That is why our province was highly affected during the 1990 earthquake. In this connection, the Rapid Earthquake Damage Assessment System (REDAS) simulations have used four (4) epicenters for us to see the possible effects when an earthquake will occur. Nearby faults may be used to simulate the earthquake in the province.

The first scenario has an epicenter in Mountain Province with a longitude of 120.5075 and latitude of 16.4915 affecting the Tubao Fault with a magnitude of 7.3 and a depth of 2 kilometers. The second epicenter is located in Nueva Ecija with a longitude of 121.161 and latitude of 15.661 affecting Digdig Fault with a magnitude of 7.9 and a depth of 2 kilometers. This is the epicenter of the 1990 Luzon earthquake that caused huge damages to the province. The third scenario, it has an epicenter in San Manuel, Pangasinan with a longitude of 123.69175 and a latitude of 16.07975, magnitude of 7.0 and a depth of 2 kilometers, while the fourth scenario has an epicenter in San Jose Fault with Longitude of 120.8175 and Latitude of 16.1015 and a magnitude of 6.9 and a depth of 2 kilometers.

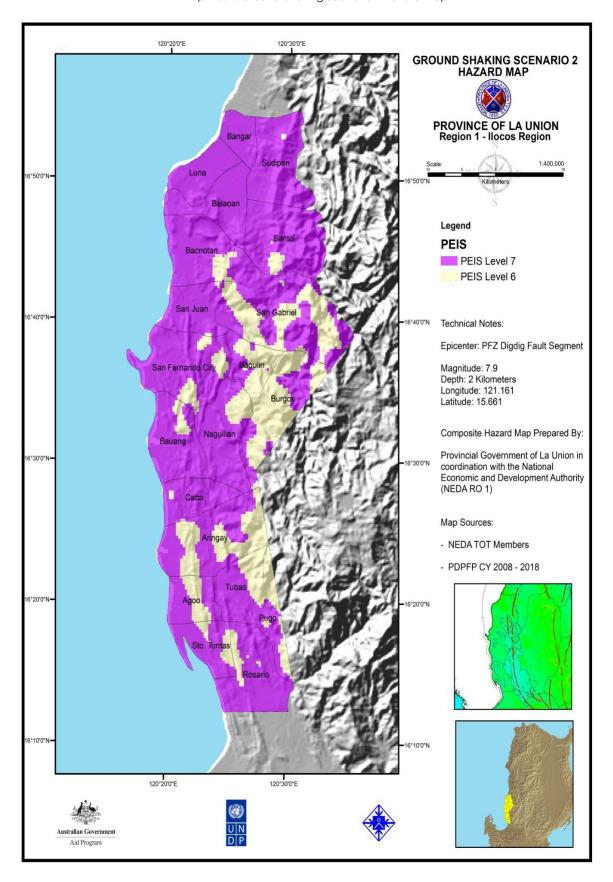
The province experienced massive damage during the 1990 Luzon Earthquake affecting Agoo which took the most damage. Some parts of Santo Tomas and Aringay experienced liquefaction.

Table No. 4: Geologic Hazards

GEOLOGICAL HAZARD						
CITY/MUNICIPALITY	GEOLOGICAL HAZARD INDUCED LANDSLIDE	GEOLOGICAL HAZARD INDUCED LIQUEFACTION	GEOLOGICAL HAZARD INDUCED TSUNAMI			
Agoo						
Aringay						
Bacnotan						
Bagulin						
Balaoan						
Bangar						
Bauang						
Burgos						
Caba						
Luna						
Naguilian						
Pugo						
Rosario						

San Fernando City		
San Gabriel		
San Juan		
Santol		
Sto. Tomas		
Sudipen		
Tubao		

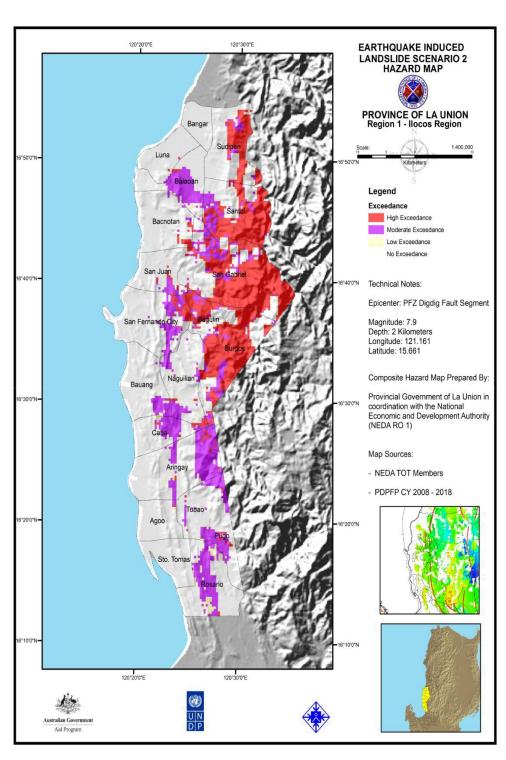
Map No. 4: Ground Shaking Scenario 2 Hazard Map



GEOLOGIC HAZARD INDUCED LANDSLIDE

The province with its hilly terrain on the eastern part made it susceptible to landslides when an intense ground shaking happens. Simulated scenario earthquake with an epicenter in Nueva Ecija affecting the Digdig Fault, the Province will incur earthquake induced landslides in almost all of its municipalities. A total of 172,766 potentially affected population or 23 percent of the total population of the province will likely be affected.

Map No. 5: Earthquake Induced Landslide Scenario 2 Hazard Map



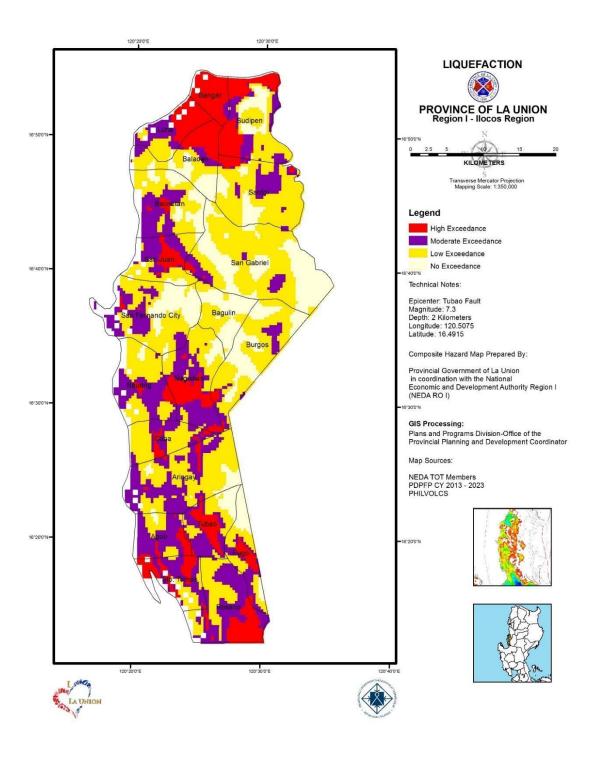
GEOLOGIC HAZARD INDUCED LIQUEFACTION

This is the condition when the ground loses strength due to intense ground shaking and structures built on top of it may sink and tilt. At risk are places with high water content such as old river channels, swamps, river banks, abandoned rivers, coastline and floodplains. Seventeen (17) municipalities and the City of San Fernando are susceptible to liquefaction using the epicenter of the July 16, 2990 earthquake. The municipalities of Agoo, Aringay, Caba, Naguilian, Rosario, San Gabriel, Santo Tomas and Tubao will have a low susceptibility while Bacnotan, Bauang, San Juan, Santol and the lone City will experience a low to moderate susceptibility in terms of liquefaction. The municipalities of Balaoan, Bangar, Luna and Sudipen on the other hand will experience low to high susceptibility.

EARTHQUAKE INDUCED TSUNAMI

The Philippine archipelago is surrounded by active trenches which brought a constant threat of tsunami practically in all the coasts of our country. For the province of La Union it is bounded in the west by the west Philippine sea and is facing the Manila trench that makes our province susceptible to tsunami when an earthquake takes place. Tsunamis have great erosional potential, stripping beaches of sand that may have taken years to build up and undermining trees and other coastal vegetation. It is also capable of inundating inland past the typical highwater level. This moving water associated with the inundating tsunami can crush homes and other coastal structures. Tsunamis may reach a maximum vertical height onshore above sea level, often called a run-up height depending on the intensity of an earthquake.

In the event of a tsunami, the towns of Agoo, Aringay, Bacnotan, Balaoan, Bauang, Bangar, Caba, Luna, Rosario, San Fernando City, San Juan, Santo Tomas, Sudipen will be at risk.



EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES

On December 31, 2019, a clustering of pneumonia cases of unknown etiology was reported in Wuhan City, Hubei Province of China. Cases were identified between December 8, 2019 and January 2, 2020. As of January 5, 2020, there were 59 identified with the remaining seven (7) severely ill.

On January 9, 2020 Chinese health authorities reported that the cause of this viral pneumonia was preliminarily identified as a novel (or new) type of coronavirus (2019-nCoV), which is different from any other human coronaviruses discovered so far.

As of July 11, 2022, there are 31, 195 confirmed cases in the Province of La Union. There are 691 active cases recorded. A total of 913 deaths and 29, 590 have been recovered a covid patients.

VULNERABILITY AND CROSS-SECTORAL ANALYSIS

HAZARD: FLOODING

Population. Considering the occurrence of flood at a worst case or a rare event, the PAGASA threshold of 480 mm. of rainfall per day may affect the whole province in general. Among the municipalities of La Union, Bangar and Luna will likely be the most affected in terms of flooding with an affected population of 24,455 and 24,850 respectively or 70 percent of their total population. However, most of the population affected will likely be in the City of San Fernando being the regional capital and business center of the province at 43,835 exposed population or 38 percent of its total population.

Built-Up Areas. The built-up areas in San Fernando City and 17 municipalities will be prone to flooding. About 60.75 percent of the total built-up area of 11,355 hectares will be affected in the case of flooding.

Agriculture. The agriculture sector in the San Fernando City and 19 municipalities of the province will be prone to flooding wherein 62 percent of the total agriculture area will be affected. Three indicators which include the vulnerability of crops, the presence of early warning devices/access to flood forecasting information and the access to flood control and drainage facilities in agricultural areas were used to determine the vulnerability of every municipality/city to flooding.

Critical Infrastructures. In the event of flooding in the province, 18 municipalities and the lone city will be affected by flooding (with the exclusion of Burgos, an upland municipality) in terms of its critical infrastructures. A total of 27 schools will be affected by flooding in the entire province wherein the municipality of Bauang will have the highest number of affected at 6 schools. The province will also incur risk to its government centers with 18 municipal/city halls exposed to flooding. The municipality of Aringay will be the most affected because of its proximity to the river system, followed by the municipalities of Pugo and Bauang. Three district hospitals out of the 8 hospitals will be affected by flooding in the province.

As for road network, a total of 255.90 km or 54 percent of the total road network of the province will be affected, wherein 117.67 km form part of the national road network and 138.23 km of the provincial roads. In a rare event of flooding, 26.08 km national road and 32.42 km provincial in the highly susceptible areas will be affected. Among the 65 bridges along the national and provincial roads in the province, 32 of which will be affected by flooding.

HAZARD: RAIN-INDUCED LANDSLIDE

Population. Around 463,024 persons or 62 percent of the total population of the province will likely be affected in terms of rain-induced landslides. The upland municipalities of San Gabriel affecting 12,800 persons or 77 percent of its total population, Burgos affecting 75 percent of its population and Santol with a 70 percent affected population will likely be the most affected in terms of population exposure percentage in highly susceptible areas.

Built-up Area. Slope stabilization measures used, building condition and the zoning regulation were the indicators used in the process to measure the vulnerability when it comes to rain-induced landslides. For the province of La Union, 31 percent of the total built-up area will possibly be affected and will incur very low risk up to moderate risk.

Agriculture. The predominantly hilly terrain of the province made it prone to rain-induced landslides that may cause damage to the agriculture sector. Thirty one percent (31%) of the total agriculture area will be affected and will experience a very low risk up to moderate risk.

Critical Infrastructures. The province is said to be prone to rain-induced landslides because of its hilly terrain and that may cause damage to critical infrastructures. Result of vulnerability assessment shows that 22 schools in the province will be affected in the event of a rain-induced landslide wherein eleven municipalities and the lone city will incur risk. Burgos, an upland municipality, will incur the highest risk. For government centers, 8 city/municipal government centers will be affected by rain-induced landslides. Upland municipalities of Burgos and Bagulin will incur the highest risk to their municipal hall if rain-induced landslides occur. Four hospitals in the province will be affected by the rain-induced landslide. These are the Caba District Hospital, Balaoan District Hospital, Santol Lying-in and the La Union Medical Center (LUMC) in Agoo.

As for the road network, a total of 255.45 km. or 53 percent of the total road network of the province will be affected by rain-induced landslides. Twenty three bridges or 35 percent of the total number of bridges in the province will incur risk affecting 13 municipalities/city.

HAZARD: STORM SURGE

Population. The province having eleven coastal municipalities and one coastal city is also considered prone to storm surge. A total of 114,858 persons or about 15 percent of the total population of the province will likely be affected in the event of a storm surge.

Agriculture. Fourteen municipalities and the City of San Fernando will experience damage to their agriculture sector. Of the total agriculture area of the province, 27 percent will be affected and will experience very low risk to moderate risk in terms of storm surge.

Critical Infrastructures. The City of San Fernando and the municipalities of Bauang, Bacnotan, Balaoan, Luna, Bangar, San Juan and Caba will be at risk in terms of critical infrastructures in the event of a storm surge. Seven schools or 15 percent of the total number of schools in the province will be affected. These were the schools mostly along the coast. The road networks within the 12 municipalities in the province will be affected with 87.80 km road length or 18 percent of the road network exposed for said hazard.

HAZARD: EARTHQUAKE-INDUCED LANDSLIDE

Population. Simulated scenario earthquake with an epicenter in Nueva Ecija affecting the Digdig Fault, the province will incur earthquake induced landslides in almost all of its

municipalities. A total of 172,766 potentially affected population or 23 percent of the total population of the province will likely be affected.

Road Network. The province will likely incur damage to its road network in terms of earthquake induced landslides. A total of 98.03 km road or around 20 percent of the total road network will likely be affected and this comprises 26.23 km (27%) national roads and 71.80 km provincial roads.

HAZARD: TSUNAMI

Population. The scenario simulated for tsunami has an epicenter offshore along Manila Trench with a magnitude of 8.2 which is considered as the maximum magnitude based on the length of the Manila Trench using Rapid Earthquake Damage Assessment System (REDAS). With this scenario, eleven coastal municipalities and one coastal city in the province namely: Agoo, Aringay, Bacnotan, Balaoan, Bangar, Bauang, Caba, Luna, Rosario, City of San Fernando, San Juan and Sto. Tomas will likely be affected. The Municipality of Luna will likely be the most affected in terms of exposed population in prone areas having an exposed population percentage of 60 percent with a potentially affected population of 21,394.

Road Network. In the event of a tsunami based on the simulation made with an epicenter offshore along Manila Trench and a maximum magnitude of 8.2 based on the length of the Manila Trench using REDAS, 19 percent of the province's road network or equivalent to 90.33 km road will likely to be affected in the eleven coastal municipalities and one coastal city in the province.

HAZARD: GROUNDSHAKING

Population. For ground shaking, simulations were made to assess possible effects of intense ground shaking in the province. The entire province is susceptible to ground shaking based on the Grounds Shaking Hazard Map. Using an earthquake simulation scenario with an epicenter at Digdig Fault (1990 Earthquake Epicenter), the province will likely to incur 6.0 to 7.0 magnitudes wherein 730,392 persons will likely be affected or 98 percent of the total population of the province.

Note: Detailed Flood Maps and Landslide Maps of the nineteen (19) Municipalities and the lone City of San Fernando can be gleaned in Attachment A of the Plan

PDRRMO RESPONSE CAPACITY

The Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office, in accordance with the mandate, is divided into 3 divisions which capacitate its strength in attaining its goal to have a disaster resilient community.

a. Operations and Warning Division

The La Union Peace Order Safety Emergency Operations Center/PDRRM Office is situated at the Sevilla, City of San Fernando La Union. It also serves as the Disaster and Emergency Operation Center (EOC) of the Province of La Union. It operates on a 24/7 basis, and primarily provides frontline services such as Ambulance transport services (emergency and non-emergency), and Special Operations such as Vehicular Extrication, Collapse Structure, High Angle SAR, Fire and Water emergencies and other services related to emergencies and disaster. In partnership with DOST-PHIVOLCS, an Earthquake Intensity Meter is also placed on the building to identify the intensity of an earthquake

Also, a war room for the 911 Emergency Telecommunicators is established, equipped with Rapid Telecommunication Systems as well as Province-wide CCTVs with 24/7 operation.

Manpower Assets. The personnel in the operations section are consist of Certified Emergency TeleCommunicators and Dispatchers trained and affiliated with the National 911 of the DILG, Emergency Medical Services Practitioners (EMTs and Nurses), Emergency Vehicle Operators, Rope rescue technicians, Lifeguards, and Certified Rescue Divers.

Communication Assets:

In 2016, La Union was one of the pioneering provinces in the country that adopted the National Emergency Hotline 911 program of the DILG. Currently, 911 is widely used and recognized as an emergency hotline number by the majority of the constituents in the province. A Rapid Telecommunication System in the form of base radio,

Vehicle Assets. The Operations Section has (4) Pick up Rescue Vehicle, (3) Ambulance and (1) Rescue Truck. The Ambulance is classified Type II ambulance, in accordance with the DOH standard and qualifications, equipped with facilities, supplies and equipment intended for Emergency Medical and Trauma Management. For Water Emergencies, Search and Rescue, the PDRRMO has different floating vehicles such as (1) jetski, and (1) speed boat.

Rescue Equipment. For special operations, the PDRRMO has available equipment for different emergencies and incidents such as Fire, Water, High Angle, Collapsed Structure, Vehicular Extrication such as PPEs, rope access equipment, vehicular extrication devices, collapsed structure devices, diving equipments and rescue floaters.

b. Administration and Training Division

The Training Division is the front liner of the office for the Capacity Building of the different LGUs within the province. To attain a top calibrated, updated and quality training for its stockholders; the PDRRMO personnel are actively attending and participating in training, courses, and workshops conducted by accredited agencies such as the Office of the Civil Defense and other line agencies. Therefore, the PDRRMO La Union has (1) CADRE

instructor, (24) IMT trained personnel with ICS. Others are trained instructors and facilitators for DRRM and DRR related training courses.

As an output, the PDRRMO have capacitated approximately 1, 700 responders in the entire province of La Union in the year 2017, trained with different life saving skills and rescue techniques.

c. Research and Planning Division

The research and planning division of the PDRRMO is actively participating in training and workshops related to the DRR innovation and development in order to provide more timely and effective services related to emergencies and disaster.

PDRRMC RESPONSE CAPACITY

To achieve a disaster resilient community and promote a safe Agri-Tourism Destination in the North, the PDRRMC is working hard to attain the vision. As a result, the province of La Union has activated (1) Provincial Disaster Emergency Operation Center, and (20) Local Disaster Emergency Operation Center in the different city/ municipalities in the entire province, which provides immediate response to disaster and emergency related incidents within their respective areas of responsibilities.

The table shows the summary of established Operation Centers with their specific capacities. As a necessity, each operation center has a trained medical team which responds to medical and trauma emergencies. Others have a HASAR team or WASAR team, depending on the topographical features of their respective area of responsibility.

Recently, the PDRRMC has strengthened its Incident Management Team and Response Cluster which adheres to the guidelines given by the NDRRMC thru the Regional Office of the Civil Defense. As a result, the province of La Union has achieved zero disaster-related casualties in the succeeding typhoons that hit the province such as "Karding", "Ompong" and "Rosita".

Table No. 5: Response Capacity

MUNICIPALITY	EOC	HASAR TEAM	WASAR TEAM	MEDICAL TEAM
Sudipen	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bangar	✓	✓	✓	✓
Balaoan	✓	✓	✓	✓
Santol	✓	✓	✓	✓
Luna	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bacnotan	✓	✓	✓	✓
San Juan	✓	✓	✓	✓
San Gabriel	✓	✓	✓	✓
San Fernando City	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bauang	✓	✓	✓	✓
Naguilian	✓	✓	✓	✓
Burgos	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bagulin	✓	✓	✓	✓
Caba	✓	✓	✓	✓
Aringay	✓	✓	✓	✓
Agoo	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pugo	✓	✓	V	✓
Tubao	✓		v	✓
Sto Tomas	✓	✓	v	✓
Rosario	√	✓	✓	✓

EXPOSURE

ELEMENTS, SECTORS AND INSTITUTIONS EXPOSED TO HAZARDS IMPACTS

Vulnerability, as being referred to the incapacity of a certain population or community to endure the effects of a hostile environment, can be caused by various outside forces, may be man-made or natural hazards. It basically links people with their environment to institutions and economic sectors that concern them.

Like the other provinces in Region 1, La Union is very much exposed to several natural hazards like flooding, rain-induced landslides, storm surges, ground shaking and others. These hazards usually lead to the devastation of major economic and social sectors in the province such as agriculture, forestry, coastal or marine, water supply and health.

In the assessment done for critical infrastructures, a total of 47 secondary and tertiary schools, 8 hospitals (5 districts hospitals, 1 provincial hospital, 1 regional hospital and 1 lying-in at one upland municipality), 23 government centers which include the city/municipal halls, other government infrastructures within the municipal centers like police station and municipal plaza, the provincial capitol & the government center located at Sevilla San Fernando City and 65 bridges along the provincial and national roads in the province were included.

And for road networks, a total of 481.43 km of road network of the province was considered in the assessment done. This consists of 203.03 km national road and 278.40 km provincial road in the province. The impact of risk contributed by hazards into our road network may as well affect the economic activity of the province.

Several typhoons have hit the province and caused mild to moderate damages in the province. In 2017, typhoon Gorio-Huaning left a worth of Php 2, 421, 196.25 damages in agriculture, and Php 184,860,000.00 damages in infrastructure; 984 families were affected and a total of 103 houses were damaged (totally/ partially)

In 2018, the Super Typhoon "Ompong" with an international name, "Manghut" has traversed the areas of Northern Luzon and left destructive effects in the provinces of Isabela, Ifugao, Mountain Province, and Benguet which affects lives and livelihoods. La Union has been fortunate to have zero- casualty reports during the onslaught of the Super Typhoon, but the province has suffered damages in agriculture with an amount of Php 933, 974, 322.50, and damages in infrastructure approximately, 1 billion pesos, therefore, declaring the province in "state of calamity".

CHAPTER IV: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

SWOT ANALYSIS

Disaster management needs to be considered as a strategic management process which uses SWOT (strength, weakness, opportunities and threats) analysis, where the distinctive competence develops strategies that will prevent or limit loss of life, human and animal, and limit the extent of property damage. SWOT analysis will generate internal factors (strengths and weakness) and external factors (opportunities and threats). The result of internal and external factors will be used as an analysis tools and parameter to determine the strategic planning of the community-based disaster management.

Analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of the existing disaster risk reduction and management system of the province will draw conclusions on key factors including opportunities and threats which may affect the development of the PDRRMP 2023-2025. Capacity issues will be of core importance since the institutional assessment is closely associated with capacity development. An overview of the DRRM system's (or of specific elements of the system's) strengths and weaknesses will automatically flag capacity development needs, opportunities for change and structural constraints, all of which will ultimately inform the assessment team's final conclusions and recommendations. The PDRRMO – based on actual performances, listed perceived strengths and weaknesses of the overall system, combining views, impressions at the provincial and city/municipality level.

DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

The output from the committee on disaster prevention and mitigation provides key strategic actions to activities revolving around hazards evaluation and mitigation, vulnerability analysis, 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, risk and exposure to hazards and disasters.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Local Government Unit (LGU) conducted Risk Assessment and Analysis using various tools i.e. (Community Risk Assessment (CRA), and Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment (CDRA).	Results from these Risk Assessments are outdated, and thus are inaccurate basis for present DRRM planning.	The urgent conduct of new Risk Assessment and Analysis to create an updated Risk and Hazard Profile for the province is necessary. Consultation with experts and the application of new technology will create more accurate and real-time results.	Risk Assessment and Analysis requires extensive consultation with involved entities. New technologies may require subscription-based services.
Component LGUs of the province have data available from their respective Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment (CDRA) incorporated in their Local Climate Change Adaptation Plan (LCCAP). The CDRA reflects risk profiling of the following hazards on Population, Natural Resources, Urban Areas, Critical Facilities, Lifelines and other elements: Flooding, Ground Shaking, Storm Surge, Landslide and Tsunami. The province is currently consolidating all CDRA data to create an accurate risk profile at the provincial level.	Most data captured from the CDRA template has no disaggregated data of population at risk, including sex, age, sector such as women, Persons With Disabilities (PWDs), Indigenous Peoples (IPs), senior or elderly; but only based on the number of households and total number of persons at risk. The same applies to infrastructures (critical facilities and lifelines) and other elements (crops, livestock, etc.). In addition, the LGUs have different time coverage for their CDRA, with some spanning for three (3) years, and others for five (5) years.	Conducting new Risk Assessment and Analysis in consultation with experts and applying new technologies will generate more accurate and specific data.	New technologies are subscription-based and require large funding.
The Province of La Union through the Provincial Planning and Development Office have developed precise GIS-based maps for different hazards such as Flooding, Rain-Induced landslides, groundshaking, Storm Surge. Maps for critical	Maps in the provincial, mun/city level are not updated in the last three (3) years. Maps in the barangays are usually made up of light materials (cartolina, cardboard).	Technical training on Geographic Information System (GIS) and other related web-based applications is highly recommended. GIS based maps give more comprehensive data in all aspects.	Development and updating of maps can be time-constraining, it requires technical personnel to develop a precise map. Changes in geographical features due to natural or man made activities can also be a challenge in developing and updating

facilities are also available, and were included in the PDPFP. DENR-MGB had also provided copies of hazard maps for the province. City/ Municipalities also developed their own GIS-based maps for their specific hazard, as were also included in their CLUP. Majority of the Barangay in the province already had their hazard maps and evacuation maps displayed in conspicuous areas to give guide to their constituents in case of an eventualities		GIS-based maps can also be integrated with other web-based software necessary for real time reporting.	all existing maps.
Structural mitigation projects such as slope protection and development of sewage systems and other infrastructural projects are a priority project of the Provincial Government to address the occurrence of floods. Non-structural mitigations through the initiatives of the Provincial Environment are as follows: Scubasurero, Water Monitoring, and propagation of fruit and flower bearing trees and others.	Low quality material used on the establishment of structural mitigation projects, and it can be also related to lack of quality control on the part of the contractors. On the other hand, poor implementation of ordinances and initiatives of the constituents in participating mitigation activities is also a challenge	Partnership with state and non-state stakeholders in developing mitigation projects through a MOA/MOU is an advantage. Research and studies conducted by different academe on the impacts of different hazard and the recommendation of a certain mitigation project will serve as a baseline for the approval of a project	Repeated turnover in focal persons can also be a factor in the cooperation and approval of the beneficiary LGU.
The existing PDPFP of the province is generally reliable as of this date	Most of the maps requires updating	Conduct of a Writeshop and the recreation of a technical working group (TWG) is a need.	Time constraint on the updating of of the PDPFP components
Currently, the Philippine Red Cross La Union Chapter, Lupon ng mga Indibidwal na nangangalaga sa Kalikasan (LINK) and La Union Vibrant Women Incorporated (LUVWI) are among the few of the nonstate stakeholders that are actively participating with the Provincial DRRM Council in working out different projects and activities for prevention and mitigation	There are still plenty of identified non-state stakeholders and volunteer groups that may be prospect partners. Lack of SEC registration of the said group is currently a challenge.	There is a need for a planning session through workshops of the LDRRMC together with non-state stakeholders.	Conflict on the availability of the focal person or technical person of the organization can be a challenge. Different outputs from the different perspective can be time constraint
Presence of risk profile, hazard and vulnerability assessments	There is a lack of quality-controlled historical time series of extreme hazard	Conduct vulnerability assessment every 1st quarter of election year (per existing DILG	Budgetary and time constraints

	events and disaster occurrences in terms of intensity or magnitude, location, duration, timing, impacts. Risk and impact information are often not or insufficiently integrated into EWS due to e.g. lack of cooperation between technical agencies responsible for collecting hazard data and stakeholders collecting vulnerability and exposure data, as well as a lack of availability or access to (reliable) loss and impact information. On the other hand, even if risk knowledge is incorporated, often still, there is an inadequate representation of all dimensions of vulnerability (e.g. in urban areas, future dynamics).	policy). Research studies on hazards, risks and vulnerabilities as well as on new technology to increase community and institutional capacities.	
The are two(2) DOST-owned Automated Warning Systems (AWS) stipulated in the areas of Bacnotan and Pugo, monitored by the PAGASA weather station. The province is also relying on the reports released by the nearest PAGASA weather station (Dagupan City and Baguio City). In terms of earthquake monitoring, the province has three (3) intensity meters installed at PDRRMO EOC Building in City of San Fernando, La Union, LGU Santol and LGU Aringay.	Currently, the Provincial Government has no localized weather station to provide more localized information on rain, wind and temperature measurements, as well as the heat index. We only rely on the information given by the nearby stations, which is somewhat inaccurate. Despite their locations, the provincial government has no direct access to the aforementioned two (2) DOST-owned AWS. Monitoring and Warning Service Most municipalities lack modern monitoring and communication systems. More research and development is needed to improve observations, monitoring, data processing, modeling, forecasting and prediction and related applications. There is also the lack of policy and legal frameworks to ascertain authority and accountability, and lack of resources for sustainable operations of agencies.	Establishment of a localized weather station, in partnership with a concerned agency, specifically DOST.	Equipment failure on the existing instruments may cause delay and even ineffectiveness of the LDRRMO EOC in providing real-time reports.
The province of La Union adopts a Multi- Hazard Early Warning System to address	The Early Warning System (EWS) in the province is still in its infancy. Most	Institutionalization of EWS information sharing and communication systems	Wide coverage of EWS may cause confusion and panic among the

hazardous events that may occur simultaneously, cascading, or cumulatively over time, and taking into account potential interrelated effects. At present, there is one (1) Omni-Directional Sirens installed in the Provincial Capitol. Early warning signages are also placed in high risk areas in the different component LGUs in the province. Last November 2022, three (3) Intensity Meters for Earthquake monitoring were also installed in LUPOS-EOC.	municipalities do not have omnidirectional sirens, including major tourism sites and high risk areas. Omni-directional sirens are usually installed in city/town proper. Sound propagation is limited to two (2) kilometer radius thus they are not enough to cover all Area of Responsibility (AOR). Unfortunately, there is no synchronized EWS in the province at present.	among LGUs enable timely and coordinated response. Installation of Public Address System in highly populated areas such as markets, schools, government offices, and high risk areas may be an alternative to a costly provision of omni-directional siren.	constituents of the province. Awareness sessions for EWS will require additional manpower and resources.
The PDRRMO continues to encourage volunteers to join the cause. Likewise, the PDRRMO conducts training to the community to increase community and volunteer capacity in basic DRRM.	At present, there is no established database of certified ACDVs, as well as insurance coverage as per COA Circular 2012-002 and Section 13 of RA10121.	Creation of a certified ACDV database, insurance coverage and provision of hazard pay to ACDVS and LDRRMOs, who are actively contributing to disaster response and recovery efforts, must be established.	There may be problems encountered on the sustainability of the ACDV's insurance coverage. The hazard pay on the other hand, lacks legal basis for implementation in the PDRRMO.
Calamity loans are granted via GSIS and PAGIBIG, which are both government entities, after the declaration of State of Calamity in La Union.	The PGLU, as a government entity, has limited linkages to banks, cooperatives, microfinance institutions and the like.	The PGLU may explore avenues to forge linkages with other lending institutions to grant no-interest loans to the most affected section of the population through their cooperatives or people's organizations.	Multiple loans may result in difficulty for the employees to pay their liabilities.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

The main problem in disaster risk reduction and management is on the effectiveness of coordination and communication level between the Provincial Government of La Union, city and municipal government including all barangays. In order to provide good socialization and good persuasive understanding on disaster preparedness the programs implemented by the PDRRMO, all LDRRMOs in all levels must have a common goal and that is to have a healthy life even in disaster conditions.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
The Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (PDRRMC) is organized through the Executive Order No. 18, Series of 2016. The Council is represented by all organic departments of the Provincial Government of La Union (PGLU), National Government Agencies (NGA), as well as four (4) accredited Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and one (1) private sector, compliant to the mandatory members required in RA 10121.	While the minimum requirement for mandatory membership in the PDRRMC is met, several CSOs, NGOs, ACDVs and private sectors are not yet represented in the council.	Enlisting more CSOs, NGOs, ACDVs and private sectors can greatly contribute to DRRM. For example, businesses and nonprofit organizations can offer critical support in immediate disaster response and contribute necessary redevelopment funding that supports community recovery. Public–private partnerships can reduce the burdens placed on the government to provide certain goods and services immediately and over time, permitting the public sector to focus on other important strategic priorities. Furthermore, volunteers augment the community's response capability by performing roles that require less technical training, allowing professionals to focus on the more highly specialized roles. This means volunteers may respond in multiple venues and hold varied roles throughout a single response.	Changes in focal persons may disrupt continuity of programs and projects in DRRM. Newly appointed focal persons may not be as knowledgeable as their previous counterpart and may require DRRM training.
The Executive Order No. 18, Series of 2016 enumerates the composition of the PDRRMC, and cites its roles and functions as provided in Section 4 of the IRR of RA	In both Executive Orders issued, only the CSOs and Secretariat have specific roles and functions defined. Whilst EO No. 18, Series of 2016 enumerated the	Through the National Disaster Coordinating Council (NDCC) Memorandum Circular No.5, the Philippines first adopted a Response	Agencies/Offices have overlapping roles and functions in the response cluster system and might create confusion in manpower delegation.

10121. The same EO includes the four (4) CSOs and Secretariat with their specific roles and functions. On the other hand, the Executive Order No. 12, Series of 2017 amended the aforementioned EO and included new council members representing the Academe, Faith-Based Sector, NGOs, Professional Organization Sector, and the Private Sector.	composition of the PDRRMC, there is no organizational chart and corresponding roles and responsibilities specified.	Cluster System in 2007. This cluster approach was used in the country during various disaster response operations, including Typhoon Pablo, Bohol Earthquake, Zamboanga Siege, and Super Typhoons Ruby and Lawin. A proposal through a drafted Executive Order aims to adopt this disaster cluster system in the province. The creation of Disaster Response Cluster in La Union will aggregate all responding organic offices of the PGLU, government agencies, NGAs and NGOs, private and civil society organizations, including volunteers. This approach to disaster management will outline a particular line of services or expertise of each member agency of the PDRRMC. Moreover, the Disaster Response Cluster of the province will adopt the 11 Emergency Response Sub-Clusters, as the government currently recognizes: Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), Internally Displaced Persons Protection (IDPP), Food and Non-Food Items Cluster (FNFI), Search, Rescue and Retrieval (SRR), Law and Order (LAO), Management of the Dead and the Missing (MDM), Education, Health, Logistics, Philippine International Humanitarian Assistance (PIHA), and Emergency Telecommunications (ETC).	
The PDRRMC conducts its regular meeting once every quarter.	The PDRRMC quarterly meeting is the only avenue where the PDRRMC members interact and coordinate, thus limiting their functions.	A DRRM Technical Working Group (DRRM-TWG) may be created to focus on technical review, inter-agency coordination, and M&E of DRRM programs and projects.	Changes in focal persons may disrupt continuity of programs and projects in DRRM. Newly appointed focal persons may not be as knowledgeable as their previous counterpart and may require DRRM training.
Currently, the PDRRMO has its own separate building at the La Union Peace,	Since its construction, the LUPOS-EOC displayed defects and damages due to	Regular and necessary repair and maintenance must be performed to	The LUPOS-EOC is situated near a hazard prone area. An ongoing hill excavation a

Order and Safety - Emergency Operations Center (LUPOS-EOC) located at Sevilla, San Fernando City, La Union	deterioration and exposure to natural disasters.	preserve building integrity and assure continuous service delivery of the LUPOS-EOC.	few meters away near the right wing of the building may cause landslides. Experts say that vertical cutting of hills having more than 45 degree slope makes a hill vulnerable to landslides. Consequently, possible landslides may damage the building extensively if no sturdy breast walls are installed.
The Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office is composed of five (5) units: Operations and Logistics Unit, which is responsible for the conduct of continuous disaster monitoring and mobilization of instrumentalities and entities of the LGUs, CSOs, private groups and organized volunteers to utilize their facilities and resources for the protection and preservation of life and properties during emergencies in accordance with existing policies and procedures. This unit responds to and manages the adverse effects of emergencies and carry out recovery activities in the affected area, ensuring that there is an efficient mechanism for immediate delivery of food, shelter and medical supplies for women and children. Early Warning and Dispatch Unit, which operates a multi-hazard early warning system, linked to DRR to provide accurate and timely advice to national or local emergency response organizations and to the general public, through diverse mass media, particularly radio, landline communications, and technologies for communication within the communities. Research and Planning Unit, which is responsible for the formulation and implementation of a comprehensive and integrated Local DRRM Plan (LDRRMP), Contingency Plans and other DRR related plans in accordance with the national,	Currently, the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office's human resources are composed of thirty (30) Permanent Employees, nineteen (19) Casual, fifty (50) Contracts of Service, one (1) Job Order, and five (5) Volunteers. It shows that 53% of the current workforce has no employee-employer relationship; as a result they may have adhered strictly to the terms and conditions indicated to their contracts without flexibility or discretion and may have restricted access to training programs and other development opportunities.	Creating plantilla positions will demonstrate a commitment to prioritizing and strengthening disaster management efforts within the Provincial Government of La Union. Proposed plantilla positions for the next three (3) years are the following: A. Operations and Logistic Unit 1.1 Operations Section 1. Local DRRM Officer IV (1) 2. Local DRRM Officer III (2) 3. Local DRRM Officer II (1) 4. Local DRRM Officer I (1) 5. Nurse II (5) 6. Local DRRM Assistant (2) 7. Administrative Aide IV (4) 8. Watchman I (8) 1.2 Logistics Section 1. Local DRRM Officer III (1) 2. Local DRRM Officer I (1) 3. Property Custodian (2) 4. Watchman (7) B. Warning and Dispatch Unit 1.1 911 Telecommunication Section (1) 1. Local DRRM Officer III (1) 2. Local DRRM Assistant (1) 3. Administrative Assistant IV (7) C. Training and Capacity Unit 1. Local DRRM Officer II (1) 2. Local DRRM Officer II (1) 3. Local DRRM Officer II (1) 4. Administrative Assistant (2) 4. Administrative and Financial Unit 1. Supervising Administrative Officer (1)	The approval and creation of plantilla positions are limited on the prioritization of the provincial government and availability of funds due to PS cap.

regional, and provincial framework, and policies on DRR in close coordination with the Local Development Council (LDC). This unit is also responsible for the consolidation of local disaster risk information which includes natural hazards, vulnerabilities, and climate change risks, and maintains a local risk map.

- Administrative and Financial Unit, which identifies and implements cost-effective risk reduction measures and strategies on a continuing basis to maintain, provide, or arrange the provision of, or to otherwise make available, suitably-trained and competent personnel, funding, equipment and supplies for effective civil defense and DRRM in its area.
- Training and Capacity Development Unit, which organizes and conducts training, orientation, and knowledge management activities on DRRM at the local level, including the most vulnerable sectors (women, children, senior citizens, and PWD). This unit is responsible for information dissemination and raising public awareness about hazards, vulnerabilities, and risks.

2. Administrative Officer V (1)

- 3. Administrative Officer III (1)
- 4. Administrative Officer II (1)
- 5. Administrative Assistant II (3)
- 6. Administrative Aide III (2)
- E. Research and Planning Unit
 - 1. Local DRRM Officer IV (1)
 - 2. Local DRRM Officer II (2)
 - 3. Local DRRM Officer I (1)
 - 4. Local DRRM Assistant (2)
 - 5. Administrative Aide IV (1)

For the past two (two) years, plantilla personnel and COS personnel of the PDRRMO underwent different capacity building activities and training to enhance and increase their knowledge and skill set on DRRM. These trainings include the following:

- Basic Water Search and Rescue
- High Angle Search and Rescue
- Ambulance Operations
- Standard First-Aid and Basic Life Support
- Basic Incident Command System (Level 1 & 2)
- Post Disaster Needs Analysis Trainina
- Exercise Design Course

There are certain trainings which are not yet conducted but are highly recommended, and training that need to be conducted continuously due to the risk profile, hazards and needs of the province. These trainings are, but not limited to Mental Health and Psychological Support Training (MHPSS), Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan Formulation Training, Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (CBDRRM), Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment Training and Geographic Information Writeshop. System (GIS) Training, Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Conducting DRRM-related training for Resilient Sector and other line agencies to strengthen their capabilities foster collaboration and improve overall disaster preparedness and response at the provincial level with the coordination of the various agencies and organizations that offer DRRM Training. These trainings are, but not limited to Mental Health and Psychological Support Training (MHPSS), Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan Formulation Training, Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (CBDRRM), Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment Training and Writeshop,

Some of the technical training requires an extensive time period that may disrupt work schedules. For example, EMT training lasts for three (3) months. There is also a possibility that participants may fail on a technical training exam, requiring full course retake.

- Emergency Operations Center Management Course - Emergency Medical Services Training Course - Rapid Earthquake Damage Assessment System Training	Training, Collapse Structure Search and Rescue (CSSR) Training, Mountain Search and Rescue (MOSAR) Training, Emergency Telecommunications (ETC) Training, Government Radio Operator's Certification, Rapid Emergency Telecommunications (RETT) Training, DRRM Logistics Management Training, and Evacuation Management Training. Furthermore, a higher percentage of trained employees of the PDRRMO are Job Orders (JO) and Cost of Service (COS).	Geographic Information System (GIS) Training, Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Training, Collapse Structure Search and Rescue (CSSR) Training, Mountain Search and Rescue (MOSAR) Training, Emergency Telecommunications (ETC) Training, Government Radio Operator's Certification, Rapid Emergency Telecommunications (RETT) Training, DRRM Logistics Management Training, and Evacuation Management Training.	
Pursuant to the Executive Order No. 10, Series of 2017, the LUPOS-EOC is mandated to operate on a 24/7 basis.	Both the Operations and Logistics Unit and Early Warning and Dispatch Unit operate with two (2)12-hour shifts per day to satisfy this mandate. Under Article 83 of the Conditions of Employment set by the Department of Labor and Employment, the normal hours of work of any employee shall not exceed eight (8) hours a day. However, the PDRRMO lacks manpower to meet this requirement, given that the LUPOS-EOC operates 24/7. While the LUPOS-EOC is on 24/7 operations, respective LGU EOCs only operate during office hours (8AM-5PM). This arrangement can hamper emergency service delivery which is targeted at five (5) minutes response time in a 10 kilometer radius. Unfortunately, the LGUs are not adequately supplied with appropriate manpower and equipment to comply with the aforementioned response time.	Hiring more manpower for the PDRRMO can greatly help maintain its quality delivery service without compromising the optimum working environment for the employees. On the LGU level, the creation and equipping of Satellite Offices in the five (5) tourism sites will enhance emergency service delivery through quick and efficient response time. The components LGUs, who suffer from lack of manpower and equipment will benefit from the human resource augmentation in the Satellite Offices.	Because the project requires large funding, the implementation may be delayed due to budgetary constraints.
The PDRRMO currently has three (3) Ambulance, one (1) Rescue truck, four (4) emergency rescue vehicles, one (1) watercraft and one (1) service vehicle that	Emergency and rescue vehicles play critical roles in responding to emergencies and assisting those in need. Due to their demanding operational nature, they are	Comprehensive maintenance which includes regular inspections, preventive maintenance tasks and necessary repair will optimize performance and lifespan of	There are unforeseen delays in the processing of financial documents due to internal and external factors.

are all operational.	subject to wear and tear that can affect their performance and longevity.	these equipment. Additional procurement of additional vehicles/watercraft assets is also necessary to meet specific needs and requirements of increasing and critical emergency response operations.	
There are available Hazard Specific DRRM types of equipment and supplies to provide the most effective response and mitigate the risk associated with specific hazards.	DRRM equipment and supplies are subject to wear and tear due to external factors, exposure to environmental conditions, and the nature of the disaster/incident operations. Manual inventory systems for DRR Equipments may cause human errors that can lead to discrepancies of the actual inventory.	Proper maintenance of DRRM equipment and supplies to maintain its optima performance and longevity. Acquisition of additional DRRM equipment and supplies and establishment of a warehouse to enhance disaster preparedness and response capabilities. Establish a digital inventory system to ensure efficient utilization, maintenance and availability of DRRM equipment and supplies.	There are unforeseen delays in the processing of financial documents due to internal and external factors.
There is an existing PDRRMP draft that is currently under the review of the Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO). This plan, which is anchored on the four (4) thematic areas of DRRM, is also aligned with the Transformative Governance Roadmap of the current Governor, Honorable Raphaelle Veronica "Rafy" Ortega-David. One of the cores of the Governor's Roadmap for a Stronger La Union targets to intensify disaster risk mitigation, preparedness and response.	The PDRRMP is still a draft under review while few revisions are still being done to consolidate assets and capabilities, as well as goals, objectives and strategies. Emerging and Re-emerging Infectious Diseases, especially COVID-19 is yet to be incorporated in the plan as well. Furthermore, LDRRMPs are crafted individually and independently from the PDRRMP, causing them (PDRRMP and LDRRMPs) to be discrepant. There is a lack of technical expertise in the creation of PDRRMP.	The conduct of writeshops involving all sectoral representation and stakeholders will consolidate and verify existing hazards and risks, assets and resources, as well as vulnerabilities and needs of all component LGUs. Hence, creation of a TWG dedicated to the crafting of DRRM plans is highly recommended. This undertaking will yield a more comprehensive plan that will streamline the attainment of community resilience fostering an environment conducive for Agri-Tourism. COVID-19 programs and projects should be incorporated in the PDRRMP, in coordination with the Health Sector through the creation of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in Health (DRRM-H) Network. The PDRRMP shall be submitted for certification by the Office of the Civil Defense (OCD), while its approval shall be made by the PDRRMC. Upon its approval, the Sangguniang Panlalawigan (SP) shall adopt the PDRRMP and	The involvement of all stakeholders and sectoral representatives in the crafting of the PDRRMP will require a series of writeshops and meetings, hence shall require budget and extended time frame for crafting, review, editing and revisions. There may also be inaccuracies in the available data from the LGUs and stakeholders.

The Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office has approved Contingency Plan for the top two hazards in the Province (Contingency Plan for the 7.2 Magnitude Earthquake and Contingency Plan for Hydrometeorological Hazards: Flood, Rain-Induced Landslides and Storm Surge) adopted by the Sagguniang Panlalawigan through Resolution No. 273-2017. Served as the basis for the existing draft Provincial Contingency Plan.	The current CP for Tropical Cyclone and Earthquake are crafted without participation from the Response Clusters.	subsequently mainstreamed in the Local Development Plan. Conduct of writeshop in formulating the Provincial Contingency Plan involving stakeholders, representatives from partner government agencies, and other key partners.	Writeshop may require long timeframe
Pursuant to the NDRRMC Memorandum No. 33 s. 2018 and Executive Order No 52 enjoined all government agencies to have their respective PSCPs to guarantee the continuity of operations amidst disruptions. Therefore, the PDRRMO has an existing draft Public Service Continuity Plan and was initially reviewed by the Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO).	The draft Public Service Continuity Plan solely concerns the operation services of PDRRMO.	To establish a technical working group concerning internal offices of the Provincial Government of La Union and to conduct a write shop with specialized expertise in developing PSCP tailored to specific needs, risk and capacities of provincial government and to ensure continuity of delivery of PGLU services.	Limited availability of financial and human resources to support the formulation of PSCP
The Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office has an Standard Operating Procedure and Guidelines which was integrated at PDRRMPlan 2017-2022. This will serve as the basis for updating the SOPG of PDRRMO.	The SOPG focuses only on the operational processes of the Operations and Warning Unit.	To conduct a write shop in formulating a SOPG requires a systematic approach that ensures clear guidelines in disaster management. This write shop will engage technical expertise in various areas to ensure the effectiveness and accuracy of the SOPG. The SOPG shall cover all the operational procedures of all unit of the PDRRMO and shall be approved by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan,	Insufficient time and staff capacity in the formulation process resulting in rushed or incomplete SOPG
IEC campaigns are done regularly and especially during special celebrations	IEC campaigns are done sporadically, with LGUs and resilient offices having their own	There should be a DRR-CCA advocacy program that will involve all resilient sectors	IEC campaigns involving a multi stake can be hard to coordinate.

(National Resilience Month).	activities.	to create more impactful IEC campaigns. Continuous publication and distribution of IEC materials, which are accurate, updated and laymanized are a great opportunity to increase public awareness of disaster-related issues. Digitized and modernized IEC can also be employed through various social media for more reach and coverage.	IEC materials may not be effective if these are not clear, laymanized, simplified and visually pleasing.
Through DRRM-H Network, several SFA-BLS trainings were conducted in IP communities: San Gabriel, Pugo, Tubao and Sudipen. These activities are aimed towards building disaster resilience in the GIDA and IP communities.	There is still a lack of IEC campaigns at the barangay level, especially in Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas (GIDA) where emergency services and rescue efforts are mostly inaccessible.	IEC campaigns in GIDA will capacitate the residents to employ initial interventions in their communities while awaiting emergency services to arrive during disasters, thereby reducing casualties.	Most IP work in the fields during daytime and may not participate in the training because it may mean loss of income for them.
The Academe sector is represented in the PDRRMC.	There is a lack of DRRM training involving schools.	Involving the academe will educate school staff, but most importantly the students in DRRM, consequently cultivating a culture of resiliency for future generations.	The school may only select a number of students to participate in these training sessions. It may be difficult to schedule to have all students trained.
During disasters, information dissemination heavily relies on the official announcement of the PGLU through its official Facebook Page. Additional sources of information include other media sources such as Bombo Radyo La Union, My FM, Philippine News Agency, Philippine Information Agency, etc.	There is a weak linkage between the PGLU and the local media with regards to DRRM. As such, key critical messages may be relayed to the public in different versions, thus may create confusion and unnecessary panic. Utilization of the IMT's Public Relations Officer to address the media is also barely practiced.	The media forges a direct link between the public and emergency organizations and plays a very important role in disseminating vital information to the public before, during and after disasters. They provide assistance in the management of disasters by educating the public about disasters; warning of hazards, gathering and transmitting information about affected areas; alerting government officials; relief organizations and the public to specific needs, and facilitating discussions about disaster preparedness and response for continuous improvement. To help the media fulfill these roles, direct and effective working relationships between the media and disaster management organizations should be established and maintained. Formulation	Media may provide biased and sensationalized information causing public panic. Politicians may also use the media for their political agenda.

and news editors on DRRM.

DISASTER RESPONSE

Key actions for the actual disaster response operations such as needs assessment, search and rescue, relief operations and early recovery activities are deep rooted to the level of preparedness the institution has. For Disaster Response, most analyses are secondary factors based on the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges of disaster preparedness.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
There is an existing SOPG for PDRRMO, stating main protocols and operational procedures to set standard behavior among members of the PDDRMO whenever on the course of their official duties.	The SOPG only tackles general office rules and operational guidelines. A specific set of SOPG is needed for various technical and tactical services such as Emergency Medical Services, Ambulance Operations, 911, EWS and Rescue Operations.	The creation of specific SOPG for Emergency Medical Services, Ambulance Operations, 911, EWS and Rescue Operations will state procedural protocols and policies that need to be strictly followed by all PDRRMO staff. This set of guidelines will ensure excellent and proficient delivery of emergency services while providing legal protection from professional malpractice.	Existence of new hazards and threats such emerging infectious diseases or other complex emergencies may result in the need of revising the existing Standard operating procedure.
The Executive Order No. 5, Series of 2015 institutionalized the Incident Command System as an On-Scene Disaster Response and Management Mechanism of the province.	Limited number of personnel and PDRRMC member agencies with complete ICS certification	Conduct of ICS ladderized training courses to all Response Cluster Agencies and Local Chief Executives	There may be unforeseen changes in predetermined focal person/representatives
The Institutionalization on the establishment and functionality of Emergency Operation Center, as well as the existence of a 911 Local Call Center in the province of La Union is currently an advantage in receiving calls as well as deployment of resources and appropriate response.	Interferences in internet and network connectivity secondary to Geographical Isolation of some areas is still a challenge.	Establishment of a Province-wide Radio Communication System along with the establishment of satellite Provincial DRRM EOCs per tourism circuits will address the concern of delayed communications and real-time reporting from the Local DRRM EOC to Provincial DRRM EOC vice versa.	Province-wide shutdown of network coverage caused by a unforseen hazard

The province of La Union has five (5) District Hospitals - Rosario District Hospital (RDH), Caba District Hospital (CDH), Naguillian District Hospital (NDH), Bacnotan District Hospital (BDH) and Balaoan District Hospital (BDH); one (1) Provincial Hospital - La Union Medical Center (LUMC); 20 Rural Health Units (RHUs) across all municipalities; and one (1) Regional Hospital - Ilocos Training and Regional Medical Center (ITRMC). The implementation and institutionalization of the DRRM-H Network was proposed through the Draft Ordinance No. 388, Series of 2022. This draft ordinance included the organization, protection and mobilization of Health Emergency Response Teams (HERTs); and the establishment of respective EOCs for DRRM-H in the component LGUs.	There is no existing SOPG between the health sector and the PDRRMO, thus no delineated roles and functions on emergency service delivery.	The institutionalization of DRRM-H will define roles and functions of member agencies and service delivery protocols.	There is no distinction between the DRRM-H Emergency Operation Center with the DRRM Emergency Operation Centers. Redundancy and Overlapping of roles, functions and programs are prevalent, resulting in gaps and conflicts.
Currently, the PGLU has four (4) Dump Trucks that can be utilized as transportation for evacuation purposes.	There are no existing MOA/MOU between LGUs and transport groups to augment transportation for possible mass evacuation during disasters.	Forging partnerships through MOA/MOU with private transportation companies and public transportation groups can greatly augment mobility assets during calamities.	Insurance concerns for vehicle damages during disaster operations
The province of La Union has the following number of identified evacuation centers: PGLU - 1 Agoo - 121 Aringay - 31 Bacnotan - 61 Bagulin - 3 Balaoan - 58 Bangar - 54 Bauang - 54 Burgos - 1 Caba - 17 Luna - 53 Naguilian - 68	Many of the evacuation centers in the province are schools, child development centers and barangay halls, which do not have proper structural integrity assessment by the Local Engineering Office. Some evacuation centers have been converted as isolation facilities during the Covid-19 pandemic.	House Bill No. 10472 is an Act Establishing Evacuation Centers in Every Barangay and Appropriating Funds Thereof. This Bill set the standards of an Evacuation Center, pertaining to location, structural and building capacity, building parameters, amenities and accessibility, and its operation and management. Likewise, the PDRRMC can adopt the guidelines set in this House Bill in the construction and establishment of evacuation centers in the province.	Construction of Standard Evacuation Centers requires large funding, which other LGUs lack.

Pugo - 24 Rosario - 58 San Fernando City - 15 San Gabriel - 31 San Juan - 16 Santol - 27 Sto. Tomas - 44 Sudipen - 29 Tubao - 53 TOTAL = 819			
Establishment of a 911 Public Safety Answering Point or Local Call Center, capable in gathering real-time reports on ground through coordination	Other LGUs through LDRRMOs are still not compliant with the standard time of reporting (8am-2pm-5pm) due to their limited manpower.	Strong partnership with other stakeholders associated with radio communications and also the adoption of Rapid Emergency Telecommunication Team (RETT) as prescribed by the NDRRMC is a great opportunity for gathering real-time reports on ground	Geographical features related to accessibility of an area is a great challenge for communication, as well as deployment of resources
Text, email, receiving copy, call logbook, social media postings	Current radio coverage of the PDRRMO - EOC are only limited to 10-20 km radius	Establishment of Province-wide Multi Agency Radio Communication system which include procurement and establishing radio repeaters and wireless mesh	Interference in the internet and network connectivity related to inclement weather condition or natural hazards
Issuance of Executive Order or Resolutions on Pre-Emptive or Forced Evacuation		Component LGUs thru their Local DRRMC has their own initiatives in conducting preemptive and/or forced evacuation even before receiving the advisory.	Some individuals are still in the "Reactive" culture mindset and resisting to follow authorities to conduct pre-emptive evacuation despite impending danger.
Has an existing relief distribution lists, reports and uses DAFAC during relief operations	Duplication on the distribution of relief goods due to lack of coordination between stakeholders.	Permanent warehouse for storing food and non-food items, drop-off points designated in some LGUs for relief distribution	Cases of looting and food spoilage due to poor storage and safekeeping is highly prevalent.
Activation of Emergency Operations Center and Disaster Response Cluster System as a disaster response mechanism	Limited trained personnel among the members on the functionality of Disaster Response Cluster System as well as the Emergency Operation Center.	Conduct of training on EOC management among PDRRM Council Member Agencies, specifically members of Disaster Response Cluster.	Changes in management/focal person of other agencies
RDNA is actively done during disasters	There is still no existing EO for established Provincial RDANA Team / Damage	Conduct RDANA Training for LDRRMOs and PDRRMC Council Member Agencies,	Changes in management/focal person of other agencies

	Assessment Team or equivalent	following the creation of the Provincial RDANA/PDNA Team.	
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DISASTER REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY

Derailed development gains after a disaster, the Provincial Government of La Union ensures that resilience is at the core of its strategies to achieve a disaster resilient la union by 2025.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Presence of Global and Local Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery Policy Frameworks: Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030; UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; Paris Agreement within the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change; ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response; Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction And Management Act Of 2010; NDRRM Framework; And NDRMM Plan 2011-2028.	Rehabilitation and recovery activities are limited after the impact of a disaster.	Alignment of policy-making and local development plans. Training and revisiting of plans	Identified programs may not exist on the current investment plans.
Database Build-up: Available data on population, housing characteristics, household income sources and expenditure items, poverty statistics, land area and land use, economic activity and livelihood, infrastructure facilities, social services, and hazards are generated by concerned government agencies. The LGUs' socioeconomic profile, housing needs, and hazard profiles (for some LGUs) can be found in the local development land use plans and local shelter plans.	Database is not updated regularly	The secretariats of the DRRMCs – the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) at the national and regional levels, and Local DRRM Offices (LDRRMOs) at the local level – should maintain and regularly update their respective data sets.	Updating the database requires manpower and budget.
Presence of Early rehabilitation and recovery interventions (e.g. provision of Alternative livelihood, cash for work, seedlings and farm implements, among others)	Provision of financial assistance for affected populations are limited to the members of CSOs/accredited individuals.	Explore other external financial partners that would extend their help to the individuals outside the accredited CSOs.	Discrepancies in the assessment and profiling; poor data integrity; delays in the delivery of these interventions

Presence of PDANA Team conducting assessments for rehabilitation efforts recommendations	PDANA team comprised of limited offices, usually of PDRRMO, PSWDO and PEO	Conduct PDANA training which will include other significant offices/sectors in the conduct of post disaster assessment.	PDANA findings for rehabilitation and recovery often require large amounts of funds that were not included in the LGUs investment plan.
Emergency Shelter Assistance are readily available at PSWDO and DSWD.	There are no housing programs from the PGLU for the affected population. Assistance is limited to shelter repair kits.	Housing designs must be more resilient to hazard events, in safer sites, and are compliant to safety code; Promotion of Green Technology	History of beneficiaries selling their shelter repair kits was rampant from the past major disasters. This may repeat from happening if not addressed.
The PSWDO initiates the provision of training on mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). There are also Pool of trained MHPSS and Psychological First Aid (PFA) facilitators within the PGLU and other PDRRM Council Member Agencies	Lack of database/inventory on the list of trained MHPSS and PFA facilitators from other external providers.	Conduct regular Trainings on Psychosocial services among PDRRM Council Member Agencies in addition to the existing pool of MHPSS and PFA Facilitators. All trained psychosocial providers should be entered in a database.	Most of the trained facilitators are having conflict with their workloads and schedules
All LGUs have quick response funds for Rehabilitation and Recovery Programs.	LGUs do not have their own Rehabilitation and Recovery Plans because such plans are dependent on the PDANA results and findings.	Conduct of Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery Planning training. Formulation of the Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan	Programs may not be included in the LGU's Investment plans
Council Member Agencies are fully engaged with relief and early recovery assistance based on their office mandates.	Practiced social recovery has been limited to the distribution of food items, non-food items and financial assistance	Improving social conditions in disaster affected areas should be scaled up. Education, health and social protection services should be made accessible or upgraded	Discrepancies in the assessment and profiling; poor data integrity; delays in the delivery of these interventions
All DRRM coordinations are made through the PDRRMC	There is no defined Coordination Committee solely for Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery Program	Institutionalizing a coordination structure such as Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery Committee delineates the role of each stakeholder	Changes in management/focal person of other agencies

CHAPTER V: THEMATIC AREA PLAN

THEMATIC AREA NO. 1: DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

Disaster prevention and mitigation measures aim to reduce the potential damage and suffering that disasters can cause to a community. While disaster management cannot prevent disasters, it can prevent them from becoming compounded as a result of neglecting causal factors and manageable risks. Mitigation specifically refers to "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." Investing in measures that limit hazards can greatly reduce the burden of disasters.

Mitigation activities should incorporate the measurement and assessment of the evolving risk environment. Activities may include the creation of comprehensive, pro-active tools that help decide where to focus funding and efforts in risk reduction.

Goal:

Reduce vulnerabilities and exposure to risks and hazards through enhancing capacities and skills of the population.

Objectives:

- 1. To conduct local vulnerability, risk and hazard assessment with the use of new technology which will produce accurate and updated scientific data
- 2. To develop capacities and skills of the population through IEC, DRR trainings and awareness activities
- 3. To improve capacity to mitigate impacts of disaster through scientific research and studies

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https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/2010/05/27/republic-act-no-10121/

KEY OUTPUT 1. Improved and updated DRRM and CCA assessment, mapping and analysis with the use of new technology and systems

PPA	TARGET	OUTPUT	TIMEFRAME	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	AMOUNT	SOURCE OF FUND
1.Conduct vulnerability, risk and hazard assessment every 1st quarter of election year, as per DILG policy and as the need arises	20 Component LGUs	Conducted vulnerability, risk and hazard assessment to 20 Component LGUs every 1st quarter of election year	2023-2025	PDRRMO, PPDO, DILG	2,500,000.00	5% LDRRMF
2. Conduct hazard mapping at the provincial, municipal/city and barangay levels	20 Component LGUs	Conducted hazard mapping at the Provincial, Municipal/City and barangay level.	2023-2025	PDRRMO,PPDO, DOST	5,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF
3. Conduct of hazard research studies and disaster prevention projects	Research on new technology and strategies for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation	Conducted hazard research studies and disaster prevention projects that can promote sustainable development.	2024-2025	PDRRMO, PPDO, DMMMSU, DOST	5,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF

KEY OUTPUT 2. Enhanced early warning systems and end-to-end monitoring and reporting systems

PPA	TARGET	ОИТРИТ	TIMEFRAME	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	AMOUNT	SOURCE OF FUND
1.Develop and institutionalize EWS information sharing and communication systems among LGUs	20 Component LGUs	Institutionalized EWS information sharing and communication systems among LGUs enable timely and coordinated response	2023-2025	PDRRMO, LGUs	45,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF
2. Establishment of Weather Monitoring System	5 Tourism Circuits	Established Weather Monitoring System in All Tourism Circuits	2024-2025	PDRRMO, DOST	50,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF
3. Establishment of CCTV-Based monitoring system	20 Component LGUs	Established CCTV-Based monitoring system to provide additional safety and security, provide real time monitoring and contributes to effective emergency response	2023-2025	PDRRMO, ICTU, LGUs	100,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF
4. Establishment of Public Address System	Tourism Circuits	Established Public Address System to all Tourism Circuits enabled faster dissemination of information during emergencies in	2024-2025	PDRRMO, ICTU, PIO, LGUs	30,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF

		real time.				
5. Establishment of Integrated Radio Communications System	20 Component LGUs	Established Radio Communications System to strategic locations in LGUs to ensure effective communication during emergencies and disaster response.	2023-2024	PDRRMO, ICTU	35,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF
6. Establishment of Community-Based multi-hazard EWS	All barangays	Established Community-Based multi-hazard EWS to 20 Component LGUs to increase awareness about hazard, vulnerabilities and its potential impacts	2023-2025	PDRRMO, PEO, PIO, LGUs	20,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF

THEMATIC AREA NO. 2: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Disaster preparedness plays a critical role in mitigating the impacts of natural disasters. Preparedness is defined by the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) (United Nations International Strategy and Disaster Reduction, 2009) as knowledge, capabilities, and actions of governments, organizations, community groups, and individuals "to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions."

"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."

Goal:

To equip the community with all types of resources in anticipation to, in coping with and in recovering from the impact of disasters

Objectives:

- 1. To provide the community with knowledge and life saving skills they can utilize to cope up with disasters
- 2. To enhance capacities of institutions through appropriate equipage and training
- 3. To implement comprehensive preparedness plans and policies

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² https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/2010/05/27/republic-act-no-10121/

KEY OUTPUT 3. Increased level of awareness and enhanced capacity of the community to the threats and impacts of all hazards

	PPA	TARGET	OUTPUT	TIMERAME	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	AMOUNT	SOURCE OF FUND
1.	Develop DRRM-CCA IEC advocacy and program	20 Component LGUs, PDRRMC	Developed DRRM-CCA IEC advocacies and programs to increase disaster awareness in high risk areas	2023-2025	PDRRMC	5,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF
2.	Provision of Contextualized and laymanized IEC materials on DRRM-CCA	20 Component LGUs	Distributed contextualized and laymanized IEC materials on DRRM-CCA to convey DRRM awareness up to the marginalized group	2023-2025	PDRRMO, PIO,	5,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF
3.	National Disaster Resilience Month Celebration	General Public	Conducted yearly National Disaster Resilience Month Celebration for increased DRRM Awareness	2023-2025	PDRRMC	10,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF
4.	Conduct of IEC campaigns at	All GIDA and IP	Conducted	2023-2025	PDRRMO,	5,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF

the barangay level, especially in GIDA/IP areas, women and PWD	communities	IEC campaigns at the barangay level especially in GIDA/IP, women and PWD to increase their knowledge on DRRM and sustain resilience in the community		DRRM-H			
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KEY OUTPUT 4. Communities and sectors are equipped with appropriate skills and capacities to prepare for and cope up with the impact of disasters

PPA	TARGET	OUTPUT	TIMEFRAME	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	AMOUNT	SOURCE OF FUND
1.Conduct of DRRM Training Courses in the LGUs: a. Standard First Aid and Basic Life Support b. Ambulance Operations Training c. High Angle Search and Rescue Training d. Basic Water Search and Rescue Training	20 Component LGUs	Conducted DRRM Training Courses to the LGUs to equip them with knowledge and skills in disaster response	2023-2025	PDRRMO	10,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF
Conduct DRRM Training Courses for Resilient Sector: a. Advanced Cardiac Life Support Training b. Swift Water Rescue Training c. Advanced Scuba Diving Training d. Basic Geographic Information	Resilient Sectors, PDRRMC	Conducted DRRM Trainings Courses for Resilient Sectors to improve their disaster management	2023-2025	PDRRMO, OCD, PSWDO	20,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF

System (GIS) Training e. All Level Incident Command System (ICS) Course Training f. Emergency Operations Center Management Training Course g. Camp Coordination and Camp Management Training h. Psychosocial Support Training i. Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment Training		capabilities				
3. Capacity Building in the Barangay Level: a. CBDRRM Training to Major Tourism Sites	5 Tourism Circuits	Conducted yearly CBDRRM training to identified Major Tourism Sites	2023-2025	PDRRMO, LUPTO, OCD	3,500,000.00	5% LDRRMF, GF
3. Establishment of DRRM Training Institute: a. Training of Trainers in all DRRM Technical Courses	20 Component LGUs	Conducted Training of Trainers to build pool of skilled instructors	2023-2024	PDRRMO, LGUs	5,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF
b. Formulation of Standard Programs of Instructions (POI) and training module	PDRRMO	Developed Standard Programs of Instruction and training modules to provide structure and consistent mode of training	2024-2025	PDRRMO, OCD	5,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF, GF
4. Establishment of DRRM in the Academe: a. DRRM training for Schools	All public schools	Conducted DRRM Training for Schools to	2023-2025	PDRRMO, OCD, Dep-Ed	25,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF, 5% MOOE (Dep- Ed)

		equip them with necessary knowledge and skills to handle emergencies				
b. Provision of DRRM equipments and supplies to Schools	All public schools	Equipped schools with basic DRRM equipments and supplies to increase their DRRM capacity	2023-2025	PDRRMO, Dep- Ed	50,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF, 5% MOOE (Dep- Ed)
5. Media in DRRM a. DRRM Training for Media personnel	Media personnels	Conducted DRRM Training for Media personnel	2023-2025	PDRRMO, OCD, PIO	3,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF
5. Conduct of Local Simulation Drill and Exercises: a. NSED b. Proficiency Skills Enhancement (PTX) Drills c. Contingency Plan Exercise Drill	General Public	Conducted quarterly Local Simulation Drill and Exercises as a tool for DRRM evaluation	2023-2025	PDRRMC, OCD,	50,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF
6. Establishment of ACDV Database	Trained Volunteers	Established ACDV database that will properly account and organize records of individuals trained in DRRM. Provide Insurance Coverage	2024-2025	PDRRMC	15,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF

KEY OUTPUT 5. Formulated and implemented Comprehensive DRRM plans and policies							
PPA	TARGET	ОИТРИТ	TIMEFRAME	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	AMOUNT	SOURCE OF FUND	
Formulation and Updating of DRRM Plans integrating COVID-19: a. PDRRMP b. Contingency Plans c. Public Service Continuity Plan d. LCCAP e. PDRRMO SOPG f. Disaster Response Plan g. Exercise Design for Disaster Response	COVID-19 integrated in all DRRM plans	Formulated and Updated DRRM Plans integrating minimum health standards for the prevention of COVID-19	2023-2025	PDRRMC, OCD	12,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF, GF	

KEY OUTPUT 6. Increased DRRM and CCA capacity of PDRRMC and Resilient Sector								
PPA	TARGET	ОИТРИТ	TIMEFRAME	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	AMOUNT	SOURCE OF FUND		
1.Improvement and maintenance of LUPOS-EOC	One (1) LUPOS- EOC maintained	Improved and Maintained LUPOS-EOC for efficient and effective interoperability of DRRM Response system	2023-2025	PDRRMO, PEO, GSO	15,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF, GF		
2. Provision of SRR, Medical and PPE Equipment and Supplies	100% Procured SRR, Medical, PPE and supplies	Equipped SRR, Medical and PPE Equipment and Supplies to sustain effective	2023-2025	PDRRMO, GSO, PHO	24,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF, GF		

		emergency response				
3. Provision/Repair and Maintenance of Land Based Movement	100% Repaired and Maintained Land Based Movement Vehicle/Procur ed Land Based Movement Vehicle	Procured, maintained, repaired Land Based Vehicle for optimum transport services during emergency response	2023-2025	PDRRMO, PGSO	45,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF, GF
4. Provision/Repair and Maintenance of Sea Based Movement	100% Repaired and Maintained/Pr ocured Sea Based Movement	Procured, maintained, repaired Sea Based Vehicle for optimum transport services during emergency response	2023-2025	PDRRMO, PGSO	35,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF, GF
5. Stockpiling of Relief Goods	Affected population during emergencies/disasters	Stockpiled Relief Goods to augment relief operations during disaster response	2023-2025	PDRRMO, PSWDO, GSO	15,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF
6. Establishment of EOC Warehouse System	One (1) ECO Warehouse System	Established EOC Warehouse System to ensure that manpower, equipment resources are well-managed	2024-2025	PDRRMO, PSWDO, GSO, ICTU	20,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF, GF

THEMATIC AREA NO. 3: DISASTER RESPONSE

Disaster response refers to "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." In other words, the primary goal of disaster response is to rescue those who are in immediate danger and stabilize the physical and emotional condition of survivors. These go hand in hand with the recovery of the dead and the restoration of essential services such as water and power. How long this takes varies according to the scale, type and context of the disaster but typically takes between one and six months and is composed of a search and rescue phase in the immediate aftermath of a disaster followed by a medium-term phase devoted to stabilizing the survivors' physical and emotional condition.

Disaster response refers to the actions taken directly after a destructive event occurs. This may include, but is not limited to search and rescue efforts; emergency health care and injury assessment; food and water management; and shelter assignment for displaced individuals and families.

Goal:

To preserve lives, ensure health and safety and to meet the subsistence needs of the people affected based on acceptable standards during and immediately after a disaster

Objectives:

- 1. To reduce the number of lives lost during disasters
- 2. To provide affected population with basic necessities during and immediately after disasters

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³ https://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/2010/05/27/republic-act-no-10121/

KEY OUTPUT 7. Quick, efficient and integrated disaster and emergency response operations

PPA	TARGET	ОИТРИТ	TIMEFRAME	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	AMOUNT	SOURCE OF FUND
1.Establishment of satellite office in all Tourism Circuits	5 Satellite Offices	Established satellite offices strategically located per Tourism Circuit for quicker response and coordination during emergencies	2023-2024	PDRRMO, PIO, DH	30,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF
2. Activation of Incident Command System and Emergency Operations Center	Province-wide	Activated Incident Command System and Emergency Operations Center every disaster/emerg ency to effectively respond and manage incidents	2023-2025	Incident Management Team, Response Clusters Members Agencies	13,500,000.00	5% LDRRMF
3. Establishment of a 911 Public Safety Answering Point or Local Call Center	1 Province - wide Local Call Center	Established 911 PSAP or Local Call Center to ensure coordinated and timely response to emergencies	2023-2025	PDRRMO	1,500,000.00	5% LDRRMF

4. Establishment of Province-wide Radio Communication system	20 Component LGUs	Established Radio Communicatio n System to coordinate faster and effective response	2023-2025	PDRRMO, ICTU, LGUs	35,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF
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KEY OUTPUT 8. Prompt and accurate assessment of needs and damages in all levels PERSON SOURCE OF PPA **TARGET** OUTPUT TIMEFRAME **AMOUNT RESPONSIBLE FUND** 1.Establishment of Provincial. One (1) Established 2023-2025 Response 500,000.00 5% LDRRMF Municipal, City and Barangay RDANA Cluster Province, 20 Provincial, member Municipal, City teams component and Barangay LGUs and all agencies RDANA teams barangays to augment quality and dependable Disaster Analysis and Needs Assessment report 2. Activation of assessment teams in all 20 component Activated 500,000.00 2023-2025 Response 5% LDRRMF levels **LGUs** Cluster assessment teams in all member levels in preagencies disaster, onset

of disaster and post-disaster phase to sustain

structured and accurate

reports		
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KEY OUTPUT 9. Ensured safety and well-being of affected and displaced population in Evacuation Centers

PPA	TARGET	ОИТРИТ	TIMEFRAME	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	AMOUNT	SOURCE OF FUND
1.Establishment of Standard Evacuation Centers	50% of 871 evacuation centers	Established standard Evacuation Centers in all LGUs which will provide safe and temporary shelter to the affected population during emergencies or disaster	2023-2025	PDRRMO, PSWDO, LGUs	5,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF
2. Establishment of Gender Sensitive Safe Spaces	100% of evacuation centers	Established gender sensitive spaces in the evacuation centers	2023-2025	PDRRMO, PSWDO, LGUs	3,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF
3. Establishment of Child-Friendly Spaces and Temporary Learning Area in the evacuation centers	100% evacuation centers	Established Child Friendly Spaces and Temporary Learning Area in the evacuation center to ensure the well-being and	2023-2025	PDRRMO, PWDO, DepEd, LGUs	3,000,000.000	5% MOOE (Dep-Ed) , 5% LDRRMF, GF

		development of children during disasters/emer gencies.				
4. Provision of VAWC and Child Protection Desks in the evacuation area	100% of total evacuation centers	Established VAWC and Child Protection Desks in evacuation centers to address and prevent gender-based violence, as well as ensuring the safety and protection of women and children during emergencies	2023-2025	PDRRMO, PSWDO, PHO, PNP	3,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF
5. Provision of gender sensitive temporary shelters and tents	10,000 Tents	Procured gender sensitive temporary shelters and tents to promote privacy, dignity and gender rights protection	2024-2025	PDRRMO, PSWDO, PGSO, PEO	40,000,00.00	5% LDRRMF
6. Provision of Hygiene and Dignity Kits	10,000 hygiene and dignity kits	Procured hygiene and dignity kits to ensure that	2024-2025	PDRRMO, PSWDO, PGSO, PHO	30,000,0000.00	5% LDRRMF

		individuals, specifically women, girls have access to essential items during disasters				
7. Provision of PPEs to prevent COVID-19	10,000 PPEs	Procured PPEs to prevent the of COVID-19 and ensuring the safety of individuals, particularly to those with higher risk of exposure	2023-2025	PDRRMO, PGSO, PHO	30,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF

KEY OUTPUT 10. Indiscriminate provision of basic health services to affected and displaced population

PPA	TARGET	ОИТРИТ	TIMEFRAME	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	AMOUNT	SOURCE OF FUND
1.Establishment of DRRM-H Network	PDRRMC and Health Sector	Established DRRM-H Network	2023- 2025	PHO, PDRRMO	15,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF, GF
Provision of accessible medical and nutritional consultation in and out of evacuation centers	Affected population during emergencies/disasters	Accessible medical and nutritional consultation in and out of evacuation centers during disasters	2023-2025	PHO, PSWDO	25,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF, GF
2. Provision of WASH services in and out of evacuation centers	Evacuation Centers and	Provided WASH services	2023-2025	PHO, PSWDO	30,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF, GF

	IDPs	in evacuation areas and to displaced population to sustain quality hygiene and sanitation				
3. Provision of MHPSS services to the affected and displaced population	Affected population during emergencies/ disasters	Provided MHPSS services to the affected and displaced population to support mental and emotional health for overall well- being	2023-2025	PHO, PSWDO, PGLU Hospitals	15,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF, GF
4. Provision of Food Items based on Required Nutrition Standard	5,000 Food Items	Provided food items based on required nutrition standard to sustain healthy body mechanism for overall well being	2023-2025	PDRRMO, PHO, PSWDO	35,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF, GF

KEY OUTPUT 11. Implemented Early Recovery System in the provincial, municipal/city and barangay levels

PPA	TARGET	ОИТРИТ	TIMEFRAME	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	AMOUNT	SOURCE OF FUND
1.Conduct of PDANA	Affected LGUs during emergencies/ disasters	Conducted Post Disaster Needs Assessment to affected LGUs during emergencies/ disasters to evaluate the impact and identify the needs of the community	2023-2025	Response Clusters Member Agencies	3,500,000.00	5% LDRRMF, GF
2. Formulation and implementation of Early Recovery Plan/System	20 component LGUs	Early planning recovery sessions to address the immediate and early stages of recovery	2024	Response Clusters Member Agencies	3,500.000.00	5% LDRRMF
3. Forge Private-Public Partnerships with key providers to augment Early Recovery efforts	Private-Public Stakeholders (MOA)	Forged private-public partnerships with key providers to support, guide and integrate capabilities and resources as well as technical assistance to	2024-2025	PPDO, PDRRMO and CSOs	2,500,000.00	5% LDRRMF, GF

		strengthen resilience and hasten early recovery efforts				
Design and implement alternative livelihood or income generating activities	Affected population during emergencies/ disasters	Implemented alternative livelihood and income generating activities to the affected population and IDPs to supplement income, diversify resources of income for a sustainable development	2023-2025	PPDO, PSWDO, LEIPU,	100,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF, DF

THEMATIC AREA NO. 4: DISASTER REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY

Rehabilitation and recovery plays a very important role in this preparation as (i) it can address the longer-term needs and challenges that makes a community vulnerable; and (ii) it provides the opportunity to increase the capacity of the society to cope and reduce the risk of future emergencies and disasters.

Rehabilitation are 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. These are "actions taken in the aftermath of a disaster to enable basic services to resume functioning, assist victims' self-help efforts to repair physical damage, restore community facilities, revive economic activities and provide support for the psychological and social well-being of the survivors. It focuses on enabling the affected population to resume more or less normal patterns of life. It may be considered as a transitional phase between immediate relief and major long-term development." It entails the restoration, reconstruction, and implementation of development measures that will enable affected localities and communities to return to normalcy and build resiliency from the impact of future disasters.

Goal:

To build a safer, adaptive, and disaster-resilient Filipino communities that are protected from risks and can cope with and recover quickly from disaster events

Objectives:

- 1. To restore, rehabilitate, or reconstruct damaged infrastructure necessary to sustain economic and social activities in the affected areas:
- 2. To repair houses or rebuild settlements and basic community facilities and services (school, health center, etc.) that are more resilient to hazard events;
- 3. To restore, strengthen, or expand the economic activities of affected communities;
- 4. To increase resilience and capacities of communities in coping with future hazard events.

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⁴ https://old.amu.ac.in/emp/studym/100020470.pdf

KEY OUTPUT 12. Identified rehabilitation and recovery needs and strategies to address them

PPA	TARGET	ОИТРИТ	TIMEFRAME	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	AMOUNT	SOURCE OF FUND
1.Conduct of PDANA	Affected LGUs during emergencies/ disasters	Conducted Post Disaster Needs Assessment to affected LGUs during emergencies/ disasters to evaluate the impact and identify the needs of the different sectors	2023-2025	Response Cluster Member Agencies	3,000,00.00	5% LDRRMF
2. Formulation of Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan	Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan (hazard specific)	Formulated Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan, including PPAs for Build Back Better Activities, Insurances, and providing livelihood program	2024-2025	Response Clusters Members Agencies	2,500,000.00	5% LDRRMF
3. Formulation of Economic Recovery Plan/Business Continuity Plan	5 tourism circuits	Formulated Economic Recovery Plan to aid the restoration of the economy of the affected area	2024-2025	PPDO, PSWDO, LEIPU, LUPTO, OPAg	2,500,000.00	5% LDRRMF

KEY OUTPUT 13. Economic recovery after disasters

PPA	TARGET	ОИТРИТ	TIMEFRAME	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	AMOUNT	SOURCE OF FUND
Conduct post-disaster economic impact study	Affected businesses during emergencies/ disasters	Conducted post-disaster impact study to the affected population to specifically address the severity of the impact of disaster to the economic growth of the community	2023-2025	Response Cluster member agencies	1,500,000.00	5% LDRRMF, GF, DF
2. Expand opportunities and income generation for emergency employment for post-crisis situations	Affected population during emergencies/disasters	Provided income generation for emergency employment for post-crisis situations in cooperation with partner stakeholders	2023-2025	PSWDO, LEIPU	100,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF, GF, DF
3. Establishing linkage to Emergency microloan programs/ recovery loan resources	Affected population during emergencies/ disasters	Established linkage to Emergency microloan programs/ recovery loan resources to provide	2023-2025	PSWDO, Provincial Accounting Office	200,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF,GF, DF

		financial support to individuals or businesses for their recovery and resilience.				
4. Establishment of Business Recovery Center	One (1) Business Recovery Center	Established Business Recovery Center	2024-2025	PSWDO, LEIPU	250,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF, DF
5. Insurance coverage	Affected population during emergencies/disasters	Provided risk insurance for the affected population, specifically to the farmers, livestock owners and fisherfolks	2023-2025	PSWDO, OPAg, OPVet	100,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF, GF
6. Farmlands assistance for soil rehabilitation	Affected farmlands/ farm owners	Provided assistance to the affected farmers/farmla nds for soil rehabilitation	2023-2025	OPAg, ENRU	150,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF, GF
7. Distribution of agriculture aid packages to disaster stricken farmers	Affected farmlands/ farm owners	Distributed agriculture aid packages to affected population to provide immediate support to farmers	2023-2025	OPAg	150,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF, GF
8. Distribution of aquaculture aid packages to disaster stricken fisher	Affected fisherfolks	Distributed aquaculture	2023-2025	OPAg	150,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF, GF

folks	aid packages to disaster stricken fisher folks provides immediate support to fisherfolks
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KEY OUTPUT 14. Implemented disaster and climate change resilient designs in the reconstruction of infrastructures

PPA	TARGET	OUTPUT	TIMEFRAME	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	AMOUNT	SOURCE OF FUND
Rehabilitation of damaged infrastructures	Damaged infrastructures during emergencies/di sasters	Restored and repaired essential infrastructure systems including roads, bridges buildings, communicati on systems and other essential resources and services	2023-2025	PDRRMO, PEO, DPWH	500,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF
2. Implementation of Building Code	Province-wide	Constructed building or structure that conforms to the Building Code to ensure the safety, structural integrity, and its resiliency	2023-2025	PDRRMO, PEO, DPWH, BFP	100,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF

3. Promotion of Green Technology	Province-wide	Promoted Green Technology campaign to reduce and repair negative environmenta I and man- made impact of disaster	2024-2025	OPAg, ENRU	100,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF
4. Farm to market roads reconstruction	20 Component LGUs	Reconstructe d Farm to Market Roads to enhance the agricultural and aquaculture connectivity and efficient movement of goods to market	2023-2025	PEO, DPWH	500,000,000.00	5% LDRRMF

CHAPTER VI: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

PROGRESS MONITORING

The monitoring of programs, projects and activities and assessment of progress of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2021-2025 is important in ensuring that the plan stays on track to achieve its intended results. Timely implementation and completion of projects will mitigate or minimize possible aggravation of the impacts of disasters. Monitoring generally involves the reporting of the status of implementation of individual PPAs with respect to inputs, outputs and process, and problem solving sessions to address the issues and concerns that cause delays in implementation and field validation.

MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

The Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office of subcomponent LGUs and NGOs shall track the progress of their projects and submit reports to the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office, which consolidates the monitoring reports and submits them to the Office of the Provincial Governor.

The Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officers shall be responsible for coordinating and preparing the monitoring reports to facilitate smooth monitoring and reporting.

The monitoring reports shall contain updates on the physical and financial accomplishments of the PPAs under the PDRRMP 2021-2025 in relation to the target outputs and funding requirements. Highlighting key issues and concerns in implementation and funding will facilitate immediate action or response from other concerned entities and prompt policy direction or advice from the concerned LDRRMO.

The frequency of LDRRMO accomplishments and prescribed date of submission of reports to the PDRRMO shall be once every month. All reports must be submitted not later than last Friday of the current month. Or, at the very minimum, an annual report should be prepared and submitted to the PDRRMO. However, this does not limit LDRRMOs from flagging issues and concerns, which may be done more frequently than the formal reporting.

The overall discussion of implementation issues and bottlenecks can be done through a dialogue of the concerned LDRRMO and the PDRRMO. The dialogue shall be done on a regular basis to immediately address issues and concerns.

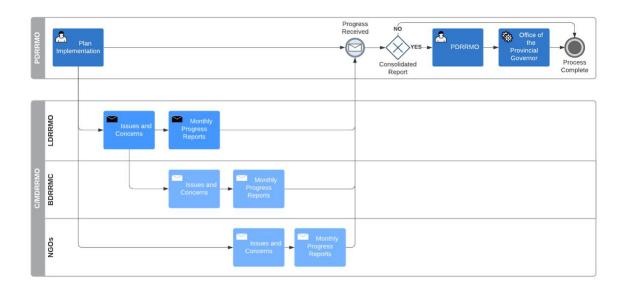
The PDRRMO, together with LDRRMO counterparts, shall also conduct periodic field validation activities, particularly for major projects and those that have problematic implementation.

MONITORING AND REPORTING FORMS

An appropriate tool shall be used for all PPAs identified in this plan to minimize the need for training staff on using new monitoring tools. An online tracking tool shall be used to effectively update multiple LGU accomplishments simultaneously and a complementing

offline tracking tool shall be used in case where problems are encountered in the online system. It should, however, be ensured that these two (2) tracking tools are linked, interoperable, and the data information can be shared.

Flowchart No. 1: Monitoring and Reporting Arrangements



DISASTER PREVENTION AND MITIGATION							
EXPECTED OUTPUT	TARGET	ACCOMPLISHMENT	MODE OF VERIFICATION	TIME FRAME	OPR/PPR	FUND/SOF	
1.Conducted vulnerability, risk and hazard assessment to 20 Component LGUs every 1st quarter of election year	20 Component LGUs	20 Component LGUs with updated vulnerability, risk and hazard profile	Vulnerability, Risk and Hazard Profile of each LGU	2023-2025	PDRRMO, PPDO, DILG	5% LDRRMF	
2. Conducted hazard mapping at the Provincial, Municipal/City and barangay level	20 Component LGUs	Updated Provincial, Municipal/City and Barangay hazard mapping	Updated hazard maps posted	2023-2025	PDRRMO,PPDO, DOST	5% LDRRMF	
3. Conducted hazard research studies and disaster prevention projects that can promote sustainable development	Research on new technology and strategies for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation	Research publication on Disaster Prevention and Mitigation for La Union; Installation of new EWS technology	Published research study; established new EWS technology	2024-2025	PDRRMO, PPDO, DMMMSU, DOST	5% LDRRMF	
4. Institutionalized EWS information sharing and communication systems among LGUs enable timely and coordinated response	20 Component LGUs	Operational end-to- end EWS and communications system in the province	Installed EWS and communications systems	2023-2025	PDRRMO, LGUs	5% LDRRMF	
5. Established Weather Monitoring System in All Tourism Circuits	5 Tourism circuits	Operational Weather Monitoring Systems in all Tourism Sites	Installed Weather Monitoring Systems; reports on localized weather monitoring	2024-2025	PDRRMO, DOST	5% LDRRMF	
6. Established CCTV- Based monitoring system to provide additional safety and security, provide real time monitoring and contributes to effective emergency response	20 component LGUs	All LGUs are equipped with CCTV monitoring system	CCTV cameras installed in strategic locations; CCTV room for monitoring; incident reports with CCTV footage	2023-2025	PDRRMO, ICTU, LGUs	5% LDRRMF	

7. Established Public Address System to all Tourism Circuits enabled faster dissemination of information during emergencies in real time	5 Tourism Circuits	Functional Public Address System in all Tourism Circuits	Installed Public Address Systems in strategic locations in the Tourism Circuits	2024-2025	PDRRMO, ICTU, PIO, LGUs	5% LDRRMF
8. Established an integrated Radio Communications System to ensure effective communication during emergencies and disaster response	20 Component LGUs	Operational Radio Communications System in all LGUs	Installed Radio Communication System Provincewide	2023-2024	PDRRMO, ICTU	5% LDRRMF
9. Established Community- Based multi-hazard EWS to increase awareness about hazard, vulnerabilities and its potential impacts	All Barangays	Installed multi-hazard EWS in all barangays	Hazard signages posted	2023-2025	PDRRMO, PEO, PIO, LGUs	5% LDRRMF

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS						
EXPECTED OUTPUT	TARGET	ACCOMPLISHMENT	MODE OF VERIFICATION	TIME FRAME	OPR/PPR	FUND/SOF
1.Developed DRRM-CCA IEC advocacies and programs to increase disaster awareness in high risk areas	20 Component LGUs, PDRRMC	DRRM-CCA advocacy plan and corresponding projects and activities	Calendar of activities	2023-2025	PDRRMC	5% LDRRMF
2.Distributed contextualized and laymanized IEC materials on DRRM-CCA to convey DRRM awareness up to the marginalized group	20 Component LGUs	Printed and distributed DRRM related IEC materials.	Printed IEC materials	2023-2025	PDRRMO, PIO	5% LDRRMF
3. Conducted yearly National Disaster Resilience Month Celebration for increased DRRM Awareness	General Public	One (1) yearly celebration of National Disaster Resilience Month	Activity Reports and Photo Documentation	2023-2025	PDRRMC	5% LDRRMF
4. Conducted IEC campaigns at the barangay level especially in GIDA/IP areas to increase their knowledge on DRRM and sustain resilience in the community	All GIDA and IP communities	Pep Talk, Basic DRR Trainings attended to by IP and population in GIDa areas	Activity Reports and Photo Documentation	2023-2025	PDRRMO, DRRM-H	5% LDRRMF
5. Conducted DRRM Training Courses to the LGUs to equip them with knowledge and skills in disaster response	20 Component LGUs	Trainings conducted: a.Standard First Aid and Basic Life Support b. Ambulance Operations Training c. High Angle Search and Rescue Training d. Basic Water Search and Rescue Training	Activity Reports, Certification of trained individuals	2023-2025	PDRRMO	5% LDRRMF

6. Conducted DRRM Trainings Courses for Resilient Sectors to improve their disaster management capabilities	Resilient Sectors, PDRRMC	Training conducted: a.Advanced Cardiac Life Support Training Swift Water Rescue Training b. Advanced Scuba Diving Training Basic Geographic Information System (GIS) Training c. All Level Incident Command System (ICS) Course Training d. Emergency Operations Center Management Training Course e. Camp Coordination and Camp Management Training f. Psychosocial Support Training g. Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment Training	Activity Reports, Certification of trained individuals	2023-2025	PDRRMO, OCD, PSWDO	5% LDRRMF
7. Conducted yearly CBDRRM training to identified Major Tourism Sites	5 Tourism Circuits	All barangays in major tourism sites have their local CBDRRMP	Activity Reports, Approved CBDRRMP	2023-2025	PDRRMO, LUPTO, OCD	5% LDRRMF, GF
Conducted Training of Trainers to build pool of skilled instructors	20 Component LGUs	Database of Trainors/ Instructors	Activity Reports, Certification of Trainors/ Instructors	2023-2024	PDRRMO, LGUs	5% LDRRMF, GF
9. Developed Standard Programs of Instruction and training modules to provide structure and consistent mode of training	PDRRMO	Approved POI and training modules	Printed POI and training modules	2024-2025	PDRRMO, OCD	5% LDRRMF, GF

10. Conducted DRRM Training for Schools to equip them with necessary knowledge and skills to handle emergencies	All public schools	Schools equipped with trained personnel and students; schools with DRRM corner	Activity Reports and Photo Documentation	2023-2025	PDRRMO, OCD, Dep- Ed	5% LDRRMF, GF
11. Equipped schools with basic DRRM equipments and supplies to increase their DRRM capacity	All schools trained in DRRM	Schools equipped with first aid and basic DRRM kits	Inventory of DRRM supplies in schools	2023-2025	PDRRMO, Dep-Ed	5% LDRRMF
12. Conducted DRRM Training for Media personnel	Media personnel	DRRM aware media coverage	Certification of DRRM trained media personnel; news clips	2023-2025	PDRRMO, OCD, PIO	5% LDRRMF
13. Conducted quarterly Local Simulation Drill and Exercises as a tool for DRRM evaluation	General Public	Evaluated local drills and exercises	Evaluation Forms	2023-2025	PDRRMC, OCD	5% LDRRMF
14. Established ACDV database that will properly account and organize record of individuals trained in DRRM	Trained Volunteers	Accessible and updated ACDV database	Database system	2024-2025	PDRRMC	5% LDRRMF
15. Formulated and Updated DRRM Plans integrating minimum health standards for the prevention of COVID-19	COVID-19 integrated in all DRRM plans	Integrated DRRM and COVID-19 plans	Specified plans and strategies for COVID- 19 defined in DRRM plans	2023-2025	PDRRMC, OCD	5% LDRRMF, GF
16. Improved and Maintained LUPOS-EOC for efficient and effective interoperability of DRRM Response system	LUPOS-EOC properly maintained	Operational and functional EOC	Building integrity assessment reports by PEO	2023-2025	PDRRMO, PEO, GSO	5% LDRRMF, GF
17. Equipped SRR, Medical and PPE Equipment and Supplies to sustain effective emergency response	100% Procured SRR, Medical, PPE and supplies	Adequately supplied emergency and disaster operations	Inventory of supplies and equipment	2023-2025	PDRRMO, GSO, PHO	5% LDRRMF, GF

18. Procured, maintained, repaired Land Based Vehicle for optimum transport services during emergency response	100% Repaired and Maintained Land Based Movement Vehicle/Procure d Land Based Movement Vehicle	Efficient emergency Land-Based Transportation services	Inventory of Land- Based Vehicles. Preventive maintenance report	2023-2025	PDRRMO, PGSO	5% LDRRMF, GF
19. Procured, maintained, repaired Sea Based Vehicle for optimum transport services during emergency response	100% Repaired and Maintained Sea Based Movement Vehicle/Procure d Land Based Movement Vehicle	Efficient emergency Sea-Based Transportation services	Inventory of Sea- Based Vehicles. Preventive maintenance report	2023-2025	PDRRMO, PGSO	5% LDRRMF, GF
20. Stockpiled Relief Goods to augment relief operations during disaster response	100% Stockpiled Relief Goods	Sufficient stockpile of Relief Goods for emergency response and recovery	Inventory of Relief Goods	2023-2025	PDRRMO, PSWDO, PGSO	5% LDRRMF, GF
21. Established EOC Warehouse System to ensure that manpower, equipment resources are well-managed	One (1) ECO Warehouse System	EOC Warehouse in place	Inventory reports of all EOC assets, equipment and supplies	2024-2025	PDRRMO, PDWO, GSO, ICTU	5% LDRRMF, GF

DISASTER RESPONSE	DISASTER RESPONSE								
EXPECTED OUTPUT	TARGET	ACCOMPLISHMENT	MODE OF VERIFICATION	TIME FRAME	OPR/PPR	FUND/SOF			
1.Established satellite offices strategically located per Tourism Circuit for quicker response and coordination during emergencies	5 Satellite Offices	Operational Satellite Offices in all Tourism Circuits	Satellite Office and staffing	2023-2024	PDRRMO, PIO, DH	5% LDRRMF			
2. Activated Incident Command System and Emergency Operations Center every disaster/emergency to effectively respond and manage incidents	Province-wide	ICS Activation during disasters and emergencies	Incident Action Plan	2023-2025	Incident Management Team, Response Clusters Member Agencies	5% LDRRMF			
3. Established 911 PSAP or Local Call Center to ensure coordinated and timely response to emergencies	Province-wide	Operational 911 PSAP or Local Call Centers in La Union	911 PSAP	2023-2025	PDRRMO	5% LDRRMF			
4. Established Radio Communication System to coordinate faster and effective response	20 Component LGUs	Operational Radio Communications System	Radio Communications System	2023-2025	PDRRMO, ICTU, LGUs	5% LDRRMF			
5. Established Provincial, Municipal, City and Barangay RDANA teams to augment quality and dependable Disaster Analysis and Needs Assessment report	One (1) Province, 20 component LGUs and all barangays	RDANA teams deployment during disasters	RDANA reports	2023-2025	Response Cluster Member Agencies	5% LDRRMF			
6. Activated assessment teams in all levels in predisaster, onset of disaster and post-disaster phase to sustain structured and accurate reports	20 component LGUs	Deployment of assessment teams in the provincial, municipal/city and barangay level	Assessment reports	2023-2025	Response Cluster Member Agencies	5% LDRRMF			

7. Established standard Evacuation Centers in all	50% of Identified	Construction of new evacuation centers	Location of evacuation centers.	2023-2025	PDRRMO, PSWDO, LGUs	5% LDRRMF
LGUs which will provide safe and temporary shelter to the affected population during emergencies or disaster	Centers	compliant to required standards	evacuation certiers,		LGUS	
8. Established gender sensitive spaces in the evacuation centers	100% evacuation centers	Gender-sensitive evacuation centers	Accomplishment Reports	2023-2025	PDRRMO, PSWDO, LGUs	5% LDRRMF
9. Established Child Friendly Spaces and Temporary Learning Area in the evacuation center to ensure the well-being and development of children during disasters/ emergencies.	100% evacuation centers	Child-Friendly Evacuation Centers	Accomplishment Reports	2023-2025	PDRRMO, PSWDO, DepEd, LGUs	5% MOOE (DepEd), 5% LDRRMF, GF
10. Established VAWC and Child Protection Desks in evacuation centers to address and prevent gender-based violence, as well as ensuring the safety and protection of women and children during emergencies	100% evacuation centers	Safe and protected women, children and vulnerable groups in the evacuation centers	VAWC and Child Protection Desk Accomplishment reports	2023-2025	PDRRMO,PSWDO, PHO,PNP	5% LDRRMF
11. Procured gender sensitive temporary shelters and tents to promote privacy, dignity and gender rights protection	10,000 Tents	Protected gender rights, privacy and dignity during disasters	Accomplishment reports	2024-2025	PDRRMO, PSWDO, PGSO, PEO	5% LDRRMF
12. Procured hygiene and dignity kits to ensure that individuals, specifically women, girls have access to essential items during disasters	10,000 hygiene and dignity kits	Basic necessities are met during disasters	Inventory/Distribution list	2024-2025	PDRRMO, PSWDO, PGSO, PHO	5% LDRRMF

13. Procured PPEs to prevent the of COVID-19 and ensuring the safety of individuals, particularly to those with higher risk of exposure	10,000 PPEs	No active COVID-19 transmission during disasters	COVID-19 case reports	2023-2025	PDRRMO, PGSO, PHO	5% LDRRMF
14. Established DRRM-H Network	PDRRMC and Health Sector	Functional DRRM-H network	DRRM-H reports	2023-2025	PHO,PDRRMO	5% LDRRMF, GF
15. Accessible medical and nutritional consultation in and out of evacuation centers during disasters	Affected population during emergencies/ disasters	Medical and nutritional health services delivered during disasters	Medical records	2023-2025	PHO, PSWDO	5% LDRRMF, GF
16. Provided WASH services in evacuation areas and to displaced population to sustain quality hygiene and sanitation	Evacuation Centers and IDPs	Hygiene and sanitation maintained during disasters	Accomplishment reports	2023-2025	PHO, PSWDO	5% LDRRMF, GF
17. Provided MHPSS services to the affected and displaced population to support mental and emotional health for overall well-being	Affected population during emergencies/ disasters	Addressed mental health concerns of affected population during disasters	Medical records	2023-2025	PHO, PSWDO, PGLU Hospitals	5% LDRRMF, GF
18. Provided food items based on required nutrition standard to sustain healthy body mechanism for overall well being	5,000 Food Items	Nutritional needs of the affected population are met	Accomplishment Report	2023-2025	PDRRMO, PHO, PSWDO	5% LDRRMF, GF
19. Conducted Post Disaster Needs Assessment to affected LGUs during emergencies/disasters to evaluate the impact and identify the needs of the community	Affected LGUs during emergencies/dis asters	Deployment of PDANA teams	PDNA reports and recommendations	2023-2025	Response Cluster Member Agencies	5% LDRRMF, GF

20. Formulated one(1) Early Recovery Plan/ System to address the immediate and early stages of recovery	20 component LGUs	Approved Early Recovery Plan	Printed and disseminated Early Recovery Plan	2024	Response Cluster Member Agencies	5% LDRRMF
21. Forged private-public partnerships with key providers to support, guide and integrate capabilities and resources as well as technical assistance to strengthen resilience and hasten early recovery efforts	Stakeholders	Private-Public partnerships	MOA/MOU	2024-2025	PPDO, PDRRMO and CSOs	5% LDRRMF, GF
22. Implemented alternative livelihood and income generating activities to the affected population and IDPs to supplement income, diversify resources of income for a sustainable development	Affected population during emergencies/dis asters	100% of Beneficiaries	Accomplishment Report	2023-2025	PPDO, PSWDO, LEEIPU	5% LDRRMF, DF

DISASTER REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY MODE OF **EXPECTED OUTPUT TARGET ACCOMPLISHMENT** TIME FRAME OPR/PPR FUND/SOF VERIFICATION 1.Conducted Post Disaster Affected LGUs Deployment of PDANA PDNA reports and 2023-2025 Response Cluster 5% LDRRMF Needs Assessment to during teams recommendations Member Agencies affected LGUs during emergencies/dis emergencies/disasters to asters evaluate the impact and identify the needs of the different sectors 2. Formulated Rehabilitation 1 Rehabilitation Printed and 2024-2025 Response Cluster 5% LDRRMF Approved and Recovery Plan, and Recovery Rehabilitation and disseminated Member Agencies including PPAs for Build Back Plan (hazard Recovery Plan Rehabilitation and Better Activities, Insurances, specific) Recovery Plan and providing livelihood program 3. Formulated Economic 5 Tourism Circuits Approved Economic Printed and 2024-2025 PPDO, PSWDO, LEEIPU, 5% LDRRMF Recovery Plan to aid the Recovery Plan disseminated LUPTO, Opag restoration of the economy Economic Recovery of the affected area Plan Affected 2023-2025 5% LDRRMF, GF, DF 4. Conducted post-disaster Findings from impact Printed and Response Cluster impact study to the businesses during study on economic disseminated impact Member Agencies emergencies/dis affected population to effects of the disaster study specifically address the asters severity of the impact of disaster to the economic growth of the community 5. Provided income Affected % of beneficiaries Accomplishment 2023-2025 PSWDO, LEEIPU 5% LDRRMF, GF, DF generation for emergency population report employment for post-crisis during situations in cooperation emergencies/dis with partner stakeholders asters

6. Established linkage to Emergency microloan programs/ recovery loan resources to provide financial support to individuals or businesses for their recovery and resilience.	Affected population during emergencies/dis asters	Linkages to financial support institutions	MOA/MOU	2023-2025	PSWDO, Provincial Accounting Office	5% LDRRMF, GF, DF
7. Established Business Recovery Center	One (1) Business Recovery Center	Business Recovery Center services availed by affected businesses	Accomplishment reports	2024-2025	PSWDO, LEEIPU	5% LDRRMF, DF
8. Established risk insurance for the affected population, specifically to the farmers, livestock owners and fisherfolks	Affected population during emergencies/dis asters	Approved insurance coverage for farmers, livestock owners and fisherfolks	Accomplishment reports	2023-2025	PSWDO, OPAg, OPVet	5% LDRRMF, GF
9. Provided assistance to the affected farmers/farmlands for soil rehabilitation	Affected farmlands/ farm owners	% of beneficiaries	Accomplishment report	2023-2025	OPAg, ENRU	5% LDRRMF, GF
10. Distributed agriculture aid packages to affected population to provide immediate support to farmers	Affected farmlands/ farm owners	% of beneficiaries	Accomplishment report	2023-2025	OPAg	5% LDRRMF, GF
11. Distributed aquaculture aid packages to disaster stricken fisher folks provides immediate support to fisherfolks	Affected fisherfolks	% of beneficiaries	Accomplishment report	2023-2025	OPAg	5% LDRRMF, GF
12. Restored and repaired essential infrastructure systems including roads, bridges buildings, communication systems and other essential resources and services	Damaged infrastructures during emergencies/dis asters	Restored critical lifelines	Program of Works	2023-2025	PDRRMO, PEO, DPWH	5% LDRRMF

13. Constructed building or structure that conforms to the Building Code to ensure the safety, structural integrity, and its resiliency	province-wide	Disaster and CC Resilient buildings and structures; projects that employ Green Technology	Program of Works	2023-2025	PDRRMO, PEO, DPWH	5% LDRRMF
14. Promoted Green Technology campaign to reduce and repair negative environmental and man- made impact of disaster.	province-wide	Structures and facilities utilizing Green Technology	Program of Works	2023-2025	PDRRMO, PEO, DPWH	5% LDRRMF
15. Reconstructed Farm to Market Roads to enhance the agricultural and aquaculture connectivity and efficient movement of goods to market	province-wide	Disaster and CC resilient Farm to Market Roads	Program of Works			

TRAININGS, SEMINARS AND FORUMS ON CCA-DRR

TRAININGS/SEMINARS	YEAR	SPONSOR AGENCY	TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS
Rapid Earthquake Damage Assessment Training	2017	DOST-PHIVOLCS	7
Emergency Telecommunicator - 911	2017	DILG	9
Basic Incident Command System (1st Batch)	2017	OCD	12
Advanced Cardiac Life Support	2018	ILEAD	15
Incident Command System Position Course	2018	OCD	2
All Hazard Incident Management Team Training Course	2018	OCD	2
Training for Instructors - First Aid and Basic Life Support	2018	PDRRMO	15
Psychosocial Support Training	2018	PSWDO, DSWD	11
Fire Suppression Training	2019	BFP	20
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	2019	PSWDO, DSWD	11
Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management	2019	PSWDO, DSWD	2
Post - Disaster Assessment Needs Analysis (1st Batch)	2019	OCD	3
Coaches Training on Quality Assurance	2019	LGA	1

System for BDRRM planning and Localization of the Comprehensive Emergency Program for Children			
Emergency Operations center (EOC)Training - 1st Batch	2019	OCD	2
Humanitarian Assistance Disaster Response Training	2021	AFP	4
Emergency Operations center (EOC)Training - 1st Batch	2022	OCD	1
Post - Disaster Assessment Needs Analysis (2nd Batch)	2022	OCD	2
Basic Incident Command System (2nd Batch)	2022	OCD	18
Integrated Planning on ICS Level 2	2022	OCD	20
Training for Instructors Enhanced Local Climate Change Adaptation Plan	2022	LGA	1
Emergency Medical Technician	2022	PEMSA	13
Health Emergency Response Operation	2022	DOH	5

PROVINCE OF LA UNION PROVINCIAL DRRM COUNCIL DIRECTORY

OFFICE	CONTACT NUMBERS	EMAIL ADDRESS
Office of the Governor Provincial Government of La Union	(072) 242 -55-550	govrafy@launion.gov.ph
Philippine National Police, La Union Provincial Police Office	(072) 607-51-00	
Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office, PGLU	(072) 607-87-23	pglu_pdrrmo@launion.gov.ph
Office of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan, PGLU	(072) 242 -55-550	pglu_spo@launion.gov.ph
Office of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan, PGLU	(072) 242 -55-550	pglu_spo@launion.gov.ph
Office of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan, PGLU	(072) 242 -55-550	pglu_spo@launion.gov.ph
Local Government Unit of Agoo, La Union	(072) 710-02-41; (072) 710-18- 65	
Office of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan, PGLU	(072) 242 -55-550	pglu_spo@launion.gov.ph
Provincial Planning and Development Office, PGLU	(072) 242 -55-550	pglu_ppdo@launion.gov.ph
Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office, PGLU		pglu_pswdo@launion.gov.ph
Provincial Health Office, PGLU	(072) 607- 2633/09189273392	pglu_pho@launion.gov.ph
Office of the Provincial Agriculturist, PGLU		pglu_opag@launion.gov.ph
Provincial Engineering Office, PGLU	(072) 242 -55-550	pglu_peo@launion.gov.ph
Office of the Provincial Veterinarian, PGLU	(072) 607-0248	opvet@launion.gov.ph
Provincial Budget Office, PGLU	(072) 242 -55-550	pglu_pbo@launion.gov.ph

Provincial Treasury Office, PGLU	(072) 242 -55-550	pglu_pto@launion.gov.ph
Office of the Provincial Accountant, PGLU	(072) 242 -55-550	pglu_accounting@launion.go v.ph
Provincial Legal Office, PGLU	(072) 242 -55-550	pglu_plo@launion.gov.ph
Provincial Information Office, PGLU	(072) 242 -55-550	info@launion.gov.ph
Office of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan, PGLU	(072) 242 -55-550	pglu_spo@launion.gov.ph
Office of the Governor- Environment and Natural Resources Unit, PGLU	(072) 242 -55-550	pglu_enru@launion.gov.ph
General Services Office, PGLU	(072) 687-1557	pgso_launion@yahoo.com
La Union Medical Center, PGLU	(072) 607-59-38	pglu_lumc@launion.gov.ph
Caba District Hospital, PGLU	(072)607-06-33	cmch@launion.gov.ph, cdh@launion.gov.ph
Naguilian District Hospital, PGLU	(072) 609-18-53	
Bacnotan District Hospital, PGLU	(072) 607-54-53 (072) 607-40- 44	bdh_bacnotan@yahoo.com
Balaoan District Hospital, PGLU	(072) 603-0280; 0945-822-4312; 0961-050-7005	bldh@launion.gov.ph
Rosario District Hospital, PGLU	(072) 687-99-88 (072) 687-04- 56	rdh@launion.gov.ph

Department of Education La Union Schools Division Office	(072) 607-8127	
Northern Luzon Command, Armed Forces of the Philippines	0945 491 2185	
Coast Guard Station - La Union	(072) 607-28-77	
Bureau of Fire Protection, Provincial Headquarters La Union	(072) 607-40-66; 0915-934-3330	
Department of Interior and Local Government,La Union Provincial Office	(072) 888-21-65 ; (072) 607-71- 69	
Department of Trade and Industry, La Union Provincial Office	(072) 888-24-55	
Philippine Red Cross San Fernando City La Union Chapter	(072) 700-31-71	
Provincial Environmental and Natural Resources Office - La Union	(072) 888-75-67 (072) 619-37- 48	
Department of Science and Technology, La Union Provincial Office	(072) 242- 06-63	launion@region1.dost.gov.ph
Department of Labor and Employment, La Union Field Office	0947-896-5828	
La Union 1st District Engineering Office,Department of Public Works and Highways	(072) 700-29-38	
La Union 2nd District Engineering Office, Department of Public Works and Highways	0917-714-6999	
National Irrigation Administration - La Union Irrigaion Management Office	(072) 687-07-03	

Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University	(072) 242 - 11-17 loc 209, 2015	
La Union Medical Society	(072) 700 4954	
La Union Vibant Women, Inc.		
Lupon ng mga Indibidwal na Nangangalaga sa Kalikasan	(072) 242 -55-550	
Roman Catholic Diocese of San Fernando de La Union	(072)700-4640; 888-2353	

PROVINCE OF LA UNION DIRECTORY OF DOH ACCREDITED HOSPITALS

Hospital	Address	Emergency Room	Admin Office
llocos Training and Regional Medical Center	Parian, City of San Fernando, La Union	0910-563-5520; 0915- 855-4459; (072) 607- 2418/6422 loc 014- 015	(072) 607-2418 loc 127
La Union Medical Center	Nazareno, Agoo, La Union	(072) 607-5541 to 45; 0915-666-1306	
Balaoan District Hospital	Bungol, Balaoan, La Union	0945-822-4312; 0998- 339-2214; 0970-654- 8805	
Bacnotan District Hospital	Poblacion, Bacnotan, La Union	09516762335; 0956- 542-8297; 0910-165- 0928(triage); (072) 607- 5453	(072) 607-4044
Caba District Hospital	Poblacion Sur, Caba, La Union	0956-481-7840, (072) 619- 7194	(072) 607-0633
Naguilian District Hospital	Natividad, Naguilian, La Union	(072) 609-1018; 0939- 935-7650	(072) 609-1853; (072) 619-2662
Rosario District Hospital	Concepcion, Rosario, La Union	(072) 687-9988;	(072) 687 0456
Lorma Medical Center	Carlatan, City of San Fernando, La Union	0917-593-1390; (072) 888-2617; 0917-583- 3069	(072) 700-0000
Bethany Hospital	Brgy II, City of San Fernando, La Union	0917-518-0880; (072) 242-0804; (072) 888- 2930	072 242 0804
La Union Medical Diagnostic Center and Hospital	Catbangen, City of San Fernando, La Union	0933-865-6503; (072) 607-83-39; 0930-492- 8341	(072) 607-8898, (072) 607- 8339
Agoo Family Hospital	San Pedro, Agoo, La Union	(072) 521-0648	(072) 607-2708, 09175640199.

PROVINCE OF LA UNION DIRECTORY OF LOCAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OFFICERS (DRRMOs)

CITY/MUNICIPALITY	Local DRRMO Emergency Operation Center Hotlines	Office Email Address	Other Emergency Numbers/ Municipal Hotlines/Local Response Unit
Agoo	0929-558-7444 0995- 054-5741 (072) 607-49-29	agoomdrrmo@yahoo .com,	RHU: 0905-235-8713, 0947-473-2913; Lying- In: (072) 607-4187
Aringay	(072) 889-6045 0998-962-4436	lgu_aringay@yahoo.c om, lgu_mdrrm_aringay@ yahoo.com,	RHU: (072) 607-9464/ 0929-246-1245/ 0917- 823-7596/ 0917-830- 7403/ 0917-800-1605
Bacnotan	0949-472-4161 0917-773-9994	lgubtn@gmail.com, romelmontipalco1018 @gmail.com	BFP EMS: 0915-934- 8187
Bagulin	0977-265-9798 0967-955-2905	melvin_orodio.gana@ yahoo.com	PNP: 0915-889-3737 RHU: 0946-638-7988
Balaoan	0961-100-9900 0946-072-2976	balaoan_2517@yaho o.com.ph, francis.siapno77@gm ail.com	PNP: 0928-818-0015 RHU: 0961-021-6145
Bangar	0921-924-2844 0926-014-0122 (072) 682-0462	Igubangar2@gmail.c om, Igubangar.mdrrmo@ gmail.com, mhavick_m39@yahoo .com	RHU: 0998-343-4568 /(072) 607 4245
Bauang	(072) 607-2911 (072) 888-1565 0998-575-3188	mdrrmo.lgubauang@ gmail.com	BFP EMS: 0917-122- 0497
Burgos	0981-013-5036	ldrrmoburgoslu@gmai I.com	RHU: 0920-893-8745/ 0905-320-3145 PNP: 0998-598-5161
Caba	(072) 607-3420 (072) 607-0312 0915-247-3936	ldrrmocaba@yahoo. com	PNP: 0917-856-3808
Luna	0919-940-2888 0919-940-6888 0998-598-5163	lunalaunion@gmail.c om	PNP: 0998-967-3041 BFP EMS: 0917-184- 8711/0915-9348-818

	0918-257-3613		
Naguilian	0953-238-5049 0921-471-6619	munnaguilian@yahoo .com, naguilianmenro@gm ail.com	BFP EMS: 0917-184- 9711/ 0951-442-8752 RHU: (072) 619-4917/ (072) 619- 4928 (RHU)
Pugo	0956-407-8212 0938-860-5915	mdrrmopugo@gmail. com	Mayor's Office: 0917- 501-2397 RHU: 0945-826-1416 BPF EMS: 0927-255- 3556
Rosario	0905-701-4082 0946-338-7610 0907-710-0879	enricoguray@rocket mail.com / gurayenrico33@gmail .com	Mayor's Office: 0917- 714-0515 RHU: 0905-341- 0558/0912-267-4723 BPF EMS: 0917-185- 1711
San Fernando (City)	0928-522-0622 0928-193-7818 0917-676-7673 (ECthree)	citydrrmosanfernand o@gmail.com, amazingcdrrmo@gm ail.com	CHO: (072) 888-6915, BFP: (072) 607-7880/ 0945-823-9306 PNP: (072) 607-8954/ 0915-558-8888
San Gabriel	0905-819-7375 0956-651-5953	sglu.localgov@gmail. com, sglu.localgov@yahoo. com, romlchan84rn@yahoo .com.ph	BFP EMS: 0917-185- 2711 RHU: (072) 682- 0504
San Juan	0912-147-5040 0905-513-2488	sjlu.watchtower@gm ail.com	BFP EMS: 0917-185- 2711 RHU: (072) 682- 0504
Santol	0917-730-2412 0918-391-3674	mdrrmo.santol@yaho o.com, Igusantol.gov.ph@gm ail.com, jeromenavaera@gm ail.com	RHU: 0908-910-1225 / 09458218228 BFP EMS: (072) 603- 0452 / 09171843711 PNP: 09985985171 / 09453993642
Sto. Tomas	0950-393-8320 0945-198-8450	launionlgusantotoma s@gmail.com, mdrrmosantotomaslu @gmail.com	PNP: 0927-469-4472 BFP: 0915-934-8167
Sudipen	0969-303-5388 0956-011-9260 (072) 607- 05-31	lgu.sudipen@yahoo.c om, mdrrmosudipen@gm	PNP: 0999-570-0863 RHU: (072) 607-2351

		ail.com	
Tubao	0946-574-5436	Igutubao@yahoo.co m / nepangod@yahoo.c om	RHU: 0999-788-0606 / 09631554340 PNP: 0915-999-8432 /09985985174 BFP: 09171858711

PROVINCE OF LA UNION

DIRECTORY OF LOCAL POLICE OFFICES/ POLICE STATIONS

Region/ Province/	Address	Contact Numbers			
City/ Municipality		Operations/ Hotline	COPs Issued Number		
Police Regional Office 1	Camp B. Gen Oscar M. Florendo, Parian, City of San Fernando, La Union	(072) 607- 64-66; 0918-925-1756			
La Union Provincial Police Office	Camp Diego Silang, Carlatan, City of San Fernando, La Union	(072) 607-5100; (072) 700-5100	9985985152		
Agoo Police Station	Agoo, La Union	0939-836-8473 / 0915- 857-4117	9989673031		
Aringay Police Station	Aringay, La Union	0926-616-8181	9989673032		
Bacnotan Police Station	Bacnotan, La Union	0915-513-7245 / 0908- 487-2193	9989673034		
Bagulin Police Station	Bagulin, La Union	0915-889-3737	9989673035		
Balaoan Police Station	Balaoan, La Union	0928-818-0015	9989673036		
Bangar Police Station	Bangar, La Union	0930-406-1148	9989673037		
Bauang Police Station	Bauang, La Union	0949-787-9004	9989673038		
Burgos Police Station	Burgos, La Union	0998-598-5161	9989673039		
Caba Police Station	Caba, La Union	0917-856-3808	9989673040		
Luna Police Station	Luna, La Union	09176812907 / 09298815646	9989673041		
Naguilian Police Station	Naguilian, La Union	0921-967-0229	9989673042		
Pugo Police Station	Pugo, La Union	09395081046 / 09985985165	9989673043		

Rosario Police Station	Rosario, La Union	0927-530-3802	9989673044
San Fernando (City) Police Station	Tanqui, City of San Fernando, La Union	(072) 607-8954/0939- 812-6888 / 0915-558- 888/0998-598-5167	9989673045
San Juan Police Station	San Juan, La Union	0947-324-9303	9989673047
San Gabriel Police Station	San Gabriel, La Union	0912-541-1401	9989673046
Santol Police Station	Santol, La Union	0998-598-5172	9989673048
Sto. Tomas Police Station	Sto. Tomas, La Union	0999-155-5163	9989673049
Sudipen Police Station	Sudipen, La Union	(072) 607-8046/0998- 598-5173/0998-598- 5173/0905-100-0830	9989673050
Tubao Police Station	Tubao, La Union	0915-999-8432	9989673051

PROVINCE OF LA UNION

DIRECTORY OF LOCAL FIRE HEADQUARTERS/ FIRE STATIONS

Region/ Province/	Address	Contact	Numbers
City/ Municipality		Operations/ Hotline	COPs Issued Nr
BFP Regional Headquarters I	BFP Regional Office 1, Patac, Sto. Tomas, La Union		0977-854-0714
La Union BFP Provincial Headquarters	Marc II Building, National Highway, Aringay, La Union	0917-186-2711	(072) 607-4066
Agoo Fire Station	Agoo, La Union	0917-183-9711	(072) 603- 0487/ (072) 603 - 0836/ (072) 687- 0525
Aringay Fire Station	Aringay, La Union	0917-184-1711	(072) 607-6895
Bacnotan Fire Station	Bacnotan, La Union	(072) 607-5472	
Bagulin Fire Station	Suyo, Bagulin, La Union	0917-806-5470	
Balaoan Fire Station	Balaoan, La Union	0917-184-3711	
Bangar Fire Station	Bangar, La Union	0917-184-5711	(072) 603- 0450
Bauang Fire Station	Bauang, La Union	0917-220-0497	(072) 619-4377
Burgos Fire Station	(Covered by Naguilian Fire Station)	0917-184-9711/ 0951- 442-8752	
Caba Fire Station	Poblacion, Caba, La Union	0917-840-5664/0919- 611-8856	
Luna Fire Station	Luna, La Union	0917-184-8711/0915- 9348-818	
Naguilian Fire Station	Naguilian, La Union	0917-184-9711/ 0951- 442-8752	

Pugo Fire Station	Pugo, La Union	0927-255-3556/0917- 185-9711	
Rosario Fire Station	Rosario, La Union	0915-934-8174/ 0917-185- 1711/0932-605-2057	(072) 682-0041
San Fernando (City) Fire Station	City of San Fernando, La Union	0917-183-8711	(072) 607-7880
San Gabriel Fire Station	San Gabriel, La Union	0917-185-2711	(072) 682-0019
San Juan Fire Station	San Juan, La Union	0919-996-1900/0917- 185-3711	
Santol Fire Station	(Covered by Balaoan Fire Station)	0917-184-3711	
Sto. Tomas Fire Station	Sto. Tomas, La Union	0917-185-4711	
Sudipen Fire Station	Sudipen, La Union	0917-185-5711	(072) 603-0451
Tubao Fire Station	Tubao, La Union	0917-185-8711	

RISK ASSESSMENT

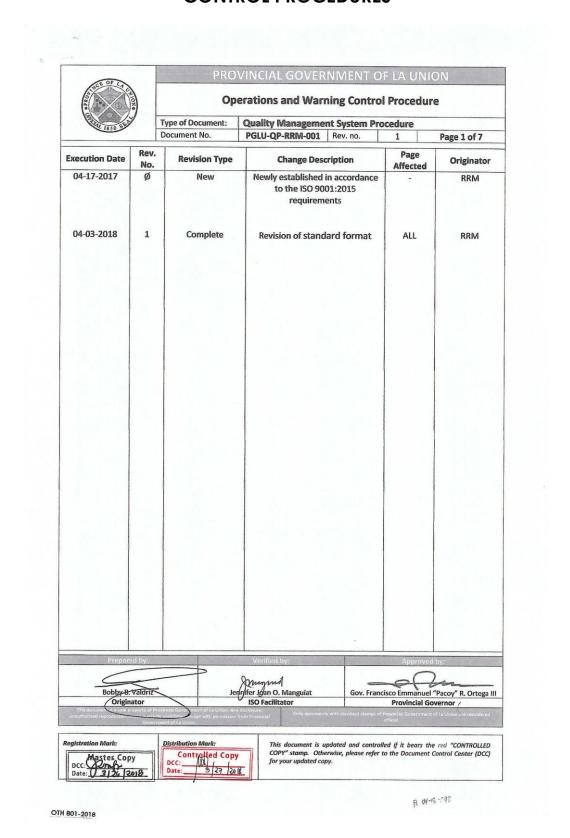
HAZARD AND RISK IDENTIFICATION				RISK	ANALYSIS			RISK EVALUATION AND CONTROL		
THREAT	RISK		LIKELIHOOD		IMPACT		SK SCORE	CURRENT CONTROL MEASURES IN PLACE	EFFECTIVENESS	RISK MITIGATING MEASURES
Natural, Human – Induced, Technological, Biological, External, Internal	Risks can be categorized as affecting the following: 1. People 2. Facility 3. Public 4. Process 5. Supply Chain 6. ICT	term and 5. Fre 4. Lik 3. Pc	ssible likely	5. E 4. I 3. I 2. I	sess the coact as: Extreme Major Moderate Minor ncidental	Very High Low	ess the risk as / High, n, Moderate, / Low	Indicate current control measures in place	Assess effectiveness of current controls 5 - With controls in place which are working and controls in place are industry leading practice 4 - with highly effective controls in place, with little room for improvement 3 - with fairly effective controls in place but needs improvement 2 - with controls in place but are ineffective 1 - no controls in place	Action plan to further reduce or mitigate risks if current controls are not sufficient
	People	5	Frequent	5	Extreme	25	Very High	PSCP, PDRP	5	Annual Updating of Plans
Hydro-Metrological	Facility	1	Rare	1	Incidental	1	Very Low	PSCP, PDRP	5	Annual Updating of Plans
Hazard Induced Flooding	Public	4	Likely	5	Extreme	20	High	PSCP, PDRP	4	Annual Updating of Plans
(Total Risk Score =	Process	2	Unlikely	4	Major	8	Low	PSCP, PDRP	3	Annual Updating of Plans
59)	Supply Chain	2	Unlikely	2	Minor	4	Very Low	PSCP, PDRP	2	Annual Updating of Plans
	ICT	1	Rare	1	Incidental	1	Very Low	PSCP, PDRP	3	Annual Updating of Plans
Hydro-Metrological	People	3	Possible	5	Extreme	15	Moderate	PSCP, PDRP	5	Annual Updating of Plans
Hazard Induced Landslide	Facility	5	Frequent	5	Extreme	25	Very High	PSCP, PDRP	4	Annual Updating of Plans
(Total Risk Score =	Public	4	Likely	3	Moderate	16	High	PSCP, PDRP	4	Annual Updating of Plans
66)	Process	2	Unlikely	2	Minor	4	Very Low	PSCP, PDRP	3	Annual Updating of Plans

RISK ASSESSMENT

	Supply Chain	2	Unlikely	1	Incidental	2	Very Low	PSCP, PDRP	3	Annual Updating of
			,	<u> </u>				PSCP, PDRP		Plans Annual Updating of
	ICT	2	Unlikely	2	Minor	4	Very Low	,	3	Plans
	People	5	Frequent	5	Extreme	25	High	PSCP, PDRP	5	Annual Updating of Plans
Hydro-Metrological	Facility	1	Rare	1	Incidental	1	Very Low	PSCP, PDRP	5	Annual Updating of Plans
Hazard Induced Storm Surge	Public	4	Likely	5	Extreme	20	High	PSCP, PDRP	4	Annual Updating of Plans
(Total Risk Score =	Process	2	Unlikely	2	Minor	4	Very Low	PSCP, PDRP	4	Annual Updating of Plans
53)	Supply Chain	2	Unlikely	1	Incidental	2	Very Low	PSCP, PDRP	3	Annual Updating of Plans
	ICT	1	Rare	1	Incidental	1	Very Low	PSCP, PDRP	3	Annual Updating of Plans
	People	3	Possible	5	Extreme	15	Moderate	PSCP, PDRP	5	Annual Updating of Plans
Geologic Hazards	Facility	5	Frequent	5	Extreme	25	Very High	PSCP, PDRP	5	Annual Updating of Plans
Induced Landslide	Public	3	Possible	3	Moderate	9	Low	PSCP, PDRP	4	Annual Updating of Plans
(Total Risk Score =	Process	2	Unlikely	2	Minor	4	Very Low	PSCP, PDRP	4	Annual Updating of Plans
61)	Supply Chain	2	Unlikely	2	Minor	4	Very Low	PSCP, PDRP	4	Annual Updating of Plans
	ICT	2	Unlikely	2	Minor	4	Very Low	PSCP, PDRP	4	Annual Updating of Plans
	People	1	Rare	2	Minor	2	Very Low	PSCP, PDRP	5	Annual Updating of Plans
Geologic Hazards	Facility	1	Rare	1	Incidental	1	Very Low	PSCP, PDRP	5	Annual Updating of Plans
Induced Liquefaction	Public	3	Possible	2	Minor	6	Low	PSCP, PDRP	4	Annual Updating of Plans
(Total Risk Score =	Process	1	Rare	1	Incidental	1	Very Low	PSCP, PDRP	4	Annual Updating of Plans
12)	Supply Chain	1	Rare	1	Incidental	1	Very Low	PSCP, PDRP	3	Annual Updating of Plans
	ICT	1	Rare	1	Incidental	1	Very Low	PSCP, PDRP	4	Annual Updating of Plans
Geologic Hazards Induced Tsunami	People	5	Frequent	5	Extreme	25	Very High	PSCP, PDRP	5	Annual Updating of Plans

RISK ASSESSMENT

(Total Risk Score =	Facility	1	Rare	1	Incidental	1	Very Low	PSCP, PDRP	5	Annual Updating of Plans
58)	Public	4	Likely	5	Extreme	20	High	PSCP, PDRP	4	Annual Updating of Plans
	Process	3	Possible	2	Minor	6	Low	PSCP, PDRP	4	Annual Updating of Plans
	Supply Chain	2	Unlikely	2	Minor	4	Very Low	PSCP, PDRP	3	Annual Updating of Plans
	ICT	1	Rare	2	Minor	2	Very Low	PSCP, PDRP	3	Annual Updating of Plans
	People	5	Frequent	5	Extreme	25	Very High	PSCP, PDRP	5	Annual Updating of Plans
Emerging Infectious	Facility	5	Frequent	5	Extreme	25	Very High	PSCP, PDRP	5	Annual Updating of Plans
Diseases	Public	5	Frequent	5	Extreme	25	Very High	PSCP, PDRP	4	Annual Updating of Plans
(Total Risk Score =	Process	3	Possible	3	Moderate	9	Low	PSCP, PDRP	4	Annual Updating of Plans
91)	Supply Chain	2	Unlikely	3	Moderate	6	Low	PSCP, PDRP	3	Annual Updating of Plans
	ICT	1	Rare	1	Incidental	1	Very Low	PSCP, PDRP	3	Annual Updating of Plans





Operations and Warning Control Procedure

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1.0 OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this procedure is to establish and maintain an effective and efficient PDRRMO – Operations and Warning Control process relating to the ISO 9001:2015 requirements.

2.0 SCOPE

This procedure is applicable to the entire operation of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office – Operations and Warning Division.

3.0 DEFINITION OF TERMS

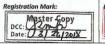
- 3.1 PGLU the Provincial Government of La Union is the governing body of the province
- 3.2 PDRRMO the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office is responsible for ensuring the protection and welfare of the people during disasters or emergencies
- 3.3 PDRRMC the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and management Council, is a working group of various government, non-government, civil sector and private sector organizations of the Provincial Government of La Union.

4.0 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

4.1 RA No. 10121

5.0 RESPONSIBILITY & AUTHORITY

- 5.1 The PDRRMO shall uphold the people's constitutional rights to life and property by addressing the root causes of vulnerabilities to disasters, strengthening the province's institutional capacity for disaster risk reduction and management and building the resilience of its communities to disasters including climate change impacts;
- 5.2 The PDRRMO is composed of a PDRRMO assisted by three (3) staff responsible for: (1) administration and training; (2) research and planning; and (3) operations and warning.
- 5.3 The PDRRMO shall establish an operating facility to be known as the PDRRMOC;
- 5.4 The Operations and Warning Division shall operate a multi-hazard early warning system, linked to disaster risk reduction to provide accurate and timely advice to barangay, city/municipality, regional and national emergency response organizations and to the general public, through diverse mass media, particularly radio, landline communications, and technologies for communication within rural communities;
- The Operations and Warning Division shall conduct continuous disaster monitoring and mobilize instrumentalities and entities of the LGUs, CSOs, private groups and organized volunteers, to utilize their facilities and resources for the protection and preservation of life and properties during emergencies in accordance with existing policies and procedures;
- 5.6 The Operations and Warning Division shall disseminate information and raise public awareness about hazards, vulnerabilities and risks their nature, effects, early warning signs and countermeasures:
- 5.7 The Operations and Warning Division shall respond to, manage the adverse effects of emergencies, and carry out recovery activities in the affected area. ensuring that there is an efficient mechanism







Operations and Warning Control Procedure

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for immediate delivery of food, shelter and medical supplies for women and children, endeavor to create a special place where internally-displaced mothers can find help with breastfeeding feed and care for their babies and give support to each other.

6.0 PROCEDURE

6.1 911 Unit Process

SS FLOW RES	PONSIBLE	PROCESS DESCRIPTION	RECORDS
Olic Safety ing Point eiving	Init Member	Shall Receive Emergency calls and Fill-up the 911 INCIDENT REPORT	911 Incident Report
911 U	Init Member	Upon completion, the 911 Unit Member shall forward the 911 INCIDENT REPORT to the Rapid Emergency Telecommunications Team Unit.	911 Incident Report
END		•	

6.2 Rapid Emergency Telecommunication Team Unit Process

RESPONSIBLE	PROCESS DESCRIPTION	RECORDS
DETT Unit Manushan	Chall Device the 1944	
KEIT Unit Member	Shall Receive the 911 Incident Report and fill-up the <u>RETT SYSTEMS</u> and <u>INCIDENT SUMMARY STATUS</u> for possible deployment.	RETT Systems & Incident Summary Status
RETT Unit Member	The RETT Unit Member shall activated the following units. a. Medical Unit b. SRR Unit c. EVO Unit	RETT Systems & Incident Summary Status
	RETT Unit Member	RETT Unit Member Shall Receive the 911 Incident Report and fill-up the RETT SYSTEMS and INCIDENT SUMMARY STATUS for possible deployment. RETT Unit Member The RETT Unit Member shall activated the following units. a. Medical Unit b. SRR Unit

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A			
RETT Systems Preparation	RETT Unit Member	The RETT Unit Member shall prepare and collate all Operations and Warning Documents and submit to the Operations and Warning Division Chief on a daily basis from Monday	RETT Systems & Incident Summary
		to Sunday.	Status
RETT Systems	Division Chief,	Shall review all <u>OPERATIONS AND</u>	911 Incident Report
Review and Approval	Operations and Warning Officer	WARNING DOCUMENTS and determine its approval	&
	&	Note: If approved, the Operations and Warning Division Chief will sign	RETT Systems
	Deputy PDRRMO,	all <u>OPERATIONS AND WARNING</u>	&
	Internal Affairs	DOCUMENTS and forward all	
	&	documents to the Deputy PDRRMO for Internal Affairs upon receipt.	Incident Summary Status
	Deputy PDRRMO, External Affairs	If approved, the Deputy PDRRMO for Internal Affairs will sign all	&
	&	OPERATIONS AND WARNING DOCUMENTS and forward all	Vehicle Run Sheet
	Provincial Disaster	documents to the Deputy PDRRMO for External Affairs upon receipt.	&
	Risk Reduction and Management Officer	If approved, the Deputy PDRRMO for External Affairs will sign all OPERATIONS AND WARNING DOCUMENTS and forward all documents to the PDRRMO upon receipt. The PDRRMO will sign all OPERATIONS AND WARNING	Pre-Hospital Patient Care Form
END		DOCUEMNTS upon receipt.	

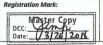


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6.3 EVO Unit Process

PROCESS FLOW	RESPONSIBLE	PROCESS DESCRIPTION	RECORDS
START			
Emergency Vehicle Operator Receiving	EVO Unit Member	Upon deployment, the Emergency Vehicle Operator Unit Member shall Fill-up the <u>VEHICLE RUN SHEET</u>	Vehicle Run Sheet
Emergency Vehicle Operator Deployment	EVO Unit Member	The Emergency Vehicle Operator Unit Member shall proceed to the reported incident site and update the <u>VEHICLE RUN SHEET</u> .	Vehicle Run Sheet
Emergency Vehicle Operator Demobilization	EVO Unit Member	After deployment, the Emergency Vehicle Operator will demobilize its operation, return to the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Operation Center, and finalize the <u>VEHICLE RUN SHEET.</u>	Vehicle Run Sheet
END			







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6.4 MEDICAL Unit Process

PROCESS FLOW	RESPONSIBLE	PROCESS DESCRIPTION	RECORDS
START	Medical Unit	Upon deployment, the Medical Unit	Patient Care Form
Medical Unit Receiving	Member	Member shall Fill-up the <u>PRE-</u> HOSPITAL PATIENT CARE FORM	ratient Care Form
Medical Unit Deployment	Medical Unit Member	The Emergency Vehicle Operator Unit Member shall proceed to the reported incident site and update the <u>PRE-HOSPITAL PATIENT CARE FORM</u> .	Patient Care Form
Medical Unit Demobilization	Medical Unit Member	After operation, the Emergency Vehicle Operator will demobilize its operation, return to the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Operation Center, and finalize the <u>PRE-HOSPITAL PATIENT CARE FORM.</u>	Patient Care Form
END			

6.5 Reports

Reports	Frequency	Responsible
Operational Report	Everyday	Operations and Warning Division

7.0 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

7.1 The Operations and Warning Division shall ensure outstanding performance of its responsibility and authority defined in item no. 5 of this document.

8.0 ATTACHMENTS AND FORMS

- 8.1 RRM-001-1: 911 Incident Report
- 8.2 RRM-002-1: 911 Incident Report
- 8.3 RRM-003-1: RETT Systems
- 8.4 RRM-004-1: Incident Summary Status
- 8.5 RRM-005-1: Vehicle Run Sheet
- 8.6 RRM-006-1: Vehicle Run Sheet
- 8.7 RRM-007-1: Vehicle Run Sheet 8.8 RRM-008-1: Vehicle Run Sheet
- 8.9 RRM-009-1: Vehicle Run Sheet
- 8.10 RRM-010A-1: Pre-Hospital Patient Care





Operations and Warning Control Procedure

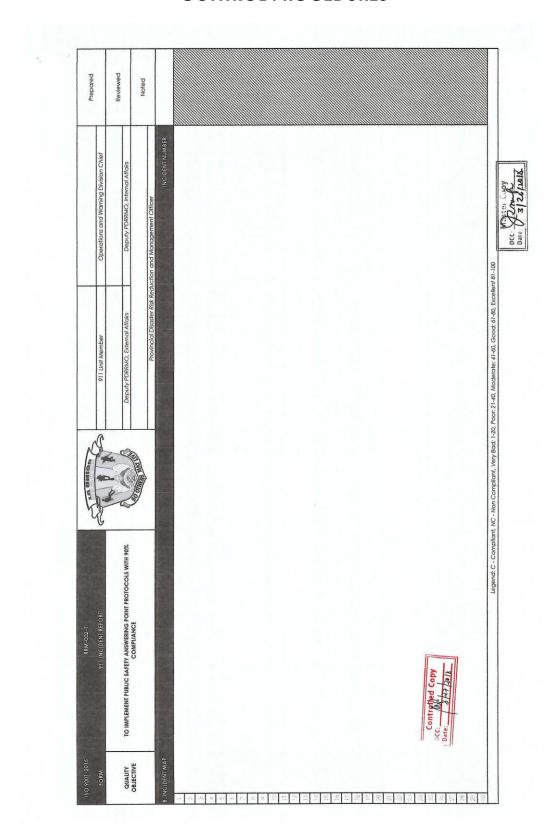
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8.11 RRM-010B-1: Pre-Hospital Patient Care 8.12 RRM-010C-1: Pre-Hospital Patient Care

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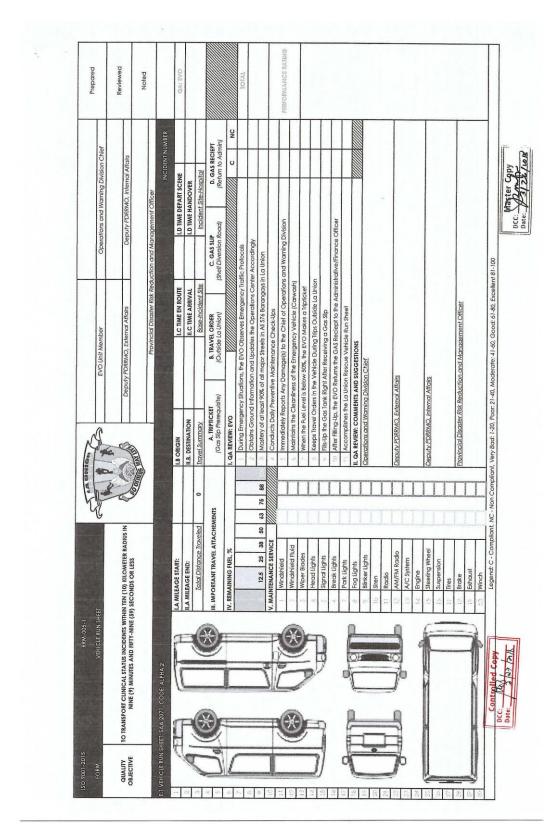
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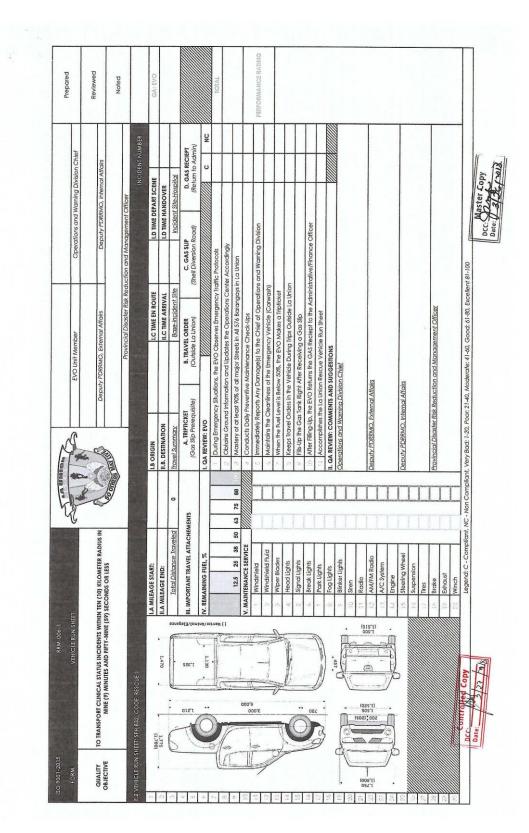
PIT Unit Member Deputy PDRRMO, External Affairs Deputy PDRRMO, External Affairs Provincial Dispater Risk Reduction and Management Officer INCIDATI NUMBER TO Addicate Dispatch Protocols The Line until all Required information is Obtained The Line until all Required in The Cale and Th	Operations and Warning Division Chief Deputy PDRRWO, Internal Affairs To C S) C	Operations and Warning Division Chief Deputy PDRRWO, Internal Affairs of C s)	Prepared	Reviewed	Noted		QA REVIEW: 911					TOTAL				PERFORMANCE RATING										
		COMPUSED PROJECT AND PARKERING FORTH PROTOCOLS WITH 9702 COMPUSED PROJECT AND PARKERING FORTH AND	Division Chief	nal Affairs		INCIDENT NUMBER	H																			
911 Unit Member Deputy PDRRMO, External Affairs Roudidy and Careally Willian 10 seconds 90% may Medical Dispatch Protocok Troy Medical Dispatch Protocok Troy Medical Dispatch Protocok Troy Medical Dispatch Protocok Troy Piel Dispatch Protocok The Line Unit of Required Information is Oblaines The Line Unit of Required Information is Oblaines The Line Unit of Regulation of Medical Dispatch Protocok The Line Unit of Regulation of Medical Dispatch Protocok The Line Unit of Medical Dispatch Protocok The Tray of Piel Dispatch The Tray of P	1. OA REVIEW 11 Coan REVIEW 11 Coan REVIEW 12 Coan REVIEW 12 Coan REVIEW 12 Coan REVIEW 13 Coan REVIEW 14 Coan REVIEW 15 Coan	TO CONTRIBUTE SAFETY ANSWERING FOUNT PROTOCOLS WITH 90% 1. CAR REVIEW: 911 1. CARREST PROTOCOLS WITH 90% 2. Follows Emergency Price Disported Price Disport	Operations and Warning I	Deputy PDRRMO, Inter	# T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	ation and Management Officer		of time)			F				rame						33000					
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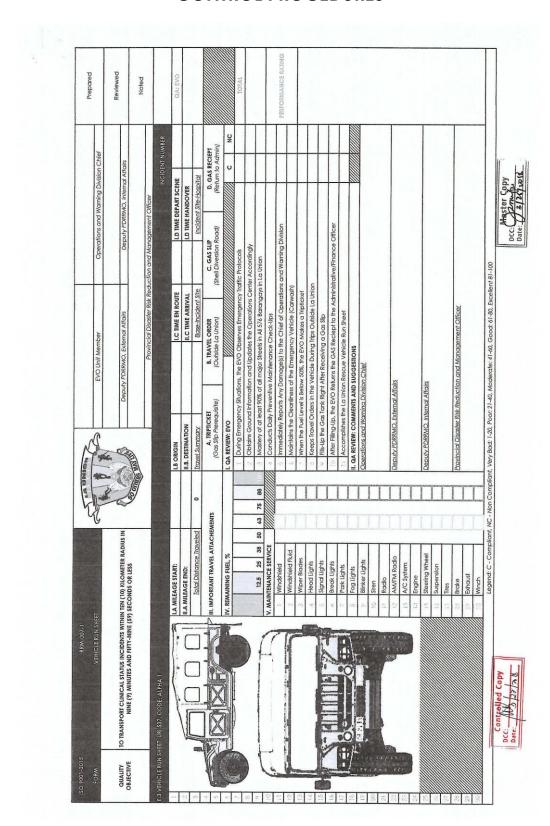


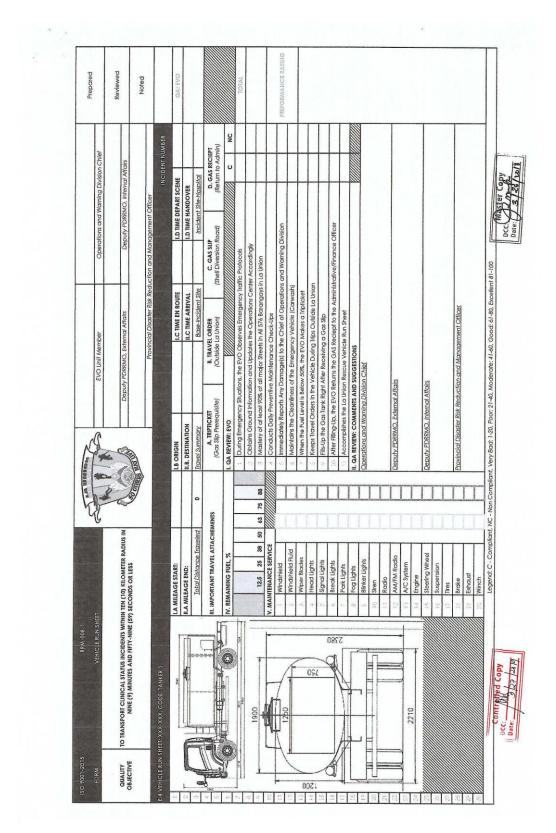
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	ming Division (), Internal Affai		icer	INCIDEN	CHARUE	SSR		1	0						1	1	-		-											
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No.	REIT Unit Member	Deputy PDRRMO, External Affairs		Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer		ACTIVATED TEAMS	ACTIVATED BERSONNELS			I. QA REVIEW: RETT	Responded to all fransmissions	Requested information to be repeated when unable to hear or comprehend	Information was provided with clarity and effectiveness		\neg		Men annicoble goson ensetty node were not used	Transmissions were professional: tone was not appar or conoved	10 Demeanor was not sarcastic, bored and or playful.	Ten (10) codes mastery	II. QA REVIEW: COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS	Operations and Warning Division Chief			Deputy PDRRMO, External Affairs		Depity PDRRMO Internal Affairs			Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer	
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4	<u></u>	TWELVE				LDRRMO	9484107093	9494724161	9212228921	9088671786	9298112457	9985753188	9399034750	9463166743	91825/3613	0150037017	9057014082	9058197375	9055132488	9468004710	9178881257	9399688330		9175722188	9079052900						
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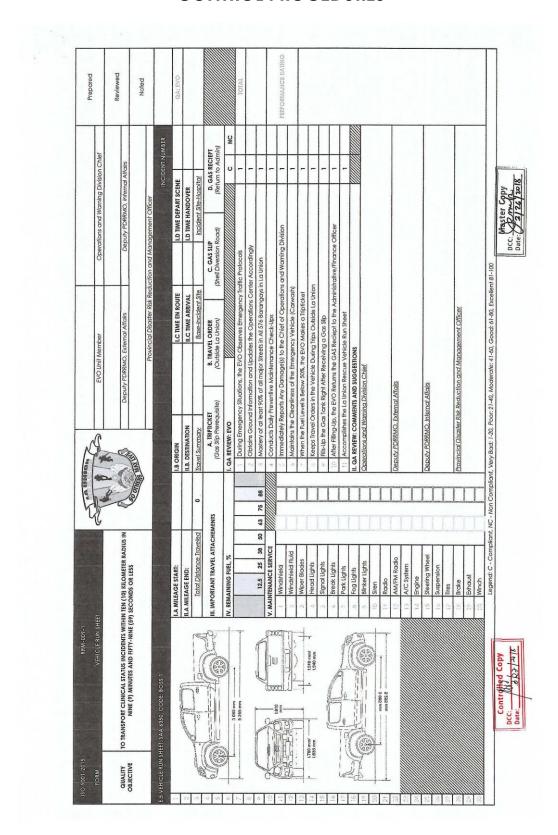
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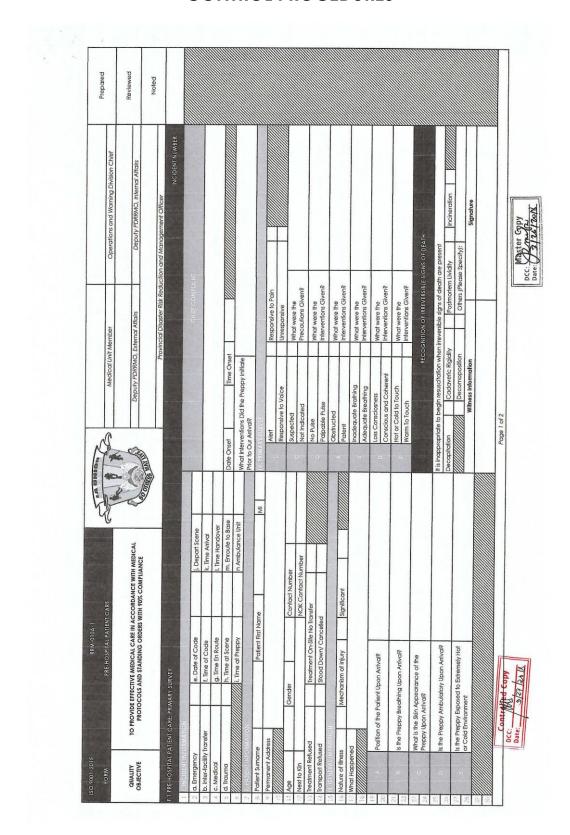


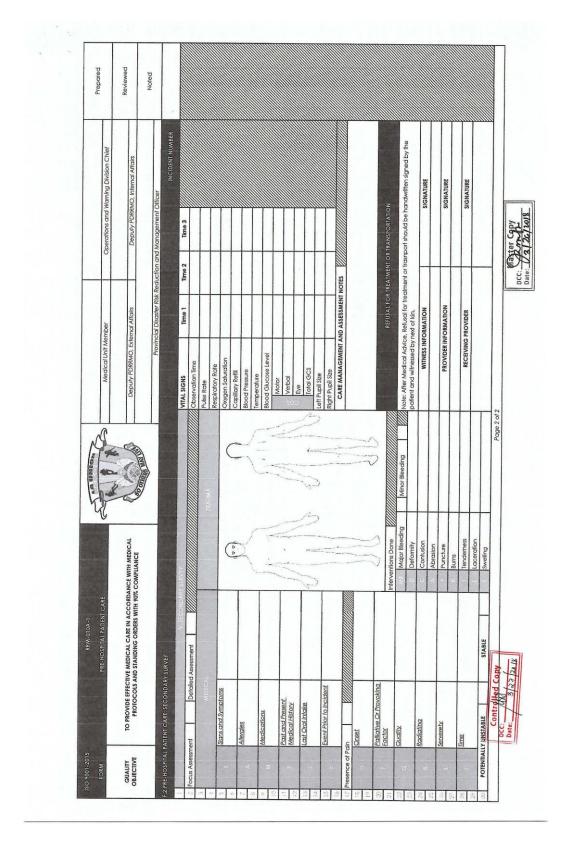


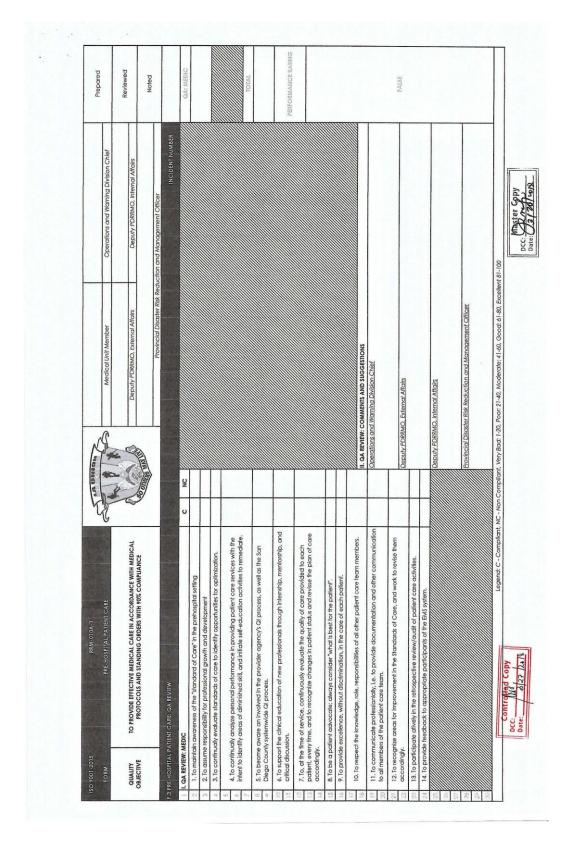


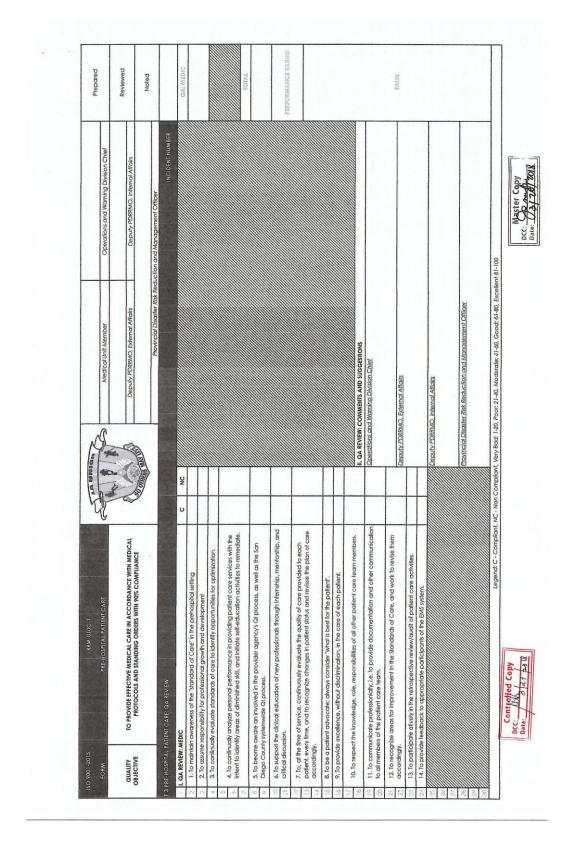


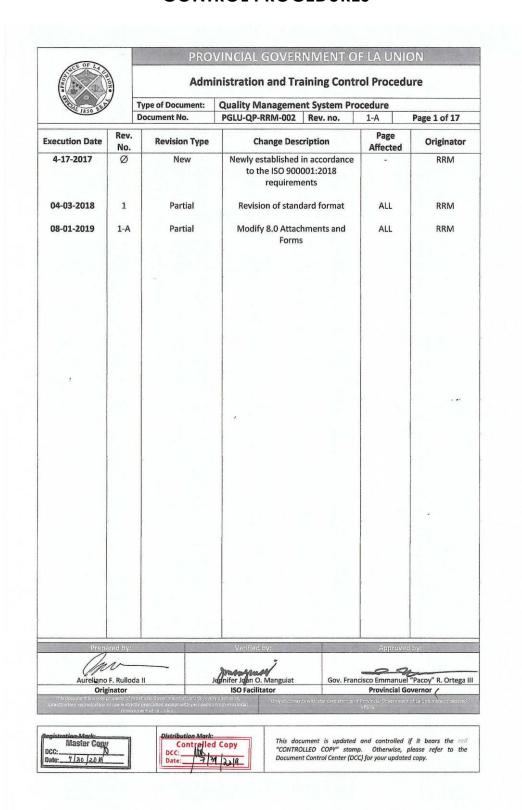














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1.0 OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this procedure is to establish and maintain an effective and efficient PDRRMO – Administration and Training Control process relating to the ISO 9001:2015 requirements.

2.0 SCOPE

This procedure is applicable to the entire operation of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office – Administration and Training Division.

3.0 DEFINITION OF TERMS

- 3.1 PGLU the Provincial Government of La Union is the governing body of the province
- 3.2 PDRRMO the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office is responsible for ensuring the protection and welfare of the people during disasters or emergencies
- 3.3 PDRRMC the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and management Council, is a working group of various government, non-government, civil sector and private sector organizations of the Provincial Government of La Union.

4.0 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

4.1 RA No. 10121

5.0 RESPONSIBILITY & AUTHORITY

- 5.1 The PDRRMO shall uphold the people's constitutional rights to life and property by addressing the root causes of vulnerabilities to disasters, strengthening the province's institutional capacity for disaster risk reduction and management and building the resilience of its communities to disasters including climate change impacts;
- 5.2 The PDRRMO is composed of a PDRRMO assisted by three (3) staff responsible for: (1) administration and training; (2) research and planning; and (3) operations and warning.
- 5.3 The Administration and Training Division shall organize and conduct training, orientation, and knowledge management activities on disaster risk reduction and management in the province.
- 5.4 The Administration and Training Division shall take all necessary steps on a continuing basis to maintain, provide, or arrange the provision of, or to otherwise make available, suitably-trained and competent personnel for effective civil defense and disaster risk reduction and management in the province;
- 5.5 The Administration and Training Division shall organize, train, equip and supervise the city/municipal emergency response teams and the ACDVs, ensuring that humanitarian aid workers are equipped with basic skills to assist mothers to breastfeed;
- 5.6 The Administration and Training Division shall coordinate other disaster risk reduction and management activities
- 5.7 The Administration and Training Division shall establish linkage/network with other LGUs for disaster risk reduction and emergency response purposes;





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- 5.8 The Administration and Training Division shall recommend through the PDRRMC the enactment of local ordinances consistent with the requirements of RA No. 10121; and
- 5.9 Prepare and submit, through the PDRRMC and the LDC, the report on the utilization of the LDRRMF and other dedicated disaster risk reduction and management resources to the local COA, copy furnished the regional director of the OCD and the Local Government Operations Officer of the DILG.

6.0 PROCEDURE

6.1 Training and Education Unit Process, (For external training programs requested by agencies outside the PGLU structure)

PROCESS FLOW	RESPONSIBLE	PROCESS DESCRIPTION	RECORDS
START	Requesting Entity	Shall fill-up and submit the <u>TRAINING</u>	Training Request
Training Request		REQUEST FORM to the Education and Training Unit Leader	Form
Training Request Forwarding	Education and Training Unit Leader	Shall receive the request to conduct an external training program by signing the <u>TRAINING REQUEST FORM</u> thirty (30) days prior to the program's registration date.	Training Request Form
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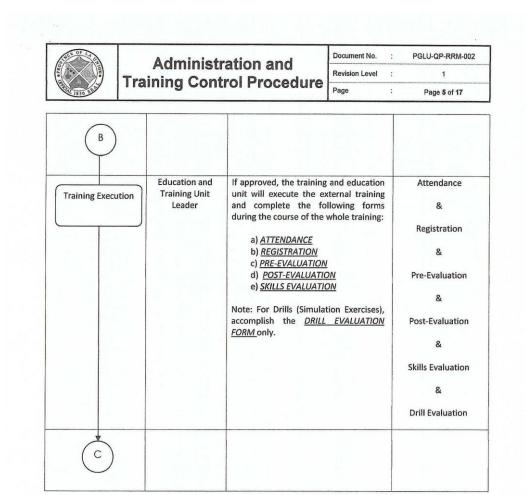
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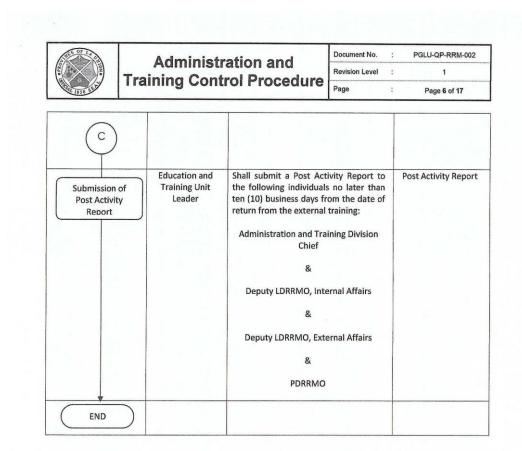
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Training Request Forwarding	Education and Training Unit Leader	The Training and Education Unit Leader will forward the <u>TRAINING REQUEST FORM</u> to the Administration and Training Division Chief twenty-nine (29) days prior to the program's registration date.	Training Request
Training Request Review and Approval	Division Chief, Adminsitration and Training Officer & Deputy PDRRMO, Internal Affairs & Deputy PDRRMO, External Affairs & Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer	Shall review the TRAINING REQUEST FORM and determine approval. Note: If approved, the Administration and Training Division Chief will sign the TRAINING REQUEST FORM and forward all documents to the Deputy PDRRMO for Internal Affairs within one (1) business day. If approved, the Deputy PDRRMO for Internal Affairs will sign the TRAINING REQUEST FORM and forward all documents to the Deputy PDRRMO for External Affairs within one (1) business day. If approved, the Deputy PDRRMO for External Affairs will sign the TRAINING REQUEST FORM and forward all documents to the PDRRMO within one (1) business day. The PDRRMO will sign the La Union PDRRMO Education and Training: Training Request Form within one (1) business day.	Training Request Form

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6.2 Training and Education Unit Process, (For internal training programs designed by the PDRRMO)

PROCESS FLOW	RESPONSIBLE	PROCESS DESCRIPTION	RECORDS
Annual Training Schedule Programming	Education and Training Unit Member	Shall prepare and submit the <u>ANNUAL</u> <u>TRAINING SCHEDULE</u> to the Education and Unit Leader on or before the 1 st day of February of every year	Annual Training Schedule
Annual Training Schedule Forwarding	Education and Training Unit Leader	Shall receive and sign the <u>ANNUAL</u> <u>TRAINING SCHEDULE</u> within two (2) business days.	Annual Training Schedule
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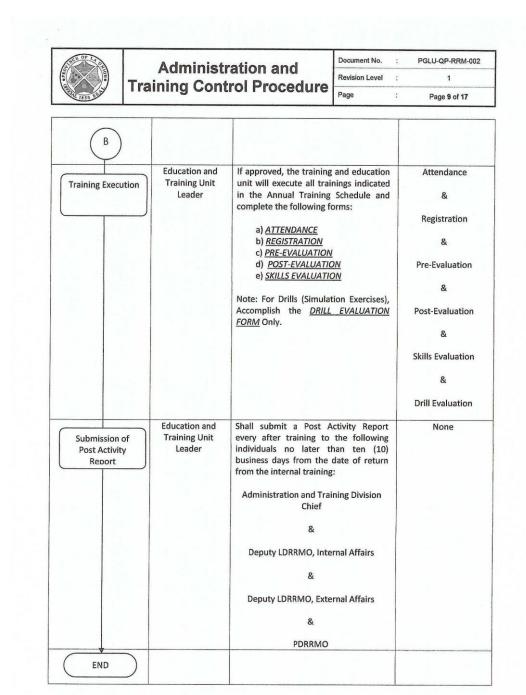


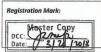
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Annual Training Schedule Forwarding	Education and Training Unit Leader	The Training and Education Unit Leader will forward the <u>ANNUAL TRAINING SCHEDULE</u> to the Administration and Training Division Chief within two (2) business days.	Annual Training Schedule
Annual Training Schedule Review and Approval	Division Chief, Administration and Training Officer & Deputy PDRRMO, Internal Affairs & Deputy PDRRMO, External Affairs & Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer	Shall review the <u>ANNUAL TRAINING SCHEDULE</u> and determine its approval. Note: If approved, the Administration and Training Division Chief will sign the <u>ANNUAL TRAINING SCHEDULE</u> and forward all documents to the Deputy PDRRMO for Internal Affairs within two (2) business days. If approved, the Deputy PDRRMO for Internal Affairs will sign the <u>ANNUAL TRAINING SCHEDULE</u> and forward all documents to the Deputy PDRRMO for External Affairs within two (2) business days. If approved, the Deputy PDRRMO for External Affairs will sign the <u>ANNUAL TRAINING SCHEDULE</u> and forward all documents to the PDRRMO within two (2) business days. The PDRRMO will sign the <u>ANNUAL TRAINING SCHEDULE</u> within two (2) business days.	Annual Training Schedule











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6.3 Ambulance Transfer Request Process

PROCESS FLOW	RESPONSIBLE	PROCESS DESCRIPTION	RECORDS
START	Requesting Entity	Shall fill-up and submit the <u>PATIENT</u>	Patient Transfer
Transfer Request		TRANSFER REQUEST FORM to the Administration and Training Officer	Request Form
Ambulance Transfer Request Forwarding	Medical Unit Member	Shall receive and sign the <u>PATIENT</u> <u>TRANSFER REQUEST FORM</u> seven (7) days prior to the transfer date.	Patient Transfer Request Form
Ambulance Transfer Request Forwarding	Medical Unit Member	The Medical Unit member shall forward the <u>PATIENT TRANSFER REQUEST FORM</u> to the Administration and Training Division Chief seven (7) days prior to the transfer date.	Patient Transfer Request Form
A			



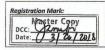




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Ambulance Transfer Request Review and Approval	Division Chief, Administration and Training Officer & Deputy PDRRMO, Internal Affairs & Deputy PDRRMO, External Affairs	Shall review the AMBULANCE TRANSFER REQUEST FORM and determine its approval. Note: If approved, the Administration and Training Division Chief will sign the AMBULANCE TRANSFER REQUEST FORM and forward all documents to the Deputy PDRRMO for Internal Affairs within two (2) business days. If approved, the Deputy PDRRMO for Internal Affairs will sign the AMBULANCE TRANSFER REQUEST FORM and forward all documents to	Ambulance Transfer Request Form
	& Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer	the Deputy PDRRMO for External Affairs within two (2) business days. If approved, the Deputy PDRRMO for External Affairs will sign the AMBULANCE TRANSFER REQUEST FORM and forward all documents to the PDRRMO within two (2) business days. The PDRRMO will sign the AMBULANCE TRANSFER REQUEST FORM within two (2) business days.	
Ambulance Transfer Execution	911, RETT & Medical Unit Member & SRR Unit Member & EVO Unit Member	If approved, the training and education unit will execute the Ambulance Transfer and complete the a) INCIDENT REPORT b) 911 QUALITY ASSURANCE c) RETT SYSTEMS d) INCIDENT SUMMARY STATUS e) VEHICLE RUN SHEET f) PRE-HOSPITAL PATIENT CARE	Incident report, 911 quality assurance, RETT systems, Incident summary status, Vehicle run sheet, Pre-hospital patient care
END			







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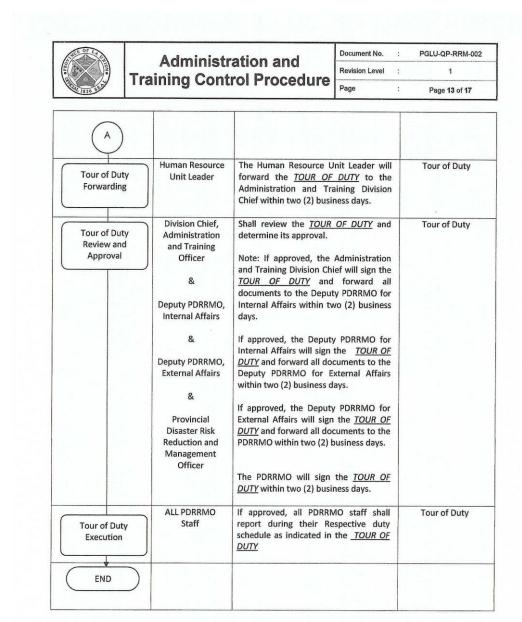
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6.4 PDRRMO Tour of Duty Preparation Process

PROCESS FLOW	RESPONSIBLE	PROCESS DESCRIPTION	RECORDS
START	Human Resource	Shall prepare and submit the TOUR OF	Tour of Duty
Tour of Duty Programming	Unit Member	DUTY FORM to the Human Resource unit leader on or before the 15 th day of the month	Tour or Duty
Tour of Duty Forwarding	Human Resource Unit Leader	Shall receive and sign the <u>TOUR OF</u> <u>DUTY FORM</u> within two (2) business days.	Tour of Duty
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6.5 PDRRMO Tour of Duty Process (Rescheduling)

PROCESS FLOW	RESPONSIBLE	PROCESS DESCRIPTION	RECORDS
START			
Tour of Duty Rescheduling	Human Resource Unit Member	Shall prepare and submit the <u>TOUR OF</u> <u>DUTY (RESCHEDULED)</u> to the Human Resource unit leader three (3) days prior to the programmed duty of the personnel.	Tour of Duty (Rescheduled)
Tour of Duty Forwarding	Human Resource Unit Leader	Shall receive and sign the <u>TOUR OF</u> <u>DUTY (RESCHEDULED)</u> within two (2) business days.	Tour of Duty (Rescheduled)
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Tour of Duty Forwarding	Human Resource Unit Leader	The Human Resource Unit Leader will forward the <u>TOUR OF DUTY</u> (<u>RESCHEDULED</u>) to the Administration and Training Division Chief within two (2) business days.	Tour of Duty (Rescheduled
Tour of Duty Review and Approval	Division Chief, Administration and Training Officer & Deputy PDRRMO, Internal Affairs & Deputy PDRRMO, External Affairs & Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer	Shall review the TOUR OF DUTY (RESCHEDULED) and determine its approval. Note: If approved, the Administration and Training Division Chief will sign the TOUR OF DUTY (RESCHEDULED) and forward all documents to the Deputy PDRRMO for Internal Affairs within two (2) business days. If approved, the Deputy PDRRMO for Internal Affairs will sign the TOUR OF DUTY (RESCHEDULED) and forward all documents to the Deputy PDRRMO for External Affairs within two (2) business days. If approved, the Deputy PDRRMO for External Affairs will sign the TOUR OF DUTY (RESCHEDULED) and forward all documents to the PDRRMO within two (2) business days. The PDRRMO will sign the TOUR OF DUTY (RESCHEDULED) within two (2) business days.	Tour of Duty (Rescheduled
Tour of Duty Execution	ALL PDRRMO Staff	If approved, all PDRRMO staff shall report during their Respective duty schedule as indicated in the <u>TOUR OF DUTY (RESCHEDULED)</u>	Tour of Duty (Rescheduled)
END			

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6.6 Inter-Organization Monitoring Process

PROCESS FLOW	RESPONSIBLE	PROCESS DESCRIPTION	RECORDS
START			
Document Monitoring Preparation	Inter- Organization Unit Leader	Shall prepare/update and submit the <u>DOCUMENT TRACKING FORM</u> to the Administration and Training Division Chief on a daily basis from Monday to Friday, excluding holidays.	Document Tracking Form
Document Monitoring Review and Approval	Division Chief, Administration and Training Officer & Deputy PDRRMO, Internal Affairs & Deputy PDRRMO, External Affairs & Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer	Shall review the DOCUMENT TRACKING FORM and determine its approval. Note: If approved, the Administration and Training Division Chief will sign the DOCUMENT TRACKING FORM and forward all documents to the Deputy PDRRMO for Internal Affairs upon receipt. If approved, the Deputy PDRRMO for Internal Affairs will sign the DOCUMENT TRACKING FORM and forward all documents to the Deputy PDRRMO for External Affairs upon receipt. If approved, the Deputy PDRRMO for External Affairs will sign the DOCUMENT TRACKING FORM and forward all documents to the PDRRMO upon receipt. The PDRRMO will sign the DOCUMENT TRACKING FORM upon receipt.	Document Tracking Form
Document Monitoring Execution	Inter- organization Unit Leader	If approved, the Inter-Organization Unit Leader shall visit all concerned offices for document processing and updating of the <u>DOCUMENT MONITORING FORM</u>	Document Tracking Form
END			





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6.7 Reports

Reports	Frequency	Responsible
Administrative and Training Report	Every Training	Training and Education Unit

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

7.7 The Administration and Training Division shall ensure outstanding performance of its responsibility and authority defined in item no. 5 of this document.

ATTACHMENTS AND FORMS 2

8.7 RRM-011-1: Attendance

8.8 RRM-012-1: Registration

8.9 RRM-013-1: Pre-Evaluation

8.10 RRM-014-1: Post-Evaluation

8.11

RRM-015-0: Skills Evaluation 8.12 RRM-016-0: Drill Evaluation

8.13 RRM-017-0: Training Request

8.14 RRM-018-0: Annual Training Schedule

8.15 RRM-019-0: Patient Transfer

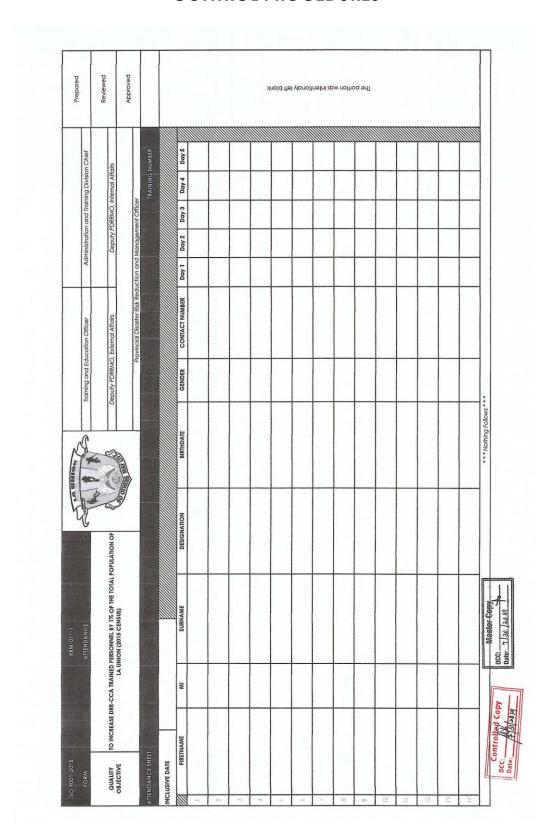
8.16 RRM-020-0: Tour of Duty

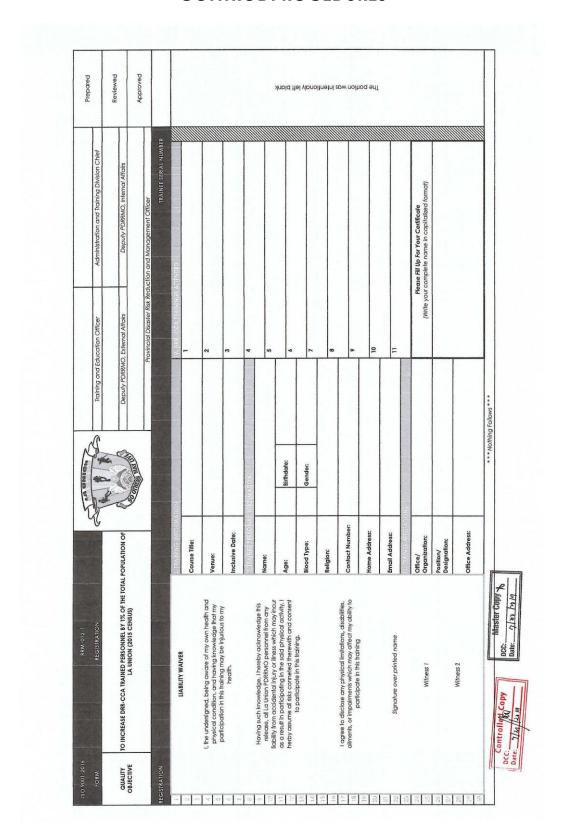
8.17 RRM-021-0: Tour of Duty (Rescheduled)

8.18 RRM-022-0: Document Tracking Form

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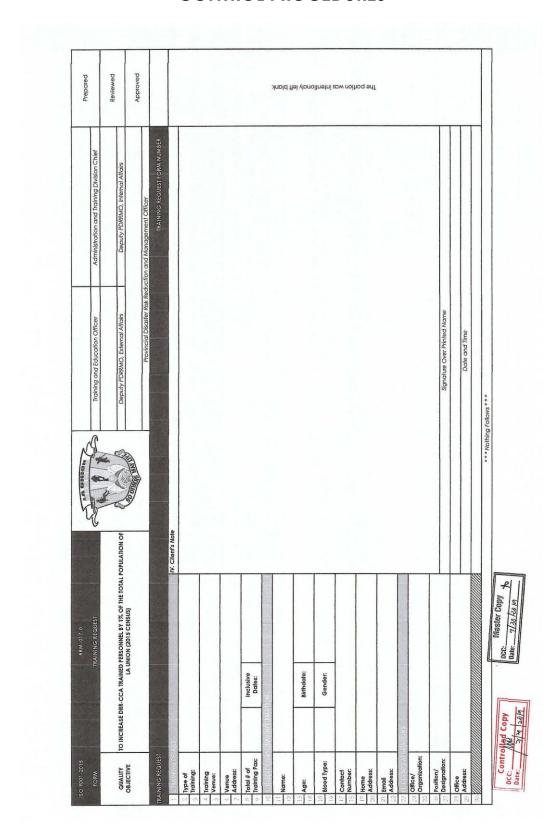


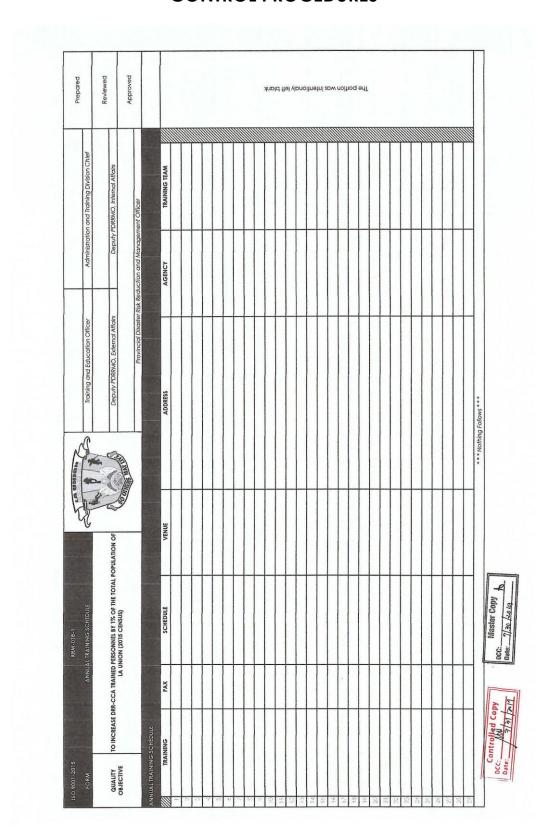
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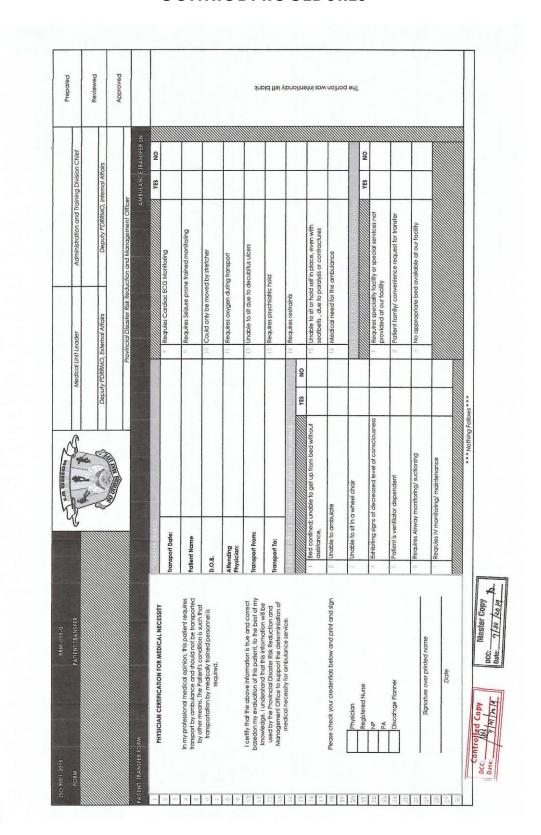
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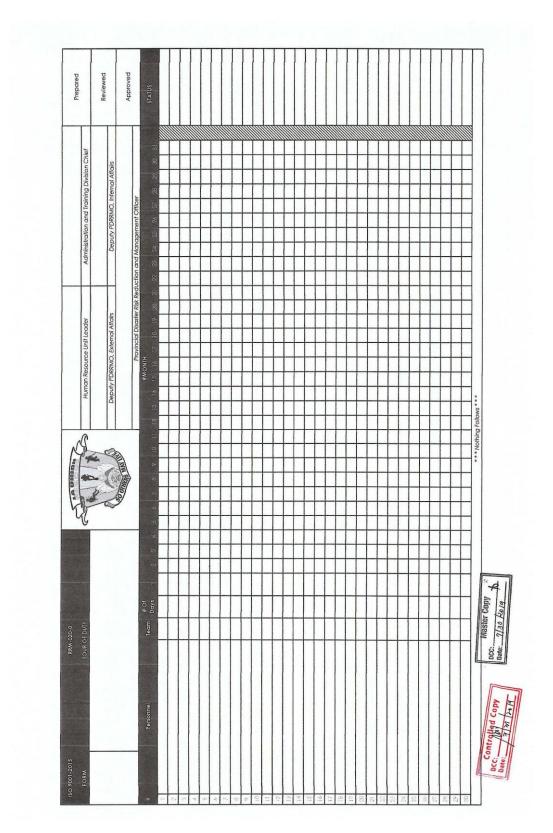
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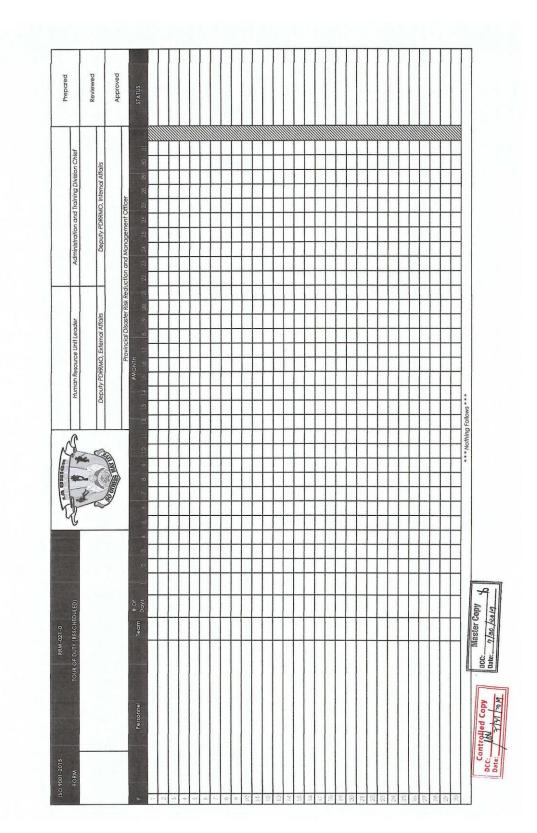
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168	LATION OF	Deputy PDRRMO, External Affairs	External Affairs	Deputy PDRRMO, Internal Affairs	oirs	Reviewed
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RILL INFORMATION	IV. PHASE I: ALARM	C NC		0	NC	PHASE1, ALARM
TYPE OF DRILL:	Warning signal is familiar to every drill participant		Designated leaders able to perform assembly of evacuees to predetermined safe areas entranged and a second contraction of the second contraction of	to perform assembly of ed safe areas		
Date:	Warning signal is loud enough to be heard by drill participants (Siren, Bell, Buzzer, Etc.		VIII: PHASE V: HEAD COUNT			PHASE II. RESPONSE
	V. PHASE II: RESPONSE		show of the or lists to so the second second because of	store of the Class of south		
	Drill participants bring with them essential things contained in the survival kit			migor om panagons		PHASE III. EVACUATION
Address: 1. EVALUATORS FERSONAL INFORMATION 2.	Drill participants secure their houses/ rooms before evacuating		all evacues under his/her cluster to incident commander (IC)	in cluster to incident		PHASE IV. ASSEMBLY
Nome:	Priority to vulnerable groups is observed		In case of missing person(s), desinated leaders demonstrate initiative in reporting and coordin	In case of missing person(s), desinated leaders demonstrate initiative in reporting and coordinating		
Age: Birthdate: A	LDRRMC members and incident command post are visible or are easily distinguished by the community	th.	with both IC and rescue team IX: PHASE VI: EVALUATION	eam		PHASE V. HEAD COUNT
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VI. P	VI. PHASE III: EVACUATION					
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, AFHLIAITONS	Designated team leaders are able to demonstrate					
	vigilance during the evacuation					
9	evacuation are/s can accommodate all arill participants					
Designation:	VII. PHASE IV: ASSEMBLY					
Office Address:	Designated feam leaders are able to secure evacuees according to pre determined order or clustering.					
C-C Fedend; C-C	Legend: C - Compliant, NC - Non Compliant, Very Bad: 1-20, Poor: 21-40, Moderate: 41-60, Good: 61-80, Excellent 81-100	or: 21-40, Moderate: 41	-60, Good: 61-80, Excellent 81	100		

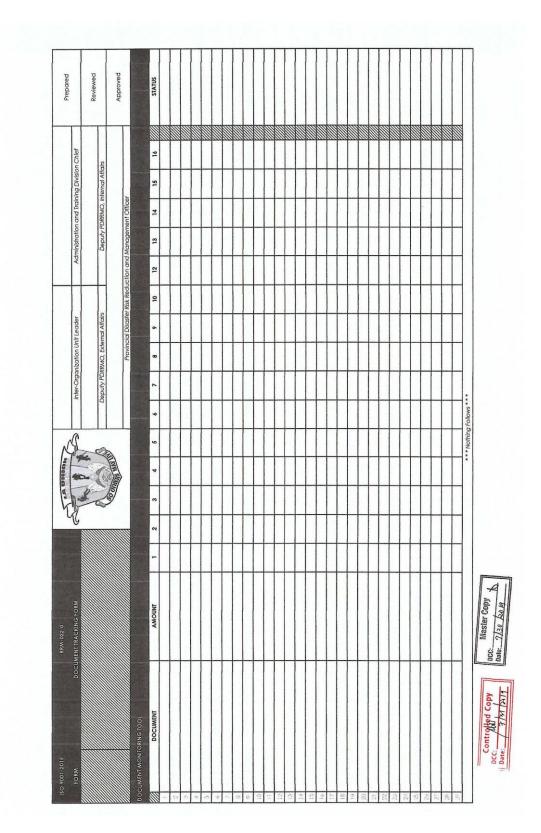


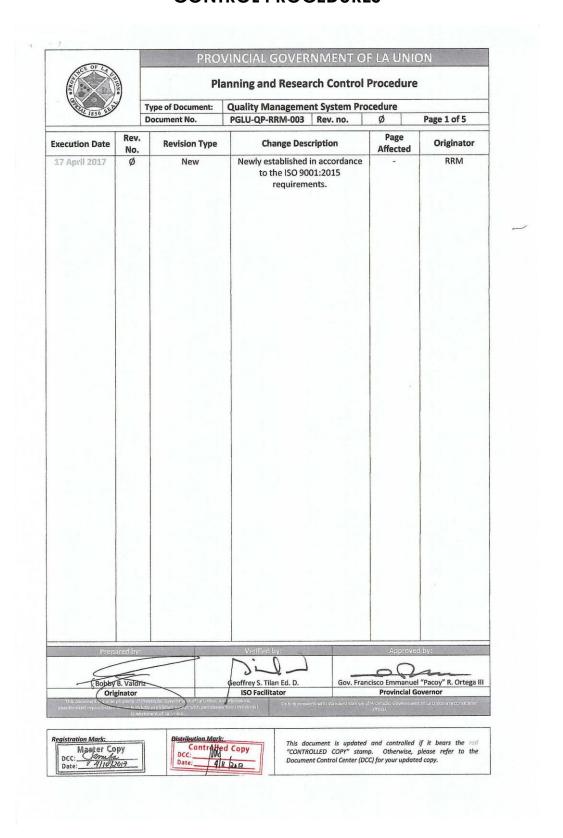














Research and Planning Control Procedure

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Page	:	Page 2 of 5

1.0 OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this procedure is to establish and maintain an effective and efficient PDRRMO – Research and Planning Control process relating to the ISO 9001:2015 requirements.

2.0 SCOPE

This procedure is applicable to the entire operation of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office – Research and Planning Division.

3.0 DEFINITION OF TERMS

- 3.1 PGLU the Provincial Government of La Union is the governing body of the province
- 3.2 PDRRMO the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office is responsible for ensuring the protection and welfare of the people during disasters or emergencies
- 3.3 PDRRMC the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and management Council, is a working group of various government, non-government, civil sector and private sector organizations of the Provincial Government of La Union.

4.0 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

- 4.1 RA No. 10121
- 4.2 PDRRMO Administrative & Operational Functions, Policies and Procedures

5.0 RESPONSIBILITY & AUTHORITY

- 5.1 The PDRRMO shall uphold the people's constitutional rights to life and property by addressing the root causes of vulnerabilities to disasters, strengthening the province's institutional capacity for disaster risk reduction and management and building the resilience of its communities to disasters including climate change impacts;
- 5.2 The PDRRMO is composed of a PDRRMO assisted by three (3) staff responsible for: (1) administration and training; (2) research and planning; and (3) operations and warning;
- 5.3 The Research and Planning Division is composed of three units, which are (1) data analysis unit, (2) survey and evaluation unit. (3) bids and citation unit:
- 5.4 The Research and Planning shall design, program, and coordinate disaster risk reduction and management activities consistent with the National Council's standards and guidelines;
- 5.5 Facilitate and support risk assessments and contingency planning activities at the local level
- 5.6 Consolidate local disaster risk information which includes natural hazards, vulnerabilities, and climate change risks, and maintain a local risk map;
- 5.7 Formulate and implement a comprehensive and integrated LDRRMP in accordance with the national, regional and provincial framework, and policies on disaster risk reduction in close coordination with the local development councils (LDCs);
- 5.8 Prepare and submit to the local sanggunian through the PDRRMC the annual plan and budget, the proposed programming of the provincial disaster risk reduction and management fund, other







Research and Planning Control Procedure

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dedicated disaster risk reduction and management resources, and other regular funding source's and budgetary support of the PDRRMC;

- 5.9 Identify, assess and manage the hazards, vulnerabilities and risk that may occur in their locality; and
- 5.10 Identify and implement cost-effective risk reduction measures/strategies;

6.0 PROCEDURE

6.1 Data Analysis Unit Process

PROCESS FLOW	RESPONSIBLE	PROCESS DESCRIPTION	RECORDS
START			
Draft	Data Analysis Unit Member	shall draft an administrative and operational analysis report	drafted administrative and operational analysis report
Review	Research and Planning Division Chief	shall review, finalize and endorse the administrative and operational analysis report to the provincial disaster risk reduction and management officer.	reviewed administrative and operational analysis report
Note	Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer (PDRRMO)	shall finalize the administrative and operational analysis report	noted administrative and operational analysis report
END			



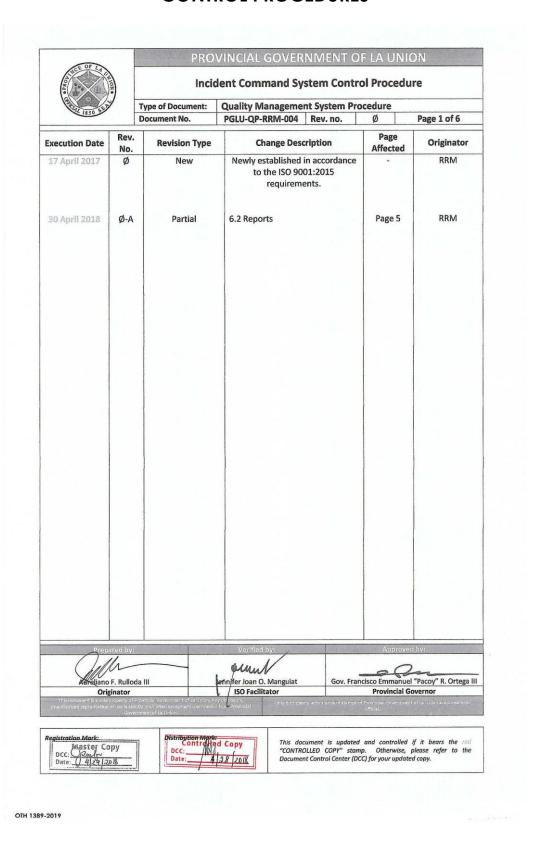


Research and Planning Control Procedure

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6.2 Survey and Evaluation Unit Process

PROCESS FLOW	RESPONSIBLE	PROCESS DESCRIPTION	RECORDS
START			
Survey	External Provider	shall conduct hazard, vulnerability and capacity assessment	drafted hazard, vulnerability, capacity assessment report
Evaluation	Survey and Evaluation Unit Member	shall evaluate the submitted hazard, vulnerability, capacity assessment report	evaluated hazard, vulnerability, capacity assessment report
Review	Research and Planning Division Chief	shall review, finalize and endorse the documents to the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer.	reviewed hazard, vulnerability, capacity assessment report
Approval	PDRRMO	shall approve the hazard, vulnerability, capacity assessment report.	Approved hazard, vulnerability, capacity assessment report
END			





Incident Command System Control Procedure

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1.0 OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this procedure is to establish and maintain an effective and efficient PDRRMO – Incident Command System control process relating to the ISO 9001:2015 requirements.

2.0 SCOPE

This procedure is applicable to the entire operation of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council during emergencies and/or calamities.

3.0 DEFINITION OF TERMS

- 3.1 PGLU the Provincial Government of La Union is the governing body of the province
- 3.2 PDRRMO the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office is responsible for ensuring the protection and welfare of the people during disasters or emergencies
- 3.3 PDRRMC the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and management Council, is a working group of various government, non-government, civil sector and private sector organizations of the Provincial Government of La Union.
- 3.4 ICS the incident command system is a standardized management tool for meeting the demands of small or large emergency or nonemergency situations.

4.0 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

- 4.1 RA No. 10121
- 4.2 PDRRMO Administrative & Operational Functions, Policies and Procedures
- 4.3 National Incident Management System

5.0 RESPONSIBILITY & AUTHORITY

- 5.1 The Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and management Council being empowered with policy-making, coordination, integration, supervision, monitoring and evaluation functions hall have the following responsibilities:
 - 5.1.1 Develop a Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework that shall provide for comprehensive, all-hazards, multi-sectoral, inter-agency and community-based approach to disaster risk reduction and management. The framework shall serve as the principal guide to disaster risk reduction and management efforts in the province and shall be reviewed on a five (5) year interval, or as may be deemed necessary, in order to ensure its relevance to the items;
 - 5.1.2 Call upon other instrumentalities or entities of the government and nongovernment and civic organizations for assistance in terms of the use of their facilities and resources for the protection and preservation of life and properties in the whole range of disaster risk reduction and management.
 - 5.1.3 Develop appropriate risk transfer mechanisms that shall guarantee social and economic protection and increase resiliency in the face of disaster;







Incident Command System Control Procedure

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6.0 PROCEDURE

6.1 Incident Command System Unit Process

PROCESS FLOW	RESPONSIBLE	PROCESS DESCRIPTION	RECORDS	
START				
Activate	Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer	Shall raise the alert status (white/blue/red) of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council	ICS 200	
Notify	Operations Section Chief	Shall notify all members of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council	ICS 201	
Initial Response & Assessment	Operations Section Chief	Shall provide immediate action to urgent cases		
Incident Briefing using ICS 201	Operations Section Chief	Shall brief all Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council Members & Provincial Incident Management Team	=	
Initial Incident Command (IC)/ Unified Command (UC) Meeting	Planning Section Chief	Shall prepare for the IC/UC meeting		
IC/UC develop/Update Objectives Meeting	Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer & Planning Section Chief	Shall establish incident objectives that cover the entire course of the incident	ICS 202	
A				

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Incident Command System Control Procedure

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Page	;	Page 4 of 6	

A			
Command & General Staff Meeting	Planning Section Chief	Shall provide immediate direction that cannot wait until the planning process is completed	ICS 203 ICS 207
Preparing for the tactic meeting	Operations Section Chief	Shall prepare for the tactics meeting	ICS 211 ICS 215 ICS 215A
Tactics meeting	Operations Section Chief	Shall determine how the selected strategy will be accomplished in order to achieve the incident objectives. Shall assign resources to implement the tactics. Shall identify methods for monitoring tactics and resources to determine if adjustments are required.	ICS 211 ICS 215 ICS 215A ICS 218
Preparing for the planning meeting	Planning Section Chief	Shall prepare for the planning meeting	-
Planning Meeting	Planning Section Chief	Shall indicate when all elements of the plan and support documents are required to be submitted so the plan can be collated, duplicated, and made ready for the operational period briefing.	ICS 204 ICS 205 ICS 205A ICS 206 ICS 208 ICS 213
Incident Action Plan preparation and approval	Planning Section Chief	Shall write a plan that is comprised of a series of standard forms and supporting documents that convey the incident commander's intent and the operations section direction for that operational period.	Incident Action Plan ICS 204 ICS 205 ICS 205A ICS 206 ICS 208 ICS 213
В			

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Master Copy DCC: 2017 Date: 4/10/2017	DCC: /// / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /



Incident Command System Control Procedure

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Page	:	Page 5 of 6	

Operations Briefing	Operations Section Chief	Shall conduct at the beginning of each operational period and present the incident action plan to supervisors of tactical resources. Following the operations period briefing supervisors will meet with their assigned resources for a detailed	Incident Action Plar ICS 204
Execute Plan & Assess Progress	Operations Section Chief	briefing on their respective assignments Shall direct the implementation of the plan. The supervisory personnel within the operations section are responsible for implementation of the plan for the specific operational period.	IAP ICS 210 ICS 214 ICS 219
Demobilization	Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer	Shall terminate the operations	ICS 221 ICS 225 ICS 209 ICS 220

6.2 Reports

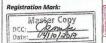
Reports	Frequency	Responsible Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office	
Incident Action Plan	Every after Disasters		

7.0 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

7.1 The Operations and Warning Division shall ensure outstanding performance of its responsibility and authority defined in item no. 5 of this document.

8.0 ATTACHMENTS AND FORMS

- ICS 201: Incident Briefing
- ICS 202: Incident Objectives
- ICS 203: Organization Assignment List
- ICS 204: Assignment List
- ICS 205: Incident Radio Communications Plan
- ICS 205A: Communications List
- ICS 206: Medical Plan
- ICS 207: Incident Organization Chart
- ICS 208: Safety Message/Plan
- ICS 209: Incident Status Summary







Incident Command System Control Procedure

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Page	:	Page 6 of 6

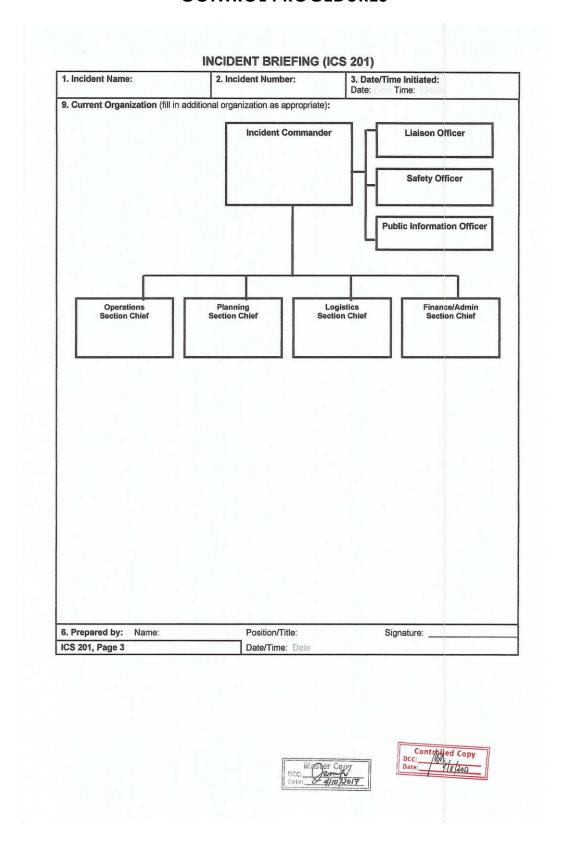
- ICS 210: Resource Status Change
- ICS 211: Incident Check-in List
- ICS 213: General Message
- ICS 214: Activity Log
- ICS 215: Operational Planning Worksheet
- ICS 215A: Incident Action Plan Safety Analysis
- ICS 218: Support Vehicle/Equipment Inventory
- ICS 219: Resource Status Card (T-Card)
- ICS 220: Air Operations Summary
- ICS 221: Demobilization Check-Out
- ICS 225: Incident Personnel Performance Rating

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	2. Incident Number:	3. Date/Time Initiated: Date: Date Time:
4. Map/Sketch (include sketch areas, overflight results, trajectory)	ch, showing the total area of operatio ctories, impacted shorelines, or othe assignment):	ns, the incident site/area, impacted and threatened r graphics depicting situational status and resource
incident Health and Safety F	ealth and Safety Briefing (for briefin lazards and develop necessary meas ne hazard) to protect responders fror	gs or transfer of command): Recognize potential sures (remove hazard, provide personal protective n those hazards.
incident Health and Safety F	lazards and develop necessary meas	sures (remove hazard, provide personal protective in those hazards.
incident Health and Safety F equipment, warn people of the 6. Prepared by: Name:	lazards and develop necessary meas ne hazard) to protect responders fron Position/Title:	sures (remove hazard, provide personal protective in those hazards.

	ame:	2. Incident Number:	3. Date/Time Initiated: Date: Time: Hiddle Initiated	
7. Current ar	nd Planned Objective	s:	Date. Date Time.	
		Strategies, and Tactics:		
Time:	Actions:			
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Portugion Portugion Portugion Portugion		Position/Title: Date/Time: Date	Signature:	



1. Incident Name:		2. Incident N			3. Date/Time Initiated: Date: Cost Time: Philosoph
10. Resource Summary	:				
Resource	Resource Identifier	Date/Time Ordered	ЕТА	Arrived	Notes (location/assignment/status)
	To the state of th				
					Na E
6. Prepared by: Nam	e:	Positi	on/Title:		Signature:
CS 201, Page 4		Date/Time: D			





1. Incident Name:		2. Operational	Date From:	ate	Date To: Date
		Period:	Time From:	Невин	Time To: HHAMA
3. Objective(s):					
4. Operational Per	riod Command Empha	isis:			
1990					
General Situational	Awareness				
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	Awareness I Required? Yes □ N	0 🗆			
5. Site Safety Plan					
5. Site Safety Plan Approved Site S	Required? Yes □ N	l at:	ed in this Incid	lent Action P	elan):
5. Site Safety Plan Approved Site S 6. Incident Action	ı Required? Yes □ N Safety Plan(s) Located Plan (the items checke	l at:			rlan):
5. Site Safety Plan Approved Site 5 6. Incident Action □ ICS 203	n Required? Yes □ No Safety Plan(s) Located Plan (the items checke □ ICS 207	l at:	Other At	tachments:	
5. Site Safety Plan Approved Site S 6. Incident Action □ ICS 203 □ ICS 204	Required? Yes \(\text{N}\) Safety Plan(s) Located Plan (the items checke \(\text{ICS 207}\) \(\text{ICS 208}\)	l at:	Other At		
5. Site Safety Plan Approved Site 5 6. Incident Action ICS 203 ICS 204 ICS 205	I Required? Yes \(\text{N}\) Safety Plan(s) Located Plan (the items checke \(\text{ICS 207}\) \(\text{ICS 208}\) \(\text{Map/Chart}\)	i at:ed below are include	Other At	tachments:	
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5. Site Safety Plan Approved Site S 6. Incident Action ICS 203 ICS 204 ICS 205 ICS 205A ICS 206	I Required? Yes Neafety Plan(s) Located Plan (the items checke	d at:ed below are included below are included below are included below are included by the	Other At	ttachments:	
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5. Site Safety Plan Approved Site S 6. Incident Action ICS 203 ICS 204 ICS 205 ICS 205A ICS 206 7. Prepared by:	I Required? Yes Neafety Plan(s) Located Plan (the items checke	d at:ed below are included below are included below are included below are included by the	Other At	ttachments:	





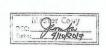
ORGANIZATION ASSIGNMENT LIST (ICS 203) 1. Incident Name: Date To: Date From: 2. Operational Period: Time From: Time To: 3. Incident Commander(s) and Command Staff: 7. Operations Section: IC/UCs Chief Deputy Deputy Staging Area Safety Officer Branch Public Info. Officer Branch Director Liaison Officer Deputy 4. Agency/Organization Representatives: Division/Group Agency/Organization Division/Group Division/Group Division/Group Division/Group Branch Branch Director Deputy 5. Planning Section: Division/Group Division/Group Chief Deputy Division/Group Resources Unit Division/Group Situation Unit Division/Group Documentation Unit Branch Demobilization Unit Branch Director Technical Specialists Deputy Division/Group Division/Group Division/Group 6. Logistics Section: Division/Group Chief Air Operations Branch Deputy Support Branch Air Ops Branch Dir. Director Supply Unit 8. Finance/Administration Section: **Facilities Unit** Ground Support Unit Service Branch Deputy Director Time Unit Communications Unit Procurement Unit Medical Unit Comp/Claims Unit Food Unit Cost Unit 9. Prepared by: Name: Position/Title: Signature: ICS 203 IAP Page Date/Time: Date





1. Incident Name: 2. Operational Period: Date From: Date To: Date To:				MENT LIST (ICS 204) Period: Date To: Date	3.		
		Time From	: HH		Branch:		
4. Operations	Nam	<u>ie</u>		Contact Number(s)	Division:		
Personnel: Operations Section (Chief:			XXX-XXX-XXXX	0		
Branch Dire	-			XXX-XXX-XXXX	Group:		
Division/0 Super	Group			XXX-XXX-XXXX	Staging Area:		
5. Resources Assig	ned:		SL				
Resource Identifier	Leader		# of Persons	Contact (e.g., phone, pager, radio frequency, etc.)	Reporting Location, Special Equipment and Supplies, Remarks, Notes, Information		
7. Special Instruction 8. Communications	ons: · (radio and/o /Fun /			umbers needed for this assignr ontact: indicate cell, pager, or	ment): radio (frequency/system/channel)		
Work Assignmen Special Instruction Communications Name	ons: (radio and/o /Fun /						
7. Special Instruction 8. Communications	ons: · (radio and/o /Fun /						
7. Special Instruction 8. Communications Name	ons: (radio and/o /Fun / /				radio (frequency/system/channel)		
7. Special Instruction 8. Communications Name	ons: (radio and/o /Fun / / / / / lame:		nary C	ontact: indicate cell, pager, or			

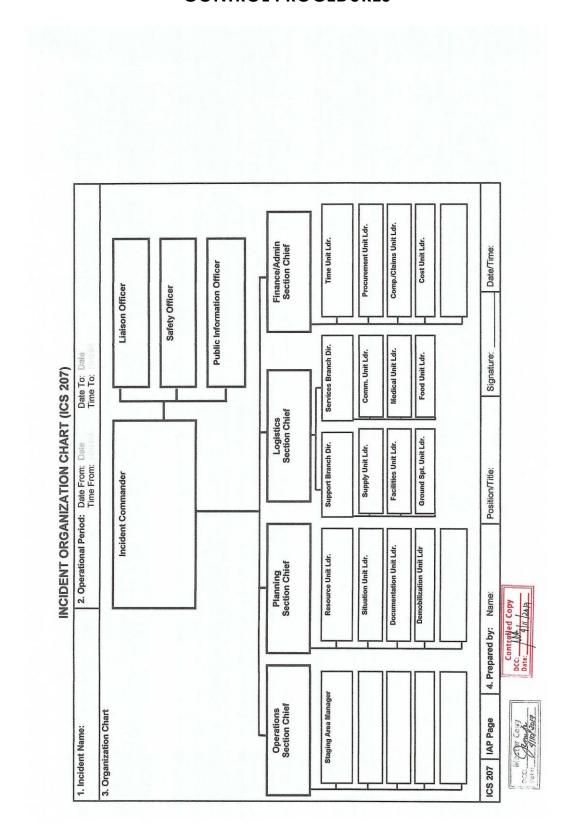
1. Incident Name:	2. Operational Period:	Date From: Date Time From: HI-HARM	Date To: Date Time To: HINKA	
3. Basic Local Communication	s Information:			
Incident Assigned Position	Name (Alphabetized)	Method (phone, p	nod(s) of Contact e, pager, cell, etc.)	
A15-10-0-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-				





3. Operational Period: Date From: Date To: Date To: Time From:		Mode Remarks AC (A, D, or M)						
<u>. 2 </u>		TX Freq TX N or W Tone/NAC						
		RX TX TX TX						
Prepared:		RX Freq N or W						
2. Date/Time Prepared: Date: Time:		Assignment						Hillas P
		Channel Name/Trunked Radio System Talkgroup						Contraded DCC:
Name:	4. Basic Radio Channel Use:	Function					5. Special Instructions:	Confront Confront
1. Incident Name:	lasic Rac	£#					pecial In	. D.C.
-	4.	Zone Grp.					5. 5	Common

1. Incident Name	e:		2. Operational		rom:		e To:		
			Period:	Time F	rom:	Tim	e To:	464	
3. Medical Aid S	tations:				C	ontact	Para	medics	
Name			Location			s)/Frequency	on Site?		
							☐ Ye	s 🗆 No	
							☐ Ye	s 🗆 No	
							☐ Ye	s 🗆 No	
							☐ Ye	s 🗆 No	
							☐ Ye	s 🗆 No	
							☐ Ye	s 🗆 No	
4. Transportatio	n (indicate a	ir or ground):			0.	-11			
Ambulance S	ervice		Location			ontact s)/Frequency	Level	of Service	
							□ ALS	BLS	
							□ ALS	BLS	
							☐ ALS	BLS	
							☐ ALS	BLS	
5. Hospitals:			1						
Hospital Name	Latitude 8	dress, & Longitude elipad	Contact Number(s)/ Frequency	Trav Air	rel Time Ground	Trauma Center	Burn Center	Helipad	
						☐ Yes Level:	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes	
						□Yes Level:	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
						☐ Yes Level:	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
						☐ Yes Level:	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
						☐ Yes Level:	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	
7. Prepared by (Medical Unit	Leader): N	for rescue. If assets lame:		Signature:	<u>_</u>	rations.		
8. Approved by (IAP F		Date/Time: Da	Signatu te	и е				
	TIPN T		Date/Time. Da	11.0					



1. Incident Nan	ne:	2. Operational Period:	Date From: Date	Date To: Date	
3. Safety Mess	age/Expanded Safety I		Time From:	Time To: 1414144	
	-g-, <u></u> ,,, -		, one curety . rain		
4 Site Safety D	lan Required? Yes	No 🗆			
	te Safety Plan(s) Locat				
5. Prepared by:		Position/Ti		Signature:	
ICS 208	IAP Page	Date/Time:	Date		
		BCC: Company 4/10/	DCC:	ontrolled Copy	

*1. Incident Name:			2. Incident N	umber:				
*3. Report Version (check one box on left): □ Initial Rpt # □ Update (if used): □ Final	*4. Incident Co Agency or Org		5. Incident Management Organization	Date:	*6. Incident Start Date/Time: Date: Time: Time Zone:			
7. Current Incident Size or Area Involved (use unit label – e.g., "sq mi," "city block"):	8. Percent (%) Contained Completed	*9. Incide Definitio		From Date/	*11. For Time Period: From Date/Time: To Date/Time:			
Approval & Routing Informa	rtion							
*12. Prepared By: Print Name: Date/Time Prepared:	IC	S Position:		*13. Date/Time Time Zone:	Submitted			
*14. Approved By: Print Name: Signature:	IC	S Position: _		*15. Primary Lo Agency Sent To	cation, Organ o:	ization, or		
ncident Location Information	on							
*16. State:	*	17. County/F	arish/Borough:	*18. City:				
19. Unit or Other:	×	20. Incident	Jurisdiction:		Location Own an jurisdiction)			
22. Longitude (indicate form Latitude (indicate format):	nat): 2	3. US Nation	al Grid Reference:	24. Legal De range):	scription (tow	nship, section		
*25. Short Location or Area	Description (list	all affected a	areas or a reference poin	t): 26. UTM Coo	rdinates:			
27. Note any electronic geo labels): ncident Summary *28. Significant Events for								
29. Primary Materials or Ha	zards involved (hazardous ch	nemicals, fuel types, infe	ctious agents, radiati	on, etc.):			
30. Damage Assessment In damage and/or restriction of residential or commercial pro critical infrastructure and key	use or availability perty, natural res	to	A. Structural Summary E. Single Residences	B. # Threatened (72 hrs)	C. # Damaged	D. # Destroyed		
omioai iimasii dolule and key	resources, etc.):		F. Nonresidential Commercial Property					
			Other Minor Structures					
			Other					
		* Red	quired when applicable.					
ICS 209, Page 1 of			Name and the state of the state					

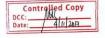




*1. Incident Name:			2. Incident Number:		
Additional Incident Decision Support Inf	ormation		<u> </u>		-
*31. Public Status Summary:	A. # This Reporting Period	B. Total # to Date	*32. Responder Status Summary:	A. # This Reporting Period	B. Total :
C. Indicate Number of Civilians (Public) Be	elow:		C. Indicate Number of Responders Below:		
D. Fatalities			D. Fatalities		
E. With Injuries/Illness			E. With Injuries/Illness		
F. Trapped/In Need of Rescue			F. Trapped/In Need of Rescue		
G. Missing (note if estimated)			G. Missing		
H. Evacuated (note if estimated)			H. Sheltering in Place		
I. Sheltering in Place (note if estimated)			I. Have Received Immunizations		
J. In Temporary Shelters (note if est.)			J. Require Immunizations		
K. Have Received Mass Immunizations			K. In Quarantine		
L. Require Immunizations (note if est.)					
M. In Quarantine					
N. Total # Civilians (Public) Affected:			N. Total # Responders Affected:		
33. Life, Safety, and Health Status/Three	at Remarks:		*34. Life, Safety, and Health Threat Management:	A. Check	if Active
			A. No Likely Threat)
			B. Potential Future Threat	С]
			C. Mass Notifications in Progress	Ç]
			D. Mass Notifications Completed]
			E. No Evacuation(s) Imminent]
			F. Planning for Evacuation		
			G. Planning for Shelter-in-Place		
35. Weather Concerns (synopsis of curre weather; discuss related factors that may	ent and predi	cted	H. Evacuation(s) in Progress		
weather, discuss related lactors that may	badse conce		I. Shelter-in-Place in Progress	<u>-</u>	<u></u>
			J. Repopulation in Progress		
			K. Mass Immunization in Progress L. Mass Immunization Complete		
			M. Quarantine in Progress		
			N. Area Restriction in Effect		
			The state of the s		

		it, Escalatio	n, or Spread and influencing factors during	the next ope	
period and in 12-, 24-, 48-, and 72-hour tir 12 hours:	nerrames:				
24 hours:					
48 hours:					
72 hours:					
Anticipated after 72 hours:					
37. Strategic Objectives (define planned	end-state fo	r incident):			





*1. Incident Name:	2. Incident Number:
Additional Incident Decision Support Info	ormation (continued)
primary incident threats to life, property, co infrastructure and key resources, commerce	d Risk Information in 12-, 24-, 48-, and 72-hour timeframes and beyond. Summariz mmunities and community stability, residences, health care facilities, other critical ial facilities, natural and environmental resources, cultural resources, and continuity of sponding incident-related potential economic or cascading impacts.
12 hours:	
24 hours:	
48 hours:	
72 hours:	
Anticipated after 72 hours:	
39. Critical Resource Needs in 12-, 24-, 4 category, kind, and/or type, and amount ne	8-, and 72-hour timeframes and beyond to meet critical incident objectives. List resourceded, in priority order:
12 hours:	
24 hours:	
48 hours:	
72 hours:	
Anticipated after 72 hours:	
tritical resource needs identified abor the Incident Action Plan and manage anticipated results. Explain major problems and concerns s political, economic, or environmental co	ment objectives and targets, uch as operational challenges, incident management problems, and social,
41. Planned Actions for Next Operationa	il Period:
42. Projected Final Incident Size/Area (u	se unit label – e.g., "sq mi"):
43. Anticipated Incident Management Co	ompletion Date:
44. Projected Significant Resource Dem	obilization Start Date:
45. Estimated Incident Costs to Date:	
46. Projected Final Incident Cost Estima	te:
	s above – list block number in notation):





res	Reso	urces s on to	s (sum	mariz of box,	e reso	ources v # of	s by coperso	atego nnel a	ry, kin	d, and	d/or ty vith re	pe; sh	ow# e on	of	sonnel	51. Total			
res bot	ource	s on to	op 1/2 c	mariz of box,	e reso	ources v # of	s by coperso	atego nnel a	ry, kin associ	d, and ated v	d/or ty vith re	pe; sh	ow# e on	of	sonnel	51. Total			
48. Agency or Organization:												49. Resources (summarize resources by category, kind, and/or type; show # of resources on top ½ of box, show # of personnel associated with resource on bottom ½ of box):							
															50. Additional Per not assigned to a resource:	51. Total Personnel (includes those associated with resources - e.g., aircraft or engines - and individual overhead):			
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52. Total Resources																			
53. Additional Cooperating	g and	Assis	ting C	Organi	izatio	ns No	ot List	ted A	bove:										
ICS 209, Page of					*F	Require	ed wh	en ap	plicat	ole.									

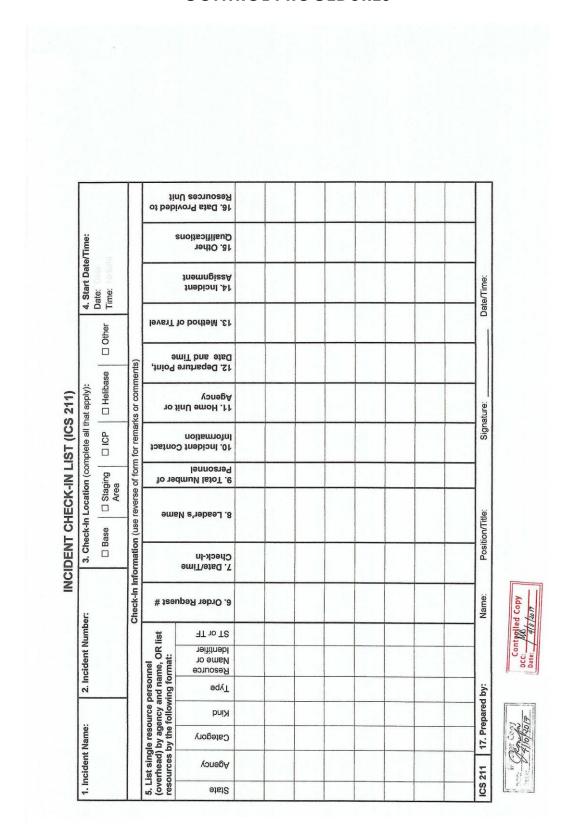




RESOURCE STATUS CHANGE (ICS 210) 1. Incident Name: 2. Operational Period: Date From: Date To: Time From: Time To: 3. Resource Number 5. From (Assignment and Status): 4. New Status 6. To (Assignment and 7. Time and Date of Change: (Available, Assigned, O/S) Status): 8. Comments: 9. Prepared by: Name: Position/Title: Signature: ICS 210 Date/Time: Date







1. Incident Name (Optional):	ENERAL MESSAGE (IC	,	
2. To (Name and Position):			
3. From (Name and Position):			
4. Subject:		5. Date:	6. Time
7. Message:		Dais	FIRMM
8. Approved by: Name: 9. Reply:	Signature:	Position/Title:	
10. Replied by: Name:	Position/Title: Date/Time: Date	Signature:	
	12000		

1. Incident Name	:	2. Operational	Date From:	Date To: Date				
		Period:	Time From:					
3. Name:		4. ICS Position:		5. Home Agency (and Unit):				
6. Resources Ass	signed:		***************************************	I				
N	ame	ICS Po	osition	Home Agency (and Unit)				
	NAME OF THE OWNER, WHEN							
2 0 -4: 14 1								
7. Activity Log: Date/Time	Notable Activ	ities	de la completa del completa de la completa del completa de la completa del la completa de la completa del la completa de la completa del la completa					
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	+							
				William Control of the Control of th				

3. Prepared by:	Name:	Position/Titl		Signature:				





1. Incident Name:		2. Operational Period:	Date From: Date Time From: HHMM	Date To: Date Time To: HHMM
7. Activity Log (co	ontinuation):			
Date/Time	Notable Activities			
	1			
			***************************************	**************************************
	+			
	+			
10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-1				
-				
	Name:	Position/Title:	Sign	ature:
3. Prepared by: CS 214, Page 2		Date/Time: Date		

INCIDENT ACTION PLAN SAFETY ANALYSIS (ICS 215A) 1. Incident Name: 2. Incident Number: 3. Date/Time Prepared: Date From: Date To: Operational Period: Date: Time: HHMM Time From: Time To: 5. Incident Area 6. Hazards/Risks 7. Mitigations 8. Prepared by (Safety Officer): Name: Signature: Prepared by (Operations Section Chief): Name: Signature: ICS 215A Date/Time: Date





2. Operational Period: Date From: Time From: Time From: Date From:	Party Date To: Nets Time To: Hellstein	7. Overhead Position(s) 8. Special Equipment & Supplies 9. Reporting									14. Prepared by:	Name:	Position/Title:	Signature:
	2. Operational Period: Date From: Time From:												11111111	

2. Incident Number:		3. Date/Time Prepared: Date:	: Time:	SERIES.	4. Vehicle/E	4. Vehicle/Equipment Category:	Jory:	
Vehicle or Equipment Make	Category/ Kind/Type, Capacity, or Size	Vehicle or Equipment Features	Agency or Owner	Operator Name or Contact	Vehicle License or ID No.	Incident	Incident Start Date and Time	Incident Release Date and Time
12	Name:	Po	Position/Title:		Sign	Signature:		

Prepared by: Date/Time: Date CS 219-1 HEADER CARD (GRAY) ICS 219-1 HEADER CARD (GRAY)		
Date/Time: Date Date/Time: Date		
Date/Time: Date Date/Time: Date		1
Date/Time: Date Date/Time: Date		
Date/Time: Date Date/Time: Date	Prepared by:	Propagad by:
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Air Operations Branch Director		XXX-XXX-XXXX	Air/Ground			
Air Support Group Supervisor		XXX-XXX-XXX	Command			Other Fixed-Wing Aircraft:
Air Tactical Group Supervisor		XXX-XXX-XXXX	Deck Coordinator			
Helicopter Coordinator		XXXX-XXX-XXXX	Take-Off & Landing Coordinator			
Helibase Manager		XXX-XXX-XXXX	Air Guard			
10. Helicopters (use additional sheets as necessary):	ditional sheets as ne	cessary):				
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ICS 220, Page 1		0	Date/Time: Date			

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ICS 220, Page 2	Date/Time: Date			
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INCIDENT PERSONNEL PERFORMANCE RATING (ICS 225)

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1. Name:		2. Incident Name:				3. Incident Number:
4. Home Unit Name and	Add	ress:		5. Incident Agency and Add	ire	55:
6. Position Held on Inci	dent:	7. Date(s) of Assignment:	8	8. Incident Complexity Level		9. Incident Definition:
				valuation		
Rating Factors	N/A	1 - Unacceptable	2	3 - Met Standards	4	5 - Exceeded Expectations
Professional Competence: Ability to acquire, apply, and share technical and administrative knowledge and skills associated with description of duties. (Includes operational aspects such as marine safety, seamanship, ammanship, SAR, etc., as appropriate.)		Questionable competence and credibility. Operational or specialty expertise inadequate or lacking in key areas. Made little effort to grow professionally. Used knowledge as power against others or bluffed rather than acknowledging ignorance. Effectiveness reduced due to limited knowledge of own organizational role and customer needs.		Competent and credible authority on specialty or operational issues. Acquired and applied excellent operational or specialty expertise for assigned duties. Showed professional growth through education, training, and professional reading. Shared knowledge and information with others clearly and simply. Understood own organizational role and customer needs.		Superior expertise; advice and actions showed great breadth and depth of knowledge. Remarkable grasp of complex issues, concepts, and situations. Rapidly developed professional growth beyond expectations. Vigorously conveyed knowledge, directly resulting in increase workplace productivity. Insightful knowledge of own role, customer needs and value of work.
						Maintained optimal balance among
12. Ability To Obtain Performance/Results: Quality, quantity, timeliness, and impact of work.		Routine tasks accomplished with difficulty. Results often late or of poor quality. Work had a negative impact on department or unit. Maintained the status quo despite opportunities to improve.		Got the job done in all routine situations and in many unusual ones. Work was timely and of high quality, required same of subordinates. Results had a positive impact on IMT. Continuously improved services and organizational effectiveness.		Maintained opinional calance among quality, quantity, and timeliness of work. Quality of own and subordinates' work surpassed expectations. Results had a significant positive impact on the IMT. Established clearly effective systems of continuous improvement.
13. Planning/ Preparedness: Ability to anticipate, determine goals, identify relevant information, set priorities and deadlines, and create a shared vision of the Incident		Got caught by the unexpected; appeared to be controlled by events. Set vague or unrealistic goals. Used unreasonable criteria to set priorities and deadlines. Rarely had plan of action. Failed to focus on relevant information.		Consistently prepared. Set high but realistic goals. Used sound criteria to set priorities and deadlines. Used quality tools and processes to develop action plans. Identified key information. Kept supervisors and sta		Exceptional preparation. Always looked beyond immediate events or problems. Skillfully balanced competing demands. Developed strategies with contingency plans. Assessed all aspects of problems including underlying issues and impact.
Management Team (IMT).		Concentrated on unproductive		Effectively managed a variety of		Unusually skilled at bringing scarce
14. Using Resources: Ability to manage time, materials, information, money, and people (i.e., all IMT components as well as external publics).		Concentrated on upprouctive activities or often overlooked critical demands. Failed to use people productively. Did not follow up. Mismanaged information, money, or time. Used ineffective tools or left subordinates without means to accomplish tasks. Employed wasteful methods.		cardivides with available resources. Delegated, empowered, and followed up. Skilled time manager, budgeted own and subordinates' time productively. Ensured subordinates had adequate tools, materials, time, and direction. Cost conscious, sought ways to cut waste.		Unusually skilled at bringing scarce resources to bear on the most ortical of competing demands. Optimized productivity through effective delegation, empowerment, and follow-up control. Found ways to systematically reduce cost, eliminate waste, and improve efficiency.
 Adaptability/Attitude: Ability to maintain a positive attitude and modify work methods and priorities in response to new information, changing conditions, political realities, or unexpected obstacles. 		Unable to gauge effectiveness of work, recognize political realities, or make adjustments when needed. Maintained a poor outlook. Overlooked or screened out new information. Ineffective in ambiguous, complex, or pressured situations.	0	Receptive to change, new information, and technology. Effectively used benchmarks to improve performance and service. Monitored progress and changed course as required. Maintained a positive approach. Effectively dealt with pressure and ambiguity. Facilitated smooth transitions. Adjusted direction to accommodate political realities.		Rapidly assessed and confidently adjusted to changing conditions, politica realities, new information, and technology. Very skilled at using and responding to measurement indicators. Championed organizational improvements. Effectively dealt with extremely complex situations. Turned pressure and ambiguity into constructive forces for change.
16. Communication Skills:		Unable to effectively articulate ideas	1	Effectively expressed ideas and facts in	П	Clearly articulated and promoted ideas
Ability to speak effectively and listen to understand. Ability to express facts and ideas clearly and convincingly.		and facts, lacked preparation, confidence, or logic. Used inappropriate language or rambled. Nervous or distracting mannerisms detracted from message. Failed to listen carefully or was too argumentative. Written material frequently unclear, verbose, or poorly organized. Seldom proofread.		individual and group situations; nonverbal actions consistent with spoken message. Communicated to people at all levels to ensure understanding. Listened carefully for intended message as well as spoken words. Written material clear, concise, and logically organized. Proofread conscientiously.		before a wide range of audiences; accomplished speaker in both formal and extemporaneous situations. Adept at presenting complex or sensitive issues. Active listener, remarkable ability to listed with open mind and identify key [issues. Clearly and persuasively expressed complex or controversial material, directly contributing to stated objectives.





INCIDENT PERSONNEL PERFORMANCE RATING (ICS 225) 3. Incident Number: 1. Name: 2. Incident Name: 10. Evaluation Rating Factors 1 - Unacceptable 3 - Met Standards 5 - Exceeded Expectations Used teams ineffectively or at wrong times. Conflicts mismanaged or often left unresolved, resulting in decreased team effectiveness. Excluded team members from vital information. Stifled grup discussions or did not contribute productively, Inhibited cross functional cooperation to the detriment of unit or service goals. Skillfully used teams to increase unit effectiveness, quality, and service. Resolved or managed group conflict, enhanced cooperation, and involved team members in decision process. Valued team participation. Effectively negotiated work across functional boundaries to enhance support of broader mutual goals. Insightful use of teams raised unit productivity beyond expectations. Inspired high level of espirit de corps, even in difficult situations. Major contributor to team effort. Established relationships and networks across a broad range of people and groups, raising accomplishments of mutual goals to a remarkable level. 17. Ability To Work on a Ability to manage, lead and participate in teams, encourage cooperation, and develop esprit de corps. Cared for people. Recognized and responded to their needs; referred to outside resources as appropriate. Considered individuals' capabilities to maximize opportunities for success. Consistently recognized and rewarded deserving aubordinates or other IMT members. Always accessible. Enhanced overall quality of life. Actively contributed to schleving balance among IMT requirements and professional and personal responsibilities. Strong advocate for subordinates; ensured appropriate and timely recognition, both formal and informal. 18. Consideration for Personnel/Team Welfare: Seldom recognized or responded to needs of people; left outside needs or people; left outside resources untapped despite apparent need. Ignorance of individuals' capabilities increased chance of failure. Seldom recognized or rewarded deserving subordinates or other IMT members. Ability to consider and respond to others' personal needs, capabilities, and achievements; support for and application of worklife concepts and skills. A leader who earned others' support and commitment. Set high work standards; clearly articulated job requirements, expectations, and measurement ortheria, held subordinates accountable. When appropriate, delegated authority to those directly responsible for the task. An inspirational leader who motivated others to achieve results not normally attainable. Won people over rather than imposing will. Clearly articulated vision; empowered subcrdinates to set goals and objectives to accomplish tasks. Modified leadership style to best meet challenging situations. Showed difficulty in directing or influencing others. Low or unclear work standards reduced productivity Failed to hold subordinates 19. Directing Others: Ability to influence or direct others in accomplishing tasks Falled to nois supercinates accountable for shoddy work or irresponsible actions. Unwilling to delegate authority to increase efficiency of task accomplishment. Combined keen analytical thought, an 20. Judgment/Decisions Under Stress: Decisions often displayed poor Demonstrated analytical thought and Decisions often displayed poor analysis. Failed to make necessary decisions, or jumped to conclusions without considering facts, alternatives, and impact. Did not effectively weigh risk, cost, and time considerations. Unconcerned with Demonstrated analytical mought and common sense in making decisions. Used facts, data, and experience, and considered the impact of alternatives and political realities. Weighed risk, cost, and time considerations. Made sound decisions promptly with the best available information. Combined keen analytical mought, an understanding of political processes, et insight to make appropriate decisions. Focused on the key issues and the mr relevant information. Did the right thin, at the right time. Actions indicated awareness of impact of decisions on others. Not afraid to take reasonable risks to enhage positive results. Ability to make sound decisions and provide valid recommendations by using facts, experience, political acumen, common sense, risk political drivers on organization sment, and analytical risks to achieve positive results thought. Championed improvement through new ideas, methods, and practices. Anticipated problems and took prompt action to savid or resolve them. Pursued productivity gains and enhanced mission performance by applying new ideas and methods. Postponed needed action, Implemented or supported improvements only when directed to do so. Showed little interest in career development. Feasible improvements in methods, services, or products went unexplored. Aggressively sought out additional responsibility. A self-learner. Made worthwhile ideas and practices work when others might have given up. Extremely innovative. Optimized use of new ideas and methods to improve work processes and decisionmaking. Ability to originate and act on new ideas, pursue opportunities to learn and develop, and seek responsibility without guidance and supervision. Remarkable vitality, enthusiasm, alertness, and energy. Consistently contributed at high levels of activity. Optimized personal performance through involvement in activities that supported physical and emotional well-being. Monitored and helped others deal with stress and enhance health and well-being. Committed to health and well-being of self and subordinates. Enhanced personal performance through activities supporting physical and enotional well-being. Recognized and managed stress effectively. Failed to meet minimum standards of sobriety. Tolerated or condoned others' alcohol abuse. Seldom considered subordinates' health and well-being. Unwilling or unable to recognize and manage stress despite apparent need. 22. Physical Ability for the Ability to invest in the IMT's future by caring for the physical health and emotional well-being of self and others. Failed to adequately identify and protect personnel from safety hazards. 23. Adherence to Safety: Ensured that safe operating procedures were followed. Demonstrated a significant commitment toward safety of personnel. Ability to invest in the IMT's future by caring for the safety of self and others. 24. Remarks: 25. Rated Individual (This rating has been discussed with me): Date/Time: 26. Rated by: Name: Position Held on This Incident: Home Unit ICS 225 Date/Time: Date





CHAPTER 7:

REFERENCES

21.

The following publications were used as reference materials in the formulation of the PDRRMP 2020-2025:

1.	Hyogo Framework for Action
2.	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
3.	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2011-2028
4.	Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2017-2022
5.	Republic Act No. 10121
6.	Republic Act No. 7169
7.	Republic Act No. 8185
8.	Republic Act No. 8749
9.	Republic Act No. 9729
10.	Republic Act No. 10639
11.	Republic Act No. 11469
12.	Republic Act No. 11494
13.	Executive Order No. 56, series of 2018
14. Emergency Tro	WHO/EHA Emergency Health Training Programme for Africa (Panafrican aining Centre, Addis Ababa, July 1998)
15.	WHO A Strategic Framework for Emergency Preparedness
16. Bollettino, Tilly	Perceptions of Disaster Resilience and Preparedness in the Philippines (Vincenzo Alcayna, Krish Enriques, Patrick Vinck, June 2018)
17.	WHO Mental Health in Emergencies (L. Mackenzie, June 2019)
18.	UNDP Livelihoods and Economic Recovery in Crisis Situations (2013)
19.	Guide for All-Hazard Emergency Operations Planning (September 1996)
20. Indicator Pacl	United Nations Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response Guidance and cage for Implementing Priority Five of the Hyogo Framework

Disaster Risk Reduction in the Philippines Status Report 2019 (UNDRR, ADPC)