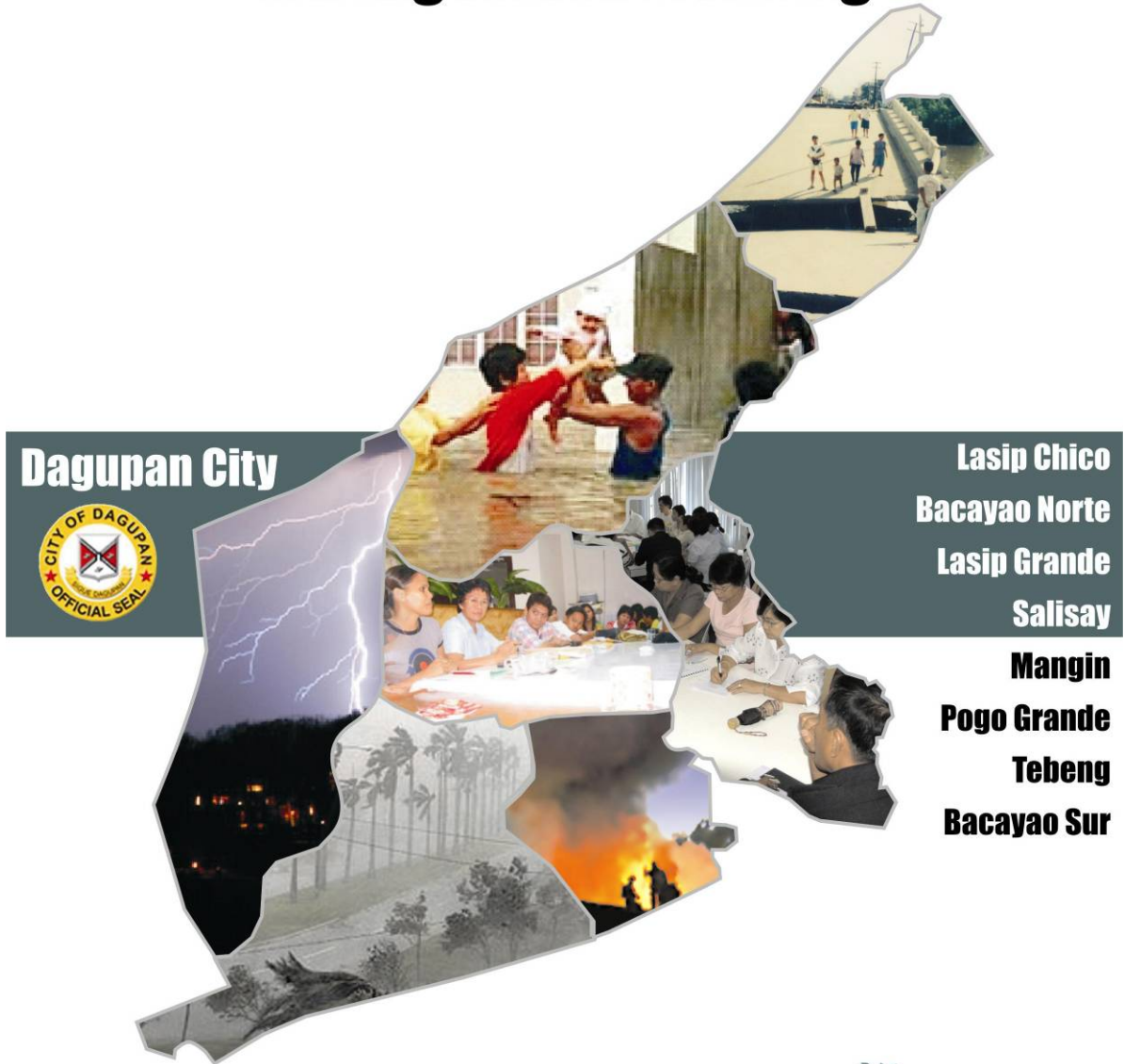


Barangay Disaster Risk Management Training



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Center for Disaster Preparedness

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THE PROJECT AT A GLANCE

Mitigation, planning and preparedness.

These were the three factors highlighted during the Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop staged at the 8 pilot barangays for the implementation of the Program for Hydro-Meteorological Disaster Mitigation in Secondary Cities in Asia (PROMISE).

PROMISE is a United States Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded project implemented in 5 Asian cities.

“The workshop enabled the participants to understand disaster and disaster risk management, and at the same time, learn the importance of planning ahead before a disaster strikes,” public order and safety office (POSO) chief Robert Erfe-Mejia said.

The workshop kicked off with barangays Bacayao Norte and Lasip Chico on May 10 to 12. Two weeks after, the same workshop was simultaneously staged at barangays Mangin, Lasip Grande and Salisay from May 22 to 24 followed by Pogo Grande, Bacayao Sur and Tebeng from May 29 to 31. Each barangay had some 20 participants who completed the training.

There were three teams composed of facilitators, speakers and documentors from the city government, who were earlier trained by the Center for Disaster Preparedness, which engaged participants in various discussions and workshops to assess the vulnerability and capacity of each barangay in terms of disaster management, and determine what they usually do before, during and after a disaster.

The workshops included: timeline, hazard mapping, nature hazard assessment, behavior and hazard assessment, social Venn diagram, and problem tree, among others.

The workshop involved five significant components namely: understanding disaster and disaster risk management, disaster risk management and governance, barangay hazard vulnerability-capacity assessment, risk reduction measures and disaster risk management planning.

Each group in the respective barangays conducted a community walk to the sitios to identify each sitio's capacity (strengths) and vulnerability (weaknesses) in relation to calamities.

The last day of training evolved into barangay risk reduction planning which included the significance of having various measures of preparedness, such as the hazard monitoring establishing early warning system, communication protocols, public awareness, organizational strengthening, training and indigenous and appropriate technologies.

The workshop emphasized the significance for each pilot barangay to have prepared action plans before, during and after a disaster.

“This way, we can greatly minimize the risks of disasters to lives and properties,” Erfe-Mejia said.

BARANGAY BACAYAO NORTE
Dagupan City

May 10-12, 2006

BACAYAO NORTE
Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 10-12, 2006



Participants:

Capt. Eugenio Balolong
Loreto Casullan
Felisima Siapno
Shamagne Barcelo
Leslie Ann Balolong
Gloria de Vera
Corazon Villanueva
Antonio Salazar
Milagros Salazar
Alexis Villanueva
Rogel Ramos
Rafael Salazar
Romeo Balolong
Elsa Maramba
Liesel Maramba
Aida Estabillo
Orlando Corpuz
Magie Pasaoa
Jennifer Balolong

Resource persons/facilitators:

Reginaldo Ubando (team leader)
Arch. Emmanuel Palaganas
Fely Sangalang
Engr. Athena Arenas
Felita Ugaban
Rhoderick Dawis
Maj. Armando Fernandez
Remedios Peralta
Alfredo Doria

Resource persons/facilitators

BACAYAO NORTE
Community Based Disaster Risk Management
May 10-12, 2006



HIGHLIGHTS

Introduction to disaster management, understanding the Dagupan City/Pangasinan Disaster Situation in relation to the Philippine Disaster Management System

By: Arch. Manny Palaganas

(With the Zoning Map of Dagupan City as visual aids)

- Arch. Palaganas presented the zoning map of Dagupan City showing the city is surrounded by various bodies of water such as the sea, tributaries and fishponds.
- He said that 30 to 40 years before, Dagupan didn't have problems on flooding, but nowadays it has become a perennial problem for the city. He explained that it is due to the continuous building of residences and buildings in the city, and the conversion of fishponds into residential and commercial areas. He further explained that rainwater accumulates and results to flooding because the water has no way out.
- According to Palaganas, the rivers are now heavily silted and this condition contributes to the flooding of Dagupan City. He said that whether Dagupenos like it or not, Dagupan City's flooding problem is getting worse.
- He said that the 8 pilot barangays, which includes Bacayao Norte, were chosen to minimize the disaster risk through preparedness.
- He added that in the past, when Dagupan was still less populated, the rivers used to be bountiful with fish, thus, food supply was not a problem for the people then. However, since the population has increased, and the rivers have become heavily silted, there is now an immediate need to find solutions in minimizing the effects of flood.
- Zoning map shows the location of river tributaries in Dagupan. He said that Dagupan is practically surrounded by rivers that's why when there is flood, water comes rushing in.

Nature and Behavior of Hazards

By Arch. Manny Palaganas

- Palaganas said that in the past, the British people who came to Dagupan determined that Dagupan used to be a swamp area.
- He said that there are also indications that the kind of soil which can be found in Bonuan is similar to that of San Manuel which was believed to have eroded down to Dagupan long ago.
- He bared that early people in Dagupan found flooding as an advantage because it contributes to the productivity of fishponds and cleansing of water. However, the

flooding nowadays has become destructive to people, crops and structures because of the increasing population density.

- He identified the root causes of flood which included: 1) river siltation 2) low lying areas 3) conversion of fishponds 4) excessive water releases from dams 5) overflowing of the Agno river 6) La Niña 7) continuous rain 8) and defective drainage.
- According to him, the early warning signs of flooding include: 1) high water level in dams and river 2) water coming from Tarlac river and Agno river 3) slow outflow of water towards the Pantal river 4) sudden price drop of bangus 5) overflowing 6) tropical depression 7) broadcast (tri media).
- The triggering factors of flooding, on the other hand, are: 1) heavy downpour of rainwater 2) amount of rainfall per millimeter 3) spill over of water from neighboring towns 4) dam breach 5) global atmospheric change 6) poor garbage disposal 7) poor drainage system 8) poor maintenance of river and dredging operations.

Various Measures of Preparedness: Hazard Monitoring Preparedness and Mitigation Measures

By Arch. Manny Palaganas

- Palaganas discussed the zoning method in the city. He said that a residential with single detach is referred to as R1, residential with extended families are called R2, and residential with commercial establishments are referred to as R3. Based on the said classifications, Palaganas said that the R1 classification will be the most vulnerable.
- Palaganas defined public awareness as a process by which at risk groups and population understand the following: the nature and behavior of hazards, the potential damage to the elements at risk and the precautionary and protective action measures, while strengthening disaster management teams and community disaster risk management organizations.
- He said that in preparedness and mitigation, plans and programs should be formulated. The plans can be in short, medium or long terms.

BACAYAO NORTE
Community Based Disaster Risk Management
May 10-12, 2006

HIGHLIGHTS

**Understanding the Dagupan City
/Pangasinan Disaster Situation**

By Prof. Nicanor Melecio (guest resource speaker)



- Melecio focused on flooding and earthquake.
- Melecio said that flooding depends on the intensity and duration of rain.
- He told the participants the importance of being familiar with the situation of their barangay.
- He said that the biggest flooding event in 1972 occurred because the rain lasted more than 7 days non-stop. He said that based on studies, the average rainfall lasts until 4 days with a volume of 450cm. If the number of days exceeds 4 days, a big flooding event will happen.
- He said that flooding in Dagupan City comes from the floodwaters of its neighboring towns which flows to the rivers towards Dagupan City. He said that it is not Bacayao Norte alone which is heavily submerged when there is flood.
- He noted the importance of identifying the number of households and structures which are affected during a flood incident.
- He clarified that the flooding induced by Typhoon Marce was due to natural and man-made causes. He said that the flood started with a natural hazard (rain), but the San Roque Dam released a volume of water which exceeded from its supposed design. The volume of water released should have been 1,400 cubic meters per second only, but it exceeded to 3,000 cubic meter per second. He said that the floodwater appeared blurry, and muddy when it was triggered by a water release from the San Roque dam.

BACAYAO NORTE
Community Based Disaster Risk Management
May 10-12, 2006



HIGHLIGHTS

Definition of Terms

By Mrs. Fely Sanggalang

- Sanggalang gave the definition of terms which were usually heard and used during the 3-day workshop. These words included hazard, capacity and vulnerability.
- She also cited the 3 kinds of hazard which are natural man-made and combination of two.
- She explained that a hazard becomes a disaster when it affects a certain place it hits. She said that when a barangay has greater vulnerability than capacity, there is a bigger chance the area will be affected.

Assessing Vulnerability and Capacity Identification

By Fely Sanggalang

- Sanggalang said that vulnerability assessment is a participatory process to identify the elements are risk per hazard type to analyze the root cause.
- Sanggalang said that to understand vulnerability, the community should bear in mind two questions: 1) who are the most vulnerable? 2) Why are some people more affected?
- She gave some tools for vulnerability assessment namely: hazard-vulnerability map; community watching; seasonal calendar; institutional and networking analysis; and resource map. She said that it is important to rank the vulnerability once it is determined.
- She then tackled the importance of identifying the capacity of the barangay. She told participants to remember the following: 1) people who are potential to risk and threat 2) recognize that even the weakest in the community has some skills, resources, and strengths to help themselves and others 3) effective and efficient program planning should be specific, measurable, attainable, reliable and time bounded 4) program planning should focus on vulnerabilities and capacities.
- She said that some tools for capacity identification are: resource map 2) historical map 3) seasonal calendar 4) general resources mapping 5) semi-structured interviews 6) livelihood and coping analysis 7) institutional and social networking 8) and community drama.
- According to her, the categories/ factors for capacity and vulnerability assessment include: physical/material, social/ organizational and motivational/attitudinal.
- She said that in assessing the capacity of the community, it is important to answer the questions when, where, what, why, who and how.

BACAYAO NORTE
Community Based Disaster Risk Management
May 10-12, 2006



HIGHLIGHTS

**Barangay Governance
and Disaster Management Responsibilities**

By Reggie Ubando

- Ubando pointed out the importance of preparation.
- He gave the definition of disaster management, which, in its simplest term is the handling of a disaster before, during and after.
- He also gave the definition of governance, which is a process whereby elements in the society wield power and authority influence and enact policies and decisions concerning public information, economic and social development. He added participation as one quality of good governance.
- He pointed out that equity in sharing opportunities and benefits to the affected residents is another factor of good governance. He added that members of the community should also be accountable to one another, and this can be best achieved through good governance.
- He also noted the importance of the effectiveness in the delivery of service, such as health, facilities and availability of personnel and authorities, among others.
- Another characteristic of good governance, he cited, is the transparency in goals and targets and functioning, and following the rule of law.
- He enumerated the seven habits of highly effective people namely: 1) being proactive 2) beginning with the ending line 3) thinking win-win situation 4) seeking first to understand than to be understood 5) having the principles of creating cooperation 6) sharpening the saw and 7) thinking/acting one at a time.
- He said that good governance entails good leadership principles, such as, optimism, calmness, courage, preparedness and faith in God.
- He stressed that no matter how good the community's disaster management plan is, it will fail if there is no good governance.

Importance of Risk Assessment

By Reggie Ubando

- Ubando said that risk assessment is a systematic process to identify and analyze local disaster risk. He solicited the opinion of the participants on what, for them, is risk. The participants referred to it as peligro and panganib, consequences of actions, kapahamakan, danger, and fear. Ubando said that there is also a calculated risk, where the intensity of effect can already be determined.

- He said that assessment, on the other hand, is analyzing or anticipating the effect that goes with the risk.
- He noted the importance of risk assessment so that the effect of hazard in the community can be greatly minimized.
- He defined disaster as a likelihood or probability of a hazard striking a vulnerable community causing injury, damage or loss.
- Ubando said that if the risks in the community are already identified, counter or mitigating measures can be formulated. He said that the vulnerability of the community can be reduced by informing the people about the risk at hand. He pointed out that if the capacity of the community is greater, the disaster risk will be lessened too.
- He then enumerated the various purpose of risk assessment. These are: 1) to unite the community in having a deeper understanding about risk assessment 2) to unite the community at one specific goal 3) to have a baseline data on the community situation 4) to have adequate and appropriate risk assessment measures.

Introduction of Risk Reduction Measures, Early Warning System, Communication Protocols and Evacuation

By Reggie Ubando

- Ubando gave a formula to determine disaster risk which is hazard x vulnerability over capacity.
- He said that risk reduction means the systematic development and application of policies, strategies, and practices to minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risk throughout a society to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and prevention) adverse impact of hazards, within the broad context of sustainability and development.
- He said that the occurrences of typhoons are not always disadvantageous because they also serve as a cooling mechanism to reduce the heat of the earth.
- He gave some points to consider in prioritizing risk measures: 1) address priority elements at risk and projected damages 2) make sure that the resources to undertake the risk reduction measures are readily available 3) consider time in implementing the risk reduction measures 4) reliability and technical feasibility and sustainability for structural measures 5) foster local cultural heritage and values 6) strengthen coping mechanism and build capacity 7) management capability of the community 8) and give immediate benefits to the whole or widest section of the community.
- The steps in identifying adequate and appropriate disaster risk reduction measures presented by Ubando are as follows: 1) identify the hazard 2) determine the elements at risk and possible damages 3) determine condition and factors of vulnerability 4) identify existing coping strategies and capacity resources 5) identify measures to reduce the vulnerability of the elements at risk 6) and prioritize risk reduction measures.
- Ubando stressed that the most important among the disaster risk reduction measures is how the community can identify the hazards, its vulnerability, strengths and weaknesses and use these qualities to its advantage.

BACAYAO NORTE
Community Based Disaster Risk Management
May 10-12, 2006



HIGHLIGHTS

**Organizational Strengthening, Training
and indigenous and Appropriate technologies**

By Derick Dawis

- Dawis said that when there is disaster, the frontline organization should be the BDCC as indicated under PD 1566. He noted the need to know how to strengthen the BDCC. He said that one way to do so is through participatory assessment and identification of capacity and vulnerability of the community.
- He also noted the importance of identifying suitable evacuation centers. He said that the objective of all the abovementioned actions is to greatly minimize the risks brought about by disasters.
- He said that the community should assign personnel for the various task units, and tap volunteers to help.
- He said that another objective of organizational strengthening is to enable the community to work together for better preparedness and effective risk reduction.
- He said that preparedness entails coordination and mobilizing the community members in the implementation of the disaster risk reduction management plan.
- He said that the city should also be properly informed on the condition of the community during a disaster.
- He then discussed the ways to strengthen disaster management teams and community disaster risk management organization. These are: working together for better preparedness, coordination, training and education and caring for the community.

Relevant Laws and Regulations

By Derik Dawis

- Dawis discussed P.D. 1566 which states the clear functions of the City Disaster Coordinating Council (CDCC), and which created the Barangay Disaster Coordinating Council (BDCC).
- He then tackled the functions of the BDCC. He said that the first thing to be done by the BDCC should be setting up a barangay disaster operational center even as he clarified that the operation center is different from the evacuation center. He said that the operation center is where the members of the BDCC plan and decide on what has to be done.
- He said that aside from coordinating with the CDCC, the BDCC shall also implement the guidelines which come from the CDCC.

- He said that when R.A. 7160 was enacted, the head of the BDCC, who is the barangay captain, was given the authority to plan for disaster management. R.A. 7160 is also the same law which authorizes the barangay to allot 5% from the barangay calamity fund for disaster preparedness.
- Dawis then discussed the organizational chart of the BDCC.

BACAYAO NORTE
Community Based Disaster Risk Management
May 10-12, 2006



HIGHLIGHTS

Tips on Fire Prevention

By Major Armando Fernandez

- Fernandez said that the personnel at the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) are not just simply fire fighters, but they also render medical mission and research information about disasters.
- He said that building owners should follow the wiring points provided by the BFP even as he advised the participants to take necessary precaution on the use of their LPG.
- He cited fire prevention measures which are as follows: 1) Do not smoke while on bed especially after drinking 2) Do not throw cigarettes to waste baskets 3) Do not leave the cooking stove while frying 4) Keep matches and lighters out of children's reach 5) Do not build a bonfire on a windy day 6) Do not connect too many electrical appliances on one outlet 7) Keep a fire extinguisher or a pail of water at home 8) Do not place flammable materials near heater 9) Do not leave a burning candle unattended 10) Never read on bed using a candle or lamp light 11) Do not use a broken plug on an outlet that may cause heating or fire 12) and strictly obey no smoking signs in specific areas.
- He said that in case of fire the people should: keep down on the floor to avoid inhaling the smoke and cover their mouth with wet cloth/towel; call the fire station immediately (the speaker gave the fire station hotlines)

Fire Code and Building Code with relation to Disaster management

By Major Armando Fernandez

- Fernandez said that on the provisions of PD1185, all establishments are required to have first aid fire equipment. He said that every building plan should have a permit from the Bureau of Fire Protection.
- According to Fernandez, the law prohibits the use of grills in windows because people might not escape during a fire.
- He discussed that the mandate of BFP is under PD1185 other wise known as the Fire Code of the Philippines including PD Bill 96 or the National Building Code of the Philippines.
- He discussed the law on Occupation Safety and Health Standards. He cited the shopping malls as an example where smoking is strictly prohibited because these buildings have automatic sprinklers or smoke detectors.
- Fernandez then gave the emergency hotlines of BFP.

BACAYAO NORTE
Community Based Disaster Risk Management
May 10-12, 2006

MESSAGE

FE CASTRO ANDAYA
President, Center for Disaster Preparedness



Kami po noon ay naghahanap ng area na kung saan magandang maglunsad ng proyekto, at naging mabilis po ang Dagupan sa pag-provide ng information at naging cooperative po sila sa pagprepare namin ng proposal. Dahil po sa inyong city government kaya nagkaroon ng proyektong PROMISE dito.

Ito naman pong ginagawa nating risk assessment ay para po masuri natin ng sama-sama kung ano po ang mga peligro at kapinsalaan na idinudulot ng disaster sa inyong barangay para tayo ay makapaghanda at mabawasan ang epekto na idinudulot ng disaster.

Napakahalaga po na tayo ay magplano at masuri ng sama-sama ang mga peligro sa ating komunidad dahil iba-iba po ang ating pagkakaintindi ng mga problema kung saan mataas ang peligro at kung saan mahina.

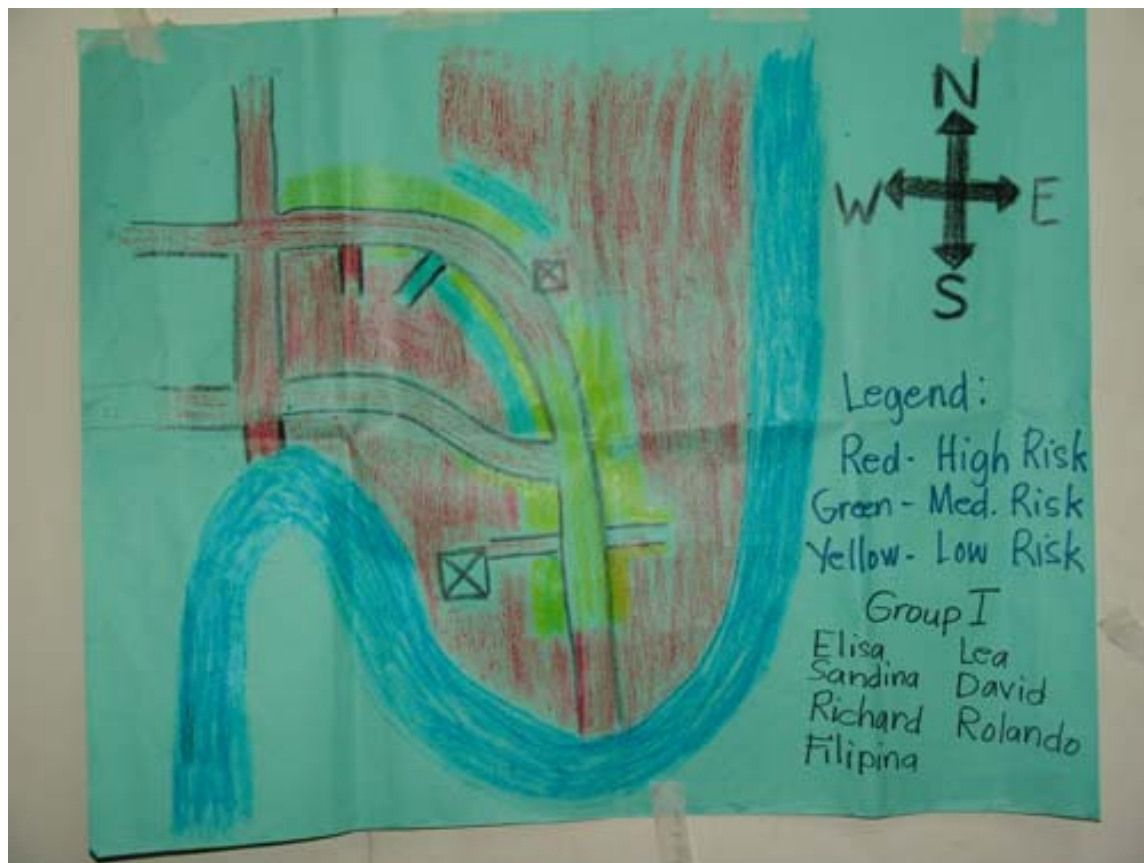
Kung mayroon po kayong tanong sabihan ninyo lang po ako. Ako po ay nandito lamang upang mag-observe. Anyway, kayo po ang may alam kung ano ang mga problema at solusyon dito.

Workshop outputs

BACAYAO NORTE
Disaster Risk Management Training
Day I (May 10, 2006)

1st Workshop

HAZARD MAP



Members:

Elisa
Sandina
Lea
David
Richard
Rolando

BACAYAO NORTE
Disaster Risk Management Training
Day 1 (May 10, 2006)

1st Workshop (Nature Hazard Assessment)

SITIO	DANGEROUS PLACE			SAFE PLACE		
	Flood	Fire	Earthquake	Flood	Fire	Earthquake
Boquig	✓	✓	✓	Kakawayanan		Basketball Court
Baybay	✓	✓	✓	Comm's Land	Comm's Land	Comm's Land
Centro	✓	✓	✓	Chapel, Elem. School	Elem. School	
Talipapa	✓	✓	✓		Basketball Court	



Members: (Youth Group)

Shamaine Barcelo
 Liezel Maramba
 Leslie Ann Balolong
 Elsa Maramba
 Regino Joy Pasaoa
 Rhemus Siapno
 Alexis Villanueva

BACAYAO NORTE
Disaster Risk Management Training
Day 1 (May 10, 2006)

1st Workshop (TIMELINE)

Disaster	Date	Kind	Effects
Marce	2004	Natural, Man-made	Properties, Livelihood
Feria	2003	Natural	Properties, Livelihood
Flood	2002	Natural	Properties, Livelihood
Flood	2001	Natural	Properties, Livelihood
Gading	1998	Natural	Properties, Livelihood
Earthquake	1990	Natural	Properties, Livelihood



- Members:**
 Loreta Casullan
 Eugenio Balolong
 Fely Siapno
 Gloria de Vera
 Antonio Salazar
 Maggie Pasaoa
 Rogel Ramos
 Milagros Salazar

Day 2 (May 12, 2006)

**2nd Workshop (Behavior and Hazard Assessment)
(Barangay Officials)**

Before	During	After
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Information dissemination• Warning/Risk Alarm• Conduct a Meeting (Barangay Council)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assist evacuation of victims• Assist in the distribution of relief goods• Report the water level to CDCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make a report and submit to proper authorities• Report the damages and casualties• Release the barangay calamity fund



Members:
Eugenio Balolong
Gloria de Vera
Loreto Casullan
Fely Siapno
Rogel Ramos
Antonio Salazar
Maggie Pasaoa

**BACAYAO NORTE
Disaster Risk Management Training**

Day 1 (May 10, 2006)

**2nd Workshop (Behavior and Hazard Assessment)
(City Government)**

Before	During	After
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meeting/Planning of the CDCC• Informing the barangay officials regarding the coming calamity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rescue• Evacuation• Distribution of relief goods• Distribution of medical supplies• Checking electrical lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Checking the damages/casualties• Medical Mission• Checking electrical lines before switching on



Members:

- Dominador Camat
- Corazon Villanueva
- Rafael Salazar
- Rey Pasaoa
- Milagros Salazar
- Aida Estrabino
- Romeo Balolong

BACAYAO NORTE
Disaster Risk Management Training
Day 2 (May 12, 2006)

1st workshop (women)

(KKK)

KABUHAYAN			KALUSUGAN		KAUGALIAN		
	Normal Days	Disaster Days		Normal Days	Disaster Days	Positive	Negative
1. Tri bike (60%)	✓	✓	1. Lagnat / sipon / ubo			1. prepared	- walang pakikisama
2. Tricycle (15%)	✓		2. Pagtatae / Sakit ng tiyan	✓	✓	2. helpful	- walang disiplina
3. Jeepney Driving	✓		3. Asthma			3. alert	- ayaw makinig sa iba at pasaway
4. Laborer (5%)	✓		4. Trangkaso	✓	✓	4. bayanihan	- alisto sa rasyon, nag-aaway pa
5. Fireworks (seasonal)			5. Skin disease	✓	✓	5. damayan	- umaasa sa tulong
6. Vendors (3%)	✓	✓	6. Dengue	✓	✓	6. mapagla-wanggawa	- tamad
7. Washing Bottles	✓		7. Hypertension		✓	7. masipag	- mahirap tawagin kapag may miting
8. Laundry	✓		8. TB / diabetes	✓	✓	8. masinop	
9. Employee (Gov't & Private)		✓				9. patient	
10. Fishponds (caretaker)	✓						
11. Bakery	✓						
12. Poultry	✓						
13. Factory (Bihon)		✓					
14. Bangkero		✓					



Members:

Emilia Galapar
 Fely Siapno
 Milagros Salazar
 Cora Villanueva
 Gloria de Vera
 Maggie Pasaoa
 Lorie Casullan

BACAYAO NORTE
Disaster Risk Management Training
Day 2 (May 12, 2006)

Barangay Watching/Vulnerability-Capacity Assessment (2nd workshop)

Sitio	Capacity	Structures	Vulnerability
Talipapa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • construction practices consider the flood level such as toilet • adaptability to flood • resilient 	Light – 60% Semi-concrete – 20% Concrete – 20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 weeks – stagnant flood • low lying area • pasaway • strong current • presence of fishpond water ways • silted creek
Boquig	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • two possible evacuation centers • presence of para-medical personnel • available means of transportation • school facility can be use as evacuation center • masunurin 	Light – 50% Semi-concrete – 35% Concrete – 15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 days – stagnant flood • low income households • low lying area • seasonal jobs • near to river • silted river
Centro	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • available evacuation center • responsive BDCC governance • preparedness 	Light – 35% Semi-concrete – 30% Concrete – 35%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 weeks – stagnant flood • variety level of flooding • isolated area during flooding • stagnant flood water
Baybay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • existence of monitoring team • houses are open for evacuation • sharing of stored food 	Light – 15% Semi-concrete – 10% Concrete – 75%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 weeks – stagnant flood • silted river • low lying area • strong current • no “kabuhayan”



Members:
(Talipapa)
 Shamaine Barcelo
 Alexis Villanueva
 Romeo Balolong
 Cora Villanueva
 Rogel Ramos
Members:



(Boquig)
Elsa Maramba
Rafael Salazar
Antonio Salazar
Milagros Salazar
Liesel Maramba



Members:
(Centro)
Leslie Ann Balolong
Rhemus Siapno
Lorie Casullan
Dominador Camat
Romeo Balolong



Members:
(Baybay)
Eugenio Balolong
Fely Siapno
Regino Pasaoa
Emilia Galapar
Gloria de Vera
Romeo Balolong

BACAYAO NORTE
Community Disaster Management Action Plan
 May 12, 2006 (Day 3)

Hazard: Flooding/Fire

A. Elements at Risk: Human

Situation	Objectives/ Goals	Activities	Schedule/ Time Frame	Resources		Support Agency
				Existing	To Look For	
1. BDCC	To re-activate the BDCC	Reactivation of BDCC	May 2006			Brgy. Officials
2. Info dissemination	To inform the brgy. constituents on disaster		May – June 2006		Xerox, information materials	CDCC, NGO
3. Manpower inventory	To have data of professionals	Look for professionals such as nurses, midwife, medtech, engineering, etc.	May – June 2006			
4. Health of residents	To improve the health of people	Assist medical mission				
5. Division of labor	Distribution of work			BHW, BNS, BSPO		CHO, DSWD
6. Training brgy. volunteers	To train volunteers					
7. House to house campaign on disaster preparedness	To inform			Brgy. officials, BHW, BNS, CVO, BSPO	Info materials	CDCC
8. Mother's class	To inform the mothers			BHW, BNS	Info materials	Nutrition office, CHO, DSWD
9. Designation of person on early warning	To warn people on disaster	To help and give services to affected families	Brgy. Captain, Kgw., CVO			
10. Clean-up drive	Assist and cooperate in cleanliness especially waste management					
11. Elevated com frt room	Proper waste disposal	To help and give services to affected families	May – Dec. 2006		Elevated CR	CDCC, BDCC

BACAYAO NORTE
Community Disaster Management Action Plan
 May 12, 2006 (Day 3)

B. Elements at Risk: Livelihood

Situation	Objectives/ Goals	Activities	Schedule/ Time Frame	Resources		Support Agency
				Existing	To Look For	
1. Disposal of bangus and tilapia	To earn more profit	Help fishpond owner to harvest the bangus and tilapia		Bangka		CDCC, Private companies, NGO's
2. Evacuation of vehicles	To avoid water coming in the motor engine	Help them in evacuating their vehicles	Year Round			CDCC, Private companies, NGO's
3. Make lamo, bangka, made up of bamboo or banana trunks	To have alternative transport system	Teach/help people in making improvise lamo or bangka				CDCC, Private companies, NGO's
4. Some brave tri-bike driver go out to look for passengers	To earn for living	Help people going out		Tribike		CDCC, Private companies, NGO's

BACAYAO NORTE
Community Disaster Management Action Plan
 May 12, 2006 (Day 3)

C. Elements at Risk: Properties

Situation	Objectives/ Goals	Activities	Schedule/ Time Frame	Resources		Support Agency
				Existing	To Look For	
1. Presence of houses made of light materials near the river	Preparedness	Before: Information dissemination	May-December 2006	Conduct meeting to avoid all unavoidable circumstances	Assistance of CDCC	CDCC, BDCC
2. Open canals/ drainage manhole	Preparedness	During: switch off electrical light, report damages, forecasting	May-December 2006			
3. Falling debris wall (Megasco site)	Preparedness	After: Monitoring and final report	May-December 2006			

BACAYAO NORTE
Community Disaster Management Action Plan
 May 12, 2006 (Day 3)

D. Element at Risk: Environment

Situation	Objectives/ Goals	Activities	Schedule/ Time Frame	Resources		Support Agency
				Existing	To Look For	
1. Sitio Talipapa	- to minimize flooding	Before: - information - cleaning/ - clearing of surroundings - preparing evacuation center		- bangka - evacuation center - day care center - chapel - schools	- records and documentation - bigger transportation - safe drinking water - clothing	- CDCC - NGO's - Redcross - BDCC - Private Companies - Professionals in the barangay - Nutrition office
2. Sitio Boquig	- to save life	During: - monitoring affected areas - distribution of relief goods to affected families - helping families to evacuation center - giving medical assistance - giving guidelines regarding proper waste disposal	All year round	- flashlights, candles, matches - medical supplies - materials for distribution of relief goods		- SK - CEO
3. Sitio Centro	- to save properties	After: - back to their houses - cleanliness of barangay - bayanihan				
4. Sitio Baybay	- to build infrastructures					
5. Low Lying Areas	- planting mangrove					
6. Strong Current	- to avoid erosion					
7. Water stagnant	- dredging of rivers					

BACAYAO NORTE
Barangay Disaster Management Workshop
May 10-12, 2006

EVALUATION SUMMARY

Mga Tanong	Positibo	Pantay	Negatibo
1. Ano ang inyong masasabi sa mga pinag-usapan ngayon sa seminar?	Maganda. Mahalaga. May magandang aral Malinaw. Maraming natututunan. Very progressive Educational. Napak agandang oportunidad.		
2. Naaintindihan po ba ninyo ang mga sinasabi ng mga facilitators?	Oo. Malinaw.	Yung iba hindi masyado	
3. Naaintindihan po ba ninyo ang sinasabi ng mga speakers?	Oo. Malinaw.	Yung iba hindi masyado	
4. Angkop ba sa inyong barangay ang mga topics o subject matter na itinuturo ng mga facilitators/speakers natin?	Oo. Mahalagang mahalaga para sa ikauunlad ng barangay.		
5. Ano ang inyong natutunan sa seminar?	Preparedness at disaster management, vulnerability at capacity.		
6. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa pagkain?	Masarap. Nakakabusog.		
Mga Tanong	Positibo	Pantay	Negatibo
7. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa lugar venue na pinagdaraosan nitong seminar?	Maganda. Comfortable.		Mainit. Maliit ang space
8. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa boses ng mga speaker? Kailangan pa ba ng sound system?	Clear ang sound. Nakakainspire ang		

	boses ng mga team leader. Malakas ang boses. Madaling mainitindihan.		
9. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa mga participants sa seminar?	Interesado. Active. Responsible. Attentive. Magagaling. Marunong. Magaling makisama.		
10. Mayroon ba kayong mairerekomenda para sa lalong ikagaganda ng ating seminar?	Well satisfied. Palawakin pa sa ibang barangay ang seminar para sa ikabubuti ng lahat.		
Total accumulated response	29	2	2

***16 respondents**

BARANGAY LASIP CHICO
Dagupan City

May 10-12, 2006

LASIP CHICO
Disaster Management Workshop
May 10-12, 2006



Participants :

Brgy. Capt. Severina Centeno
Kgd. Jesus Meneses
Rolando Ramos
Juanito Claveria
Marcelino Esteves
Don-don Morante
Alfonso Braganza
Rosie Dela Cruz
Ed Arenas
Emma Calderon
Evelyn Esteves
Desire Agbayani
Juliet Meneses
Dolores Abulencia
Merlita Ramos
Mikee Abulencia
Geraldine Arenas
Leonor Meneses
Juan Andaya

Resource persons/facilitators :

Engr. Romy Rosario (Team Leader)
Dr. Leonard Carbonell
Anastacio Fernandez
Aldrin Aquino
Prof. Nicanor Melecio
Engr. Camilo Cayabyab
Engr. Conception Cayabyab
Angelina Bonifacio
Teresita Pascua
Leila Natividad
Milagros Caoile

Resource persons/facilitators

LASIP CHICO
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 10-12, 2006



HIGHLIGHTS

Dagupan/Pangasinan Disaster Situation

By Prof. Nicanor Melecio

- Melecio used illustrations to further explain the flooding scene in the city.
- Melecio said that flooding depends on the intensity and duration of rain.
- He told the participants the importance of being familiar with the situation of their barangay.
- He said that the biggest flooding event in 1972 occurred because the rain lasted more than 7 days non-stop. He said that based on studies, the average rainfall lasts until 4 days with a volume of 450cm. If the number of days exceeded beyond 4 days, a big flooding event will happen.
- He said that flooding in Dagupan City comes from the floodwater of its neighboring towns which flows to the rivers towards Dagupan City.
- He noted the importance of identifying the number of households and structures which are affected during a flood incident.
- He clarified that the flooding induced by Typhoon Marce was due to natural and man-made causes. He said that the flood started with a natural hazard (rain), but the San Roque Dam released a volume of water which exceeded its supposed design. The volume of water released should have been 1,400 cubic meters per second only, but it exceeded to 3,000 cubic meter per second. He informed that the floodwater is blurry, and has mud when it was triggered by a water release from the dam.

LASIP CHICO
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 10-12, 2006

HIGHLIGHTS

Understanding Disaster

By Leila Natividad



- Natividad said that the Philippines has 26 typhoons every year, 20 earthquakes, and 22 volcanoes, 10% of which are active.
- She defined disaster as an unusual incident which results in the loss of lives and properties. Hazard, on the other hand, is a threat to lives and properties.
- She said that a disaster only occur when a community is affected by it. She explained that the higher the vulnerability and the lower the capacity of a community, the greater the risk is for the community. She further said that even with the existence of a hazard and vulnerability if the capacity of the community is very high, there will be no disaster.
- She said that preparedness is the key to reduce the impact of a certain disaster.
- She explained the workshop called Timeline which could help the participants understand more about disasters that had previously hit their community, and their effects so that they can be more prepared for the disasters which are about to come.
- She discussed the three kinds of hazards which are: natural, human-made and combination of both.

LASIP CHICO
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 10-12, 2006



HIGHLIGHTS

Disaster Risk Management

By Engr. Conception Cayabyab

- Cayabyab discussed risk management before, during and after a disaster.
- She said that pre-disaster stage involves preparation, mitigation and prevention, and these include activities such as public awareness, monitoring, information dissemination, identification of evacuation centers, stock filing, praying and preparing necessary documents.
- She said that during a disaster, the children should be warned not to play outside the house.
- She said post-emergency refers to the recovery and rehabilitation to whatever damage a disaster has brought about to the community.
- She noted the advantage of disaster resilience, which means that the community can rebuild itself after a disaster.

LASIP CHICO
Brangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 10-12, 2006

HIGHLIGHTS

Disaster Risk Management and Governance
By Aldrin Aquino



- Aquino said that disasters are inevitable, and what the community can do is to minimize its effects.
- Citing a worst-case scenario, Aquino said that if supposing the 41, 927 barangays in the entire country are hit by a calamity; the national disaster coordinating council can't possibly attend to all the barangays. Thus, there is a need to delegate the responsibility down to the barangays themselves through the BDCC.
- He gave tips on good governance in relation to disasters. These include: accountability, transparency, civic engagement, citizenship, equity, justice, efficiency, spirit of volunteerism, promote peace, strategic vision, sustainability, effectiveness, security, and inviting stakeholders.
- He mentioned some of the powers of the barangay council including the barangay chairman namely: police power, power of imminent domain, and power of taxation.
- He discussed the Millennium Development Goals which include: 1) eradication of extreme poverty and hunger 2) achieving universal primary education 3) promoting gender equality 4) reducing child mortality 5) improving women's health 6) combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases 7) ensuring environmental sustainability and 8) developing global partnership.
- He also tackled pertinent laws in relation to disaster which include: PD 1566 or the creation of the national disaster coordinating council including the barangay disaster coordinating council; PD 1096 or the Building Code of the Philippines; Rule 1040 or Occupational Safety and Health Standard; PD 1185 or Fire Code of the Philippines; R.A. 7160 or Local Government Code of the Philippines and E.O. 137 proclaiming the month of July as a National Disaster Consciousness Month.
- He informed the barangay officials that they can utilize a part of the 5% calamity fund for disaster preparedness.

LASIP CHICO
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 10-12, 2006

HIGHLIGHTS

Hazard, Vulnerability, and Capacity Assessment

By Engr. Camilo Cayabyab



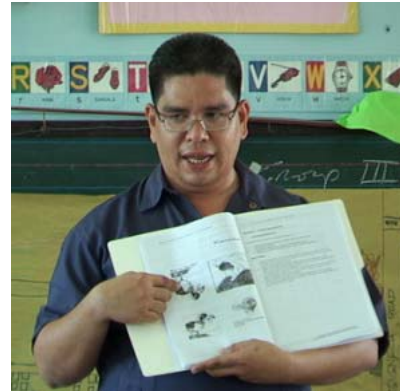
- Cayabyab gave the definition of hazard as *peligro* (risk) and *nagbabantang panganib* (threat), and it can cause destruction on infrastructure, properties, lives and livelihood.
- He noted the importance of a hazard assessment table which will record the history of all the disasters which have hit the community. He said the table may include: disaster and hazard, warning signs and signals, forewarning and speed of the onset, frequency of the type of disaster, and when a certain calamity usually strikes.
- He gave examples of human-made hazards which are: food shortage, environmental and technological disasters, civil unrest and rallies, arm conflict, terrorism and merging serious health problems.

LASIP CHICO
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 10-12, 2006

HIGHLIGHTS

Introduction to Barangay Risk Assessment

By Anastacio Fernandez



- Fernandez said that disaster risk is the result of a hazard which has hit a community with high vulnerability and low capacity. Meanwhile, assessment is analyzing the disaster which has hit the community.
- He said the purpose of the disaster risk assessment is to: make the people aware of the disaster which may hit their community and formulate measures to greatly minimize its effects.
- He also discussed ways to prevent fire and how to avoid accidents during a fire incident. He gave the following measures: 1) formulate a safety plan 2) establish a fire exit not only for buildings but also houses 3) make emergency facilities available, such as fire extinguishers or 1 can of soil 4) ensure that appliances are placed in a well-ventilated area 5) turn off appliances when not in use 6) call immediately the Bureau of Fire Protection and other firefighters 7) avoid the use of elevators and 8) be alert, don't panic.
- He advised the participants to use a circuit breaker instead of a fuse and informed them that cobwebs around the fluorescent bulb may trigger fire.

LASIP CHICO
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 10-12, 2006



HIGHLIGHTS

Risk Reduction Measures

By Dr. Leonard Carbonell

- Carbonell said that the workshop activities which the participants were made to do can help in formulating risk reduction measures. He said that the “Problem Tree” activity can be used to identify the root cause of problems and its effects.
- He said that once the disaster comes, lives, properties, livelihood and other elements at risk can be affected.
- He said that the capacity of a community can be its people, resources and attitude which can really help minimize or even prevent disaster risk in the barangay.
- He said that the basic steps in identifying adequate and appropriate disaster risk reduction measures include: 1) identifying the hazard 2) determining the elements at risk and possible damages 3) determining the conditions and factors of vulnerability 4) identifying existing coping strategies and capacities/resources 5) identifying measures to reduce the vulnerability of the elements at risk and 6) prioritizing risk reduction measures to undertake.

LASIP CHICO
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
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HIGHLIGHTS

Disaster Risk Management Planning

By Engr. Romy Rosario

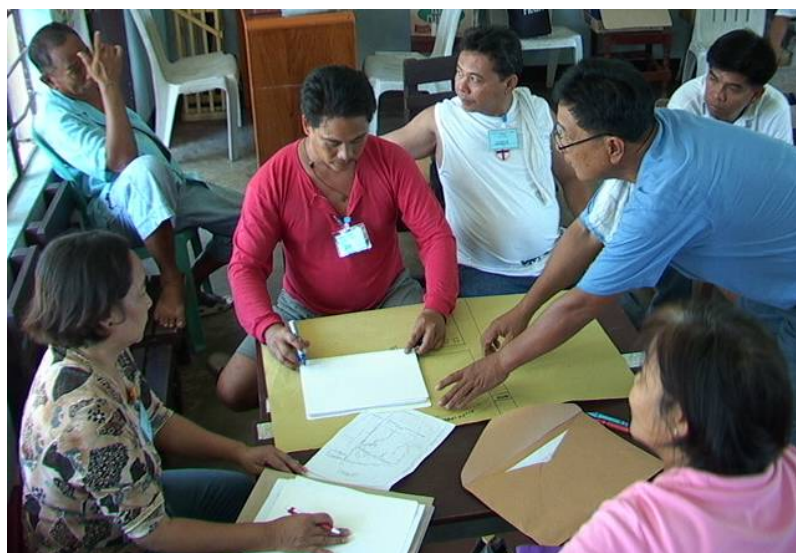
- Rosario pointed out that it has been a usual measure to inform the public about a coming typhoon, but the strength or intensity of the calamity is not clear. He said that the number of hours before the typhoon will hit is usually the information given, but not how strong it will be.
- He warned that when the intensity of a typhoon reaches 120kms/hr or above, necessary precautions have to be undertaken.
- Rosario said that measures should be undertaken in order to minimize, reduce and even prevent a disaster to hit the community.
- He noted that every individual or group has various interpretation or perception about disaster. He said that for some people a flooding may be an advantage, but for others it's a disadvantage.
- He encouraged the participants, particularly the barangay officials, to provide the city important data about the community especially on their needs during a disaster. He cited examples like elevating water sources and fixing a electrical posts among others.
- He said that there should also be measures on how to increase knowledge and awareness of every community member on disasters.
- He reiterated every workshop activity which the participants were made to do. He said that these tools can help the community in assessing its capacity and vulnerability and subsequently formulate disaster risk management planning.
- He reminded the participants to be aware of the strength of typhoons. He said that if typhoons are predicted to have strength of 120 km/hr. and above, the residents should make all the necessary precautions and preparations.
- In risk reduction measures and disaster risk management planning, he noted the need for the community to have its systematic record.
- He said that barangay risk reduction planning is a way for each member of the community to have a common vision of reducing disaster risk in their barangay.
- He said that risk reduction planning involves the identification of the hazard, review of capacity and vulnerability assessment, preparation of a community profile, identification of existing coping strategies and capacities/resources and identification of measures to reduce the vulnerability of the elements at risk.

Workshop outputs

LASIP CHICO
Disaster Management Workshop
May 10-12, 2006

TIMELINE

YE AR	DISASTER	EFFECT	SUPPORT
2005	Fire	1 House Burned 2 Houses Partially damage > P500,000	1. Barangay council 2. City Government 3. City Health 4. Red Cross 5. BHW 6. DECORP 7. NGO a) Youth association b) Religious org. 8. Task force 9. DCWD 10. PLDT 11. Fire Department Bankers Association of Lasip Chico
2004	Flood	Livelihood Damage P150,00	
2003	Flood	Livelihood Damage	
1998	Flood	Impassable Road	
1990	Earthquake	Some House Damage	



Group 1 members:

- Brgy. Capt. Severina Centeno
- Kgd. Jesus Meneses
- Rolando Ramos
- Juanito Claveria
- Marcelino Esteves
- Don-don Morante

LASIP CHICO
Disaster Management Workshop
May 10-12, 2006

TIMELINE

YE AR	DISASTER	EFFECT	SUPPORT
2005	Fire	3 Houses Bumed	1. Panda/DCFD 2. City government (CSWD/NGO's)
2004	Flood (Typhoon Marce)	All houses under water Purok IV Deeply Affected(50 houses)	3. -do- 4. -do- 5. -do- 6. -do- 7. -do-
2003	Flood (Typhoon Cheding)	-do-	
2002	Flood (Typhoon Hanbalos/Gloria)	-do-	
2001	Flood (Typhoon Fera)	-do-	
2000	Flood (Typhoon Eding)	-do-	
1998	Flood (Typhoon Gading)	-do-	
1990	Earth Quake	-do- 90% house Damage	



Group 2 members:

Alfonso Braganza
 Rosie Dela Cruz
 Ed Arenas
 Emma Calderon
 Evelyn Esteves
 Desire Agbayani

LASIP CHICO
Disaster Management Workshop
Day 1 (May 10-12, 2006)

TIMELINE

YE AR	DISASTER	EFFECT	SUPPORT
2005	Fire	1 House Burned 2 Houses Partially Burned	1. Barangay Captain Severina Centeno Councilor Joey Tamayo Fire department Calasiao Dagupan Panda USTV
2004	Flood/Flood	100% of Barangay Lasip Chico/school area, Fishpen, ricefield	2. DSWD Mayor's Office Panda Food Support
2003	Flood/Flood	Purok: I, III and I Fishpens were damaged	3. DSWD/Mayor's office City Health office
1990	Earth Quake	85% of the Barangay Lasip Chico Barangay Roads	4. Government/DSWD Markina Food/used clothes Construction of Roads City Health Office



Group 3 members:
 Juliet Meneses
 Dolores Abulencia
 Merita Ramos
 Mikee Abulencia
 Geraldine Arenas
 Leonor Meneses
 Juan Andaya

LASIP CHICO
Disaster Management Workshop
May 10-12, 2006

MGA GINAGAWA NG KOMUNIDAD KAPAG MAY BAGYO/BAHA

BEFORE	DURING	AFTER
Anticipate the effect of disaster a) Gumagawa ng bangka b) Nagapapalit ng bubong c) Nag-imbak ng pagkain, gamot, panggatong, kandila at gas. d) Nakikinig ng balita sa Radio at TV. e) Inilalagay sa mataas na lugar ang mga gamit at hayop. f) Humahanap ng mataas na lugar na puwedeng paglikasan ng mga apektadong pamilya.	a) Inililikas ang mga tao, hayop at mga sasakyan. b) Nakikinig ng balita sa radio at TV. c) Ipinapaalam sa BDCC kung mayroong may sakit sa pamilya	a) Bumabalik na sa kanilang mga tahanan ang mga taong inilikas sa mataas na lugar. b) Pinagagamot ang mga may sakit. c) Nililikas ang buong komunidad. d) Ipinapaalam sa BDCC ang mga nasirang kagamitan at mga pananim.



Group 1 members:

Brgy. Capt. Severina Centeno
 Kgd. Jesus Meneses
 Rolando Ramos
 Juanito Claveria
 Marcelino Esteves
 Don-don Morante

LASIP CHICO
Disaster Management Workshop
May 10-12, 2006

BEFORE	DURING	AFTER
1. Meeting BDCC -To prepare the community before the disaster hits. 2. Sasabihan ang mga tao na gumawa ng bangka. -Mag-imbak ng pagkain at iba pang kailangan para sa darating na kalamidad.	1. Assessment of the entire community especially the most affected areas. 2. Tignan kung ready na ang mga importanteng gagamitin sa kalamidad.	Report most -affected areas to proper authorities. (i.e. City government, City Mayor's office, SCWD, City Engineering office. For immediate Action. (i.e. Relief goods, service to transfer the most affected areas people o evacuation center.



Group 2 members:

- Alfonso Braganza
- Rosie Dela Cruz
- Ed Arinas
- Emma Calderon
- Evelyn Esteves

LASIP CHICO
Disaster Management Workshop
May 10-12, 2006

BEFORE	DURING	AFTER
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ang mga pulis ay pumupunta sa Barangay Captain upang magbigay na babala sa mga tao na may darating na kalamidad. 2. Ang mga tauhan sa DECORP ay inaatasan na putulin ang mga matataas na puno na sumasayad sa mga kawad/kuryente. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. May mga pumupunta na pulis sa barangay at nagtatanong kung ilan ang apektado ng kalamidad. 2. City Eng'g personnel conducts rescue operations sa mga apektadong lugar ng baha. 3. Nagbibigay ng relief goods ang mga ahensya ng gobyerno, gaya ng: DSWD, Mayor's office at NGO's. 4. Ang City health personnel na pinangunahan ni Dr. Carbonell ay naglilibot at nagbibigay ng mga gamot na kailangan ng mga tao na may sakit 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ang City Health office personnel ay pupunta sa Barangay Clinic upang magkaroon ng check-up ang mga residenteng ng lugar 2. Patuloy ang inspection ng mga tauhan ng DECORP sa mga nasira/natumbang poste ng kuryente.



Group 3 members:

Juliet Meneses
Dolores Abulencia
Merlita Ramos
Geraldine Arenas
Leonor Meneses
Juan Andaya

LASIP CHICO
Disaster Management Workshop
May 10-12, 2006

BEFORE	DURING	AFTER
1. Nagbibigay ng babala ang mga barangay officials kapag may darating na sakuna. 2. Pumupunta ang mga City officials para kunin ang listahan ng mga tao sa barangay.	Naglilibot sila sa mga lugar na naapektuhan at tinitignan nila kung may nasaktan. Binibigyan nila ng relief goods ang mga tao.	Binibigyan nila ng sapat na lunas ang mga nasaktan. Nagtutulungan ang mga tao para malinis ang buong lugar.
MUNGKABI:		
Naghahanda ng mga kakailanganin sa pagdating ng baha	Huwag lumabas ng bahay para hindi maaksidente	Nililinis ang buong lugar para maiwasan ang sakit.



Youth Group members:
 Mikee Abulencia
 Evelyn Esteves
 Desire Agbayani

LASIP CHICO
Barangay Action Plan

Pre-Disaster Stage

Activities/ Strat/Prog	Resources Needed	Schedules	Critical Elements/ Barriers	Responsible Person/Team
1. Identify evacuation center	Lot	ASAP – June 2006	Funding	Brgy. Captain and Kagawad
2. Relocation of creek and clearing / dredging	Dredger	ASAP – June 2006		Brgy. Captain
3. Re-organizing and strengthening of BDCC	Community participation	3 rd week - May	More	Kgwd. Menesis – BFP (Dagupan)
4. Training for Residential Personnel and Insurance for safety	Insurance premiums	June 2006	More	Brgy. Treasurer
5. Purchase of emergency equipment	Budget – P 50,000	4 th quarter	Funding	
6. Communications and warning	P 1,000	June 3006	None	Kgd. Braganza
7. Encourage use of appropriate building design	Speaker	July 2006	More	Kgd. Rolando Ramos
8. Barangay cleanliness and sanitary waste	Community participation	July 2006	None	Kgd. Menesis – May
9. Prepare water purification, tablets for household use during flood	P 500.00	June 2006	None	Brgy. Captain
10. Demonstrate the use of chlorine	Community participation	June 2006	None	Kgd. Dela Cruz
11. Public awareness campaigns				

Emergency Stage

	Resources Needed	Schedule	Barrier	Responsible Person
1. Early warning is sounded				<u>Kgd. Braganza</u>
2. Activization of BDCC and Rescue Personnel				<u>Brgy. Captain</u>
3. Monitoring of situation				<u>Brgy. Secretary Dolor Abulencia</u>
4. Evacuation of Priority Person				<u>Chief Tanod</u>
5. Operational Barangay Security Plan				<u>Chief Tanod</u>
6. Priority beneficiaries for Relief Assistance				<u>Brgy. Captain</u>
7. Regular Reporting of Situation and other relevant information				<u>Brgy. Captain</u>

Post Emergency Stage

	Resources Needed	Schedule	Responsible Person
1. Make a post emergency report			Brgy. Captain
2. cleanliness campaign			Kgd. Dela Cruz
3. Inspection of Facilitator (Decorp, WD, CHO, DECS)			Kgd. Ramos
4. Conduct Evaluation			Brgy. Captain
5. Conduct community cleanliness			Kgd. Menesis
6. Counseling session for affected individuals			Kgd. Claveria
7. Orientation on proper attitude during calamity			School Principal

LASIP CHICO
Barangay Disaster Management Workshop
May 10-12, 2006

EVALUATION SUMMARY

Mga Tanong	Positibo	Pantay	Negatibo
1. Ano ang inyong masasabi sa mga pinag-usapan ngayon sa seminar?	Maganda ang topic. Makabuluhan. Maraming matutunan lalo na sa disaster management.		
2. Naintindihan po ba ninyo ang mga sinasabi ng mga facilitators?	Opo. Naipaliwanag na mabuti ang topic.		
3. Naintindihan po ba ninyo ang sinasabi ng mga speakers?	Oo Malinaw na malinaw ang pagpapaliwanag nila	No comment.	Kung minsan di maintindihan yung iba
4. Angkop ba sa inyong barangay ang mga topics o subject matter na itinuturo ng mga facilitators/speakers natin?	Angkop na angkop sa aming barangay. Opo kasi pangunahing problema ng aming barangay ang pinag-usapan. Maganda.		
5. Ano ang inyong natutunan sa seminar?	Oo. Paano maiwasan ang anumang disgrasya sa panahon ng kalamidad. Makabuluhan ang aming mga natutunan tungkol sa hazard.		
Mga Tanong	Positibo	Pantay	Negatibo
6. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa pagkain?	Masarap na masarap.	Tama lang po.	Kulang.
7. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa lugar venue na pinagdaraosan nitong seminar?	Maganda. Comfortable.		Mainit ang lugar.
8. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa boses ng mga speaker? Kailangan pa ba ng sound system?	Naintindihan naman po namin kahit walang mic.		

	Malakas ang boses.	
9. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa mga participants sa seminar?	Hindi nagpapabaya sa kanilang obligasyon. Mabait . Masaya. Puro magagalang. Lahat ay nakikinig	Okay lang.
10. Mayroon ba kayong mairerekomenda para sa lalong ikagaganda ng ating seminar?	Wala na. Tulungan kaming isagawa ang mga natutuhan namin para mabawasan ang pagbaha sa barangay.	Siguro idagdag na rin yong planting of trees.
Total accumulated response	22	3 3

*16 respondents

BARANGAY LASIP GRANDE
Dagupan City

May 22-24, 2006

LASIP GRANDE

Community-Based Disaster Risk Management Workshop

May 22-24, 2006



Participants:

Venus S. Siapno
Filipina Dimalanta
Fe Llamas
Richard Sison
Vic Abata
Esteban Arenas
David Lalimo
Polli Kathlene Paulo
Erlinda P. Garcia
Elisa Claveria
Sheena Dacasin
Sandina Dacasin
Mila Michihara
Edelmira Alcantara
Lea Casaclang

Resource persons/facilitators

Reginaldo Ubando (team leader)
Arch. Emmanuel Palaganas
Fely Sangalang
Maj. Armando Fernandez
Engr. Athena Arenas
Remedios Peralta
Alfredo Doria

Resource persons/facilitators

BARANGAY LASIP GRANDE
Community-Based Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 22-24, 2006

HIGHLIGHTS

**Understanding Barangay Lasip Grande Disaster Situation
in relation to the Dagupan City/Pangasinan
Disaster Management System**

By Arch. Manny Palaganas



- Palaganas said that when some members of the technical working group moved around Lasip Grande, they found out that the barangay has no available evacuation center.
- He said that when the population increases, the vulnerability of the community also increases.
- He said that flooding has been a problem in Dagupan because the fishponds and agricultural areas are now converted into residential lots.
- He said that water releases from dams trigger flooding, and flooding is inevitable because the outlet of floodwater has become narrow over the years.
- He said that the rivers are already heavily silted, which is another cause of flooding.
- He said that since Dagupan has meandering rivers, the floodwater sometimes spill over to the lands.
- He cited another hazard in the community which is the existence of fire cracker factories.
- He encouraged the barangay officials to plan ahead for disaster preparedness, such as evacuation centers, communication, potable drinking water during a disaster, etc.
- He explained the zoning which shows the classification of lands in the city. He said that before, residential areas and commercial establishments were still few.
- He said that the zoning ordinance protects the fishponds from converting them into residential and commercial areas.
- He said that out of the 4,470 hectares land area of the city, almost 50% is composed of water.

Relevant Laws and Regulations (Laws, Policies and Procedures)

By Arch. Manny Palaganas

- Palaganas discussed significant laws on: the Land Use Plan, building code, fire code and sanitation code.
- Palaganas said that the Land Use Plan is a law that defines the utilization of one area in the community such as fishponds, residential, creek, etc. He said this law was formulated after years of public consultation and deliberation with the 31 barangays, people's organization and NGOs.

- He also tackled the topographic map. He said the topographic map enables the identification of high and low lying areas in the city. This will also show the route of the water, and it will also provide the maximum flood level.
- He said that the Building Code, on the other hand, is a law pertaining to the building of structures. He cited that those living near the river should be away from the river 3 meters during high tide. He mentioned the land area in Bonuan Tondaligan, is considered “a national park” under Proclamation 98.
- He said that the Building Code also states that there should be proper perimeters of houses built near the road.
- He cited an example on the fire code in which the fire wall of a property should be above 1 meter.
- On sanitation code, he said that there are some speculations that a siphoning agency throws siphoned materials along Lasip Chico which increases the coliform content of the river.
- Palaganas also discussed the Law of imminent domain where the barangay can obtain and utilize a piece of land in the community as long as it is for the good of the people.
- Mr. Ubando added in the relevant laws and regulations, RA 9003 or Solid Waste Management Act of 2000.

Nature and Behavior of Hazards in the Barangay and Hazard Assessment

By Manny Palaganas

- Palaganas said that a hazard only becomes a disaster when it has affected a person, persons, and community.
- He cited that in 1935, a building in Dagupan was swept away by a flood. This is because there were no barriers to obstruct the strong rush of water.
- He said that through extrapolation, people are able to determine what will happen because of past experiences.
- He said that Dagupan is really vulnerable because it is surrounded by water. He said that through the seminar, the capacity of the community will increase before a disaster occurs. He also said that after the earthquake in 1990, Dagupan City has become a liquefaction area. He said that based on studies, almost 90% of Dagupan is a liquefaction area.

Preparedness and Mitigation Measures:

By Arch. Manny Palaganas

- Palaganas discussed the long term, medium term and short term measures.
- He cited an example of measures for households. As a long term measure, the owner of a house can build a wall to obstruct the flood and at the same time elevate the house ; as a medium term, the house can be elevated; as a short term, the members of the family can temporarily stay in the house of a neighbor.
- In the NGO and government levels, he said that infrastructure development can be a long term mitigation, dredging operations can be a medium term, and relief can be a short term.

- He noted the need to plan every mitigation measure. He said that the record, figures and data are important to identify the vulnerable groups for future purposes. He said that in order to mitigate disaster risk, producing a database is needed.

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HIGHLIGHTS

Barangay Governance and Disaster Risk Management Responsibilities

By Reginaldo Ubando

- Ubando said that barangay governance is very important in disaster risk management because leadership is needed in managing disaster.
- Ubando gave the definition of governance, which is a process whereby elements in the society wield power and authority influence and enact policies and decisions concerning public information, economic and social development. He added participation as one quality of good governance. He said that good governance involves the entire community.
- He said that the characteristics of good governance include: strategic vision on social development; responsiveness or exposure; participation of citizens and stakeholders in decision making; equity in sharing opportunities and benefits; accountability of stakeholders and citizens; effective and efficient delivery of service.
- Principles of good governance include: accountability, transparency, civic engagement, equity, justice, sustainability, efficiency and barangay accountability.
- He said that the timeless leadership principles are: optimism, calmness, courage, preparedness and faith in God.
- Things to consider: put first things first; think win-win situation and seek first to understand than to be understood.
- He then discussed and explained the BDCC organizational structure as illustrated in Appendix A.
- He advised the BDCC members and residents of the community to be proactive towards a disaster even as he stressed the need for the community to generate and make use of its own available resources and not to be dependent on the city.
- He noted the importance of BDCC in the disaster management as it is the frontline organization in the community.

Importance of Risk Assessment

By Reginaldo Ubando

- Ubando first asked the participants how do they define risk. Participants said it is a threat, panganib and peligro.
- He tackled the importance of risk assessment which is defined as a participatory and systematic process to identify and analyze local disaster risks. It is also a necessary step

for adoption of appropriate and adequate counter-measures to prepare and to reduce disaster risk.

- He gave the formula in determining disaster risk which is hazard x vulnerability divided by the capacity. He then defined the terms mentioned.
- He said that the component of risk assessment include: people's perception of risk, hazard assessment, vulnerability assessment and capacity identification.
- He said that if the risks in the community are already identified, counter or mitigating measures can be formulated. He said that the vulnerability of the community can be reduced by informing the people about the risk at hand. He pointed out that if the capacity of the community is greater, the disaster risk will be lessened too.
- He then enumerated the various purpose of risk assessment. These are: 1) to unite the community in having a deeper understanding about risk assessment 2) to unite the community at one specific goal 3) to have a baseline data on the community situation 4) to have adequate and appropriate risk assessment measures.

Introduction to Risk Reduction Measures

By Reginaldo Ubando

- Ubando defined risk reduction as the systematic development and application of policies, strategies, and practices to minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risk throughout a society to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and prevention) adverse impact of hazards, within the broad context of sustainability and development.
- He cited an example of a measure where the barangay can formulate a policy for every residence in the community.
- The steps in identifying adequate and appropriate disaster risk reduction measures, Ubando said, are as follows: 1) identify the hazard 2) determine the elements at risk and possible damages 3) determine condition and factors of vulnerability 4) identify existing coping strategies and capacity resources 5) identify measures to reduce the vulnerability of the elements at risk 6) and prioritize risk reduction measures.
- He gave some points to consider in prioritizing risk measures: 1) address priority elements at risk and projected damages 2) make sure that the resources to undertake the risk reduction measures are readily available 3) consider time in implementing the risk reduction measures 4) reliability and technical feasibility and sustainability for structural measures 5) foster local cultural heritage and values 6) strengthen coping mechanism and builds capacity 7) management capability of the community 8) and give immediate benefits to the whole or widest section of the community.
- He said that to reduce the risks, the establishment of warning system is important. He tackled the phases of evaluation which include: 1) warning 2) order to move 3) actual evacuation 4) evacuation center management 5) and return to formal resettlement.
- Ubando said that radio, megaphone and the internet can be used as early warning measures.

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HIGHLIGHTS

Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment

By Fely Sanggalan



- Sanggalan said that a vulnerability assessment is a participatory process to identify what elements are at risk per hazard type and to analyze the cause and root causes why there can be damage.
- She said that in assessing vulnerability, it is important to ask the following questions: 1) who are the most vulnerable and 2) why are some people most affected, while others are not. Sanggalan gave some reasons for the second question. This is due to proximity and exposure, poverty and few resources, and inclusion of marginalization.
- In vulnerability assessment, on the other hand, she said that it is important to note the following: identifying the potential threats; being aware of the historical experience; and being aware of the new local threats.
- She noted the importance of recognizing that even the weakest person in the community has skill and strength to help himself and other people.
- She said that the categories for capacities and vulnerable analysis include: physical/material, social/organization, and social/attitudinal.

Workshop outputs

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Surfacing Expectations:

1. Nilalaman

- justifiable ang mga explanation
- maganda ang mga sinasabi
- nakakatulong sa mga constituents
- is it applicable? Adoptable?
- can it really help during disaster?

2. Pamamaraan

- systematic
- orderly
- masayain ba ito?
- well discussed
- anong ini-expect namin? Very funny

3. Facilitators

- approachable
- knowledgeable
- malinaw ba sila magsalita?
- exciting ba ito?

4. Co-Participants

- participative
- dapat lahat presentable
- active
- energetic
- cooperative

5. Venue/Food

- the venue is well equipped and the food is very delicious and many
- anong klaseng luto ito? May K ba?
- delicious food
- sapat ba sa lahat?

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Timeline

Disaster	Year	Kind	Effect
Typhoon	2004	Natural	Damaged Properties
Flood (6x)	2003	Man-made, Natural	Damaged Properties
Typhoon - Gading	1998	Natural	Damaged Properties
Earthquake	1990	Natural	Heavy damaged - house - plants - infra - building - loss of life (2)



Members:

- Polli Kathleen
- Esteban Arenas
- Roman Siapno
- Orlando Siapno
- Mario Capito
- Edelmira Alcantara

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Safe Place / Dangerous Place

NATURE HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Sitio	Dangerous Place			Safe Place		
	Flood	Fire	Earth-quake	Flood	Fire	Earth-quake
Pantalan	√	√	√	-West Central -Astrodome	Chapel School	Chapel
Centro	√	√	√	-West Central -Astrodome	Chapel School	Chapel
Dupax	√	√	√	-West Central -Astrodome	Chapel School	Chapel
Banaoang	√	√	√	-West Central -Astrodome	Chapel School	Chapel



Members:

- Rodolfo Siapno
- Mila Mechaboro
- Sheena Dacasin
- Alfredo Calimlim
- Vic Acosta

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A. Concerning Children

Behavior and Hazard Assessment

Before	BAHA * nag-iimbak ng pagkain, tubig * inilalagay ang mga kagamitan, halaman at mga alagang hayop sa ligtas na lugar	SUNOG * natutulog * nanunuod ng tv * umalis o wala sa bahay * nagtrabaho
During	* naglilibang * naglalaro * naliligo sa ulan o tubig baha * naghihintay ng balita	* inililigtas ang mgakagamitan. Inilalagay sa mataas na lugar * Inaapula ang sunog
After	* naglilinis ng bahay * ibinabalik ang mga kagamitan sa dating ayos	* tumutulong sa pagsasaayos muli ng nasunog na bahay * naghahanap ng bagong tirahan



Youth Group:

Sandina
 Sheena
 Polly Kathleen
 Charlene

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B. Concerning BDCC

Behavior and Hazard Assessment

Before	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inactive BDCC
During	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * assist affected families for evacuation to safer place * report water level to CDCC * assess evaluation in the barangay for release of relief goods
After	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * distribute relief goods * assist NGO's for distribution of additional relief goods * make a report on casualties and damages to properties and submit to proper authorities



Community Group:

- Elisa
- Rodolfo
- Richard
- Alfredo
- Fe
- Edelmira
- Vic
- Filipinia

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C. Concerning CDCC

Behavior and Hazard Assessment

Before	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * monitoring drive * information regarding coming calamity * calling all barangay officials * conduct seminar on disaster preparedness and effective measures
During	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * rescue * aid-relief * support of transport facility
After	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * free medical mission * late distribution of relief goods



Barangay Council Group:

- Mila
- Lea
- Orlando
- David
- Esteban
- Roman
- Mario
- George

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Exercise Tool: Problem Tree (Plenary)

Roots (cause):

1. Mababa ang lugar
2. Silted river
3. Masikip na ilog
4. Basura
5. Land conversion
6. Overpopulation
7. Poor drainage system
8. Inactive BDCC
9. Negative attitude
10. Unprotected lives/properties
11. Lack of assessment
12. Epidemic

Fruit (Effects):

1. Unemployment
2. Walang maka in
3. Lack of transportation
4. Lack of facility
5. Prolonged school days
6. Unsafe water
7. Isolation

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Youth Group Members:

Charlon
Polli Kathlene Paulo
Sheena Dacasin
Sandina Dacasin
Venus Siapno

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Kabuhayan, Kalusugan, Kaugalian

KABUHAYAN	Before	During	After
Tricycle driver	✓		✓
Factory worker (women)	✓		✓
Vendors (women)	✓	✓	✓
Native cake makers (women)	✓		
Employees	✓	✓	✓
Storkeepers (women)	✓	✓	
Carpenters/Laborers	✓		
Barber/manicurists	✓		
Fish culture	✓		
Dressmaker	✓		
Mechanics/technicians	✓		

KALUSUGAN	Before	During	After
Cold/fever	✓	✓	✓
Flu	✓	✓	✓
Diarrhea	✓	✓	✓
Measles	✓		
Chicken pox	✓		
Skin disease (alipunga)		✓	✓
Arthritis	✓	✓	✓
Hypertension	✓	✓	✓
Gastroenteritis	✓	✓	✓

KAUGALIAN	
Negative	Positive
Tsismosa	Matulungin
Inggitera	Maka-Diyos
Mayabang	Matapat
Makasarili	Mabait
Lasenggo	Masayahin
Basagulero	Magalang
Babaero	Masipag
Sugalero	
Mapolitika	
Pilosopo	



Women group members:

- Lea Casalang
- Mila Michihara
- Elisa Claveria
- Edelmira Alcantara
- Fe Llamas

BARANGAY LASIP GRANDE

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Presentation

Barangay Watching/Field Work and Analysis

Sitio	Vulnerability	Capacity
PATALAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of transportation during a calamity/disaster• Lack of evacuation center• Isolation (low lying area)• Lack of social organization• Negative attitude	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use of indigenous materials• Tap help of barangay mates to own and build properties on higher grounds
CENTRO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Partial stoppage/ decrease in income-generating abilities.• Lack of prioritization• Lack of skills (rescue)• Improper garbage disposal• Unprotected life and properties• Large families	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Land filling• Segregation• Family planning• Stock filing• Tap NGO support
DUPAX	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Weak infrastructures• Infrastructure materials are prone to fire• People are dependent• No evacuation areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• People are resourceful• People have positive outlook in life
BANAUANG	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Houses are built in low-lying areas• Houses are very adjacent with one another.• Seasonal businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• People are helpful• People are adaptive to the environment (Ms. Stella reacted that instead of considering this trait as a capacity, it should be changed)• There is income when there's flood

LASIP GRANDE
Community Disaster Management Action Plan
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Hazard: Flooding/Fire

BEFORE

Elements at Risk	Activities	Schedule/Timet able	Responsible	Resources Existing To look for	Supporting Agency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People • Livelihood • Properties • Environment 	<p>Before:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reactivating the BDCC - Passed a resolution re-organizing the BDCC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify low, medium, high risk areas - Hazard map - Survey - Baseline data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of early warning system - Warning devices (tools) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify possible evacuation center - Coordinate with owners/ caretakers - Identify necessary 	<p>June 2006</p> <p>3rd quarter</p> <p>3rd quarter</p> <p>3rd quarter</p> <p>3rd quarter</p> <p>3rd quarter</p> <p>3rd quarter</p>	<p>Brgy. Council</p> <p>BDCC</p> <p>BDCC, CDCC, community</p> <p>BDCC</p> <p>Brgy. Council, BDCC</p> <p>BDCC</p>	<p>Demographic profile</p>	<p>CDCC, DILG</p> <p>CDCC, DSWD, CPDO</p> <p>Civil Society, PAG-ASA</p> <p>CDCC, Red Cross</p> <p>CDCC</p>

	materials/ resources needed for efficient evacuation management - sanitation - food supply - basic necessity - accessibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rescue team - Training - Procurement of rescue tools / equipment / transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education training - Team building - Disaster management drill - Information dissemination workshop	quarter				
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Members:
 Sandina
 Leah
 Mila
 Esteban
 PK
 Roland

LASIP GRANDE
Community Disaster Management Action Plan
May 22-24, 2006

Hazard: Flooding/Fire

DURING

Elements at Risk	Activities	Schedule/ Timetable	Responsible	Resources Existing for	To look	Supporting Agency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People • Livelihood • Infrastructure • Health • Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activation of BDCC (Activate relief operation team) • Determining priority families for evacuation • Mobilize persons in charge in BDCC center/evacuation center • Activation of rescue team • Communicate with proper authorities on the actual situation of the barangay • Monitor status of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Round the clock (shifting sked) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brgy. Captain/ Council • BDCC • Barangay Tanod • Lupon • PTCA 	Banana trunks, cellphone, radio, flashlight, candles, raincoats, boots BHW BNS Teachers PTCA	Banca (rafts), Petromax, ropes, blankets Additional volunteers	NGOs City Medical Team CDCC PAGASA

	<p>water level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure updated information from CDCC or Pagasa • Check and prepare emergency lights, communication/transportation facilities, and other equipment needed. • Seek assistance from BHW, BNS, teacher and other volunteers. • Activation of security team 					
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- Members:**
 Elisa Claveria
 Rodolfo Siapno
 Filipina Dimalanta
 David Lalimo
 George Ugaban
 Charlene Garcia

LASIP GRANDE
Community Disaster Management Action Plan
May 22-24, 2006

Hazard: Flooding/Fire

AFTER

Elements at Risk	Activities	Schedule/ Timetable	Responsible	Resources Existing To look for	Supporting Agency
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clearing operations —a committee should be created so that there will be a division of labor. 2. Make records on how many casualties (accuracy of the data is important 3. Make records on how much of these properties (vehicles, houses, plants, animals) were lost 4. Seek assistance from higher authorities 5. Assess the damages 6. Assist in 		Barangay Council BDCC Community	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public utilities 2. Cleaning (CEO, CMO, WMD) 3. Equipment from private individuals and groups 	CDCC NGO

	rehabilitat ing the barangay 7. Monito- ring/ evaluation 8. Re- planning					
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LASIP GRANDE
Barangay Disaster Management Workshop
May 22-24, 2006

EVALUATION SUMMARY

Mga Tanong	Positibo	Pantay	Negatibo
1. Ano ang inyong masasabi sa mga pinag-usapan ngayon sa seminar?	Malaking tulong sa aming barangay. Napak agenda. Nadagdagan ang aming kaalaman. Very timely. Natuto kami. Malaking tulong sakaling dumating ang kalamidad. Kapani-paniwala. Maraming natutunan. Mahalaga.		
2. Naiintindihan po ba ninyo ang mga sinasabi ng mga facilitators?	Opo. Malinaw ang pananalita at naiintindihan. Magagaling sila.		
3. Naiintindihan po ba ninyo ang sinasabi ng mga speakers?	Opo. Naiintindihan at lumawak ang aming kaalaman tungkol sa kalamidad. Malakas ang kanilang boses. Maliwanag na maliwanag. Excellent. Marami kaming natutunan.	Medyo lang po. Medyo lang kasi minsan mabilis.	
Mga Tanong	Positibo	Pantay	Negatibo

<p>4. Angkop ba sa inyong barangay ang mga topics o subject matter na itinuturo ng mga facilitators/speakers natin?</p>	<p>Opo. Tamang-tama ang mga topics sa problema ng aming barangay. Angkop dahil para sa ikaginhawa ng aming barangay. Oo dahil ang Lasip Grande ay prone sa mga disaster at makakatulong ang mga naituro upang mabawasan ang epekto nito.</p>		
<p>5. Ano ang inyong natutunan sa seminar?</p>	<p>Preparedness at alertness. Natutunan namin ang mga dapat na gawin sa panahon ng kalamidad. Teamwork, leadership at division of labor. Disaster management. Nalaman namin ang aming mga responsibilidad sa panahon ng kalamidad. Natutuhan namin kung ano ang aming magagawa sa panahon ng kalamidad</p>		
<p>6. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa pagkain?</p>	<p>Masarap at nakakabusog. Sapat.</p>	<p>Tamang-tama lang.</p>	<p>Di gaanong masarap.</p>
<p>Mga Tanong</p>	<p>Positibo</p>	<p>Pantay</p>	<p>Negatibo</p>
<p>7. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa lugar/venue na pinagdaraosan nitong seminar?</p>	<p>Angkop sa workshop. Maganda, tahimik at fresh air. Sapat sa facilities. Maayos.</p>	<p>Okay lang.</p>	

8. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa boses ng mga speaker? Kailangan pa ba ng sound system?	Di na kailangan ng sound system o speaker. Loud and clear. Magaganda ang boses nila at malinaw. Very understandable. Mahusay silang magsalita.		
9. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa mga participants sa seminar?	Interesado Mabait at mahilig magpatawa. Cooperative, friendly at tumatanggap ng pagkakamali. Energetic at active.		May mga ibang hindi nakikiisa.
10. Mayroon ba kayong mairerekomenda para sa lalong ikagaganda ng ating seminar?	Wala na po dahil nakamit naman ang objective. Sana maulit pa sa ibang pagkakataon.	Sana magkaroon ng permanent place para pagdausan. Gusto namin maulit muli subalit ibang naman ang topic	
Total accumulated response	43	6	2

***13 respondents**

BARANGAY MANGIN
Dagupan City

May 22-24, 2006

MANGIN
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 22-24



Participants:

1. Arsenio Esguerra
2. Clemente Logemino
3. Felicitas Daroya
4. Melinda Lamsen
5. Sergio Edades
6. Alberto dela Rosa
7. Japeth Magsamo
8. Manuel Visperas
9. Orlando Mara
10. Charo Balolong
11. Jose Salayog
12. Romeo Geminiano
13. Narcisa Montemayor
14. Remedios Barozo
15. Lucila Lamsen
16. Mary Ann Ferrer
17. Aecelli Aquino
18. Vivian Ferrer
19. Evangeline Delay
20. Sylvia Tandoc
21. Criselda Clores

Facilitators/Resource persons:

- Dea Que (Team Leader)
- Dr. Leonard Carbonell
- Derick Dawis
- Gigi Dilan
- Felita Ugaban

Resource persons/facilitators

MANGIN
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HIGHLIGHTS

Dagupan City Situationer

By Dr. Leonard Carbonell

- Carbonell said that every member of the community should participate in the mitigation of disaster risks.
- He noted the need to prioritize those people who are vulnerable such as the children.
- He stressed that disaster is a risk that can destroy properties, livelihood and human lives. He clarified that a typhoon is not a disaster but only a hazard. It only becomes a disaster when it affects a community.
- He said that the risk will be greater when the community has a lesser capacity and bigger vulnerability.
- He noted the need to identify the evacuation centers in the hazard map.
- He advised the participants to include in their action plans all the areas identified with high, medium and low risks in flooding.

Principles of Community-Based Disaster Risk Management Approach

By Dr. Leonard Carbonell

- Carbonell discussed the different features of CBDRM. These include: 1) people's participation 2) priority to the most vulnerable and survival coping strategies and 3) risk reduction measures.
- He said that the aim of CBDRM is to reduce the effect of disaster, reduce casualty and enhance vulnerability.
- He pointed out that disaster management doesn't only focus on activities during a disaster, but more on disaster preparedness.
- He said the principles of CBDRM are: 1) participatory process and content 2) responsive 3) integrated 4) pro-active 5) comprehensive 6) multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary 7) empowering 8) developmental 9) culture and gender sensitive and 10) child rights responsive.
- He said that barangay disaster risk management is the action taken by the community before, during and after a disaster to lessen its effects.
- He discussed the disaster management cycle which starts with disaster, followed by emergency response, rehabilitation, reconstruction, development, disaster prevention, disaster mitigation, and disaster preparedness.

Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity Assessment

By Dr. Leo Carbonell

- Carbonell said that since the low, medium and high risk areas of the community have been already identified after the barangay watching of the participants, they have already identified the most vulnerable part of the barangay.
- He said that since the participants have already identified the hazards in their barangay, he clarified that not all hazards are disasters. He said that a hazard becomes a disaster depending on the vulnerability and capacity of the community.
- He said that the bigger the capacity and the lower the vulnerability, the lesser the disaster risk will be.

Overview of Preparedness, Mitigation

Identification of Appropriate Risk

Reduction Measures and Early Warning, Communication and Evacuation

By Dr. Leo Carbonell

- Carbonell said that the elements at risk are the people, properties and livelihood. To avoid risks, the risk reduction planning should be applied. Risk reduction planning refers to the measures to be taken before, during, and after a calamity.
- He noted the importance of risk reduction measures and preparedness to lessen the adverse effects of a hazard.
- He also tackled mitigation which refers to the measures in minimizing the impact of a natural or a man-made disaster in the community. He said the mitigation measures can be in a form of structural or non-structural.
- He cited some examples of mitigation measures: 1) strict implementation of regulations and zoning 2) flood control 3) preparedness before, during and after a disaster.
- He said that the community will be prepared for a disaster if they have already identified the elements at risk, evacuation center and a uniform perception of the effects of flood even as he stressed that flooding should not be a normal incident for the residents.
- He said that risk reduction involves short term, medium term and long term measures. He said that since the barangay has limited resources, the important elements should be prioritized.

MANGIN
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 22-24

HIGHLIGHTS

Basic Concepts of Disaster, Hazards, Vulnerability, Capacity, and Disaster Risk

By Dea Que



- Que defined the various terms encountered by the participants during the 2-day workshop. These words included: disaster, risk, hazard, vulnerability and capacity.
- She cited examples on how to determine a vulnerable community. This is a community whose houses/residences are: 1) made of brittle and light materials 2) near danger zones 3) illegally squatting 4) lack of capacity and discipline 5) poor
- She said that a community becomes vulnerable if the residents are dependent and indifferent.
- She tackled the three types of hazard which are: natural, human-made and combination of both.
- She cited the factors which can upgrade capacity of the community. These are as follows: enough knowledge, community skills and training preparedness; available resources; unity and compassion in the community; residents settle in a legitimate lot; strong community organizations; sufficient source of income; and proactive government.
- She also enumerated and defined various types of hazards which include: tsunami, typhoon, volcanic eruption, epidemic, environmental pollution, flood, fire, pest infestation, and earthquake.
- She said that when there is hazard, there is a threat to lives and properties.
- Que pointed out that the bigger the vulnerability of a community, the bigger the disaster risk will be, while the bigger the capacity, the smaller the disaster risk.

MANGIN
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 22-24

HIGHLIGHTS

**Dagupan City Risk Management System, Governance
and Disaster Management System,
and Relevant Laws and Regulations**

By Derick Dawis



- Dawis said that governance is defined as the exercise of economic, social, political and administrative authority to manage the country's affairs at all levels. It is a process whereby elements of the society wield power and authority influence and enact policies and decision concerning public, life, economic, and social development
- He said that the barangay has inherent responsibilities to protect its members from the effects of every attack, terrorism, fire, explosion, serious weather disturbance and other disasters affecting the community, government, as well as private facilities.
- He pointed out basic laws and regulations on disaster risk management. He cited PD 1566 which strengthens the Philippine disaster control capability and establishes the national program on community disaster preparedness. The salient provisions of the abovementioned law include: the state policy on self-reliance among local officials and their constituents in preparing, responding and recovering from disaster; organization of NDCC, RDCC, CDCC, and BDCC; preparation of national calamities and disaster preparedness plan by the OCD; implementation periodic drills and exercise of ODC; and authorization of the LGUs to program funds for disaster preparedness activities.
- He mentioned other laws pertaining to disaster management which include: PD 1096 or national building code and Rule 1040 on occupational safety and health standards.
- According to Dawis, the characteristics of good governance are: transparency, accountability, participatory, responsive, consensus-oriented, strategic vision equitable and inclusive and efficient.
- He stated that the functions of BDCC are to establish the BDOC, coordinate from the BDCC the disaster operations and activities of its tasked units, implement within the barangay the guidelines set by the CDCC, and advise the members of the BDCC regarding disaster management.
- He said that the Barangay Disaster Plan is aimed to protect life and to minimize damage to property in case of emergency; to cope with all types of emergencies; to be flexible so that it can be modified to cope with unforeseen circumstances.
- Barangay Disaster Operation Center, on the other hand, is where the BDCC members meet to discuss disaster precautions and preparations, disaster operations and post-disaster operations. He said that the BDOC should be clearly identified and its location should be known by all residents and higher officials, preferably the BDOC should be near the specified evacuation center so that direct supervision and control is easily facilitated.
- He said that in the selection of members of BDCC, two requirements should be considered: 1) best qualified while taking to in consideration prior training, experience or other special

capabilities of the resident involved 2) should be made to identify residents with self protection, skills and experiences.

- Hethen discussed the organizational structure of BDCC and defined the function of its members.

MANGIN
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 22-24

HIGHLIGHTS

Prevention Tips on Fire, Earthquake, and Flooding

By Gigi Dilan from Bureau of Fire Protection



- Dilan enumerated causes of fire which are: arson, bonfire, faulty electrical wiring, accidental cause and children playing with fire.
- She cited fire prevention measures which are as follows: 1) Do not smoke while on bed especially after drinking 2) Do not throw cigarettes to waste baskets 3) Do not leave the cooking stove while frying 4) Keep matches and lighters out of children's reach 5) Do not build a bonfire on a windy day 6) Do not connect too many electrical appliances on one outlet 7) Keep fire extinguisher or a pail of water at home 8) Do not place flammable materials near heater 9) Do not leave a burning candle unattended 10) Never read on bed using candle or lamp light 11) Do not use a broken plug to an outlet that may cause heating or fire 12) and strictly obey no smoking signs in specific areas.
- She said that in case of fire the people should: keep down on the floor to avoid inhaling the smoke and cover their mouth with wet cloth/towel; call the fire station immediately (the speaker gave the fire station hotlines)
- Dilan likewise shared the appropriate actions to be taken before an earthquake. She said that the people should ensure that pieces of furniture in their houses are well-maintained so as not to cause falls and accidents, and that emergency food and water are prepared. She noted the need to discuss with the family members when and where to go in case of emergency.
- She said that the things to be prepared are: food for at least 3 days, drinking water, radio, flashlights and batteries, matches and lighter, first aid kit, cash, clothes and helmet.
- During an earthquake, she said that people should not panic and instead maintain their presence of mind. The following actions should also be taken: 1) protect oneself from falling objects 2) turn off gas appliances, cooking and heating stoves that may cause fire during earthquakes 3) open doors to secure exit 4) do not go outside while panicking 5) move out to the evacuation site 6) and do not drive during an earthquake.

Workshop outputs

MANGIN
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 22-24

Day 1

Expectations

1. Participants (draw)

Members: Clemente, Narcisa, Arcelli, Emy

- punctual
- helpful
- unity
- active
- friendly
- good listener

2. Food (sing)

Members: Albrto, Remedios, Lucila, Sylvia

- masarap
- marami
- nakakabusog
- masustansiya

3. Leading team (skit)

Members: Minda, Sergio, Charo, Jose

- on-time
- simple but knowledgeable
- with visual audio
- with documentation

4. Seminar (dance)

Members: Arsenio, Japeth, Manuel, Eva

- we expect to learn from this seminar the proper way to handle disaster or calamities that may occur
 - flood control
 - first aid/health monitor
 - evacuation
 - fire prevention
 - earthquake drills

5. Venue (draw)

Members: Orlando, Mary Ann, Romeo, Vivian

- ready table
- kurtina maganda
- complete CR

MANGIN
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 22-24

A. Social Venn Diagram



Group Members:

Charo Arcelli
Melinda Japeth
Lucila Mary Ann

MANGIN
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
 May 22-24

B. Timeline

DISASTER	YEAR	EFFECT
Earthquake	July 16, 1990	- nasira ang mga bahay, pan anim, kalsada, palaisdaan, water pipe
Typhoon Gading	1998	- nasira ang mga bahay, pan anim, kalsada, palaisdaan, water pipe
Typhoon Reming	2000	- nasira ang mga bahay, pan anim, kalsada, palaisdaan, water pipe
Perya	2001	- nasira ang mga bahay, pan anim, kalsada, palaisdaan, water pipe
Gloria	2002	- nasira ang mga bahay, pan anim, kalsada, palaisdaan, water pipe
Chedeng	2003	- nasira ang mga bahay, pan anim, kalsada, palaisdaan, water pipe
Yoyong	2004	- nasira ang mga bahay, pan anim, kalsada, palaisdaan, water pipe
Heavy Rains	2004	- nasira ang mga bahay, pan anim, kalsada, palaisdaan, water pipe



Members:

Clemente
 Narcisa
 Jose
 Sergio
 Sylvia
 Remy
 Arsenio

MANGIN
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 22-24

C. Hazard Map



Members:

- Orlando,
- Romeo
- Alberto
- Manuel
- Evangeline
- Melinda
- Emy

MANGIN
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 22-24

Behavior and Hazard Assessment

Before	* Pagbibigay babala * Paghahanda ng gamit na kailangan
During	* Pagbibigay ng pagkain * Pagbibigay ng gamot * Pagbibigay ng damit
After	* Pagsasaayos ng mga nasalanta * Paglilinis ng kapaligiran



Group Members:

- Charo
- Arcelli
- Melinada
- Japeth
- Lucila
- Mary Ann

Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 22-24

Behavior and Hazard Assessment

Before	* seminar/workshop * skilled/training * preparedness
During	* information dissemination * evacuation * relief operation * rescue operation * medical assistance
After	* rehabilitation



Members:

- Clemente
- Jose
- Sergio
- Sylvia
- Remy
- Arsenio

MANGIN
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop

May 22-24

Behavior and Hazard Assessment

Before	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* waste management. Barangay council assigned certain people to properly collect and dispose garbage waste* general cleaning of environment such as cutting branches of trees that are hazardous to electric wires and posts* cleaning of damage* footstep production* preparation of calamity funds for the food and preventive gadgets
During	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* barangay captain assigned kagawads to give warnings to the community* Officials roving/monitoring the affective areas and bringing food/water to areas wherein food is scarce.* officials help families in deep water areas to be evacuated to safer place* distribution of relief goods* partial report to CDCC
After	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* cleaning* monitoring affect ed areas* fogging* feeding* distribution of relief goods* submission of papers/documents of property damage for calamity funds to the government* report to government



Members:

Orlando
Felicitas
Romeo
Alberto
Manuel
Evangeline
Melinda
Imelda

MANGIN

Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop

May 22-24

A. Problem Tree:

Roots:

1. Unemployment
2. Poverty
3. Drainage system
4. Improper water disposal
5. Lack of education
6. Jealousy and envy
7. Lack of discipline
8. Lack of parental guidance

Effects:

1. Gambling
2. Alcoholism
3. Drug addiction
4. Malnutrition
5. Out-of-school youth
6. Flood
7. Prostitution
8. Poor health
9. Theft
10. Broken homes
11. Juvenile delinquency
12. Crab mentality



Members:

Emy
Eva
Sergio
Lucila
Clemente
Arcelli
Remedios
Romeo
Manuel
Vivian

MANGIN

Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop

May 22-24

B. Livelihood Analysis

1. Farming - 50%
2. Fishing - 10%
3. Driving (jeep, tricycle, tri-bike) - 8%
4. Government and Private Employees - 7%
5. Construction - 5%
6. Sari-sari store - 2%
- Welding shop - 1%
7. Ambulant vendors - 3%
8. OFW - 6%
9. Business establishment - 5%
10. Fish Processing - 1%
10. Bakery - 1%
11. Puto-Making - 1%
12. Furniture - 1%
13. Carpentry - 5%



Members:

Sylvia
Narcisa
Charo
Melinda
Mary Ann
Orlando
Jose
Alberto
Japeth
Arsenio

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Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 22-24

Projected Hazard Map: Zone A

- **Projected Population**
 Adults – 40%
 Children – 50%
 Senior citizen – 10%
- **Household**
 Concrete – 30%
 Semi-Concrete – 52%
 Make Shift – 18%
- **Livelihood**
 Government and Private Employees – 40%
 Sari-Sari Store and Direct Selling – 10%
 Farming – 10%
 Fishing – 5%
 Construction – 10%
 OFW – 5 %
 Unemployed – 20%



Projected Hazard Map: Zone B

- **Projected Population**
 Members – 1,600
 Children – 12% (192)
 Adults - 64% (1344)
 Senior Citizen – 4% (64)
- **Household – 320**
 Concrete – 25%
 Semi-Concrete – 45%
 Light Material – 30%
- **Livelihood**
 Fish Processing – 2%
 Farmers – 10%
 Fishing – 10%
 Driver – 15%
 Construction – 40%
 OFW – 3%
 Government Employee- 5%
 Private Firm – 15%



Projected Hazard Map: Zone C

Rough Estimate of Household – 160

Concrete – 60%

Semi-Concrete – 30%

Make Shift – 10%

Total Population

Children – 30%

Adults – 66%

Senior Citizen – 4%



**Community Disaster Management Action Plan
May 12, 2006 (Day 3)**

Barangay Mangin

Hazard: Flooding/Fire

Elements at Risk : Properties

A. BEFORE:

Activities	Schedule/ Time Frame	Responsible Persons	Resources		Support Agency
			Existing	To Look For	
1. Reactivation of BDCC - meeting / reorganization	June, 2006	Brgy. Officials and NGO's	All members trained		
2. Information disseminati on - inform residents to low lying areas to secure their houses	June, 2006	Brgy. Officials and NGO's	All members trained		
3. Cleaning / clearing of canals - bayanihan system - food for work - trimming of trees - remove obstruction along the river - strengthen all houses with light materials	June – July, 2006	All residents, entire barangay	All members trained		NGO's, CHO
4. Purchase of lot for evacuation	June – July, 2006	All residents, entire	All members	Lot/money/ Funding	USAID/ City Gov't

center / disaster operation center		barangay, BDCC	trained	agency	NGOs
5. Purchases of bangka, lamo, flashlight, boat, helmet, etc.	July, 2006	Brgy. Officials and NGO's, USAID	5% calamity fund	Funding agency	City/NGOs/ Brgy.

B. DURING

Activities	Schedule/ Time Frame	Responsible Persons	Resources		Support Agency
			Existing	To Look For	
1. Give warning / signal to evacuate		BDCC, residents		Megaphone, bell, radio, siren	City, NGO's, Barangays
2. Itaas lahat ang garit		BDCC, residents			
3. Dalhin ang mga sasakyan sa mataas na lugar		BDCC			
4. Assign BDCC member to warn all vehicles not to enter flooded areas 5. Check all electrical installation for safety / fire protection		BDCC BDCC			
6. Put markers along flooded areas, roads, bridges, open manholes, canals		BDCC		flags	Brgy. Council

C. AFTER

Activities	Schedule/ Time Frame	Responsible Persons	Resources		Support Agency
			Existing	To Look For	
1. Assist the repair of damaged properties		BGCC		Repair materials, roof, wood, etc	City, NGO, USAID
2. Assessment of damages to properties		BGCC			
3. Check all properties, electrical installation, wirings before switching on power supply		BGCC			Decorp
4. Plant trees along riverbank for protection		BGCC			DENR/City/NGOs/Brgy.

Elements at Risk: People

A. BEFORE

Situation	Schedule/ Time Frame	Responsible Persons	Resources		Support Agency
			Existing	To Look For	
Enhance public awareness regarding disaster	1 st week of June	Brgy Council/ BDCC	Church bell, Telephone/ cellphones	Siren, megaphone	CDCC
Establish early warning system for community	-do-				CDCC
Organize/reactivate BDCC	-do-				DILG/ CDCC
Establish an evacuation mgt. plan	-do-				CDCC
Conduct training for first aid and rescue operations	2 nd week of June 2006				City Health Office, Red Cross
Strengthen community health (i.e immunization, medical consultations, health education, waste management)	Year round				City Health Office
Footstep production					

B. DURING

Situation	Schedule/ Time Frame	Responsible Persons	Resources		Support Agency
			Existing	To Look For	
Activate BDCC		Barangay Captain, All concerned citizens	Lamo, Banca	Rubber boats, life vests, rope	CDCC DSWD City Council Red Cross SWAT ABS-CBN GMA
Evacuate people at risk					
Conduct relief operations					
Conduct rescue operations					
Partial report to CDCC					

C. AFTER

Situation	Schedule/ Time Frame	Responsible Persons	Resources		Support Agency
			Existing	To Look For	
Cleaning of surroundings		Brgy. Council, Brgy. Tanod, Community, BHW, BNS, BSPO	Wheel Barrow, rakes, brooms		City health, DSWD
Conduct medical mission					
Monitor the needs of the people especially the affected families					
Submission of report to CDCC					
Feeding					

Elements at Risk: Livelihood

A. BEFORE

Situation	Schedule/ Time Frame	Responsible Persons	Resources		Support Agency
			Existing	To Look For	
Establish an early warning system	June 2006	Barangay council	City Gov't		CDCC
Sandbagging of fishpond dike (poultry, piggery)	EO June 2006	Barangay council/ Fishpond/house owners	Hazard map		
Relocate to higher place	1 st week of June				
Coordinate with CSWDO, DTI (re: livelihood assistance)	June ongoing	Barangay Council			CSWDO, DTI
Plant mangrove	--do--	Barangay Council/NGO	Manpower	seedlings	Agriculture Office
Clean river banks	--do--	Barangay Council/NGO	manpower		WMD, CEO
Dredging of the river	--do--	City Engineer's Office		Dredging machine	--do--

B. DURING

Situation	Schedule/ Time Frame	Responsible Persons	Resources		Support Agency
			Existing	To Look For	
* Activate warning system		BDCC	Bells	siren	CDCC, Pagasa, Agno Flood Control
Put fishnets to prevent fish from breaking away from fishponds	ASAP	Owners	Nets, manpower, Bamboos		
Harvest	--do--	Owners		Market	Madavfe, Agriculture
Relocate poultry, pigs, etc., to identified relocation areas	--do--	Owners	Hazard map		City Veterinary Office

C. AFTER

Situation	Schedule/ Time Frame	Responsible Persons	Resources		Support Agency
			Existing	To Look For	
Repair fishpond dikes	ASAP				WMD, PLDT, Decorp, Engineering, Agriculture, Jaycees, Rotary Clubs
Repair dikes				Materials, tools	
Barangay clearing and cleaning operation		BDCC/ Barangay Council			
Tree planting			Seedlings		
Rehabilitation			PPRCV, BDCC		

MANGIN
Barangay Disaster Management Workshop
 May 29-31, 2006

EVALUATION SUMMARY

Mga Tanong	Positibo	Pantay	Negatibo
1. Ano ang inyong masasabi sa mga pinag-usapan ngayon sa seminar?	Nadagdagan ang aking kaalaman kung paano maging handa sa pagdating ng kalamidad. Napakaganda. Maganda dahil malapit na ang tag-ulan.		
2. Naiintindihan po ba ninyo ang mga sinasabi ng mga facilitators?	Opo. Malinaw at madaling intindihin. Marunong silang mag-assist sa mga participants.		
3. Naiintindihan po ba ninyo ang sinasabi ng mga speakers?	Opo. Kaiga-igaya dahil binibigyan ng incentives ang mga atentibo sa pakikinig. Magaling silang magpaliwanag		

4. Angkop ba sa inyong barangay ang mga topics o subject matter na itinuturo ng mga facilitators/speakers natin?	Opo. Angkop dahil ang lugar namin ay madalas makaranas ng baha.		
Mga Tanong	Positibo	Pantay	Negatibo
5. Ano ang inyong natutunan sa seminar?	Kung ano ang gagawin sa pagdating ng kalamidad. Kahalagahan ng pagkakaisa ng pamayanan sa panahon ng kalamidad. Disaster preparedness. Maging alerto.		
6. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa pagkain?	Masarap. Sobra-sobra ang pagkain. Nakakabusog.	Okay lang.	
7. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa lugar/venue na pinagdaraosan nitong seminar?	Maganda ang lugar at may bentilasyon. Malapit sa kabahayan.	Okay lang.	
8. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa boses ng mga speaker?	Mahusay ang mga speakers.	May oras na nakakaantok.	Yung iba mahina ang

Kailangan pa ba ng sound system?	Madaling maintindihan.	Okay lang.	bores.
9. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa mga participants sa seminar?	Cooperative at interesado. Active. Masaya silang kasama. Dumarating sa tamang oras.	Okay lang.	
10. Mayroon ba kayong mairerekomenda para sa lalong ikagaganda ng ating seminar?	Wala na. Sana maulit. Wala na dahil maganda ang kinalabasan ng seminar.	Sana lahat ng participants ay turuang lumangoy dahil may parteng malalim sa amin pag baha.	Kulang po sa sound system.
Total accumulated response	32	6	2

*18 respondents

BARANGAY SALISAY
Dagupan City

May 22-24, 2006

SALISAY
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 22-24, 2006



Participants:

Bona S. Mendoza
William C. Abulencia
Luther Lou Ventura
Rey P. Esteves
Cirilo V. Esteves
Harold Caramat
Camille S. Ramos
Jesus Laurel
Conrado Muyalde
Jimmy G. Cancino
Andrew Carvajal
Ricky B. Bautista
Virginia E. Castañares
Placida M. Clores
Eusibia Fernandez
Lilibeth B. Esteves
Teresita M. Lamsen
Julienne Q. Caoile
Graciano C. Alon
Jaime Soramillos
Antonio Esteves
Graciano Esteves
Aldrin Bautista
Raymundo Boclares

Resource persons/facilitators

Engr. Romy Rosario (Team Leader)
Anastacio Fernandez
Aldrin Aquino
Engr. Camilo Cayabyab
Engr. Conception Cayabyab
Angelina Bonifacio
Leila Natividad
Milagros Caoile

Resource persons/facilitators

SALISAY
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 22-24, 2006

HIGHLIGHTS

Understanding Disaster and Disaster Risk Management
By Leila Natividad



- Natividad defined disaster as an occurrence which brings harm and risk to lives, properties, and livelihood, etc., while hazard is a phenomena, event or human activity which has potential for causing injury to life or damage to property, livelihood, community facilities and others. She cited examples of hazards such as improper disposal of garbage, silted rivers, cluttered electrical wires, among others.
- She mentioned the 3 kinds of hazard which are natural, man-made and combination of the two.
- She discussed vulnerability which is referred to as the weakness of the community which makes it more susceptible to risks. She cited the malnourished children, persons with disabilities, elders and the deprived as the most vulnerable groups in the community.
- She said the elements at risk during a disaster are the people, community structures and facilities, livelihood, economic activities, properties, and the environment.
- She defined disaster management as a process of preparedness before, during and after a disaster.
- She noted the importance of strengthening the capacity of the community to be fully prepared for any disaster.

SALISAY
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 22-24, 2006

HIGHLIGHTS

Disaster Management Workshop
By Engr. Conception Cayabyab



- Cayabyab tackled the disaster management cycle which involves the activities during, before and after a disaster. She said pre-disaster entails actions on preparedness, mitigation and prevention; during a disaster involves emergency response, and post-calamity is about rehabilitation and reconstruction. She said the cycle goes back to disaster preparedness after every calamity.
- She explained that disaster management requires the concept of Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) where the cooperation of the members of the community is needed.
- She enumerated the features of CBDRM which are: 1) people's participation, priority for the most vulnerable 2) recognizing existing capacities and survival and coping strategies 3) recognizing existing capacities and survival or coping strategies 4) risk reduction measures 5) reduce vulnerability and increase capacity 6) mix disaster risk reduction with development and 7) outsiders support and facilitating roles.

SALISAY
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 22-24, 2006

HIGHLIGHTS

Good Governance

By Aldrin Aquino



- Aquino noted the importance of a strengthened barangay disaster coordinating council. Citing a worst-case scenario, Aquino said that if 41,927 barangays in the entire country are hit by a calamity, the national disaster coordinating council can't attend to all the barangays, thus there is a need to delegate the responsibility down to the barangays themselves.
- He mentioned some of the powers of the barangay council including the barangay chairman namely: police power, power of imminent domain, and power of taxation.
- He gave tips on good governance in relation to disasters. These include: accountability, transparency, civic engagement, citizenship, equity, justice, efficiency, spirit of volunteerism, peace advocacy, strategic vision, sustainability, effectiveness, security, and stakeholders participation.
- He discussed the Millennium Development Goals which include: 1) eradication of extreme poverty and hunger 2) achieving universal primary education 3) promoting gender equality 4) reducing child mortality 5) improving women's health 6) combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases 7) ensuring environmental sustainability and 8) developing global partnership.
- He also tackled pertinent laws in relation to disaster which include: PD 1566 or the creation of the national disaster coordinating council including the barangay disaster coordinating council; PD 1096 or the Building Code of the Philippines; Rule 1040 or Occupational Safety and Health Standard; PD 1185 or Fire Code of the Philippines; R.A. 7160 or Local Government Code of the Philippines and E.O. 137 proclaiming the month of July as a National Disaster Consciousness Month.
- He informed the barangay officials that they can utilize a part of the 5% calamity fund for disaster preparedness as long as it is commensurate with the type of disaster which is about to come.

SALISAY
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 22-24, 2006

HIGHLIGHTS

Introduction to Barangay Risk Assessment

By Anastacio Fernandez



- Fernandez defined hazard as a phenomena, event, occurrence or human activity which has the potential for causing injury to life or damage to property, livelihood, community facilities, and the environment. He said that if this hazard hits a vulnerable community, there will be a disaster risk.
- He said that disaster risk is the likelihood or probability of a hazard striking a community, causing injury, damage and loss. He said that the bigger the vulnerability, the bigger the disaster risk; the bigger the capacity, the smaller the disaster risk.
- He then discussed the community risk assessment, which is a participatory process to identify and assess the hazards and the community's vulnerabilities and capacities.
- He mentioned and explained the components of community risk assessment which are: people's perception of risk, hazard assessment, vulnerability assessment and capacity assessment.
- He noted the importance of community awareness in order to minimize the effect of any disaster threat in the barangay .
- As part of disaster prevention, he discussed tips on how to prevent fire. The tips include: ridd the cobwebs hanging around fluorescent bulbs, avoid placing candles near curtains during a power outage and ensure that electrical appliances are turned off when not in use.
- If there is fire, he informed the participants to remember the acronym SAFETY during a fire incident. S-ound the alarm, A-dvise the fire department, F-ight the fire if possible, E-vacuate, T-ell others, and Y-ou get clear.
- He said that a can or a pail of soil is better to put out a small fire, than a fire extinguisher.

SALISAY
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 22-24, 2006

HIGHLIGHTS

Hazard, Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
By Engr. Camilo Cayabyab



- Cayabyab defined hazard as an event with a probability to destroy a community and other elements at risk.
- Hazard assessment, on the other hand, is a participatory assessment involving on-the-spot collection, interpretation, and analysis of information from various sources.
- He said that in assessing the possible hazards in a community, it is important to have a hazard assessment table which contains information regarding previous calamities which have hit the barangay. The table should contain the following: 1) types of disaster and hazard 2) force of the disaster 3) warning signs and signals 4) forewarning and speed of onset 5) frequency 6) and when a certain kind of calamity usually strikes.
- He also discussed the various forms of hazard which are: natural hazard, biological hazard, hydro-meteorological, and biological hazard.
- He then defined the meaning of capacity of vulnerability even as he stressed the need to increase the capacity of the community and decrease its vulnerability in order to greatly minimize the effects of hazards.

Workshop outputs

SALISAY
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
 May 22-24, 2006

Timeline

Type of Disaster	Year	Effect	Sport
Typhoon – Chedeng	2003	Houses Fish pond Piggery School facilities Books Water facilities Electricity	DSWD BHW CDCC Rotary club Panda volunteer brigade
Typhoon – Gading	1998	20% ofhouses Agriculture Fish pond Water facilities Electricity	DSWD BHW CDCC Rotary club City Government DCWD DECORP
Earthquake	1990	School Belding	DSWD BHW CDCC Rotary club City Government DCWD DECORP



Group I

Virginia B. Castañares
 Bona S. Mendoza
 William Abulencia
 Aldrin Bautista
 Kgd. Andrew Carvajal
 Jimmy Cansino
 Rey Esteves
 Cirilo Esteves
 Garciano Esteves

SALISAY
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
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Social Venn diagram

# of Disaster	Year Occurred	Effects	Participating Agency/Service
1. Typhoon - Chiding Flood	2003	Damaged properties - Houses - Fish ponds - Rice land/Agriculture - Property from school properties - Banks - Records - water sanitation & electricity - 20% of houses - Agricultural crops - Fish ponds - Water facilities - Electricity	- DSWD - BHW - Barang Council - Rotary Club - Panula Volunteer Brigade - City Disaster Coordinating Council - Rotary Club
2. Typhoon - Gading Flood	1998	- School buildings - Road - Slight to houses - Fish pond - Agricultural crops - Electricity - Water facilities	- City Govt - DSWD - BHW - CDCC - CHO - Decorp - DCWD
3. Earthquake	1990	- School buildings - Road - Slight to houses - Fish pond - Agricultural crops - Electricity - Water facilities	- DSWD - BHW - CDCC - CHO - Decorp - DCWD

GROUP 1

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Timeline

Type of Disaster	Year	Effect	Support
Flood-Marcy	2004	Crops destroyed, fish pond over flowed	Barangay council
Flood-Chedeng	2003		DSWD
Flood-Gloria	2002	Livelihood affected	WMD
Flood-Feria	2001	Health	City Gov't
Flood-Edang	2000		CHO
Flood-Eding	2000		DECORP
Flood-Reming	2000		ABS-CBN
Flood-Gading	1998		Bombo Radio
Fishkill	1997		CCC
Earthquake	1990		

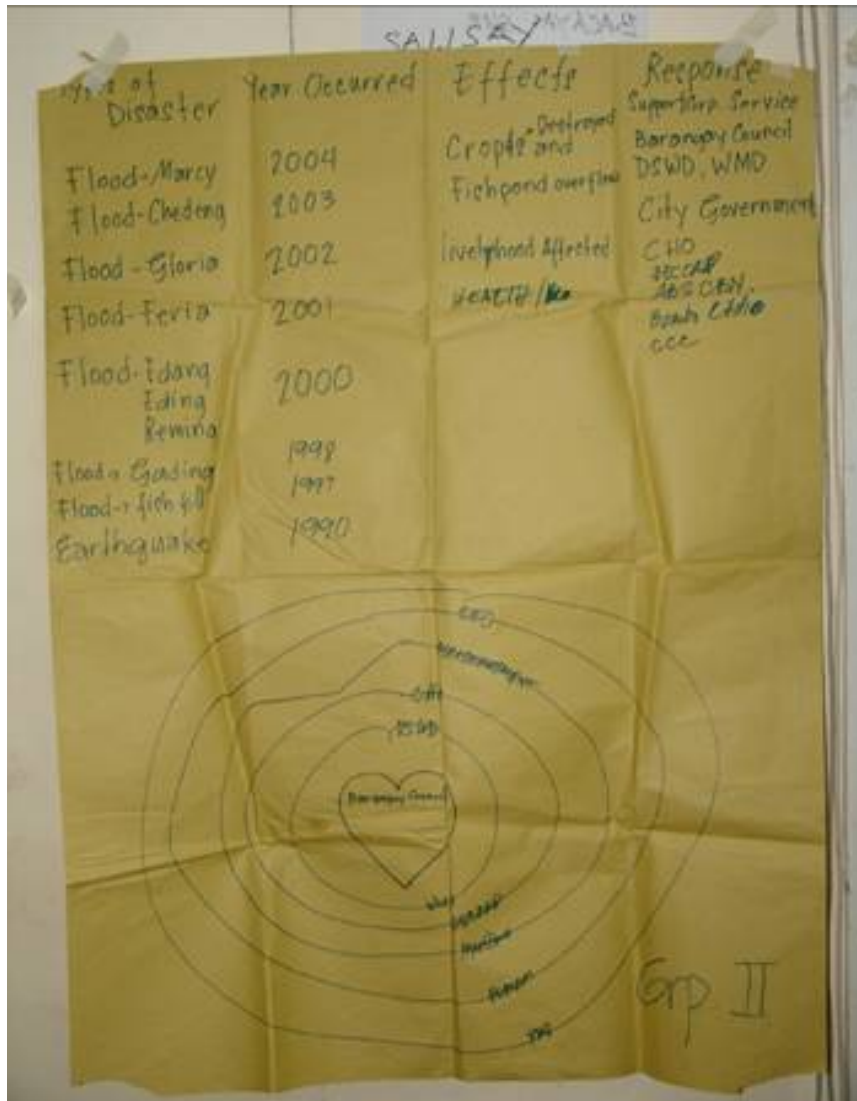


Group 2:

Antonio Esteves
 Luther Ventura
 Placida Chores
 Jesus Laurel
 Rickey Bautista
 Jamel Soramillos
 Raymundo Boclaires
 Harold Caramat

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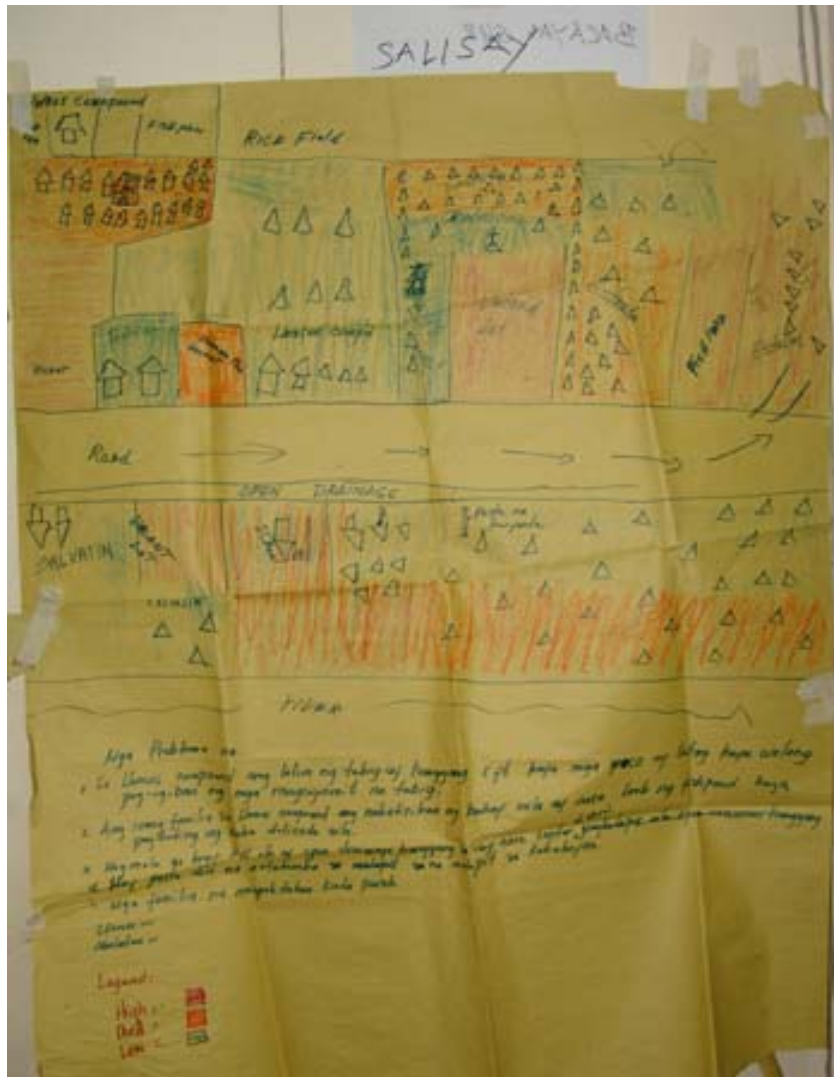
Social Venn diagram



GROUP 2

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Hazard Map



GROUP 3 Members:

- Camille Ramos
- Conrado Muyalde
- Eusebia Fernandez
- Lilibeth Esteves
- Teresita Lamsen
- Julienne Caoile
- Graciano Alon

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KKK

Kabuhayan	Kaugalian	Kalusugan
- Pag stock ng pagkain na hindi masisira - Pagpapakulo ng sapat na tubig na mainom - Fishing	Bayanihan system	- Pag-stock ng kakailanganing gamot -Pagpapakulo ng tubig

Women group members:

Beth
Grace
Aida
Bona
Eusebia

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Disaster management- Response of CDCC

Before	During	After
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information dissemination about disaster - Food storage - Gas storage - Battery purchase - Potable water storage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visit affected areas - Check the evacuation center - Provide relief goods - Coordinate the current situation of the barangay to the different agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide relief goods/ medicine - Evaluate the damage caused by the disaster - Monitor the condition of water, electricity facilities - Coordinate the health status of people to the CHO/BHW

GROUP 3

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Disaster management- Response of Community

Before	During	After
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pinatitibay ang mga bahay na mahihina ang pagkakayari - Nag-iimbak ng pagkain at mga iba pang mga kakailanganing gamit. - Inilalagay sa safe na lugar ang mga gamit na importante at delikadong bagay tulad mga alagang hayop - Nakikinig sa radio at tv kung may kuryente 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nag-aantay ng rasyon - Naglilinis at tinatanggal ang dumi na magiging sanhi ng pagkabarado ng kanal - Nagdarasal para huminto na ang bagyo at hindi na mapahamak ang mga mamamayan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Naglilinis ng bahay at kapaligiran - Ibinababa ang mga gamit at isinasaayos sa dating lugar - Nakikinig ulit sa balita - Tumutulong sa mga taong nangangailang an



GROUP 1

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Response of BDCC

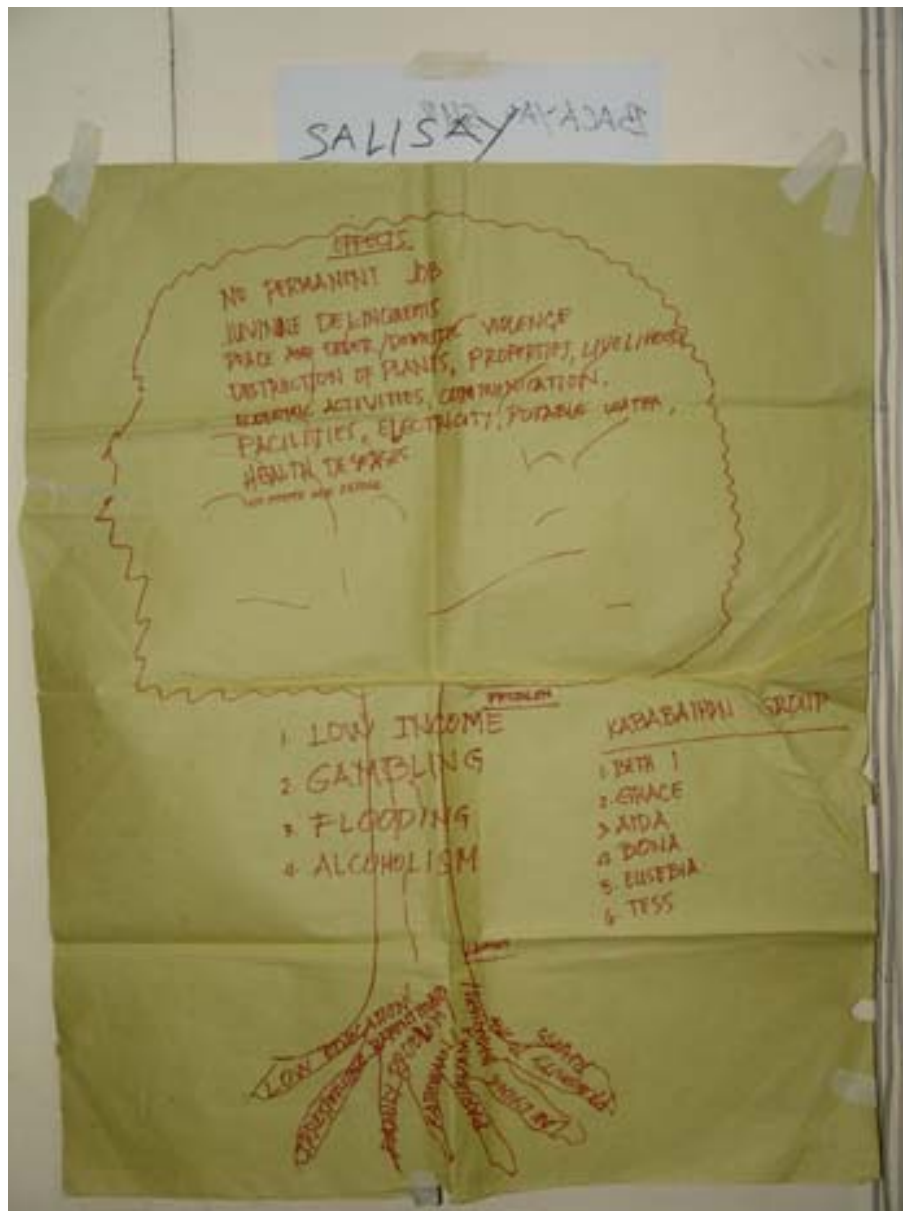
Before	During	After
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Naglilinis ng kalsada - Nagbibigay babala sa mga barangay - Pinuputol ang mga puno na sagabal - Pinaghandaan ang mga kakailanganin sa loob na bahay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tinitipon ang mga kasambahay upang hindi maipit sa anumang sakuna - Tinutulungan ang mga kabarangay na nasa malalim na lugar - Sinisiguro ang kalusugan ng mga kabarangay lalo na ang mga bata at matanda - Inaayos din ang iba pang pangangailangan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inaalam ang mga kailangan ng mga tao - Nililinis ang kapaligiran - Dinadala sa pagamutan ang mga may sakit



GROUP 2

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May 22-24, 2006

Problem Tree



Kababaihan group members:

- Beth
- Grace
- Aida
- Bona
- Eusebia

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Livelihood Analysis

Ranking	Who	Quantity	Affected	Recommendation
• Gov't Employee	30 Persons	6000-8000	Flood/Typhoon	1. Willing ness to attend trainings on entrepreneurship to acquire skills so as to augment family income 2. Barangay officials to enforce law and ordinances to stop gambling, alcoholism and violence.
• Sari-sari store	15 Persons	3,500 – 5,000		
• Private Employee	20 Persons	5,000		
• Manufacturer feather duster	20 Persons	400	Flood/Typhoon	
• Native cake making	10 Persons	2000	Flood/Typhoon	
• Laundry	10 Persons	1800	Flood/Typhoon	
• Sales lady/ Xerox copier	10 Persons	2000	Flood/Typhoon	

Ranking	Who	Quantity	Affected By:
• Workers (Gov't Employee, Private)	M,F	18000	Flood/Typhoon
• Hollow blocks making	M	16000	Flood/Typhoon/ rain season Flood/Fish kill
• Fishpond	M	15000	Epidemic/Typhoon
• Feather duster making	M,F	12000	Flood/Typhoon
• Drivers	M	9000	Flood/Typhoon/hang over
• Construction worker	M	8000	Bankrupt (Credit)/Flood
• Sari-sari store vendor	M,F	4000	Flood/Typhoon/ rain season
• Rig Driver	M	4000	



Kaba baihan group members:

- Beth
- Grace
- Aida
- Bona
- Eusebia

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5 Problema ng Kabataan	Solusyon	Payo sa mga kinaaukulan
1. Finacial 2. Kakulangan sa pagkain 3. Maraming stambay 4. Kakulangan sa kagamitan 5. Proper guidance from parents	1. Magtipid at mag sikap ang mga magulang 2. Magtanim ng mga gulay 3. Curfew/ magkaron ng sports activities 4. Solicitation 5. a. Family Planning b. Adult Education	1. Provide Employment sa magulang 2. Gov't provide Irrigation for crop production 3. Continue active SK / community activity 4. SK or barangay council give support 5. CSWD- conduct seminar
Pag may Baha 1. Di alam kung saan "magbabawas" 2. Walang sapat na pagkain 3. Problema ang pagkukunan ng tubig	1. Gumawa ng portable toilet 2. Mag-antay ng rasyon 3. Magtipid ng tubig	1. Gumawa ng mataas na C.R 2. Maagang pagdating ng relief goods 3. Gumawa ang gobyerno ng water tank



Youth Group Members:

Aldrin Bautista
 William Abulencia
 Harold Caramat
 Luther Lou Ventura

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ACTION PLAN

Pre-emergency/ program/ activities/ strategies	Resources	Time to Complete	Who could support us	Oracles	Responsible person
1. General public assembly	Place: Barangay	May 31 1 st week	DILG	Budget	1. Barangay Captain
2. Re-organizing BDCC	Hall	June 1 st week			2. Barangay Captain
3. Develop warning system	Place: Barangay	June		Budget	3. Barangay Tanod
4. Purchase/ stock file, medical for barangay use	Hall Bamboo	Last week of June 2006	CHO		4. Kagawad Esteves
5. Request for medical supplies	Php 20,000	June 2006	CDCC/Speaker		5. Kagawad Esteves
6. Cover open drainage		June 2006			6. Barangay Captain
7. Brgy Health center		June 2006			7. Barangay Captain
8. Deep well		June 2006			8.
9. Water tank		June 2006			9. Barangay Captain
10. Stock goods			Water District		10.
11. Communication		June 2006			BHW/BSPO
12. Construction of evacuation center		June 2006	Government		11.
13. Relief to be given to affected areas		June 2006			12. Barangay Captain
14. Water transport			Speaker Jose de Venecia		13. Barangay council
15. Construct lamo					14. Barangay Captain
16. Construct parakeet		June 2006			15.
17. Stock file and for flood					16.
18. Active sports, Projects		June 2006	CDCC		17. Kagawad Esteves
		June 2006			18. SK
		June 2006	CPDO		Chairman
		June 2006	SK		

emergency/ program/ activities/ strategies	Resources	Time to Complete	Who could support us	Oracles	Responsible person
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure safety of appliance and furniture 2. Evacuate members of Families 3. Monitor and Report to CDCC 4. Brgy security plan 5. Monitor situation 	Communication system		Family member BDCC Evacuation committee DECORP Barangay Council CHO, DSWD		Family Head Kgd. Bautista Brgy secretary Chieftanod Family Head Kagawad Esteves Barangay Captain Brgy secretary Kgd. Soradillon
Post Emergency					
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cleaning of sanitation 2. Renewal of report to BDCC 3. Conduct water analysis 					

SALISAY
Barangay Disaster Management Workshop
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EVALUATION SUMMARY

Mga Tanong	Positibo	Pantay	Negatibo
1. Ano ang inyong masasabi sa mga pinag-usapan ngayon sa seminar?	Very In formative, helpful and educational. Malinaw. Maging handa sa kalamidad. Masaya at nadadagdagan ang aking kaalaman. Makabuluhan. Maganda ang layunin. Talagang Excellent. Very good lecture at satisfying.		
2. Naaintindihan po ba ninyo ang mga sinasabi ng mga facilitators?	Opo Malinaw ang pagtuturo nila. Loud and clear. Magaling sila.	Yung iba oo pero yung iba hindi.	Hindi maintindihan yung iba. Kulang ang tatlong araw na seminar para ipaliwanag.
3. Naaintindihan po ba ninyo ang sinasabi ng mga speakers?	Absolutely yes kasi malinawang ang mga explanations. Magaling silang magpaliwanag.		
4. Angkop ba sa inyong barangay ang mga topics o subject matter na itinuturo ng mga facilitators/speakers natin?	Opo. Makakatulong ang mga tips to improve our barangay. Angkop na angkop. Very satisfactory.		
Mga Tanong	Positibo	Pantay	Negatibo
5. Ano ang inyong natutunan sa seminar?	To be responsible enough. More knowledge about disaster. Kung ano ang dapat gawin pag may calamity. Preparedness at pag-		

	iingat. Disaster risk management Kung papaano nagsisimula ang disaster. Ang maging laging handa sa lahat ng panahon. Kung ano ang action planning.		
6. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa pagkain?	Masarap. Sulit ang lunch. Nakakabusog.	Masarap kaya lang bitin.	
7. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa lugar/venue na pinagdaraosan nitong seminar?	Maganda ang venue Comfortable Very convenient and satisfactory.	Sapat lang.	Mas maganda sana kung malamig ang lugar. Masikip.
8. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa boses ng mga speaker? Kailangan pa ba ng sound system?	Malinaw at malakas ang boses. Talagang nagsakripisyo sila ng todo. Madaling mainitindihan. Lahat naman ng importanteng detalye ay naipaliwanag ng mabuti.	Ayos lang.	Yung iba mahina ang boses. Mabilis.
Mga Tanong	Positibo	Pantay	Negatibo
9. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa mga participants sa seminar?	Responsible Cooperative. Palabiro sila Silang lahat ay aktibo. Masayahin.		
10. Mayroon ba kayong mairerekomenda para sa lalong ikagaganda ng ating seminar?	Well satisfied. Palawakin pa sa ibang barangay ang seminar para sa ikabubuti ng lahat. Keep up the good work.		Dapat mas malaki ang silid na pagdadausan at may working tables.
Total accumulated response	42	4	6

***18 respondents**

BARANGAY BACAYAO SUR
Dagupan City

May 29-31, 2006

BARANGAY BACAYAO SUR
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 22-24, 2006



Participants:

1. Julie G. Sojo
2. Seferina T. Caballero
3. Romana M. Ortiz
4. Adela A. Taminaya
5. Ernesto P. Espaňiol
6. Gregorio O. Taminaya
7. Felix C. Tamayo
8. Oscar C. Dagarag
9. Rufino M. Andres
10. Joel V. Castillo
11. Primo Dioquino
12. Regine B. Taminaya
13. Gladys D. Tamayo
14. Jovito O. De Vera
15. Virginia F. Palaganas
16. Arthur M. Peralta
17. Michel S. Mariñas
18. Joselito Narvasa
19. Juana G. Dela Rosa

Resource persons/facilitators:

Dea Que (Team Leader)
Dr. Leonard Carbonell
Derick Dawis
Gigi Dilan
Teresita Pascua
Felita Ugaban

Resource persons/facilitators

BACAYAO SUR
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 29-31, 2006



HIGHLIGHTS

Dagupan City Situationer

By Dr. Leonard Carbonell

- Carbonell said that every member of the community should participate in the mitigation of disaster risks.
- He noted the need to prioritize those people who are vulnerable such as the children.
- He stressed that disaster is a risk that can destroy properties, livelihood and lives. He clarified that a typhoon is not a disaster but only a hazard. It only becomes a disaster when it affects a community.
- He said that the risk will be greater when the community has a lesser capacity and bigger vulnerability.
- He noted the need to identify the evacuation centers in the hazard map.
- He advised the participants to include in their action plans all the areas identified with high, medium and low risks in flooding.

Principles of Community-Based Disaster Risk Management Approach

By Dr. Leonard Carbonell

- Carbonell discussed the different features of CBDRM. These included: 1) people's participation 2) priority to the most vulnerable and survival coping strategies and 3) risk reduction measures.
- He said that the aim of CBDRM is to reduce the effect of disaster, reduce casualty and enhance vulnerability.
- He pointed out that disaster management doesn't only focus during a disaster, but more on preparedness.
- He said the principles of CBDRM are: 1) participatory process and content 2) responsive 3) integrated 4) pro-active 5) comprehensive 6) multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary 7) empowering 8) developmental 9) culture and gender sensitive and 10) child rights responsive.
- He said that barangay disaster risk management is the action taken by the community before, during and after a disaster to lessen its effects.
- He discussed the disaster management cycle which starts with disaster, followed by emergency response, rehabilitation, reconstruction, development, disaster prevention, disaster mitigation, and disaster preparedness.

Hazard, Vulnerability, Capacity Assessment

By Dr. Leo Carbonell

- Carbonell said that since the low, medium and high risk areas of the community have been already identified after the barangay watching of the participants, they have already identified the most vulnerable part of the barangay.
- He said that since the participants have already identified the hazards in their barangay, he clarified that not all hazards are disasters. He said that a hazard becomes a disaster depending on the vulnerability and capacity of the community.
- He said that the bigger the capacity and the lower the vulnerability, the lesser the disaster risk will be.

Overview of Preparedness, Mitigation

Identification of Appropriate Risk

Reduction Measures and Early Warning, Communication and Evacuation

By Dr. Leo Carbonell

- Carbonell said that the elements at risk are the people, properties and livelihood. To avoid risks, he said, the risk reduction planning should be applied. Risk reduction planning refers to the measures to be taken before, during, and after a calamity.
- He noted the importance of risk reduction measures and preparedness to lessen the adverse effects of a hazard.
- He also tackled mitigation which refers to the measures in minimizing the impact of a natural or a man-made disaster in the community. He said the mitigation measures can be in a form of structural or non-structural.
- He cited some examples of mitigation measures: 1) strict implementation of regulations and zoning 2) flood control 3) preparedness before, during and after a disaster.
- He said that the community will be prepared for a disaster if they have already identified the elements at risk, evacuation center and a uniform perception of the effects of flood even as he stressed that flooding should not be a normal incident for the residents.
- He said that risk reduction involves short term, medium term and long term measures. He said that since the barangay has limited resources, the important elements should be prioritized.

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HIGHLIGHTS

Basic Concepts of Disaster, Hazards, Vulnerability, Capacity, and Disaster Risk

By Dea Que

- Que defined the various terms which were encountered by the participants in the 2-day workshop. These words included: disaster, risk, hazard, vulnerability and capacity.
- She cited examples on how to determine a vulnerable community. This is a community whose houses/residents are: 1) made of brittle and light materials 2) near danger zones 3) illegally squatting 4) lack of capacity and discipline 5) poor
- She said that a community becomes vulnerable if the residents are dependent and indifferent.
- She tackled the three types of hazard which are: natural, human-made and combination of both.
- She cited the factors which can be capacity to a community. These are as follows: enough knowledge, community skills and training; preparedness; available resources; unity and compassion in the community; residents settle in a legitimate lot; strong community organizations; sufficient source of income; and proactive government.
- She also enumerated and defined various types of hazards which include: tsunami, typhoon, volcanic eruption, epidemic, environmental pollution, flood, fire, pest infestation, and earthquake.
- She said that when there is hazard, there is a threat to lives and properties.
- Que pointed out that the bigger the vulnerability of a community, the bigger the disaster risk will be. On the other hand, the bigger the capacity, the smaller the disaster risk.

Introduction to Risk Management Planning

By Dea Que

- Que reviewed the participants on the previous discussions, such as hazards, vulnerability, capacity, elements at risk and disasters.
- Que used pictures to show the types of disasters and their effects to lives, properties, environment, animals and livelihood.
- She noted the significance of having a preparedness plan for the community in order to greatly lessen the impact of a disaster; no life has to be sacrificed, and no property has to be damaged.
- She then explained the final workshop which is planning and assigned the groups to elements at risk they will work on.

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HIGHLIGHTS

**Dagupan City Risk Management System,
Governance and Disaster Management System,
and Relevant Laws and Regulations**

By Derick Dawis

- Dawis said that governance is defined as the exercise of economic, social, political and administrative authority to manage the country's affairs at all levels. It is a process whereby elements of the society wield power and authority influence and enact policies and decision concerning public, life, economic, and social development.
- He said that the barangay has inherent responsibilities to protect its members from the effects of every attack, terrorism, fire, explosion, serious weather disturbance and other disasters affecting the community, government, as well as private facilities.
- He pointed out basic laws and regulations on disaster risk management. He cited PD 1566 which strengthens the Philippine disaster control capability and establishes the national program on community disaster preparedness. The salient provisions of the abovementioned law include: the state policy on self-reliance among local officials and their constituents in preparing, responding and recovering from disaster; organization of NDCC, RDCC, CDCC, and BDCC; preparation of national calamities and disaster preparedness plan by the OCD; Implementation of periodic drills and exercise of ODC; and authorization of the LGUs to program funds for disaster preparedness activities.
- He mentioned other laws pertaining to disaster management which include: PD 1096 or national building code and Rule 1040 on the occupational safety and health standards.
- According to Dawis, the characteristics of good governance are: transparency, accountability, participatory, responsive, consensus-oriented, strategic vision equitable and inclusive and efficient.
- He stated that the functions of BDCC are to establish the BDOC, coordinate from the BDCC the disaster operations and activities of its tasked units, implement within the barangay the guidelines set by the CDCC, advise the members of the BDCC regarding disaster management.
- He said that the Barangay Disaster Plan is aimed to protect life and minimize damage to property in case of emergency; to cope with all types of emergencies; to be flexible so that it can be modified to cope with unforeseen circumstances.
- Barangay disaster operation center, on the other hand, is where the BDCC members meet to discuss on disaster precautions and preparations, disaster operations and post-disaster operations. He said that the BDOC should be clearly identified and its location should be known by all residents and higher officials, preferably near the specified evacuation center so that direct supervision and control is easily facilitated.

- He said that in the selection of members of BDCC, the two requirements should be considered: 1) best qualified basics taking in to consideration prior training, experience or other special capabilities of the resident involved 2) should be made to identify residents with selfprotection, skills and experiences.
- He then discussed the organizational structure of BDCC and defined the function of its members.

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HIGHLIGHTS

Prevention Tips on Fire, Earthquake, and Flooding

By Gigi Dilan from Bureau of Fire Protection



- Dilan enumerated causes of fire which are: arson, bonfire, faulty electrical wiring, accidental cause and children playing with fire.
- She cited fire prevention measures which are as follows: 1) Do not smoke while in bed especially after drinking 2) Do not throw cigarettes to the waste baskets 3) Do not leave the cooking stove while frying 4) Keep matches and lighters out of children's reach 5) Do not build a bonfire on a windy day 6) Do not connect too many electrical appliances on one outlet 7) Keep fire extinguisher or a pail of water at home 8) Do not place flammable near heater 9) Do not leave a burning candle unattended 10) Never read in bed by candle or lamp light 11) Do not use a broken plug on an outlet that may cause heating or fire 12) and strictly obey no smoking signs in specific areas.
- She said that in case of fire the people should: keep down on the floor to avoid inhaling the smoke and cover their mouth with wet cloth/towel; call the fire station immediately (the speaker gave the fire station hotlines)
- Dilan likewise shared the appropriate actions to be taken before an earthquake. She said that the people should ensure that the pieces of furniture in their homes are fixed so they will not fall and cause accidents, and prepare emergency food and water. She noted the need to discuss with the family members where and when to go in case of emergency.
- She said that the things to be prepared are: food for at least 3 days, drinking water, radio, flashlights and batteries, matches and lighter, first aid kit, cash, clothes and helmet.
- During earthquake, she said, people should not panic and maintain their presence of mind. The following actions should be also taken: 1) protect oneself from falling objects 2) turn off gas appliances, cooking and heating stoves that may cause fire during earthquakes 3) open doors to secure exit 4) do not go outside while panicking 5) move out to the evacuation site 6) and do not drive during an earthquake.

Workshop outputs

BARANGAY BACAYAO SUR
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
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Timeline

Calamity	Date	Effect
Earthquake	July 16, 1990	Road destroyed/ liquefaction, buildings and houses collapsed, no electricity, communication facilities were cut, Emotional/nervous break down, water supply was cut, food shortage.
Flood	Oct. 1990	No transportation, food shortage, factories closed, classes suspended, occurrence of different illnesses, foot and mouth disease is evident on animals
Stom	Sept, 1996	No electricity houses and buildings are destroyed , communication, trees fell down,
Flood	Aug, 1998	Guava plantation devastated, 90% of barangay resident were flooded, food shortage, health problems lack of water supply.
Fire	July 2003	2 casualties(father and child), all properties bumed, Emotional problem.



Group Members:

Primo Dioquino
 Virgie Palaganas
 Ernesto Español
 Rina Caballero
 Juana Dela Rosa
 Ramona Ortiz
 Adela Taminaya

BARANGAY BACAYAO SUR
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
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Hazard Map



Group Members:

- Julie Siojo
- Juvie de Vera
- Ernesto Español
- Rina Caballero
- Ramona Ortiz
- Gladys Tamayo

BARANGAY BACAYAO SUR
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
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Duties of Barangay official

Before	During	After
1. Meeting in preparation for calamity 2. Information campaign 3. Planting of tree 4. Cleaning of drainage 5. Plannin g/seminar	1. Inspection of affected areas 2. Determining affected families 3. Coordinating w/ the city government 4. Distribution of relief goods	1. Operation <i>linis</i> 2. Evaluation or inventory of destroyed facilities like houses and crops 3. Recommendation and rehabilitation by the Barangay Council to the city government

Duties of City Government

Before	During	After
1. To survey all house holds and occupants. 2. To inform all the constituents regarding the incoming typhoon to prepare their foods, medicines, flashing, etc. 3. Monitor all news cast of radio and T.V. 4. Conduct seminar training/workshop 5. Dredging rivers 6. Medical mission from the city health	1. To report the actual situation of the Barangay to the city government 2. To execute or to prepare the evacuation of all affected residents to an elevated evacuation center 3. To inform city government agencies to prepare medicine, food, clothing and relief, etc.	1. To report to the city government the actual damage/ loses(AGRICULTURAL/such as government building barangay roads and bridges) 2. Medical mission from the city government 3. Relocation of constituents

NGO's- What they do?

Before	During	After
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning 2. Survey of incoming disaster 3. Solicit funds/resources 4. Recruit volunteers/manpower 5. Repack goods 6. Store goods/medicines/clothing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Look for affected areas coordinate w/ the government/community 2. Prepare transportation 3. gather information/ data, place/population affect 4. Distribution of goods 5. Picture taking 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recording/documentation 2. Evaluation of the distribution process 3. Keeping all the data for accounting and future reference



Members:

Primo Dioquino
 Ramona Ortiz
 Ernesto Español
 Adela Taminaya
 Juana Dela Rosa
 Virgie Palaganas
 Rina Caballero

BARANGAY BACAYAO SUR
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
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Problem Tree

Roots (cause):

- Economic
- Lack of love
- Family problems
- Oil hike
- Unemployment
- Laziness
- No discipline
- Lack of faith in God
- Negative attitude
- Bad tradition
- Ningas kugon
- Illiteracy
- No concern
- Over populated
- Hereditary

Fruit (effect)

- trouble
- crimes
- sickness
- malnutrition
- gambling
- squatters
- drunkenness
- Unemployment
- Discouragement
- Population
- Drop outs
- Unwanted pregnancy
- Overcrowding
- Pick pocketing
- Epidemic

Members:

Lito Narvasa	Virgie Palaganas
Rina Caballero	Adela Taminaya
Joel Castillo	Regine Taminaya
Felix Tamayo	Arthur Petrola

BARANGAY BACAYAO SUR
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
 Date

Livelihood Analysis

sources of income	percent	Factors that affected
Factory workers	25%	Typhoon etc
Pedicab / tricycle jeepney drivers	20%	-do- vacation
Government and private employee	10%	
OFW'S	10%	
Vendors/ sari-sari store	10%	
Construction/carpentry/workers	10%	Typhoon, flood etc
Agriculture crops	10%	Typhoon pest infestation
Pensioners	5%	
Boarding	5%	Vacation
Bottle washing/sorting	5%	Typhoon, flood no supply of bottle



Members:

- Kgd. Julie
- Kgd. Jovi
- Ana
- Ramona
- Gladys
- Primo
- Rufino
- Ernesto

BACAYAO SUR
Community Disaster Management Action Plan
May 22-24, 2006

Hazard: Flooding/Fire
Elements at Risk: Livelihood

Activities	Schedule/ Time frame	Responsible Person/Group	Resources Existing / To look for		Support Agency
<p>BEFORE: 1. Organizing or calling a meeting to plan for the coming disaster like fogging</p>	Before calamity	BDCC, Brgy .council , security force. Org. bmg tyranical bacayao sur	City government , NGO's, club, delta comm. Jaycees	Transportation, water supply, food, med	DSWD, city government, community
<p>Cleaning surroundings, providing medicine, sanitation / c. r. ,evacuation center, restore food</p>		Youth religion sector	OFW's, young and old, professional , pensioners in our brgy.	Clothing	
<p>During: Evacuation of domestic animal, monitoring water supply, installation of a warning device to danger zone, maintaining cleanliness of evacuation center.</p>					
<p>After: Rehabilitation development, clean and green campaign, call meeting again, vaccination of live stock</p>					

BACAYAO SUR
Community Disaster Management Action Plan

May 22-24, 2006

**Hazard: Flooding/Fire
Elements at Risk: People**

Announce preparation to evacuate all affected families		BDRMC, PDRMC	Bangka, tribike, dump truck	dump truck, rubber booth	
Activities	Schedule/ Time frame	Responsible Person/Group	Resources Existing/ To look for	Support Agency	
Dispatch evacuation teams, distribute relief goods	June 1-10 2006	BDRMC, Barangay council		Men's group, rescue team	Barangay council, youth, professionals
Organize purok DMRC Listing of evacuees names, status		Barangay security		skilled persons officer	
Inventory	June 1-30 2006	BC, LGU, DSWD, DepEd	Evacuation center	Additional evacuation center, church facilities	Church, DSWD, DepEd, NGO's
Existing facilities centers, linkage care, psychological needs		Barangay council, youth group, church leaders	Brgy data		Engineering office, bureau of fire office, city health, DepEd.
Risk planning/mitigation	June 2006	BDRMC			
After planning, are supervising the evacuation center up-keep, maintenance					
Organize repair cleaning the volunteer Barangay/purok, repair of the electrical, water coordination W/ facilities, roads, fences/trees	June – July 2006	BDRMC			
Establish the CCCC NGO's LUG	Year round	BDRMC		Active organization, education, net works, foreign support	Red cross ABS_CBN, GMA, OFW
Assessment on all relief distribution				group	
Inventory on all Training purok loses, facilities if any DRMC (security/ fist aid, rescue team)	July 2006	BDRMC			
Secure data of all residents senior citizens adult, youth children	June 2006	DBRMC Barangay security, DepEd	List of the residents, present population	Possibility to help the purok DRMC	Barangay council
Prepare stock files	Year round				
During: Information dissemination warning up date		Men's group, rescue team leader, Barangay Tanod		Siren radio, mega phone	Radio C I O, PAG-ASA

BACAYAO SUR

Community Disaster Management Action Plan May 22-24, 2006

Hazard: Flooding/Fire

Elements at Risk: Properties

Activities	Schedule/ Time frame	Responsible Person/Group	Resources Existing/ To lookfor	Support Agency	
<p>BEFORE:</p> <p>1 meeting</p> <p>2 Inspection and or assessment</p> <p>3 Secure properties</p> <p>4 maintain (whole year)</p> <p>During:</p> <p>1. monitoring</p> <p>2. reporting</p> <p>After:</p> <p>1. inventory and assessment</p> <p>2. rehabilitation repair recommendation</p> <p>3. recommendation replacement, funding additional supplies</p>	<p>June 1st week</p> <p>During/ After calamity</p> <p>After calamity</p>	<p>1. Barangay council</p> <p>2. Brgy. Security</p> <p>3. disaster management team</p> <p>4. youth</p> <p>5. other professionals</p> <p>6. Brgy volunteers</p>	<p>1. Barangay hall</p> <p>2. health center</p> <p>3. day care</p> <p>4. school</p> <p>5. recreational facilities</p> <p>6. water</p> <p>7. electric poles/facility</p> <p>8. transportation</p>	<p>1. evacuation center</p> <p>2. waiting shed</p> <p>3. early warning device</p> <p>4. rubber boat</p> <p>5. bamboo craft</p> <p>6. transportation tools and other gadgets</p> <p>8. C.R.</p> <p>9. Deep well</p> <p>10. adjustable aluminum ladder</p> <p>11. fire extinguisher</p> <p>12. plastic aluminum pipes</p> <p>13. raincoats</p> <p>14. funds</p>	<p>1. DPWH</p> <p>2. DCORP</p> <p>3. DCWD</p> <p>4. NGO's</p> <p>5. Dagupan city government</p> <p>6. volunteer group</p>

BACAYAO SUR
Barangay Disaster Management Workshop
May 29-31, 2006

EVALUATION SUMMARY

Mga Tanong	Positibo	Pantay	Negatibo
1. Ano ang inyong masasabi sa mga pinag-usapan ngayon sa seminar?	Very In formative and educational. Maganda at maraming napag-aralan. No Negative reaction. Enjoy at ditoko na-develop ang potential ko. Very Fruitful, malinaw at encouraging. Mahalaga. Kapakipakinabang. Lahat ay masaya.		
2. Naintindihan po ba ninyo ang mga sinasabi ng mga facilitators?	Well-understood. Expert sila sa mga tinatalakay nila. Malinaw ang discussion at paglecture. Every speaker ay magaling. Friendly ang boses. Loud and clear. Sapat ang visual aids at high tech sila. Magaling ang buong team.		
3. Naintindihan po ba ninyo ang sinasabi ng mga speakers?	Absolutely yes. Malinawang ang explanations. Di po sila pumapayag na tapusin ang lecture hanggang di naintindihan.		
4. Angkop ba sa inyong barangay ang mga topics o subject matter na itinuturo ng mga facilitators/speakers natin?	Opo. Makakatulong ang mga tips to improve our barangay. Angkop na angkop		

	dahil lagi kaming binabaha. Maganda.		
5. Ano ang inyong natutunan sa seminar?	To be responsible enough. Napakaganda pag tuloy-tuloy ang programa nila. More knowledge about disaster. Kung papaano gumawa ng isang plano o move kung may calamity. Preparedness. Pag-iingat. Natutuhan ko kung papaano mag-interview ng mga taong naapektuhan ng kalamidad.		
6. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa pagkain?	Masarap at masustansiya. Sulit ang lunch. The best at nakakabusog.	Tamang-tama lang.	
7. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa lugar venue na pinagdaraosan nitong seminar?	Malinis at ok ang lugar. Maganda, malamig at may ventilation. Kumpleto. Comfortable.	Sapat lang.	Mainit at maliit ang space. Minsan nawawalan ng kuryente. Maingay yung mixer.
8. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa boses ng mga speaker? Kailangan pa ba ng sound system?	Clear. Nakaka-inspire ang boses. Malakas. Madaling maintindihan. Pwedeng pang-news casting. Masaya at hindi boring.		
9. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa mga participants sa seminar?	Interesado. Active & cooperative. Magaling makisama. Puro matatalino.		
10. Mayroon ba kayong mairerekomenda para sa lalong ikagaganda ng ating seminar?	Palawakin pa sa ibang barangay ang seminar para sa	Sana magkaroon ng	Dapat mas malaki ang silid na pagdadausan.

	ikabubuti ng lahat. Tulungan ang iba pang mga barangay.	speaker galing sa DPWH.	Dapat may working tables.
Total accumulated response	46	3	5

*16 respondents

BARANGAY POGO GRANDE
Dagupan City

May 29-31, 2006

POGO GRANDE
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 29-31, 2006



Participants

1. Miriam Doctolero
2. Mary Ann Capito
3. Laurine Misleng
4. Roberto Abalos
5. Marlyn Tibudan
6. Judeson Mararac
7. Rindsey Anne Abalos
8. Rachelle Abalos
9. Isabel Esteves
10. Lolita Viray
11. Tina Terado
12. Myna Esteves
13. Marisa Abad
14. Sergio Petrola
15. Irene Mendoza
16. Eduardo Ereso
17. Basilio Manaois
18. Fernando Lopez
19. Ricardo Lopez
20. Adelina Tinte

Resource persons/facilitators

Reginaldo Ubando (team leader)
Arch. Emmanuel Palaganas
Fely Sangalang
Engr. Athena Arenas
Gigi Dilan
Alfredo Doria
Remedios Peralta

Resource persons/facilitators

POGO GRANDE

**Community Based Disaster Risk Management
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HIGHLIGHTS

Understanding Pogo Grande Disaster Situation in relation to the Dagupan City/ Pangasinan Disaster Management System

By Arch. Manny Palaganas

- Palaganas said that based on the Geographical Information System (GIS) survey, Dagupan City's total land area is 4, 447 hectare. Forty-nine percent of the total area is a body of water composed of fishponds and rivers.
- Because Dagupan City is surrounded by water and one meter below sea level, Palaganas said that frequent flooding normally occurs even during high tides.
- He said that environmental degradation could also trigger the occurrence of disaster.
- He emphasized the importance of recording and documenting calamities to help the barangay analyze how devastating are the effects compared to previous calamities. He said that this includes the comparison on the inventory of damaged livelihood and resources as well as the number of families affected

Preparedness and Mitigation Measures:

By Arch. Manny Palaganas

- Palaganas discussed the long term, medium term and short term measures.
- He cited an example of measures for households. As a long term measure, the owner of a house can build a wall to obstruct the flood and at the same time elevate the house; as a medium term, the house can be elevated; as a short term, the members of the family can temporarily stay in the house of a neighbor.
- In the NGO and government levels, he said that infrastructure development can be a long term mitigation, dredging operations can be a medium term, and relief can be a short term.
- He noted the need to plan every mitigation measure. He said that the record, figure and data are important to identify the vulnerable groups and for future purposes. He said that in order to mitigate disaster risk, records are needed.

Relevant Laws and Regulations (Laws, Policies and Procedures)

By Arch. Manny Palaganas

- Arch. Palaganas discussed the provisions on building code, sanitation code, electrical code and water code and its connection to disaster preparedness.

- Based on the building code, he said that it is important to identify the road right of way, carriageway, drainage, electric post etc. He said that for houses located near the rivers, it is important to follow the water code where walls fronting the river must have a 3-meter easement allowance for high tides.
- By presenting the zoning map, Palaganas said that despite the fact that Pogo Grande rarely has fishponds, it remains one of the flood-affected areas since it is near coastal barangays like Lasip and Bacayao.
- He said that every household should consult a sanitary engineer and practice sanitation code in building their *pozo negro*. By doing this, floodwater will not be contaminated by bacteria and other disease-causing organisms.

Nature and Behavior of Hazards in the Barangay and Hazard Assessment

By Arch. Manny Palaganas

- Arch. Palaganas said that based on the research conducted by the City Planning Office and City Engineer's Office, the entire Dagupan City used to be a marshland but due to tidal motion and erosion from places like San Manuel, Calasiao, Lingayen and Sta. Barbara, tons of water and soil accumulated and formed what is now known as Dagupan City.
- Palaganas said that Dagupan City is considered a catchbasin in the entire province of Pangasinan since it's strategically located in a low-lying area. He further explained that Dagupan today is composed geographically of 49% water.
- He said that for early settlers in Dagupan, the behavior of hazard is natural and not very threatening because their houses were not concrete.
- Palaganas said that Barangay Lasip Grande used to be a river but with the natural process of erosion and accretion, land was formed. With this, more than 90% of the houses in Lasip Grande were slanted during the 1990 killer earthquake.
- He said that human intervention is another factor that increases the tendency of hazard. Examples of these are the poorly constructed roads, drainage system and other infrastructures that contribute to flooding during rainy season and high tide.

POGO GRANDE

Community Based Disaster Risk Management
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HIGHLIGHTS

Barangay Governance and Disaster Risk Management Responsibilities

By Reginaldo Ubando



- Ubando said that barangay governance is very important in disaster risk management because leadership is needed in managing disaster.
- Ubando gave the definition of governance, which is a process whereby elements in the society wield power and authority influence and enact policies and decisions concerning public information, economic and social development. He added participation as one quality of good governance. He said that good governance involves the entire community.
- He said that the characteristics of good governance include: strategic vision on social development; responsiveness or exposure; participation of citizens and stakeholders in decision making; equity in sharing opportunities and benefits; accountability of stakeholders and citizens; effective and efficient delivery of service.
- Principles of good governance include: accountability, transparency, civic engagement, equity, justice, sustainability, efficiency and barangay accountability.
- He said that the timeless leadership principles are: optimism, calmness, courage, preparedness and faith in God.
- He said that in doing something, the following should be considered: put first things first; think win-win situation and seek first to understand than to be understood.
- He then discussed and explained the BDCC organizational structure as illustrated in Appendix A.
- He advised the BDCC members and residents of the community to be proactive towards a disaster even as he stressed the need for the community to generate and make use of its own available resources and not to be dependent on the city.
- He noted the importance of BDCC in the disaster management as it is the frontline organization in the community.
- He said that the BDCC should have enabling policies for disaster preparedness. He reiterated the importance of hazard assessment, early warning system, disaster preparedness contingency plan, drills and simulation exercises, training and education, information management system, networking and linkages.
- He stressed the importance of organizing or reactivating the Barangay Disaster Coordinating Council which will be automatically led by the barangay captain.
- He presented a sample of a functional BDCC which is composed of a disaster operation officer, intelligence and disaster analysis group, planning and operation group, committee on resources, communication and warning committee, transport group, evacuation

committee, rescue and engineering health committee, committee on relief, rehabilitation and clearing committee and public information committee. He reminded the participants that the organizational set up he presented is subject to changes.

Importance of risk assessment

By Reggie Ubando

- Ubando said that risk assessment is very important in every barangay in order to manage and to minimize the risks involve in case an unexpected calamity occurs.
- He said that everyone should expect more devastating effects of flood and other calamities due to environmental degradation since 1950s.
- He explained that barangay risk assessment will enable everyone to identify and analyze local disaster risk as well as the hazard, vulnerability and capacity.
- He said that after identifying and analyzing the risk, next is the application of adequate and effective counter measures.
- He said that the immediate response during calamity is the main responsibility of barangay. This means that the pre-risk management activities as well as data gathering should not be passed on to the shoulders of the city government. He further said that inadequate capacity might result to loss, injury or damage.
- He encouraged the participants to practice the *bayanihan* spirit during calamities as he added that barangay risk assessment is a participatory process.
- Ubando said that it is important for a community to show a common perception and understanding about disaster risk. He added that this will increase the barangay's capacity against it.
- In the local scenario, he said that most people perceive flooding and other calamities as a good opportunity for earning.

Concept of risk management

By Reggie Ubando

- Ubando said that a disaster occurs when hazard strikes a vulnerable community whose capacity is inadequate.
- He said that a hazard can either be natural, man-made or a combination of both.
- He said that at the height of the super typhoon "Gading," 6 Dagupenos were killed in Bonuan Binloc and Brgy. Tambac. It was found out that the victims were living in vulnerable areas.
- He bared that living in a low-lying area is hazardous.
- During disaster, Ubando said that the city government could only deploy a maximum of 4 rescue teams covering the city's 31 barangays.
- He said that risk is a combination of hazard, vulnerability and the capacity of a community.

Introduction to Risk Reduction Measures

By Reginaldo Ubando

- Ubando defined risk reduction as the systematic development and application of policies, strategies, and practices to minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risk throughout a society to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and prevention) adverse impact of hazards, within the broad context of sustainability and development.
- He cited an example of a measure where the barangay can formulate a policy for every residence in the community.
- The steps in identifying adequate and appropriate disaster risk reduction measures, Ubando said, are as follows: 1) identify the hazard 2) determine the elements at risk and possible damages 3) determine condition and factors of vulnerability 4) identify existing coping strategies and capacity resources 5) identify measures to reduce the vulnerability of the elements at risk 6) and prioritize risk reduction measures.
- He gave some points to consider in prioritizing risk measures: 1) priority elements at risk and projected damages 2) availability of resources to undertake the risk reduction measures 3) time consideration in implementing the risk reduction measures 4) reliability and technical feasibility and sustainability for structural measures 5) local cultural heritage and values 6) coping mechanism capacity 7) management capability of the community 8) and immediate benefits to the whole or widest section of the community.
- He said that to reduce the risks, the establishment of warning system is important. He tackled the phases of evaluation which include: 1) warning 2) order to move 3) actual evacuation 4) evacuation center management 5) and return to formal resettlement.
- Ubando said that radio, megaphone and the internet can be used as early warning measures.

POGO GRANDE

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HIGHLIGHTS

Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment

By Fely Sangalang



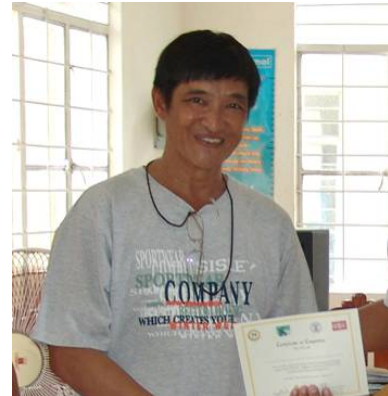
- Sangalang defined vulnerability as a long-term factor which affects the inability of the community to respond to events making it susceptible to hazards. When she asked the participants to give an example, majority of them responded that houses made of light materials and located near the rivers are the most vulnerable.
- She explained that a community with high vulnerability will turn out disastrous when hazard strikes but those with high capacity rarely gets affected.
- To improve the community's capacity against hazard, she said that participation is a must.
- She pointed out that every barangay should start doing its vulnerability assessment to immediately identify the people who often get affected during disasters like the malnourished children, senior citizens and person with disabilities as well as the resources they need to increase their chances of survival.
- She said that after identifying the vulnerable group next is the improvement of their capacity. She explained that poverty doesn't contribute to vulnerability since there are alternative resources.

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HIGHLIGHTS

MESSAGE

Brgy. Captain Roberto Abalos
Pogo Grande



Ang gawaing ito ay isinasagawa upang tayo ay magkaroon ng kahandaan sa anumang hindi magandang kaganapan sa ating kapaligiran lalo na at napipinto na naman ang panahon ng tag-ulan. Sa dinaranas nating pagbaha taon-taon, maliban nitong nakaraang taon, ay posibleng mangyari uli ang pagbaha sa mga susunod na araw. Ito ay dahil sa tulong ng USAID, city government at iba-ibang opisina na nagkaisa na magkaroon ng ganitong gawain upang maipamahagi sa mga mamamayan ang mga paghahandang dapat na gawin kapag dumarating ang kalamidad. Nagpapasalamat ako at napili ang aming barangay na paggaganapan ng ganitong mga gawain.

Workshop outputs

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Expectations:

1. Nilalaman

- lessons about disaster preparedness
- how to manage disaster
- malinaw na kaalaman ukol sa kaalaman sa ano mang sakuna

2. Pamamaraan

- systematized
- direct to the point

3. Venue/Food

- clean
- delicious
- pinkies
- more on salad

4. Co-Participants

- teamwork
- attentive

5. Facilitators

- punctual and relevant
- malinaw magsalita
- explanation should be brave and concise

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Workshop #1:

Before	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Naliligo• Minsan nasa house• Minsan natatakot• Masaya
During	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Boring• Naliligo sa baha• naglalaro• Nag-aaral
After	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maysakit• Naglilinis• Naglalaba• Naglalaro• Masaya



Members:

Rindsey
Rachelle
Ricardo
Basilio
Judeson

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Before	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cleaning of drainage, surroundings• House to house survey• Preparation of evacuation / health center• Family preparedness<ul style="list-style-type: none">-food-shelter-medicine-clothing
During	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identification of affected families• Allocation of food
After	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cleaning of surroundings



Members: Adelina
Meriam
Lolita
Myrna
Fernando
Sergio
Isabel
Mary Ann

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Before	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Monitoring• Information drive• Assessment• Preparation
During	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continuous monitoring• Relief operation• Medical assistance
After	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assessment of rehabilitation• Reporting• Cleaning operation

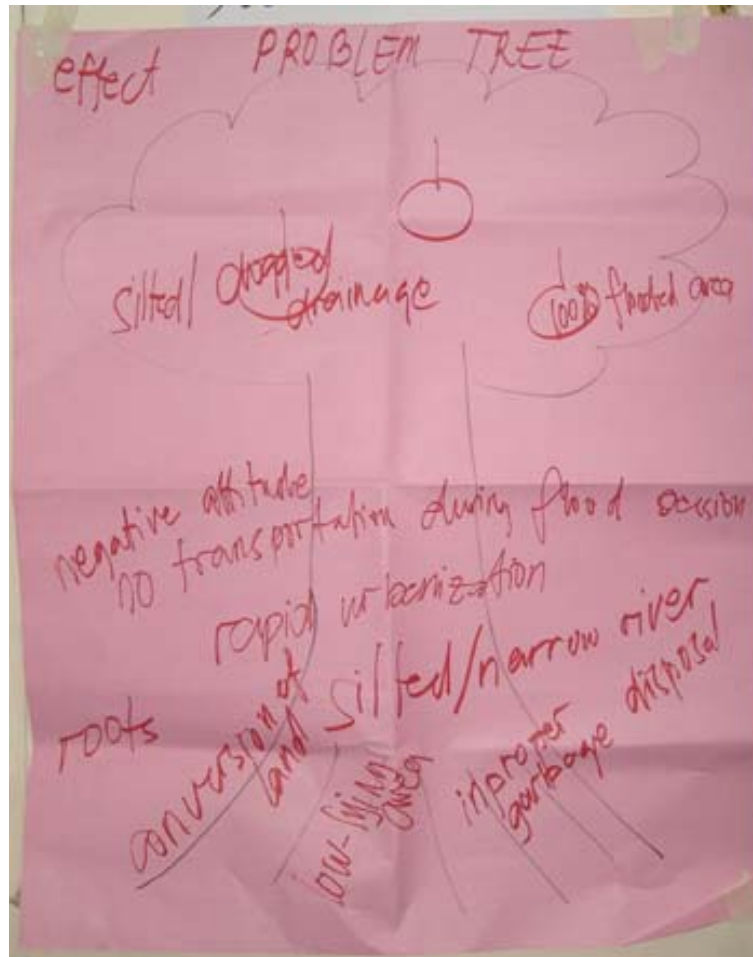


Members:

Roberto
Eduardo
Marlyn
Laurine
Tina

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PROBLEM TREE



Effects

1. 100% of the are is flooded
2. silted / clogged drainage

Roots:

1. Low lying area
2. Improper waste disposal
3. Siltation
4. Silted narrow river
5. Rapid urbanization
6. Conversion of lands
7. No transportation during flood

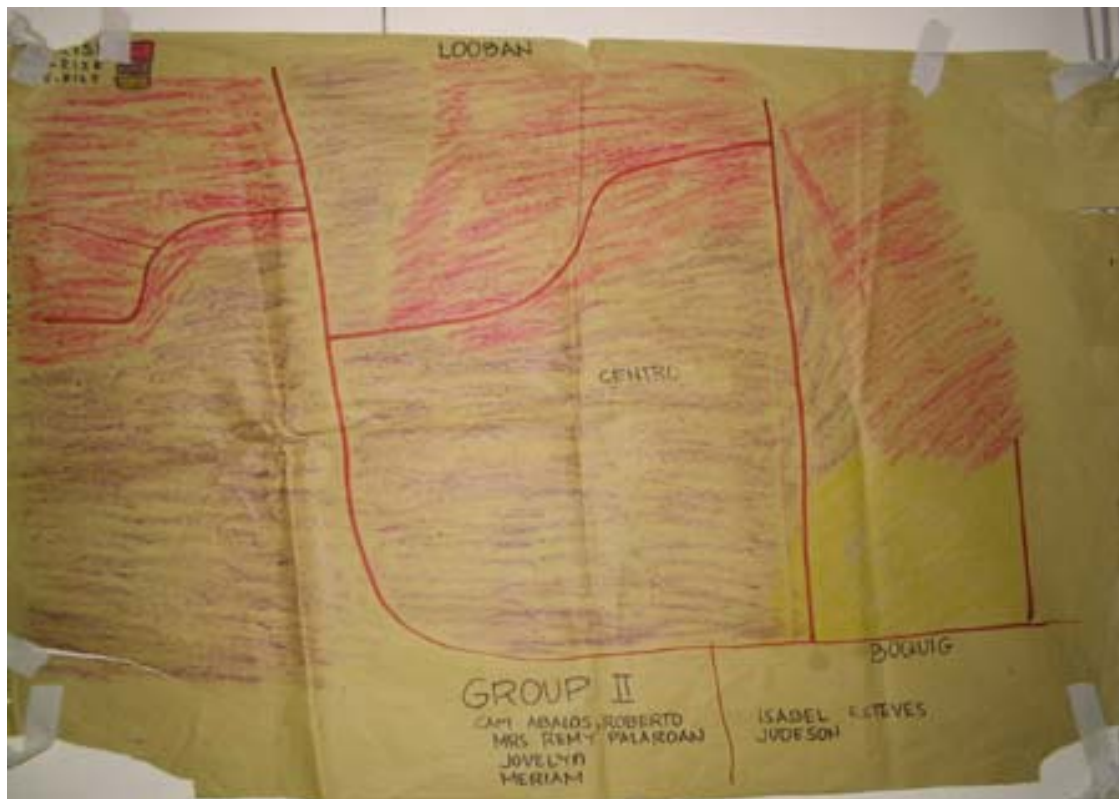
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SAFE PLACE

	Flood	Fire	Earthquake
Boquig	warehouse	warehouse	
Centro	Health/day care school	Health/day care school	Roads and no vertical existing
Looban			
Sagur	warehouse	warehouse	

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HAZARD MAP



Members:

Roberto
Remy
Judeson
Mirriam
Isabel
Jovelyn

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Hazard Assessment

	Flood	Earthquake	Typhoon	Fire	Buhawi	Total
Boquig	4	2	1	2		9
Centro	3	1	4	1	1	10
Looban	1	3	2	3		9
Sagur	2	4	3	4		13

Vulnerability Assessment

	E.A	Houses	Human	Attitudinal	Total	Ranking
Boquig	2	2	1		5	2
Centro	3	3	3		9	3
Looban	1	1	2		4	1
Sagur	4	4	4		12	4

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Behavior and Hazard Assessment



Youth Group Members:

Ranzes dela Peña
Rindsey Abalos
Rachelle Abalos

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Barangay Watching/Vulnerability-Capacity Assessment

Sitio Sagur/Looban

Vulnerability	Capacity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * flood – water is until neck level * typhoon – 3 weeks to 1 month * no potable drinking water * long duration of flood water due to rapid conversion of land * low lying area * bridge has no railings and side walks * uncovered portion of the drainage * improper garbage disposal * discontinued business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * family preparedness a. food/water/ canned goods ready to eat b. clothing c. medicines d. flashlights and other emergency materials * cooperation among family members * they don't depend on relief goods * husband electrician willing to help during disaster * newly built houses are already elevated to prevent flooding. * continuous services being rendered by the brgy. Council to survey and monitor the area with brgy. volunteers

Sitio Centro/Boquig

Vulnerability	Capacity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * electric and cable wire are very low * warning sign (accident prone area) * branches of trees * coconut tree near the road * flood – water is until waist line * improper waste disposal * old bodega * old house * cable and electrical wirings * houses under water * houses near river bank * houses built in light materials * no easement of side walk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * houses are built with concrete materials * good road condition * drainage in good condition * awareness and preparedness in case of disaster * some parts of houses are made of concrete materials * people have positive attitudes * awareness and preparedness in case of disaster * houses are elevated before disaster comes

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	Before	During	After
Kabuhayan * native cake making / making candy * tricycle / jeepney driver * services: laundering, housemaid, carpentry * assorted vending * employment (private & government) * tribike, lamo, batya	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
Kalusugan * amebiasis * dengue * diarrhea * cough/colds * TB * HB * hi- fever * alipunga	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
Kaugalian * Positive - bayanihan - fairness * Negative - complains - undisciplined - kasapwangan - kanya-kanya - bahala na system			

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ACTION PLAN

Objective: To maximize the capacity of the community

Hazard	Elements at Risk	Activities	Time Frame	Resources	Support Agency
(BEFORE) Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - people - livelihood - properties - environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - activating BDCC and training - monitoring and warning assessment - mobilization of volunteers to the declog drainage system - stock filling of foods, medicines, clothing, equipments - land use control - preparing evacuation center 	- immediate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - volunteers - skilled workers - calamity fund - donation - brgy. facilities, school - private warehouses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CDCC - radio - tv - Engineering - brgy. Council - DSWD - redcross - City Planning - DEPED
Typhoon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - people - livelihood - properties - environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitoring and warning - risk assessment and hazard mapping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - immediate - continuous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BDCC - tree owners - Decorp 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CDCC - Radio - T.V.
Earthquake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - people - livelihood - properties - environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hazard mapping - Drills - Identifying Evacuation center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - immediate - continuous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BDCC - volunteers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Philvocs - CDCC
Food poisoning		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IEC for food preparation 	- Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BDCC - DepEd 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CHO - DSWD
Fire		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fire drill - IEC on fire prevention 	- Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BDCC - volunteers - community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BFP - CDCC
Pollution		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IEC on proper waste management 	- Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - brgy. council - community 	- WMD
Epidemic		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IEC on proper waste disposal - Sanitation - vaccination 	- Continuous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - brgy. council - BHW - community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CHO - NGO's

BARANGAY POGO GRANDE
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 29-31, 2006

ACTION PLAN

Objective: To assist the vulnerable victims/groups/families in their emergency needs

Hazard	Elements at Risk	Activities	Time Frame	Resources	Support Agency
(DURING) Flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - people - livelihood - properties - environment 	1. Identification of affected families 2. Mobilize emergency team a. Rescue team to prioritize children b. Engineering team (faulty electric wiring) c. Evacuation center a. Interview families b. Orientation of families c. Schedule of duties of person responsible / designated to the center			
Typhoons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - people - livelihood - properties - environment 	3. First aid/ medical assistance a. See to it that victims were given medicines / medicine services needed 4. Relief Services a. Prioritizing vulnerable families 5. Initial assessment of damages to be reported to proper authorities			

BARANGAY POGO GRANDE
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 29-31, 2006

ACTION PLAN

Objective: To maximize the capacity of the community

Hazard	Elements at Risk	Activities	Time Frame	Resources	Support Agency
(AFTER) flood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - people - livelihood - properties - environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - check affected families (damaged electrical wirings, clogged canals) - fogging / cleaning - replanting of trees - organizing medical missions - counseling - creating a committee on assessment - continuous monitoring / surveys 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CDCC, DECORP, BDC, DCWD - DOH - Community Members - CHO, BHW, NGO's - DSWD - BDCC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CDCC, DECORP, BDC, DCWD - DOH - Community Members - CHO, BHW, NGO's - DSWD - BDCC
Earthquake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - people - livelihood - properties - environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - resettlement - continuous monitoring / surveys 			
fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - people - livelihood - properties - environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - consoling affected families 			- BDCC

POGO GRANDE
Barangay Disaster Management Workshop
May 29-31, 2006

EVALUATION SUMMARY

Mga Tanong	Positibo	Pantay	Negatibo
1. Ano ang inyong masasabi sa mga pinag-usapan ngayon sa seminar?	Very timely. Kailangan na kailangang pag-usapan. Hindi nakakabagot. Malaking tulong. Kapaki-pakinabang.		
2. Naaintindihan po ba ninyo ang mga sinasabi ng mga facilitators?	Opo. Malinaw na malinaw.		
3. Naaintindihan po ba ninyo ang sinasabi ng mga speakers?	Opo. Isinaulo ko po ang mga sinabi nila		
4. Angkop ba sa inyong barangay ang mga topics o subject matter na itinuturo ng mga facilitators/speakers natin?	Opo. Tamang-tama ang mga topics.		
5. Ano ang inyong natutunan sa seminar?	Maging maagap at mapaghandá Kung ano ang dapat na gawin sa panahon ng kalamidad. Disaster preparedness. Ang ibahagi ang natutuhan ko sa mga kakilala.		
Mga Tanong	Positibo	Pantay	Negatibo
6. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa pagkain?	Masarap.		
7. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa lugar/venue na pinagdaraosan nitong seminar?	Maayos. Maganda. Maaliwalas ang lugar.	Okay lang.	Masikip. Mainit.

8. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa boses ng mga speaker? Kailangan pa ba ng sound system?	Malinaw. Malakas at naintindihan. Excellent. Maliwanag.	Tama lang po.	
9. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa mga participants sa seminar?	Masayahin at palakaibigan. Marunong makinig. Magaling silang magsalita. Cooperative.		Kulang ng mga batang participants. Ang ibang participants ay hindi nakumpleto ang 3-day workshop.
10. Mayroon ba kayong mairerekomenda para sa lalong ikagaganda ng ating seminar?	Wala na po. Sana maulit muli.		Sana mas maluwag ang lugar. Sana sa susunod ay sa air-conditioned room naman.
Total accumulated response	25	2	6

***15 respondents**

BARANGAY TEBENG
Dagupan City

May 29-31, 2006

TEBENG
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 29-31, 2006



Participants:

Leonardo F. Magsano
Brgy. Capt. Roberto A. Dion
Eusebio A. Lopez
Edwin P. Dion
Rosie Bravo
Ma. Billy Salazar
Avelino L. Bustillo
Flora F. Cortez
Arnel C. Pura
Helen F. Fermill
Froiland Jover F. Fermill
Renato M. Corpuz
Erardo D. Beltran
Esperanza P. Dion
Rolando U. Bustillo
Rannah Joy T. Untalan
May Jane T. Untalan
Benjamin R. Reyna
Joyce D. Pasion
Rafael S. Daroy

Resource persons/facilitators

Engr. Romeo Rosario
Anastacio Fernandez
Aldrin Aquino
Engr. Camilo Cayabyab
Engr. Conception Cayabyab
Angelina Bonifacio
Leila Natividad
Milagros Caoile

Resource persons/facilitators

TEBENG
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
May 29-31, 2006



HIGHLIGHTS

Dagupan-Pangasinan Disaster Situation

By Angelina Bonifacio, Planning Officer IV

- Bonifacio cited the capacity of Dagupan City. She said that with an urban category, Dagupan City is the center of trade, commerce and industry, center of education and health services. It is also bankable with infra-support and communication facilities.
- On the other hand, she said that the vulnerability of Dagupan includes: proximity to rivers and shoreline, low lying barangays, saturated land, catchment of all floodwaters in Pangasinan.
- She said that the elements at risk during a disaster are: houses, lives and properties, fishponds, and agricultural crops.
- She said that Dagupan is frequently flooded due to the cascading flow of floodwater from the neighboring towns down to the city.
- She said that being a coastal area is advantageous for the city because of its productive aquaculture industry.

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Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
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HIGHLIGHTS

Understanding Disaster and Disaster Risk Management

By Leila Natividad



- Natividad said that flooding has been a problem for Dagupan City because: of the geographical location of the city, Dagupan as a coastal city, adjacency to the Lingayen Gulf in its Western portion and the China sea in its northwest portion.
- She said that Dagupan City has been frequently flooded after the earthquake in 1990. She said that flooding was not a major problem for the city before the earthquake.
- She said that in the Philippines, there are 26 typhoons every year, 20 earthquakes, and 22 volcanoes, 10% of which are active.
- She then gave the three types of hazard which are natural, human-made and combination of the two.
- She said that the most vulnerable groups are the elders, children, persons with disabilities, poor people, and those who live near the river, sea shore and low-lying areas.
- She said that the elements at risk during a disaster are: people, facilities and bridges, environment, livelihood and economic activities.

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Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
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HIGHLIGHTS

Understanding Disaster Risk Management

By Engr. Conception Cayabyab



- Cayabyab discussed risk management before, during and after a disaster.
- She said that pre-disaster stage involves preparation, mitigation and prevention, and these include activities such as public awareness, monitoring, information dissemination, identification of evacuation centers, stock filing, praying and preparing necessary documents.
- She said that during a disaster, the children should be warned not to play outside the house.
- She said post-emergency refers to the recovery and rehabilitation to whatever damage a disaster may bring about to the community.
- She noted the advantage of disaster resilience, which means that the community can get back on its feet after a disaster.

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Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
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HIGHLIGHTS

Good Governance

By Aldrin Aquino

- Aquino noted the importance of a strengthened barangay disaster coordinating council. Citing a worse-case scenario, Aquino said that if 41,927 barangays in the entire country are hit by a calamity, the national disaster coordinating council can't attend to all the barangays, thus there is a need to delegate the responsibility down to the barangays themselves.
- He mentioned some of the powers of the barangay council including the barangay chairman namely: police power, power of imminent domain, and power of taxation.
- He gave tips on good governance in relation to disasters. These include: accountability, transparency, civic engagement, citizenship, equity, justice, efficiency, spirit of volunteerism, promote peace, strategic vision, sustainability, effectiveness, security, and inviting stakeholders.
- He discussed the Millennium Development Goals which include: 1) eradication of extreme poverty and hunger 2) achieving universal primary education 3) promoting gender equality 4) reducing child mortality 5) improving women's health 6) combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases 7) ensuring environmental sustainability and 8) developing global partnership.
- He also tackled pertinent laws in relation to disaster which include: PD 1566 or the creation of the national disaster coordinating council including the barangay disaster coordinating council; PD 1096 or the Building Code of the Philippines; Rule 1040 or Occupational Safety and Health Standard; PD 1185 or Fire Code of the Philippines; R.A. 7160 or Local Government Code of the Philippines and E.O. 137 proclaiming the month of July as a National Disaster Consciousness Month.
- He informed the barangay officials that they can utilize a part of the 5% calamity fund for disaster preparedness.
- He cited the criteria for the declaration of state of calamity. The criteria are: at least 20% of the population is affected; at least 40% of the livelihood are destroyed; major roads and bridges are destroyed and impassable for 1 week; widespread destruction of fishponds, crops, poultry, livestock and other agricultural products.

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HIGHLIGHTS

Hazard, Vulnerability, and Capacity Assessment
By Engr. Camilo Cayabyab



- Cayabyab gave the definition of hazard as *peligro* (risk) and *nagbabantang panganib* (threat), and it can cause destruction on infrastructure, properties, lives and livelihood.
- He noted the importance of a hazard assessment table which will record the history of all the disasters which has hit the community. He said the table may include: disaster and hazard, warning signs and signals, forewarning and speed of the onset, frequency of the type of disaster, and when a certain calamity usually strikes.
- He gave examples of human-made hazards which are: food shortage, environmental and technological disasters, civil address and rallies, arm conflict, terrorism and merging serious health problems.

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Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
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HIGHLIGHTS

Introduction to Barangay Risk Assessment

By Anastacio Fernandez



- Fernandez said that disaster risk is the result of a hazard which hit a community with high vulnerability and low capacity. Meanwhile, assessment is analyzing the disaster which hit the community.
- He said the purpose of the disaster risk assessment is to: make the people aware of the disaster which may hit their community and formulate measures to greatly minimize its effects.
- He also discussed ways to prevent fire and how to avoid accidents during a fire incident. He gave the following measures: 1) formulate a safety plan 2) establish a fire exit not only for buildings but also houses 3) make emergency facilities available, such as fire extinguishers or 1 can of soil 4) ensure that appliances are placed in a well-ventilated area 5) turn off appliances when not in use 6) call immediately the Bureau of Fire Protection and other firefighters 7) avoid the use of elevators and 8) be alert, don't panic.
- He advised the participants to use a circuit breaker instead of a fuse even as he informed them that cobwebs in the fluorescent bulb may trigger fire.

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Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
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HIGHLIGHTS

Risk Reduction Measures
By Engr. Romeo Rosario



- Rosario pointed out that it has been a usual measure to inform the public about a coming typhoon, but the strength or intensity of the calamity is not clear. He said that the number of hours before the typhoon will hit is usually the information given, but not how strong it will be.
- He warned that when the intensity of a typhoon reaches 120kms/hr or above it will be strong and necessary precautions have to be undertaken.

Workshop outputs

TEBENG
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
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I Expectations

NILALAMAN	PAMAMARAAN	FACILITATORS	PARTICIPANTS
How to minimize flooding in Tebeng	Clear discussion	Gusto kong malaman kung anu-ano ang gagawin tungkol sa disaster risk management	Active cooperation during and after the seminar
What are the actions to be taken before a calamity hits the barangay (the most effective actions)		Nais kong malaman ang mga kalamidad na hindi familiar sa mga tao.	Sana hindi makalimutan lahat ng mga mapag-aaralan dito sa seminar na ito.
Say gabay na karaklaned Tebeng et na-dragay ilog			Sana malaman at maunawaan ng bawat isa ang seminar na ito.
Nais ko sanang malaman ang mga solusyon sa mga problema ng barangay. (basura, potable water etc.)			Sana compulsory ang attendance ng mga participants.

Group members

Note: Similar groups were adopted all throughout the workshops.

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Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop
 May 29-31, 2006

TIMELINE:

DISASTER	DATE	EFFECT	RESOURCES
Typhoon Cheding	2003	Flood devastated cropland, destroyed Fishponds, Food shortage	- Barangay officials - DSWD - city Government - CHO, CEQ, COA
Typhoon Reming	2000	- Flash flood	Barangay officials
Typhoon Gading	1998	- Flash flood, shortage, destroyed fishpond and crop land	- Barangay officials - DSWD - City Government - CHO, CEQ, COA - NGO'S - USAID
Fish kill		Fish and fishpond damage	-Department of Agriculture and bureau of Fisheries



Group 1

Kgd. Helen Fermill
 Esperanza Dion
 Froilan Joven Fermill
 Kgd. Jun Lopez
 Ex O. Renato Corpuz
 Kgd. Jerry Beltran

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Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop

SOCIAL VENN DIAGRAM:

Type of Disaster	Date Occurred	Effects	Resources
Typhoon Chedung / Flood	2003	Flood, devastated crop, Land, destroyed fishponds, Food shortage	Brgy. Officials DSWD - (CSWD) City Government (Dagupan City) CHO, CEO, CAO
Typhoon Haring Reming	2000	Flash Flood,	Brgy. Officials
Typhoon Gading	1998	Flash Flood, Food shortage, devastated houses, destroyed fishponds and chop land.	Brgy. Officials DSWD - (CSWD) City Government (Dagupan City) CHO, CEO, CAO NGO's U.S.A. representatives

Social Venn Diagram

Group 1

Group 1

TEBENG
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop

TIMELINE:

DISASTER	DATE	EFFECT	RESOURCES
Typhoon Caloy	May 13,14,15	-Strong wind w/rain showers	- Brgy Council - CVO - NGO
Flood	2004	- Agricultural crops, houses, fishpond, infrastructure.	- City government - NGOs - Mason - Chinese chamber
Typhoon Cheding	20003	-agricultural crops, houses, fishpond	- City government - Brgy Council - CVO - NGO
Typhoon Gloia	2002	Agricultural, infrastructure, fishpond	- City government - NGOs - CVO - Chinese chamber
Earthquake	1998	20% of the houses were damaged	- Brgy Council - CVO - NGO



Group 2

Rosie Bravo
 Flora Cortez
 Arnel Pura
 Lino Bustillo
 Billy Salazar
 Raffy Daroy
 Kgd. Edwin Dino

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Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop

Social Venn Diagram



Group 2

TEBENG
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop

TIMELINE

DISASTER	DATE	EFFECT	RESOURCES
Flooding	1972	Damaged crops roads and properties	LGU
Earthquake	1990	One house totally damaged and partially damaged 20%	NGO's like Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Rotary
Typhoon Gading	1998	Damaged roads, houses, and fishponds	Club Jaycees, Kiwanis DSWD, and Calamity Fund of barangay.
Fish kill		Fishpond damages	-Department of Agriculture and bureau of Fisheries
Flooding	2002	Houses and crops	Barangay Fund

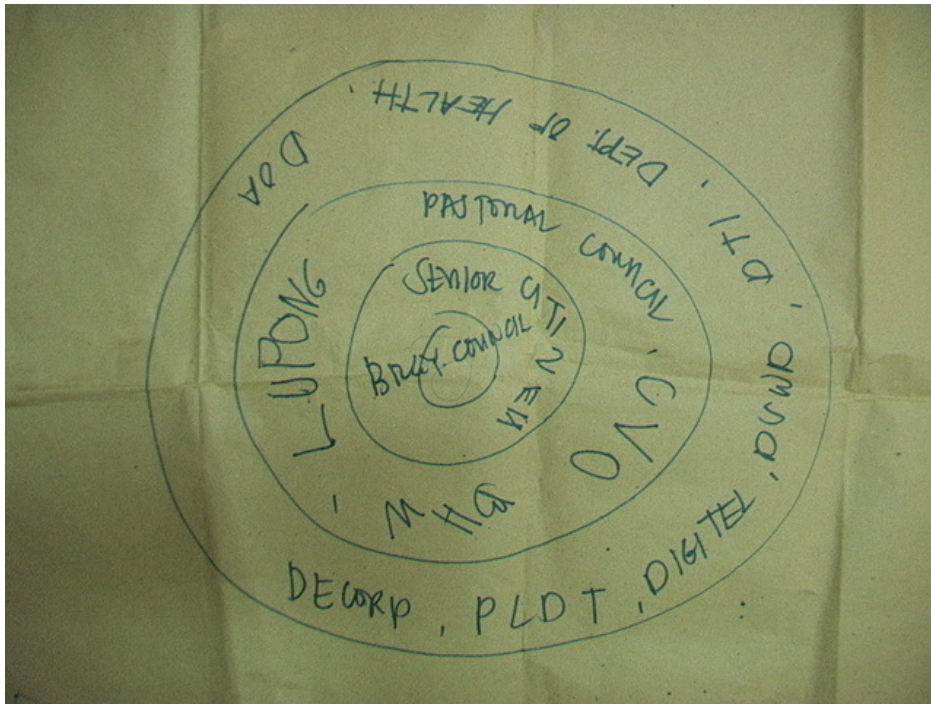


Group 3

Mary Jane Untalan
 Rannah Joy Untalan
 Joyce Pasion
 Ben Reyna
 Capt. Bert Dion
 Kgd. Rolli Bustillo
 Kgd. Lean Magsano

TEBENG
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop

Social Venn Diagram



Group 3

TEBENG
Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop

Response of the BDCC:

BEFORE	DURING	AFTER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information dissemination from the PAGASA that there will be a typhoon - Preparedness - Purchasing of medicines foods, and others. - Preparing evacuation center - Praying hard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring the affected areas - Distribution of relief goods and medicines - evacuate the constituents at the most affected areas to the evacuation center 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General cleaning - Survey affected areas - Report to proper authorities - Bring the sick person to the health center - Repair damaged houses - Request for financial assistance from the city Government



GROUP 2

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Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop

Response of the Community:

BEFORE	DURING	AFTER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cleaning up - Survey the hazardous places - Monitoring, listing of needs and watching news regarding the incoming disaster/ calamity - Unity - Food materials needed for stock filing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - safety - punctuality - awareness - budgeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -General cleaning - Repair the destroyed and damaged properties - Pagtutulungan ng mamamayan - Consultation - Unity



Group I

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Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop

Response of the CDCC:

BEFORE	DURING	AFTER
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring - Information and dissemination - Requesting the CDCC to prepare evacuation center - Check the availability of health worker 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inspect and survey affected areas -Report how many families are affected -Monitor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey the actual damage for relief - Cleaning and repairing of damages - Report the number of damage properties - Request for financial assistance - Consult w/ DSWD as well as the Department of health



Group 3

TEBENG

Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop

PROBLEM TREE

- **Effect:**
 - Unemployment
 - Malnourished children
 - Juvenile delinquency
 - Lost of properties
 - Health hazard
 - Risky

- **Problem:**
 - Low income
 - Gambling
 - Robbery
 - Flood
 - Presence of squatter families

- **Causes:**
 - Lack of education
 - Irresponsible parenthood
 - Poverty
 - Stagnant water
 - No land property

- **Recommendation:**
 - Additional livelihood program
 - Imposing laws and ordinances by the Barangay officials for immediate and continuous monitoring
 - CVO Barangay officials/ surveillance/ Check point
 - Cleaning of drainage (bayanihan system)
 - Refer to proper authorities for action

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Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop

PROBLEM TREE

- **Effect:**

- Robbery
- Separation
- Imprisonment
- Sleepless night
- Damage to properties
- Damage to fishpond and crops
- Drug addiction

- **Problem:**

- Financial
- Peace and order
- Videoke bars
- Drainage system
- silted river
- Illegal use of drug

- **Roots:**

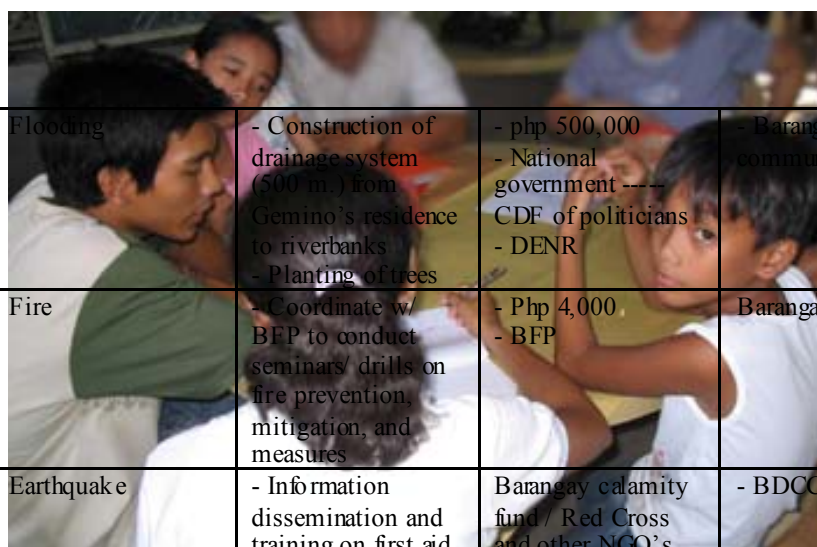
- Unemployment
- Trouble
- Drunkard men
- Disturbance
- Flood
- Stealing or commit crime

- **Recommendation:**

- Job opportunities
- Drink moderately
- Curfew hour for the youth at 10:00 pm
- Financial assistance from city government/ national government
- Dredging the River
- Jail the pusher/rehabilitation for the user

TEBENG Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop

Problem	Causes	Solution	Recommendation	
Problem / Issues /	Programs/ Projects/ Activities	Resources/ amount/ who can support us	Person Responsible	Time Frame
Flooding	- Construction of drainage system (500 m.) from Gemino's residence to riverbanks - Planting of trees	- php 500,000 - National government ---- CDF of politicians - DENR	- Barangay council / community	-2006 – 2007
1. Financial	Big Family/ unemployment	1 need more skills for employment	To conduct employment training like carpentry	
2. Problema sa mga parents	Ayaw nilang magaya sa ibang kabataan na nalilihis ng landas	- Family bonding like sharing of house activities - Sharing of problems	Magconduct ng seminar para sa pagkakaroon ng masayang pamilya	
3. No activities during summer	Hindi active ang SK	Encourage the SK officials na maging active sa kanilang position	Invite community wide for youth	
4. Problema sa mga kabataan na bad influence	- Kulang sa pagpapang aral ng kanilang mga magulang - Impluwensya ng barkada	Magbigay ng sapat na atensyon ang magulang sa kanilang mga anak	Pagkakaroon ng mga team building activities tulad ng Liga/ palaro	
5. kulang ang kaalaman ng mga estudyante	Kulang ang kagamitan sa schools like books, chairs		Magbigay ang gobyerno ng budget or certain amount of fund	



Youth Group

Flooding	- Construction of drainage system (500 m.) from Gemino's residence to riverbanks - Planting of trees	- php 500,000 - National government ---- CDF of politicians - DENR	- Barangay council / community	-2006 – 2007
Fire	- Coordinate w/ BFP to conduct seminars/ drills on fire prevention, mitigation, and measures	- Php 4,000 - BFP	Barangay council	- 1 day seminar
Earthquake	- Information dissemination and training on first aid	Barangay calamity fund/ Red Cross and other NGO's concern	- BDCC	-3 Day seminar

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Barangay Disaster Risk Management Workshop

ACTION PLANS

Problem / Issues /	Programs/ Projects/ Activities	Resources/ amount/ who can support us	Person Responsible	Time Frame
Flooding	- Information dissemination - Survey validating / monitoring - Reporting the number of affected families, houses, areas, crops, properties, etc - Ilagay sa mataas na lugar ang mga gamit at hayop - Dalhin sa evacuation center ang pamilyang pinaka-apektado	- Barangay fund - city government - NGO - DSWD - CDCC	Barangay council	- 3 day
Fire	- Call or report to the nearest barangay fire department - Bayanihan system	- barangay council - Panda Volunteer - BFP	- Barangay council - BDCC	- 3- 4 hours
Earthquake	- Praying - Ireport sa kinauukulan ang mga nasaktan at nasirang bagay	- BDCC - CDCC - DSWD	Barangay official and community	-1 day
Flooding	- Cleaning - Identification of the victims to know their needs	- Barangay council - City government - DSWD - CDCC	Barangay council	- After flood water subside
Destroyed crops/ fishpond stock	- Provide palay, seeds, and fingerlings	_Php 10,00– 120,000 - Barangay council - CHO	- Barangay council - BDCC	- After flood
Fire	- Identification of victims to know their needs - Ocular inspection of the affected areas	- Barangay council - BFP - DECORP - various telecom company	- Barangay council - BDCC	- After fire
Earthquake	- Evaluation of the damages	- Barangay council - CEO - CSWD	- Barangay council - BDCC	- After Earthquake

TEBENG
Barangay Disaster Management Workshop
May 29-31, 2006

EVALUATION SUMMARY

Mga Tanong	Positibo	Pantay	Negatibo
1. Ano ang inyong masasabi sa mga pinag-usapan ngayon sa seminar?	Educational and informative. Maraming natutuhan. Naintindihan namin. Maganda. Enjoyable. Interesting. Nadagdagan ang aming kaalaman sa disaster risk management. Kahandaan sa panahon ng Kalamidad.		
2. Naintindihan po ba ninyo ang mga sinasabi ng mga facilitators?	Opo. Ipinaliwanag nilang mabuti ang bawat topic.		
3. Naintindihan po ba ninyo ang sinasabi ng mga speakers?	Opo. Very understandable. Malinaw na malinaw.		Hindi maintindihan yung iba.
4. Angkop ba sa inyong barangay ang mga topics o subject matter na itinuturo ng mga facilitators/speakers natin?	Opo. Okay lahat. Very applicable sa aming barangay. Lahat ng topic ay dapat isagawa sa barangay. Angkop na angkop.		
5. Ano ang inyong natutunan sa seminar?	Marami at isasagawa ko lahat ng aking natutuhan. Unity at cooperation. Lahat ng tungkol sa disaster. Ang paggawa ng portalet. Preparedness. Mga tips pag		

	dumating ang kalamidad. First aid at pagiging resourceful.		
6. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa pagkain?	Masarap at masustansiya.	Okay lang. Masarap din. Kung minsan masarap kung minsan hindi.	
7. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa lugar/venue na pinagdaraosan nitong seminar?	Spacious. Malinis at well-ventilated. Malamig. Comfortable.	Ayos lang. Nakakatakot ang aso.	
8. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa boses ng mga speaker? Kailangan pa ba ng sound system?	Loud and clear.	Okay lang. Minsan malinaw at minsan hindi.	
9. Ano po ang masasabi ninyo sa mga participants sa seminar?	Lahat ay nagsikap para makumpleto ang seminar. Disiplinado. Matatalino. Cooperative. Aktibo at lahat magaling.	Ayos lang.	Yung iba di nakikipag-participate kundi nakikinig lang.
10. Mayroon ba kayong mairerekomenda para sa lalong ikagaganda ng ating seminar?	Wala na. Sana maulit.	Sana i-prioritize nila ang dredging. Sana mas maraming participants.	Sana binawasan ang araw para maikli lang ang seminar. Sana sumunod sa allotted time para magsalita ang mga speakers dahil yung iba sumobra sa oras.
Total accumulated response	38	10	4

***17 respondents**

**Community-Based
Disaster Risk Management Workshop
TRAINING MODULE**

BARANGAY DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP

Training Module

Rationale:

The workshop would enhance the capabilities or better equip the barangay and its constituents on disaster management in order that the following will be obtained:

- a. ensure that there is zero casualty in times of disaster and emergency, and*
- b. enable the participants to determine and commit to share in the security, preparedness and development of the barangay.*

At the end of the three days training, the participants who will be trained/equipped to be barangay facilitators will be able to:

- a. Be appraised and will be able to appreciate the basic concepts relative to disaster management;*
- b. Appreciate and realize the importance of disaster management that will be responsive to and promote effective barangay governance;*
- c. Identify hazards, vulnerability and capacities of the barangay relative to disaster management;*
- d. Develop and prepare a doable/implementable disaster management action plan.*

Participants:

Participants shall be sectoral representatives from:

<i>a. Children/youth</i>	-	4
<i>b. Women</i>	-	5
<i>c. Male</i>	-	5
<i>d. Council</i>	-	6
<i>(BDCL/Barangay</i>		
<i>e. Trainor & Facilitators</i>	-	<u>5</u>
TOTAL		25

Day 1 - Opening Activities

8:00 – 9:15 Opening Program
9:15 – 9:30 Introduction of Participants
9:30 – 9:45 Surfacing Expectations

Module 1-Introduction to Disaster Management
10:15 – 12:00 Understanding Dagupan City/Pangasinan
Disaster Situation in Relation to the Philippine
Disaster Management System

Module 2—Barangay Governance & Disaster Management
1:00 – 3:00 Barangay Governance & Disaster Risk Management
Responsibilities

3:00 – 4:30 Relevant Laws and Regulations (Laws, Policies & Procedures)

Day 2

Module 3—Barangay Risk Management
8:00 – 9:00 Introduction to Risk Assessment
9:00 – 10:00 Nature and Behavior of Hazards in the Barangay
10:15-11:00 Hazard Assessment
11:00-12:00 Assessing vulnerability and capacity identification
1:00-5:00 Barangay watching/ fieldwork and analysis

- Output for Preparation
- a. Barangay Disaster Map
Resonance/Capacity and vulnerability reflected in the map
 - b. Hazard Map-Low, Medium, High Risk areas with color code
 - c. Timeline of Flood Occurrence
 - d. Social Venn Diagram

Day 3

Module 4-Barangay Risk Reduction Planning

- Introduction to Risk Reduction Planning
- Various Measures of Preparedness: Hazard Monitoring
Early Warning System, Communication Protocols and Evacuation
- Preparedness & Mitigation Measures: Public Awareness/
Organizational Strengthening, Training and Indigenous and
Appropriate Technologies
- Planning Workshops
- Action Plan preparations
- Presentation and comments
- Finalization of activities and schedules
- Commitments

Closing Ceremonies

**Community-Based
Disaster Risk Management Workshop
DEFINITION OF TERMS, LAWS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

**COMMUNITY-BASED DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHOP
Definition of terms, laws and abbreviations**

CBDRM — Community-Based Disaster Risk Management

NDCC	—	National Disaster Coordinating Council
CDCC	—	City Disaster Coordinating Council
BDCC	—	Barangay Disaster Coordinating Council
PD 1566	—	Promulgated on June 11, 1978, this decree calls for the “Strengthening of the Philippine Disaster Control Capability and Establishing the National Program on Community Disaster Preparedness.”
	—	The NDCC, CDCC and BDCC were created under PD 1566.
PD 1096	—	the Building Code of the Philippines. It specifies minimum requirements and standards on building design for buildings to protect against fires and natural disasters.
Rule 1040 of the Occupational Safety and Health Standard	—	provides for the organization of disaster control groups/health safety committee in every place of employment and the conduct of periodic drills and exercises in work places.
PD 1185	—	the Fire Code of the Philippines. It requires, among others, the administrator’s or occupants of buildings, structures and other premises or facilities and other responsible persons to comply on building and other structures’ safety against fire.
R.A. 7160	—	Local Government Code of the Philippines. The LGC of 1991 contains provisions supportive of the goals and objectives of the disaster preparedness, prevention/mitigation programs.
E.O. 137	—	Proclamation of July as a National Disaster Consciousness Month.
Police Power	—	this is the power to administer the affairs of the barangay to promote health and safety, enhance prosperity, improve morals, maintain peace and order and preserve the comfort and convenience of the barangay dwellers.
Power of Imminent Domain	—	it is absolute powers of the barangay government to take away private property for use of the public upon payment of just compensation to the owner of the private property.
Power of Taxation	—	it is the barangay power to increase revenues by imposing taxes, fees and other charges on the barangay inhabitants and businesses. The Sangguniang Barangay exercises this taxation power.
Disaster	—	a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected community/ society to cope using its own resource
Hazard	—	is a phenomena, event, occurrence or human activity which has the potential for causing injury to life or damage to property, livelihood, community facilities, and the environment.
Capacities	—	are the knowledge, skills, resources, abilities, coping strategies and strengths present in individuals, households, organizations and the community which enable them to prevent, mitigate, prepare for and cope with damaging effects of hazards or quick recover from a disaster.

- Disaster Risk** — is the likelihood or probability of a hazard striking a community, causing injury, damage and loss.
- Disaster Management** — is range of activities (preparedness, mitigation, prevention, emergency response, and recovery) designated to maintain control over disaster and emergency situation and to provide framework for helping at-risk persons to avoid or recover from the impact of a disaster.
- Disaster Resilience** — is the capacity of a system, community or society to resist or to change in order that it may obtain an acceptable level in functioning and structure.
- Community Risk Assessment** — a participatory process to identify and assess the hazards (which threaten a community) and the community's vulnerabilities and capacities.
- Participatory Risk Assessment** — A process to determine the nature and extent of risk by analyzing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability/capacity that could pose a potential threat or harm to people, property, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend.
- Early warning** — the provision of timely and effective information, through identified institutions, that allow individuals at risk of a disaster, to take action to avoid or reduce their risk and prepare for effective response.
- Evacuation** — the organized movement of people from an area of risk to a safer location.
- Public Awareness** — the process by which risk groups and population understand the nature and behavior of hazards, the potential damage to the elements at risk, and the precautionary and protective actions and measures that should be undertaken by individuals, households and communities.