

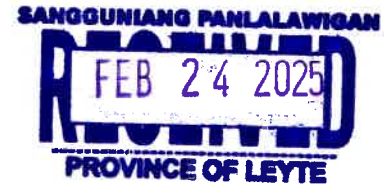


Item No.: 12  
Date: 25 2025 FEB

Republic of the Philippines  
**PROVINCE OF LEYTE**

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR  
**CARLOS JERICO L. PETILLA**

February 13, 2025



**THE HONORABLE MEMBERS**  
The Sangguniang Panlalawigan  
Province of Leyte  
Tacloban City

**Thru: HON. LEONARDO M. JAVIER Jr.**  
**Vice Governor and Presiding Officer**

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen:


Greetings! I am pleased to submit to the Honorable Members of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan, the following documents that were updated, formulated, approved and endorsed by the members of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (PDRPMC) per PDRPMC Resolution No.001-4, s2024 December 18, 2024:

- Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (PDRRMP) for Calendar Year 2025 - 2028, and
- Province of Leyte Contingency Plan for Earthquake.

In view of the aforementioned, may I request approval of the aforesaid plans by the Honorable Sangguniang Panlalawigan pursuant to Section 114 (a) of the Local Government Code of 1991.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

  
**CARLOS JERICO L. PETILLA**  
Governor  
PDRPMC Chairperson

*Enclosed as stated*





**Republic of the Philippines**  
**Province of Leyte**  
**Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council**  
Leyte Provincial Government Complex, Guindapunan, Palo Leyte

**EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE JOINT MEETING OF THE PROVINCIAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT COUNCIL, PROVINCIAL PEACE AND ORDER COUNCIL, PROVINCIAL ANTI-DRUG ABUSE COUNCIL AND PROVINCIAL TASK FORCE – END LOCAL COMMUNIST ARMED CONFLICT HELD AT THE MULTIPURPOSE HALL, LEYTE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT COMPLEX, BRGY. GUINDAPUNAN, PALO LEYTE ON DECEMBER 18, 2024**

Resolution No. 001-4  
Series of 2024

**A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE ENHANCED PROVINCIAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT (PDRRM) PLAN 2025-2028, CONTINGENCY PLAN (CP) FOR EARTHQUAKE AND ENDORSING THE SAME PLANS TO THE SANGGUNIANG PANLALAWIGAN FOR APPROPRIATE ACTION**

**WHEREAS**, on October 22 – 23 and February 28 – March 1, 2024, a workshop on the Enhancement of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (PDRRM) Plan 2025-2028 and the formulation of a Contingency Plan (CP) for Earthquake was conducted and participated by the members and focal persons of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council of the Province of Leyte;

**WHEREAS**, on November 14 – 15, 2024 the said Plans were reviewed by the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council Technical Working Group (PDRRMC-TWG) and were found to be in order and responsive to the current risks associated with Natural and Manmade Hazards ;

**WHEREAS**, under R.A. 10121 the Enhanced Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (PDRRMP) and Contingency Plan (CP) will be presented to the Members of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council for approval;

**WHEREFORE**; on motion of ATTY. EDGARDO CORDENO Municipal Mayor of Isabel Leyte and duly seconded *en-masse* by the Members of the Council;

**RESOLVED**, as it is hereby resolved **TO ADOPT AND APPROVE THE ENHANCED PROVINCIAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN CY 2025-2028 (PDRRMP) AND CONTINGENCY PLAN (CP) FOR EARTHQUAKE OF THE PROVINCE OF LEYTE.**

**RESOLVED FURTHER**, to endorse the same to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan for appropriate action.



Approved Unanimously;

***I HEREBY CERTIFY*** the correctness of the foregoing resolution.

  
**ENGR. ARVIN M. MONGE**  
PDRRMO

Approved:

  
**PCOL DIONISIO D. APAS JR.**  
Vice Chairperson  
PPOC

**CARLOS JERICO L. PETILLA**  
Chairperson  
PDRRMC, PPOC, PADAC, PTF-ELCAC  
(ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL)





Republic of the Philippines  
Province of Leyte

**PROVINCIAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OFFICE**

Leyte Provincial Government Complex, Palo Leyte  
**09177073787**



November 15, 2024

**THE HONORABLE MEMBERS**

**Provincial DRRM Council**

Province of Leyte  
Palo, Leyte

Greetings! We are pleased to submit to the Honorable Members of the Leyte Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, the following documents that were updated, formulated, and reviewed by the members of the Provincial Technical Working Group (PTWG) per Executive Order No. 0223-01 s. 2024 for adaption.

- Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (PDRRMP) for Calendar Year 2025-2028, and
- Contingency Plan for Earthquake for the Province of Leyte.

In view of the aforementioned, may we request for the approval and endorsement of the Honorable members of the PDRRMC to the Honorable members of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan, pursuant to Section 11-b (1) of the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010.


Thank you.

Very truly yours,

  
**CORAZON M. ALVERO**  
TWG Chairperson/Provincial Administrator

  
**ENGR. ARVIN M. MONGE**  
TWG Co-Chairperson/PDRRMO

  
**CPT CARLOS, JR**  
**LTCOL CHARLIE SACLOT INF (GSC) PA 93IB 8ID**  
TWG Search Rescue and Retrieval Cluster Head

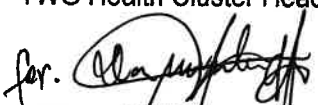
  
**LTCOL EDGAR GABIA (GSC) PA 14IB 8ID**  
TWG Search Rescue and Retrieval Co-Cluster Head


  
**Engr. EDWIN L. LABANTA, PGSO**  
TWG Logistics Cluster Head

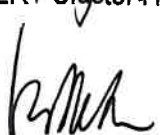
  
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TWG Law and Order Cluster Head

  
**RONALD FLORES, MD, PHO**  
TWG Health Cluster Head

  
**ETHANROI A. LAGRAMADA, DEPED LEYTE**  
TWG Education Cluster Head

  
**ATTY. MELVYN BARROA, DICT8**  
TWG ERT Cluster Head

  
**VIVIAN L. CLAROS, PSWDO**  
TWG Social Protection/CCCM/Food and Non-Food Cluster Head









# **Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan CY 2025-2028**









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# PDRRMC RESOLUTION



Republic of the Philippines  
Province of Leyte  
Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council  
Leyte Provincial Government Complex, Guindapunan, Palo Leyte

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**WHEREFORE**; on motion of ATTY. EDGARDO CORDENO Municipal Mayor of Isabel Leyte and duly seconded *en-masse* by the Members of the Council;

**RESOLVED**, as it is hereby resolved **TO ADOPT AND APPROVE THE ENHANCED PROVINCIAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN CY 2025-2028 (PDRRMP) AND CONTINGENCY PLAN (CP) FOR EARTHQUAKE OF THE PROVINCE OF LEYTE.**

**RESOLVED FURTHER**, to endorse the same to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan for appropriate action.



# TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP ENDORSEMENT LETTER



Republic of the Philippines  
Province of Leyte  
**PROVINCIAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OFFICE**  
Leyte Provincial Government Complex, Palo Leyte  
09177073787



November 15, 2024

**THE HONORABLE MEMBERS**  
**Provincial DRRM Council**  
Province of Leyte  
Palo, Leyte

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- Contingency Plan for Earthquake for the Province of Leyte.

In view of the aforementioned, may we request for the approval and endorsement of the Honorable members of the PDRRMC to the Honorable members of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan, pursuant to Section 11-b (1) of the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,


  
**CORAZON M. ALVERO**  
TWG Chairperson/Provincial Administrator

  
**LTCOL CHARLIE SACLOT INF (GSC) PA 93IB 8ID**  
TWG Search Rescue and Retrieval Cluster Head

  
**Engr. EDWIN L. LABANTA, PGSO**  
TWG Logistics Cluster Head


  
**RONALD FLORES, MD, PHO**  
TWG Health Cluster Head

  
**ATTY. MELVYN BARROA, DICT8**  
TWG ERT Cluster Head


  
**ANNABELLE V. DE ASIS, DILG LEYTE**  
TWG Management of the Dead and Missing Assistance Cluster Head


  
**ENGR. ARVIN M. MONGE**  
TWG Co-Chairperson/PDRRMO

  
**LTCOL EDGAR GABIA (GSC) PA-14IB 8ID**  
TWG Search Rescue and Retrieval Co-Cluster Head

  
**PLTCOL REY CABELIN, LPPO**  
TWG Law and Order Cluster Head

  
**ETHANROI A. LAGRAMADA, DEPED LEYTE**  
TWG Education Cluster Head

  
**VIVIAN L. CLAROS, PSWDO**  
TWG Social Protection/CCCM/Food and Non-Food Cluster Head

  
**RUTH Y. SURPIA, PTO**  
TWG International and Local Humanitarian Assistance (ILHA) Cluster Head



# EXECUTIVE ORDER

## TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP

**Section 1. Composition.** The Provincial Technical Working Group shall be composed as follows:

<i>Chairperson</i>	<b>Ms. CORAZON M. ALVERO</b> Provincial Administrator
<i>Co-Chairperson</i>	<b>ENGR. ARVIN M. MONGE, PDRRMO</b>
<b>Cluster Heads and Members</b>	
<i>Search and Rescue and Retrieval (SRR)</i>	<b>COL RICO O AMARO PA (GSC)</b> LTCOL CHARLIE L SACLOT PA 93IB 8ID LTCOL EDGAR GABIA PA 14IB 8ID LTJG EMMAR JOHN O ENOPIA PCG FSUPT MARITES R LIMBAUAN DSC, BFP
<i>Logistics</i>	<b>ENGR. EDWIN L. LABANTA, PGSO</b> ENGR. ROBERTO B. LUGNASIN, PEO MR. MACARTHUR FLORES, PNREO
<i>Social Protection/Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)/Food And Non-Food (FNF)</i>	<b>MS. VIVIAN L. CLAROS, PSWDO</b> MS. MELCHORA CAWILE, PPO MS. IMELDA SIEVERT, OPA MS. LEAH RAMOS VMD, PVO
<i>Education</i>	<b>MR. ETHANROI A. LAGRAMADA,</b> <b>DEPED LEYTE</b>
<i>Management of the Dead And Missing (MDM)</i>	<b>PD ANNABELLE V. DE ASIS, DILG LEYTE</b> MS. LESLIE AMOR DAGA MR. HARTLEY JAMES TEVES
<i>Health</i>	<b>RONALD FLORES MD, PHO</b> MS. MARIAN B. NADERA, PHO
<i>International and Local Humanitarian Assistance (ILHA)</i>	<b>MS. RUTH Y. SURPIA, PTO</b> MS. FLORINDA JILL UYVICO, SP MS. JENNIFER CHICO, AMERICARES MR. BYRON APOSTOL, PRC MS. AGNES C. RAFON, PPDO
<i>Law and Order</i>	<b>PLTCOL REY B CABELIN, LPPO</b> 1LT PROCESO ROBLES (OS) PA 14IB 8ID SGT REY MARINO PA 93IB 8ID CGLT JASON ORIGENES PCG CPT CHRISTOPHER T TATARO INF 14IB
<i>Emergency Radio Telecommunications (ERT)</i>	<b>ATTY. MELVYN CARLO T. BARROA, DICT 8</b> MR. LOUIE DEXTER DUMAS, ACCESS 5 INC. MR. MARVIN GALVEZ, KABALIKAT MR. RONALD MADERA, RADNET 5



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Provincial Disaster Risk and Reduction Management Council (PDRRMC) of the Province of Leyte, would like to convey their heartfelt and sincerest thanks to the following personages and offices who formulated and completed the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (PDRRMP) for calendar years 2025-2028:

- Governor Carlos Jericho L. Petilla and Provincial Administrator Corazon M. Alvero for their full support, prompt and immediate action in the overall aspects of the plan formulation process;
- The support of the Office of the Vice Governor represented by the PGADH Mr. Andre Sanico during the enhancement of this Plan last October 22-23, 2024;
- The Uniformed personnel of the Bureau of Fire protection, Philippine Army, Philippine Coast Guard and the Philippine National Police Leyte Province in their active participation in the plan formulation process;
- The PDRRM Office through the PDRRM Officer Engr. Arvin M. Monge and Staff for the facilitation of the various activities during the plan preparation;
- All the Provincial Government Department Heads (PGDHs), representatives of the different departments of the Province of Leyte for their invaluable assistance and active involvement to concretizing the Plan;
- The different Non-Government Organizations,; Philippine Red Cross, RADNET 5 Access 5 Inc. for their unrelenting support and technical advice;
- PPDC Agnes Rafon, Provincial Government Department Head (PGDH) of the Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO) and her technical staff for their wholehearted and unwavering efforts in the formulation, polishing and completion of the PDRRMP, 2025-2028
- All the members of the Provincial Technical Working Group (PTWG) of the PDRRMC, the representatives of the different offices for their active participation in the entire plan formulation process;
- All those who in one way or another have made the preparation and completion of the PDRRMP, 2025– 2028 possible.



## ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AIP</b>	-	Annual Investment Plan
<b>ACDVs</b>	-	Accredited Community Disaster Volunteers
<b>ACCESS 5</b>	-	Alternative Coordinating Channel and Emergency Support Services
<b>AFP</b>	-	Armed Forces of the Philippines
<b>BDRRMP</b>	-	Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan
<b>BDRRMC</b>	-	Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
<b>BFP</b>	-	Bureau of Fire Protection
<b>BHW</b>	-	Barangay Health Worker
<b>BNS</b>	-	Barangay Nutrition Scholar
<b>CBOs</b>	-	Community-based Organizations
<b>CBDRRM</b>	-	Community Base Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
<b>CBFMP</b>	-	Community Based Flood Management Program
<b>CCA</b>	-	Climate Change Adaptation
<b>CCAM</b>	-	Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation
<b>CDP</b>	-	Comprehensive Development Plan
<b>CDRRMC</b>	-	City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
<b>CDRRMO</b>	-	City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office
<b>CEDAW</b>	-	Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
<b>CLUP</b>	-	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
<b>COA</b>	-	Commission on Audit
<b>CP</b>	-	Contingency Plan
<b>CSOs</b>	-	Civil Society Organizations
<b>DAP</b>	-	Differently Abled Person
<b>DBM</b>	-	Department of Budget and Management
<b>DepEd</b>	-	Department of Education
<b>DILG</b>	-	Department of the Interior and Local Government



## ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

<b>MHO</b>	-	Municipal Health Officer
<b>NDRRMC</b>	-	National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
<b>NIPAS</b>	-	National Integrated Protected Areas System
<b>NEDA</b>	-	National Economic and Development Authority
<b>NGAs</b>	-	Non-government Associations
<b>NGOs</b>	-	Non-government Organizations
<b>OCD</b>	-	Office of Civil Defense
<b>OB</b>	-	Obesity
<b>OW</b>	-	Overweight
<b>OPA</b>	-	Office of the Provincial Agriculturist
<b>PAO</b>	-	Provincial Administrators Office
<b>PAF</b>	-	Philippine Air Force
<b>PAGASA</b>	-	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration
<b>PACCO</b>	-	Provincial Accounting Office
<b>PAPs</b>	-	Programs, Activities and Projects
<b>PASSO</b>	-	Provincial Assessors Office
<b>PBO</b>	-	Provincial Budget Office
<b>PCG</b>	-	Philippine Coast Guard
<b>PEO</b>	-	Provincial Engineers Office
<b>PDNA</b>	-	Post Disaster Needs Assessment



## ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

<b>PVO</b>	-	Provincial Veterinary Office
<b>RADNET</b>	-	Radio Amateur Network
<b>RDNA</b>	-	Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment
<b>RDRRMC</b>	-	Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
<b>RETT</b>	-	Rapid Emergency Telecommunication Team
<b>RHUs</b>	-	Rural Health Units
<b>RLM</b>	-	Radio Land Mobile
<b>SAM</b>	-	Severely Acute malnutrition
<b>SWOC</b>	-	Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Challenges
<b>SOPs</b>	-	Standard Operation Procedures
<b>SP</b>	-	Sangguniang Panlalawigan
<b>SST</b>	-	Severely Stunted
<b>ST</b>	-	Stunted
<b>SUW</b>	-	Severely Underweight
<b>SW</b>	-	Severely Wasting
<b>TWG</b>	-	Technical Working Group
<b>UW</b>	-	Underweight
<b>W</b>	-	Wasting
<b>WASH</b>	-	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WATSAN</b>	-	Water and Sanitation



## DEFINITION OF TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## DEFINITION OF TERMS

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

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

**REHABILITATION** – measure that ensure the ability of affected communities/areas to restore their normal level of functioning by rebuilding livelihood and damage infrastructures and increasing the communities' organizational capacity.

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

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

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

**RISK ASSESSMENT** – a methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk by analyzing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that together could potentially harm exposed people, property, services, livelihood and the environment on which they depend. Risk assessment with associated risk mapping include: a review of the technical characteristics of hazards such as their location, intensity, frequency and probability; the analysis of exposure and vulnerability including the physical, social, health, economic and environmental dimensions; and the evaluation of the effectiveness of prevailing and alternative coping capacities in respect to likely risk scenarios.

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



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (PDRRMP) aims to enhance the province's resilience to natural and human-induced hazards, ensuring the safety, security, and well-being of its residents. The plan outlines strategic frameworks, policies, and actions to reduce disaster risks, manage emergencies, and enable rapid recovery in the face of disasters. It is a “road map” indicating the vision and strategic objectives of Leyte for the next 3 years while pursuing the strategic goals of the Sendai framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. The PDRRMP takes off from the four (4) thematic areas of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan and is necessary to sustain the gains from positive effects and lessons learned from disaster risk reduction (DRR) initiatives by different stakeholders. The PDRRMP contains four (4) priority programs and projects from 2025-2028 based on strategic actions gathered after several consultation with members of the PDRRMC. The PDRRMP utilizes the multi-hazard approach in managing the impact of natural and human-induced disasters especially the threat of climate change.

One guiding principle of PDRRMP requires multi-stakeholder participation to mainstream DRR in Leyte. Consultations are part of an inclusive and ongoing process that needs to be continued. Another principle of PDRRMP is that DRR is directly linked to poverty alleviation and sustainable development. In consonance with the expected outcome of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the PDRRMP envisions the reduction of disaster losses in lives, and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and the country.

To fast track the implementation of the PDRRMP, priority projects are identified. The purpose is to either replicate good DRRM practices or implement projects in areas which need the most. All priority projects of the PDRRMP are:

- **Hazard Mapping and Vulnerability Assessment:** Identification of hazards affecting Leyte, such as typhoons, floods, earthquakes, and landslides, with a focus on vulnerable areas and populations.
- **Early Warning and Communication Systems:** Strengthening of early warning systems and information dissemination to ensure timely responses.
- **Capacity Building and Training:** Regular training programs for local government units (LGUs), community leaders, and residents on disaster preparedness, response, and recovery strategies.
- **Resource Allocation and Management:** Ensuring adequate funding and the efficient use of resources for disaster response and risk reduction initiatives.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** A continuous process of assessing the effectiveness of disaster management programs to ensure their relevance and efficiency in reducing risks.



## INTRODUCTION

### BACKGROUND

The preparation of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (PDRRMP) of the Province of Leyte for CYs 2025-2028 is in accordance with Republic Act 10121, otherwise known as known as the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010. Its primary objective is to formulate necessary measures in preparation for the occurrence of any natural calamities, epidemics, fires, civil unrest and other related disturbances. The said Plan is a result of the collective efforts of the various national government agencies (NGAs) and other provincial local government departments with the participation of civil society organizations (CSOs) all of whom play active roles in implementing the objectives and goals of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (PDRRMC) of the Province of Leyte.

During an event of disaster or any other unforeseen phenomena, local officials and its administrative body initially make the most of its available resources before requesting for assistance from other agencies or higher authorities. With the PDRRMP, all resources will be managed and utilized efficiently in order to maximize the results and benefits.

Although Disaster Risk Reduction and Management is a networking and collaborative effort of both the national and local governments, its success would largely depend on the capabilities and participation of CSOs/private organizations and the individuals within identified areas or disaster prone areas to include provision of available resources and other logistical support. To make this plan workable and objective, regular trainings, drills and simulations and similar activities must be conducted at the different levels of the local government to capacitate and improve the skills on disaster response and management to prepare them during the occurrence of calamities resulting to disaster.

Thus, the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan serves as a guide and instrument to define a systematic procedure on how to effectively prepare for, respond to, face the consequences of and capacitate the key actors in time of calamities; these are, among others valuable steps to be undertaken by every local government in order to improve the capability and capacity of all the constituents for environmental adaptation.



Furthermore, RA 10121 mandates the LGUs to create their respective local disaster risk reduction and management councils (LDRRMCs) and its local disaster risk reduction and management offices (LDRRMOs). The Council serves as the policy making body while the Office is responsible in the implementation of the programs, projects and activities (PPAs) on disaster management. Hence, the need for the issuance of an Executive Order (EO) by the Local Chief Executive to create both the LDRRMC and the LDRRMO.

The PDRRMP aims to create a Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (PDRRMO) to be comprised of the following, namely: (a) one head of office, (b) an assistant, and (c) three (3) staff who shall be responsible for: (a) administration and training, (b) research and planning, and (c) operations and warning. The creation of this office will need a ratification by the *Sangguniang Panlalawigan* (SP). A Work and Financial Plan (WFP) of the calamity fund prepared by the LDRRMO also needs the approval of the SP. Moreover, the SP shall also enact ordinances and resolutions supportive of the developmental plans of the PDRRMO to ensure strict implementation of the PPAs.

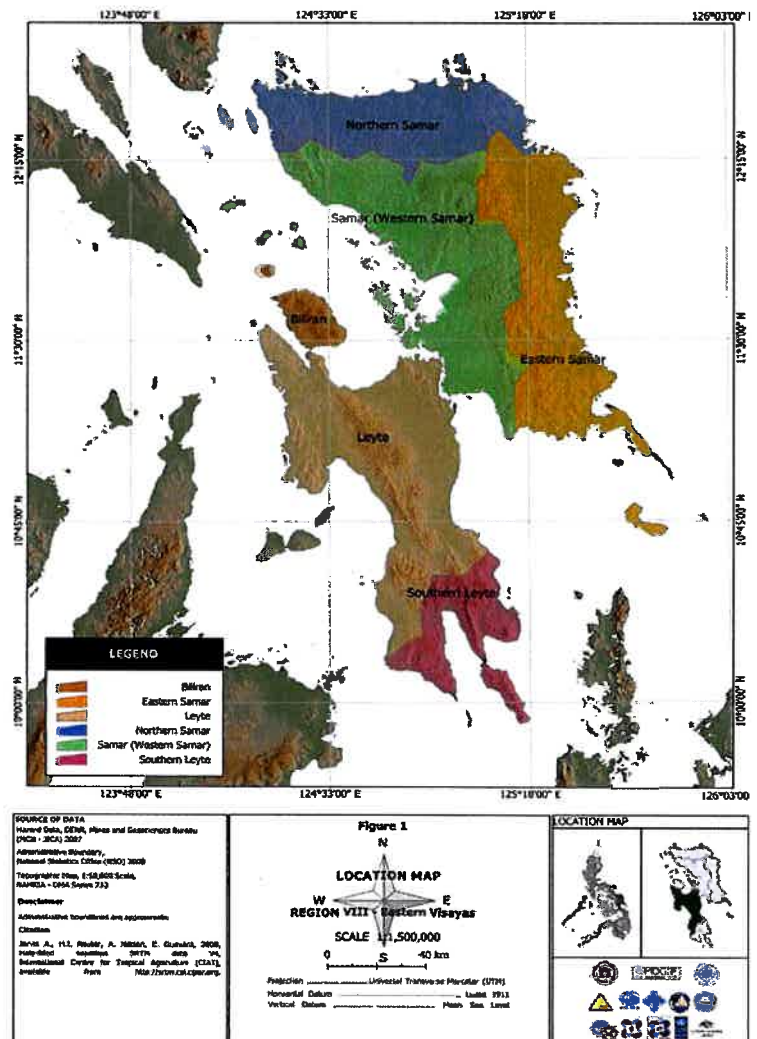


## SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

### Location, Land Area and Political Subdivision

The Province of Leyte is one of the six (6) provinces of Region VIII or the Eastern Visayas. It is bounded by the Province of Biliran in the north, the San Juanico Strait and the island of Samar in the east, the Visayan and Ormoc Seas in the west, and the Province of Southern Leyte in the south.

Leyte's total land area is 5,712.80 square kilometers or 571,280 hectares. It is the largest province in the Eastern Visayas region (also known as Region VIII), comprises 25.47% of the region's total land area of 22,427.60 square kilometers.



By virtue of Republic Act No. 2227 issued on May 22, 1959, the Leyte Island was divided into the Provinces of Leyte and Southern Leyte, and Biliran as Leyte's sub-province. Then, on May 11, 1992, Biliran became an independent province when the people of Biliran and Leyte ratified in a plebiscite the conversion of Biliran into a province.

Leyte is a first class province with 40 municipalities and three (3) cities, two of which are administratively independent of the province. Ormoc City is an independent component city, while the capital, Tacloban (which is also the regional capital of the Eastern Visayas region) was declared a highly-urbanized city in 2008. Both cities govern themselves independently of the province. Baybay regained its city status following the reversal of the Supreme Court decision dated December 22, 2009. Leyte is comprised of 1,641 barangays, majority of which (1,258 or 76.7% of the total) are rural and the remaining 383 or 23.3% are urban.



### **Population Growth: Cities and Municipalities**

The Province of Leyte has an annual population growth rate (PGR) of 0.63% from 2015-2020. It is composed of one highly urbanized city (Tacloban City) and one independent component city (Ormoc City). Among the cities and municipalities in Leyte (excluding Tacloban City), the largest in terms of population size is Ormoc City with 230,998 persons. It was followed by Baybay City with a total population of 111,848; Palo with 76,213; Hilongos with 64,514; and Abuyog with 61,216 respectively. On the other hand, the least populous municipality is Tunga, Leyte with a total population of 7,656.

TABLE 1

▼	Type	Population (2020)	Population (2015)	Annual Population Growth Rate (2015-2020)	Area (2013), in km <sup>2</sup>	Density (2020), per km <sup>2</sup>	Brgy count
<u>Abuyog</u>	municipality	61,216	59,571	0.58%	688.25	89	63
<u>Alangalang</u>	municipality	57,185	55,235	0.73%	150.54	380	54
<u>Albuera</u>	municipality	47,151	46,332	0.37%	303.35	155	16
<u>Babatngon</u>	municipality	28,823	27,797	0.77%	115.18	250	25
<u>Barugo</u>	municipality	34,497	32,745	1.10%	84.62	408	37
<u>Bato</u>	municipality	38,505	38,356	0.08%	72.45	531	32
<u>Baybay</u>	city (CC)	111,848	109,432	0.46%	459.34	243	92
<u>Burauen</u>	municipality	52,511	52,732	-0.09%	265.33	198	77
<u>Calubian</u>	municipality	31,646	31,228	0.28%	100.95	313	53
<u>Capoocan</u>	municipality	33,721	33,617	0.07%	185.40	182	21
<u>Carigara</u>	municipality	54,656	51,345	1.32%	117.86	464	49
<u>Dagami</u>	municipality	36,178	35,147	0.61%	161.65	224	65
<u>Dulag</u>	municipality	48,992	47,300	0.74%	110.70	443	45
<u>Hilongos</u>	municipality	64,514	63,431	0.36%	192.92	334	51
<u>Hindang</u>	municipality	20,849	20,924	-0.08%	57.66	362	20
<u>Inopacan</u>	municipality	21,389	20,550	0.85%	109.11	196	20
<u>Isabel</u>	municipality	46,781	46,915	-0.06%	64.01	731	24
<u>Jaro</u>	municipality	43,758	43,199	0.27%	207.19	211	46
<u>Javier</u>	municipality	26,658	25,379	1.04%	152.70	175	28
<u>Julita</u>	municipality	15,598	15,114	0.67%	53.30	293	26



## **Economy**

In 2021, the provincial economy's concentration is predominantly in the industry sector at 55.40% comprised of incomes derived from mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and electricity and water. This is followed by service sector at 34.70 % comprised of transport, communication and storage, trade, finance, dwelling, real estate, and government and private services. Least concentration was in the agriculture, fishery and forestry sector sharing 9.90%.

Major agricultural crops have been contributing to the growth of the local economy in the Province of Leyte. One major economic activity is palay production. In order to sustain the desired crop productivity, attention is needed to bring down the relatively high cost of production inputs.

Another major crop is sugarcane. Leyte is the highest sugarcane-producing province in Region VIII in terms of area (10,440 hectares) and number of production (310,479 metric tons) according to CY 2022 PSA records. Another important agricultural technologies and farm practices for them to veer away from planting low-yielding varieties of traditional crops, both production- and income-wise. Agricultural commodity is coconut. It is a generator of local employment and a significant contributor to the local economy with an increasing trend in production between CY 2015 (201,123 metric tons) and CY 2021 (222,744 metric tons). Also, other crops are camote (42,162 metric tons), cassava (41,568 metric tons), corn (39,762 metric tons) and banana (27,724 metric tons).

On the other hand, the Province is a potential producer of high value crops, fruits and vegetables. The Provincial Government of Leyte, in cooperation with national government agencies concerned and local government units has been advocating to farmers transfer of new agricultural technologies and farm practices for them to veer away from planting low-yielding varieties of traditional crops, both production- and income-wise.

## **Social Services**

The general health status of the Leyteños was better compared to the regional health situation. This is because the administration's priority was, among others, the implementation and delivery of social services projects, particularly healthcare and wellness-related products and services. Investments on these areas included hospital services and upgrading of hospital facilities and infrastructure support, hiring of additional medical manpower and providing health insurance coverage to indigent families.

There are 18 hospitals in the Province, 8 are district hospitals, 1 provincial (Leyte Provincial Hospital), 3 are community hospitals, 1 institution for mental disorder and 5 privately owned infirmary clinics. A total of 716 (government and private) authorized beds or equivalent to a bed - population ratio of 1:2,146. A doctor-population ratio of 1:30,917 was lower compared to the standard ratio of 1:20,000. There are also five (5) privately owned hospitals and clinics/infirmarys located in Tacloban City, Ormoc City and Isabel, Leyte.

There are 44 health centers and 271 barangay health stations in the different municipalities and barangays of the Province. Manning them are 50 Rural Health Physicians (RHP), 523 Public Health Nurses (RHN), 178 Rural Health Midwives (RHM), 18 Rural Health Dentists (RHD), 51 Rural Sanitary Inspectors (RSI) with a population ratio of 1:30,917; 1:2,956; 1:8,684; 1:85,881 and 1:30,311, respectively. Standard ratio to population is 1 RHP, 1 PHN, 1 RSI to 20,000 population; 1 Dentist to 50,000 population and 1 RHM to 5,000 population.



On the other hand, the Province is a potential producer of high value crops, fruits and vegetables. The Provincial Government of Leyte, in cooperation with national government agencies concerned and local government units has been advocating to farmers transfer of new agricultural technologies and farm practices for them to veer away from planting low-yielding varieties of traditional crops, both production- and income-wise.

## **Existing Major Industries**

The Province of Leyte's special economic zone at the municipality of Isabel houses the existing Leyte Industrial Development Estate (LIDE) with an area of 435 hectares of which the 80-hectare portion is still open to investors. LIDE is home to two (2) heavy industries, namely: (1) the Philippine Associated Smelting and Refining Corporation (PASAR) copper plant; and (2) the Philippine Phosphatic Fertilizer Corporation (PhilPhos) plant. PASAR produces over 172,000 metric tons of copper cathodes every year. These products are being shipped to international importers in Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, China and the Southeast Asia. PASAR's by-products are ore metal, sulfuric acid and selenium powder. On the other hand, PhilPhos produces phosphatic fertilizers which are exported to Vietnam and Southeast Asian countries. It also produces some 600 to 900 metric tons of gypsum per year as by-product.

Part of LIDE's infrastructure support package is its modern port which has a total berth length of 670 meters and a handling capacity of 3.4 million tons of cargo per year. LIDE has spurred economic activities in the municipality of Isabel. In CY 2001, the municipality had 553 commercial establishments, the bulk or 77.6% of which were engaged in retail trading, 20.8% in business, recreational and personal services, and 1.6% in finance and other industries. The influx of employees to the LIDE from different parts of the country has resulted in the development of three (3) housing subdivision sites in the municipality of Isabel, namely: (1) Pleasantville Subdivision in Barangay Tolingon; (2) Don Ciriaco Sotero Subdivision in Barangay Bilwang; and (3) Isabel Development and Realty Corporation Subdivision at Sitio Alipasa of Barangay Mahayag.

Another major Special Ecozone in the Province of Leyte is the Leyte Information Communication Technology (ICoT) Park consisting of 36,305 square meters and located at Barangay Pawing in the municipality of Palo. This ICT Park was created and designated by virtue of Presidential Proclamation No. 855 dated June 8, 2005. Present locators in the said ICoT Park are the APAC Customer Services, Inc. which is the first international call center in Region VIII and the AMA Computer and Learning Center. APAC presently employs some 1,000 workers and will soon expand its operation to 2,000 work stations. Also housed at the ICoT Park is the Technology Business Incubator (TBI), an ICT-based industry which provides assistance to would-be entrepreneurs on ICT by providing space and equipment facilities, business development and technical services. Facilities within are food chains like Andok's and Gloria Jean's Coffee. This ICT Park has generated jobs and employment to the graduates in the Province of Leyte and Region VIII.



## C. Physical Resources

### 1. Water Resources

The Province had 25 watersheds, one of which is proclaimed, four (4) are characterized and the rest are still in the process of categorization leading to its appropriate proclamation. Major rivers include **Binahaan River, Daguitan River, and Palo River**, which provide water for irrigation and hydroelectric power. The Province had 25 watersheds (as of year 2007), one of which is proclaimed, four (4) are characterized and the rest are still in the process of categorization leading to its appropriate proclamation.

## D. UTILITY/INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

### 1. Roads

Roads and bridges are the major infrastructure support systems that are needed by local governments for economic development. There are four (4) categories of roads in the Province of Leyte, namely: (1) National roads – 946.502 kilometers, (2) Provincial roads – 565.303 kilometers, (3) City/municipal roads – 473.450 kilometers, and (4) Barangay roads – 522.100 kilometers. The provincial roads serve as **l i n k a g e s** between farms and markets.

The total length of existing roads in the Province of Leyte stands at 2,494.901 kilometers. The current road density is 0.44 kilometer/square kilometer or 1.46 **k i l o m e -** **ter/1000 population** which is higher than the country's ratio of 0.332 kilometer/1000 population.

The Province's gravel roads need to be upgraded to concrete in order to minimize cost of maintenance and also to improve the mobility of people and commodities from the

Production areas to the market area. As of August 31, 2016, 225.256 kilometers of the 565.910 kilometers of provincial roads or 39.80% of the total, were gravel road.

The Provincial Engineer's Office (PEO) disclosed that out of the existing 565.910 kms. of provincial roads, 74.238 kms or 13.13% is in good condition, 434.115 kms. or 76.80% is fair while 56.95 kms. or 10.07% is in poor condition. Based on the criteria stipulated in the Special Local Roads Fund (SLRF)-Local Roads Inventory Form 2 of the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) "**Fair**" means the road is smooth riding even if there are visible potholes and cracks. On the other, hand "**Poor**" means uneven riding, large percentage patching or potholes, cracking and edge damage.

Improvement and rehabilitation of road sections with poor condition shall be given priority to enhance accessibility and mobility.



## 5. Water System

There are 22 Level III systems in the Province of Leyte operated under different types of ownership (by water association or authority). There are 10 water districts, nine (9) municipal waterworks and three (3) Rural Water System Associations (RWSAs)- operated systems. Among the water districts, the Leyte Metropolitan Water District (LMWD)

## 6. Power

Energy development plays a vital role in the economic development of the Province. Leyte has a distinct comparative advantage over the other provinces in Eastern Visayas because it is endowed with the biggest geothermal reserves estimated at 2,000 megawatts (MW). Geothermal energy is an important component of the country's energy program, and same has proven to be one of the more reliable, environment-friendly and cost-effective sources of electricity.

The Energy Development Corporation (EDC) in Kananga, Leyte has remained the country's largest producer of geothermal energy with an installed capacity of 1,198 MW. The 107,625-hectare Leyte Geothermal Production Field (LGPF) alone produces 708 MW. Within the LGPF, considered as the largest wet steam producing field in the world are, namely: (1) the 112.5-MW Tongonan Production Field, (2) the 132-MW Upper Mahiao Power Plant, (3) the 232.5-MW Malitbog Power Plant, (4) the 180-MW Mahanagdong A and B Plants, and (5) the 51- MW Optimization Plant.

The Upper Mahiao Plant, the Malitbog Plant, the Mahanagdong Plants and the Optimization Plant were built through the Build-Operate and Transfer (BOT) scheme. After the completion of the 10-year cooperation period, these plants will be handed-over to PNOC-EDC by the builders.

The California Energy International, Ltd., the private firm that built the plants has turned over to EDC the Upper Mahiao Plant in CY 2007, the Malitbog Plant and the Twin Mahanagdong Plants on July 25, 2008 and the Optimization Plant in September 2008.

Since the commercial operation of the EDC in 1983, it has produced about 80,614 gigawatts (GW) or 134 million barrels of fuel oil equivalent (MBFOE). According to PNOC-EDC, a foreign exchange savings of \$3.75 billion were generated.

The EDC has been supplying power to Cebu and Luzon via submarine cable. Same will serve as the linchpin of the national electric highway upon installation of another submarine cable from the Province of Leyte to Mindanao.



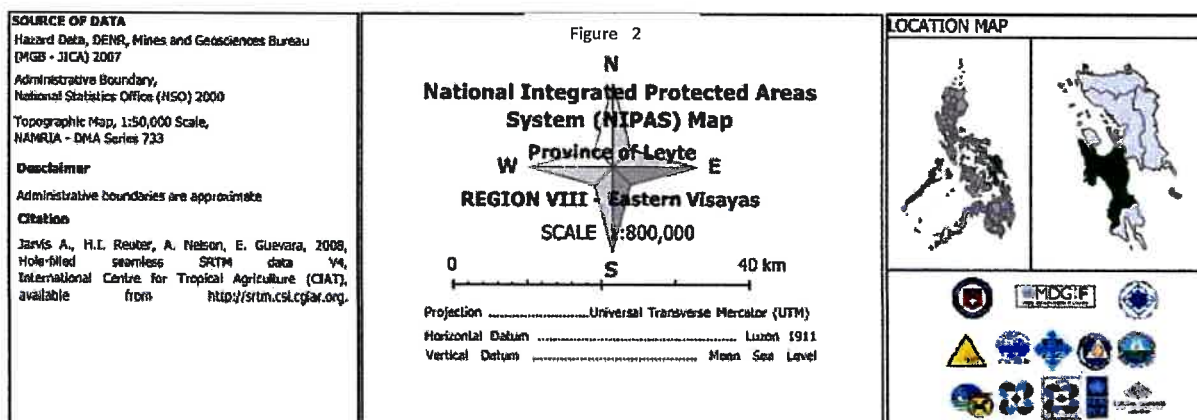
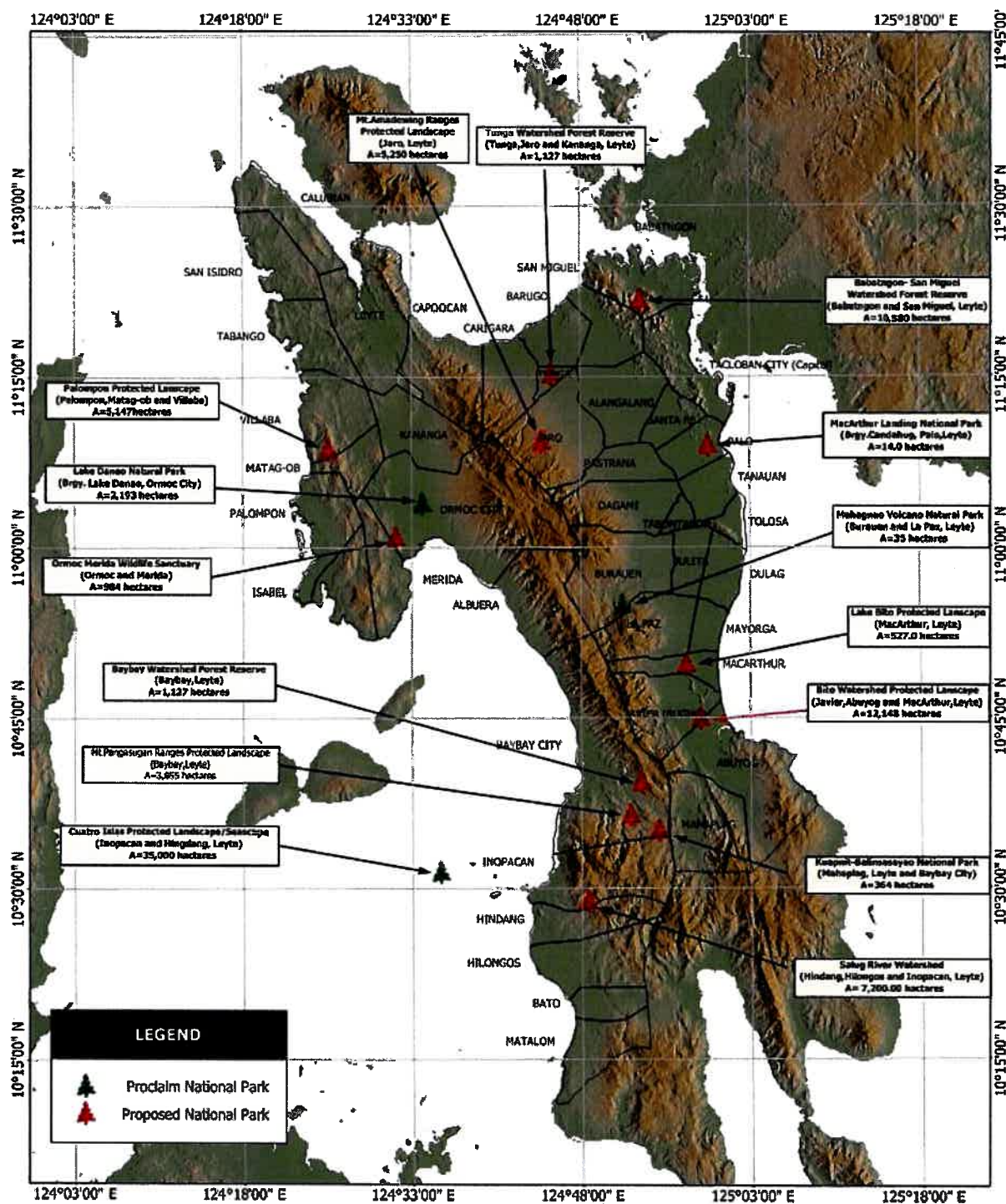
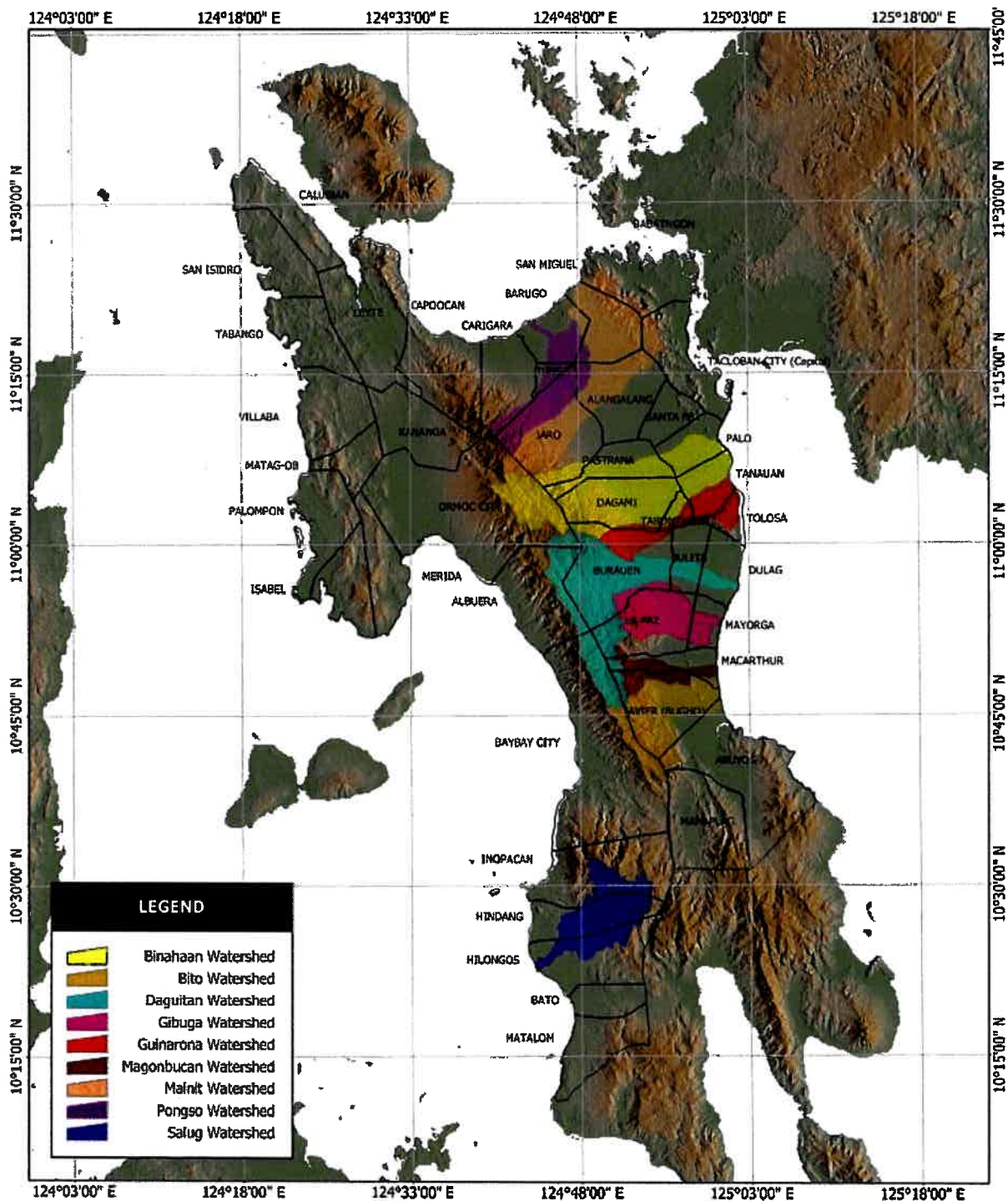


FIGURE 2





**SOURCE OF DATA**  
 Hazard Data, DENR, Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB - JICA) 2007  
 Administrative Boundary, National Statistics Office (NSO) 2000  
 Topographic Map, 1:50,000 Scale, NAMRIA - DNA Series 733

**Disclaimer**  
 Administrative boundaries are approximate

**Citation**  
 Jarvis A., H.I. Reuter, A. Nelson, E. Guevara, 2008, High-resolution global SRTM data V4, International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), available from <http://srtm.csl.csi.csi.org>.

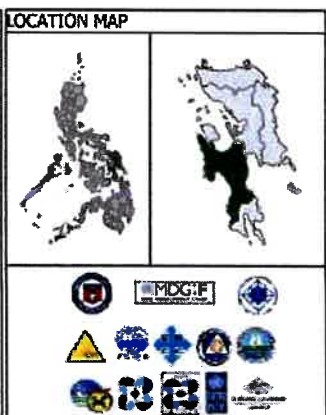
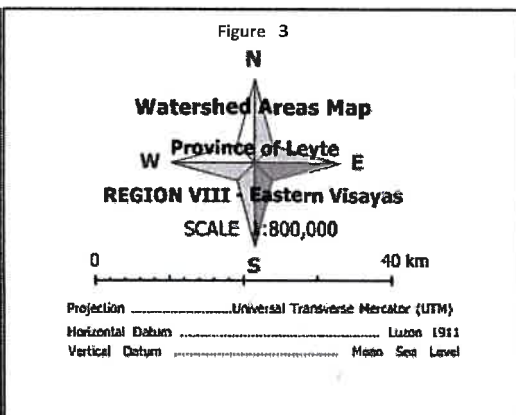
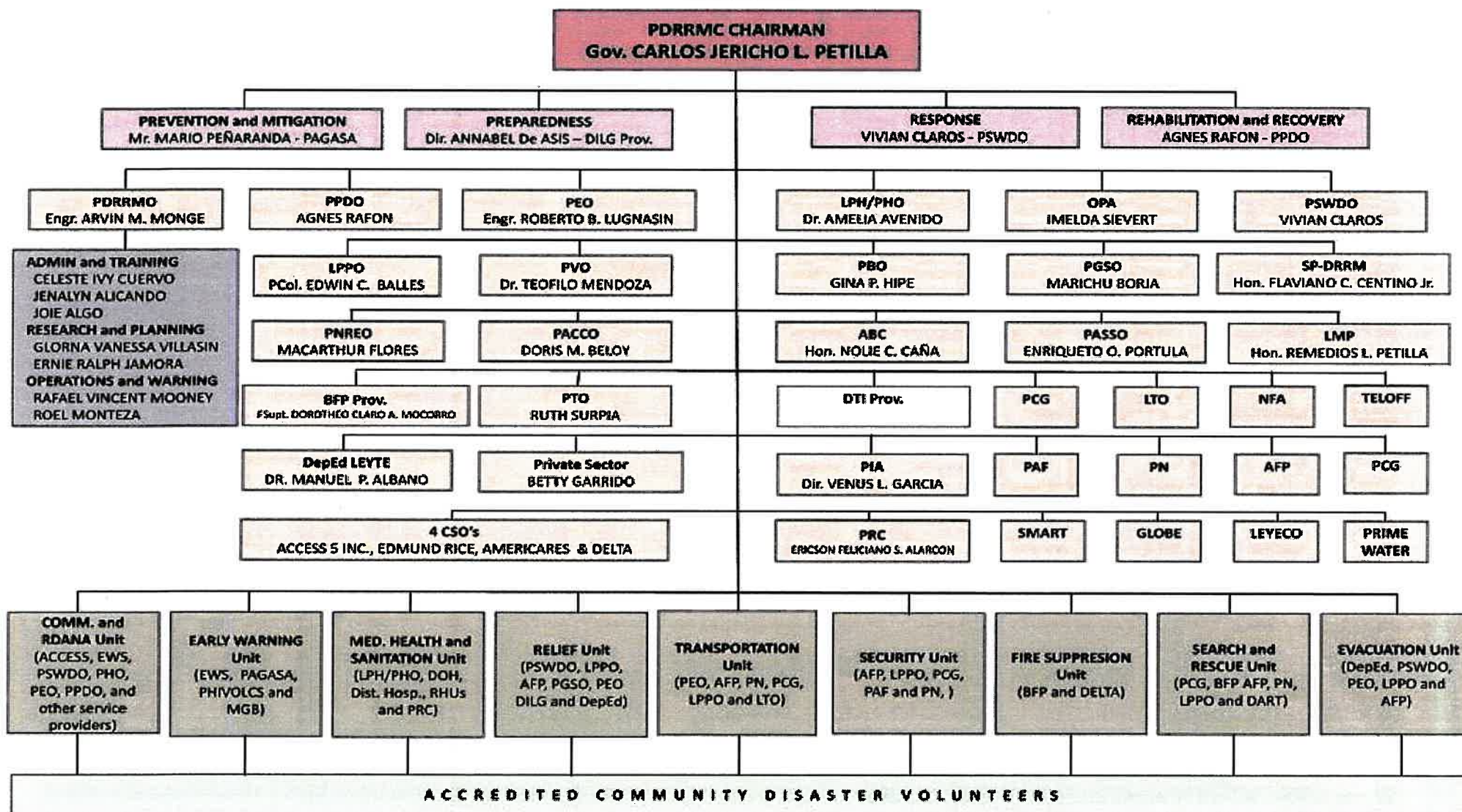


FIGURE 3



## LDRRMC ORGANIZATIONAL

**Leyte Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council Organizational Structure**  
(R.A. 10121)





### 5.1 Brief Overview

As mentioned in the preceding chapter, there are areas/municipalities in the Province of Leyte that are prone to the following types of hazards, among others:

(1) weather-related, (2) seismic due to active fault line, and (3) volcanic resulting from tsunamis. The Province is vulnerable to seismic hazards because it is traversed by the Philippine Fault Zone (PFZ) and it is within the Philippine Deep.

Nineteen (19) municipalities and the cities of Baybay, Ormoc and Tacloban are located in areas where flooding is very severe. All coastal municipalities in the eastern side of the Province facing the Pacific Ocean are prone to tsunamis that would affect the low-lying areas along the coastal zones.

Meanwhile, the pressure of geothermal energy coming from the Magma Deep below the earth's surface is an indicator of the extinct status of volcanoes in the islands of Leyte and Biliran. The Alto Peak in the Ormoc-Kananga area is believed to be active in the past centuries and the remains in this area are called the "*crater lakes*."

### 5.2 Hydro Meteorological Hazards

#### 5.2.1 Flood

Basically, flood is defined as the rising of a body of water and its overflowing into the normally dry land. As such, a flood may occur as flash flood as a result of typhoons.

Some 20 years ago (on November 5, 1991), Ormoc City was struck by a flash flood caused by heavy rainfall measured at 580.5 mm in 24 hours, and which resulted in a death toll of 8,000 persons and left some 50,000 people homeless. In view of its devastating effects on people and properties, this occurrence became known as the *Ormoc tragedy*. It caused economic disruptions and derailment in the delivery of basic services due to power interruptions, and impacted heavily on the lives and properties of the affected populace.

Moreover, several floods occurred in the Province of Leyte as can be gleaned from the records of the Office of Civil Defense (OCD). These floods came either as flash floods or as a result of continuous rain. On January 12,



Landslide that happened in one barangay, and 93 houses were either totally or partially damaged (Please refer to Table 2).

As shown in Table 3, a total of 1,090 barangays out of the 1,641 barangays in the 40 municipalities of the Province, or 66.4% of the total, are flood susceptible; also the cities of Baybay, Ormoc and Tacloban. This is attributable to their being located within environmentally-constrained areas where flooding hazard can be very severe.

On November 8, 2013, the province of Leyte, among 16 other provinces in four (4) regions of the country was hit by Super Typhoon Yolanda, international code named Haiyan. The onslaught of the unprecedented super typhoon hastened and caused a storm surge in the seas in and around the coastal towns of the provinces of Eastern and Western Samar and the Leyte provinces. Typhoon Yolanda, was the strongest storm ever recorded with wind speed of over 350 km/h and storm surges of over four (4) meters (over 12 ) feet.

The incidence of casualties reached a total number of 4,744; 16,996 injured; and 1,484 missing. The city of Tacloban, the municipalities of Palo and Tanauan topped the list with the highest number of casualties, missing and injured persons. More than the great casualty incidence, the super typhoon rendered 183,756 families (46%) totally homeless and towns and cities completely wrecked and brought damage to both the public and private resources and assets resulting to infrastructure gridlocks and economic setbacks. According to NDRRMC Situation Report as of December 12, 2013, a total of 4.2 million people (850,080 families) in the six provinces comprised of seven cities, 137 municipalities and 4,387 barangays in Eastern Visayas.



		Albuera	16	40,543	10,009	5,365	3,263	0	4 5	8
		Isabel	24	43,593	10,759	4,151	5,111	0	2 9 9	6
		Kananga	23	46,373	12,460	8,830	4,237	0	1 9	18
		Matag-ob	21	17,089	2,490	2,338	1,138	0	6 2	8
		Merida	22	27,334	8,028	4,359	2,464	0	9 1 0	12
		Palompon	50	54,163	13,368	7,165	6,307	0	7 6	7
		Abuyog	63	57,146	14,104	4,453	9,473	0	3 0	1
		Bato	32	35,610	6,808	221	602	0	1 3	
		Hindang	20	20,179	5,072	228	2,098	0		
		Hilongos	51	66,803	14,019	425	4,158	0		
		Inopacan	20	19,904	4,913	133	1,662	0		
		Javier	28	22,878	5,893	4,457	623	0		
		Mahaplag	28	26,599	6,565	311	2,661	0		
		Matalom	30	31,097	7,675	4,114	2,502	0		
		Baybay City	92	66,803	24,382	3,440	10,575	0	5 3	2
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,532</b>	<b>1,900,810</b>	<b>399,473</b>	<b>183,756</b>	<b>55,723</b>	<b>1,484</b>	<b>16,9 96</b>	<b>4,744</b>



MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF AFFECTED		CASUALTIES			DAMAGES TO AGRICULTURE, INFRASTRUCTURE, LIFELINES & ETC. in Php:										
	FAM.	INDIV.	INJURED	MISSING	DEAD	AGRICULTURE/LIVELIHOOD			INFRASTRUCTURE	LIFELINES			OTHERS	Damaged Houses		REMARKS
						CROPS	FISHERY	LIVESTOCK		COMM.	POTABLE WATER	ELECTRICITY		Partially	Totally	
CLUSTER 3																
ORMOC CITY																
ALBUERA	268	851	6	0	0	4,338,975.00	-	-	43,700,000.00	-	-	-	-			
KANANGA	316	56,757	0	0	0	1,650,000.00			3,500,000.00		100,000.00					declared state of calamity
MATAG-OB																
PALOMPON	2,526															
ISABEL		51,191	0	0	0	835,000.00	-	-	2,908,000.00	-	-	-	-			
TABANGO	167	567	1	0	0								252,900.00	71		
VILLABA	43				1		39,000.00		46,000,000.00		600,000.00			28		
SAN ISIDRO																
CALUBIAN																
LEYTE																
MERIDA						2,766,070.00	2,051,450.00		4,615,000.00							
SUB-TOTAL	3320	109,366	7	0	1	9,590,045.00	2,090,450.00		100,723,000.00		700,000.00		252,900.00	99		
CLUSTER 4																
ABUYOG	19,470	68,432	49	36	58									15,747	142	declared state of calamity
MAHAPLAG						6,454,000.00				-	-	-	-			declared state of calamity
BAYBAY CITY	4,132	19,932	101	56	128											declared state of calamity
INOPACAN	6,812	22,301	0	0	0				318,450,000.00							
HINDANG	6,075	20,681	0	0	0	4,885,400.00			19,000,000.00	-	-	-	-			
HILONGOS	1,627	5,892	2	0	0	5,949,000.00			480,000,000.00							
BATO	2,331	6,268	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
MATALOM	267		0	0	0				100,000,000.00							
SUB-TOTAL	40,714	143,506	152	92	186	17,288,400.00			917,450,000.00					15,747	142	
TOTAL	81,428	287,012	162	92	187	55,479,694.85	2,090,450.00	50,000.00	1,125,313,000.00		700,000.00	100,000.00	252,900.00	15,848	143	



**LOW PRESSURE AREA (LPA)**  
**JANUARY 13, 2023**

MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF AFFECTED		NO. OF EVACUEES		CASUALTIES			DAMAGES TO AGRICULTURE, INFRASTRUCTURE, LIFELINES & ETC. in Php:											REMARKS	
	FAM.	INDIV.	FAM.	INDIV.	INJURED	MISSING	DEAD	AGRICULTURE/LIVELIHOOD			INFRASTRUCTURE	LIFELINES			OTHERS	Damaged Houses				
								CROPS	FISHERY	LIVESTOCK		COMM.	POTABLE WATER	ELECTRICITY		Partially	Totally			
CLUSTER 3																				
ORMOC CITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
ALBUERA	48	167	48	167	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
KANANGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
MATAG-OB	59	179	59	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
PALOMPON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
ISABEL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
TABANGO	1	5	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
VILLABA	3	14	3	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
SAN ISIDRO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
CAJUBIAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
LEYTE	9,101	40,639	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
MERIDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
SUB-TOTAL	9,212	41,004	40	133	1	0	0	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00	0	-		
CLUSTER 4																				
ABUYOG	173	712	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	on-going assessment	
MAHAPLAG	118	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
BAYBAY CITY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
INOPACAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
HINDANG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
HILONGOS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
BATO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
MATALOM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
SUB-TOTAL	291	712	-	-	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL	21,222	82,102	576	1,498	1	-	1	74,382,697.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		



**TROPICAL STORM KRISTINE**  
**OCTOBER 25, 2024**

MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF AFFECTED		NO. OF EVACUEES		CASUALTIES			DAMAGES TO AGRICULTURE, INFRASTRUCTURE, LIFELINES & ETC. in Php:											
	FAM.	INDIV.	FAM.	INDIV.	INJURED	MISSING	DEAD	AGRICULTURE/LIVELIHOOD			INFRASTRUCTURE	LIFELINES			OTHERS	Damaged Houses		REMARKS	
								CROPS	FISHERY	LIVESTOCK		COMM.	POTABLE WATER	ELECTRICITY		Partially	Totally		
CLUSTER 1																			
PALO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
PASTRANA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
DAGAMI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
TANAUAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
TABONTABON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
BURAUEN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	on-going assessment	
JULITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
TOLOSA	-	-	34	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
DULAG	1,004	2,012	-	-	-	-	-	360,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
LAPAZ	45	170	45	170	-	-	-	176,900.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
MAYORGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
MACARTHUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
JAVIER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
SUB-TOTAL	1,049	2,182	79	313	0	0	0	536,900.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
CLUSTER 2																			
STA. FE	-	-	8	33	-	-	-	30,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
ALANGALANG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
BABATNGON	-	-	171	855	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,060,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SAN MIGUEL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,668,000.00	189,000.00	-	25,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-		
BARUGO	-	-	14	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
TUNGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
CARIGARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	709,952.00	185,450.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
JARO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	no damages reported	
CAPOOCAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	no damages reported
SUB-TOTAL	-	-	193	939	0	0	0	2,407,952.00	374,450.00	-	3,085,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	2		



TABLE 4

## EXPOSURE DATABASE ON FLOOD AND LANDSLIDE IN THE PROVINCE OF LEYTE

Municipality	Municipal Population (2020 Census Data)	Number of People Exposed to Various Hazard Susceptibility Ratings					
		Low Landslide	Moderate Landslide	High to Very High Landslide	Low Flood	Moderate Flood	High to Very High Flood
Abuyog	61216	7267 people (11.87%)	3317 people (5.42%)	3884 people (6.34%)	2664 people (4.35%)	24328 people (39.74%)	19755 people (32.27%)
Alangalang	57185	10574 people (18.49%)	1324 people (2.32%)	16 people (0.03%)	27089 people (47.37%)	12914 people (22.58%)	5265 people (9.21%)
Albuera	47151	12085 people (25.63%)	3424 people (7.26%)	2329 people (4.94%)	7652 people (16.23%)	14212 people (30.14%)	7448 people (15.8%)
Babatngon	28823	4955 people (17.19%)	201 people (0.7%)	196 people (0.68%)	2165 people (7.51%)	-	21303 people (73.91%)
Barugo	34497	12383 people (35.9%)	903 people (2.62%)	9 people (0.03%)	4325 people (12.54%)	6003 people (17.4%)	10871 people (31.51%)
Bato	38505	10556 people (27.41%)	3707 people (9.63%)	1261 people (3.27%)	8815 people (22.89%)	3729 people (9.68%)	10439 people (27.11%)
Baybay	111848	9624 people (8.6%)	26277 people (23.49%)	3160 people (2.83%)	11272 people (10.08%)	19782 people (17.69%)	41733 people (37.31%)
Burauen	52511	41522 people (79.07%)	4901 people (9.33%)	446 people (0.85%)	1676 people (3.19%)	2291 people (4.36%)	1676 people (3.19%)
Calubian	31646	1914 people (6.05%)	7423 people (23.46%)	6037 people (19.08%)	1581 people (5%)	4642 people (14.67%)	10047 people (31.75%)



**EXPOSURE DATABASE ON FLOOD AND LANDSLIDE IN THE PROVINCE OF LEYTE**

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Municipal Population (2020 Census Data)</b>	<b>Number of People Exposed to Various Hazard Susceptibility Ratings</b>					
		<b>Low Landslide</b>	<b>Moderate Landslide</b>	<b>High to Very High Landslide</b>	<b>Low Flood</b>	<b>Moderate Flood</b>	<b>High to Very High Flood</b>
Javier	26658	3881 people (14.56%)	1064 people (3.99%)	1439 people (5.4%)	10700 people (40.14%)	3525 people (13.22%)	6048 people (22.69%)
Julita	15598	2232 people (14.31%)	-	-	12545 people (80.43%)	403 people (2.58%)	419 people (2.69%)
Kananga	59696	23236 people (38.92%)	8482 people (14.21%)	2299 people (3.85%)	4714 people (7.9%)	11088 people (18.57%)	9877 people (16.55%)
La Paz	17330	824 people (4.75%)	1457 people (8.41%)	4 people (0.02%)	8180 people (47.2%)	5333 people (30.77%)	1533 people (8.85%)
Leyte	40397	6956 people (17.22%)	9598 people (23.76%)	2961 people (7.33%)	3835 people (9.49%)	12368 people (30.62%)	4678 people (11.58%)
Macarthur	21578	-	1778 people (8.24%)	231 people (1.07%)	2546 people (11.8%)	8449 people (39.16%)	8575 people (39.74%)
Mahaplag	27865	7931 people (28.46%)	5821 people (20.89%)	2198 people (7.89%)	1014 people (3.64%)	5800 people (20.81%)	5100 people (18.3%)
Matag-ob	17522	1457 people (8.32%)	4994 people (28.5%)	3086 people (17.61%)	83 people (0.47%)	4776 people (27.26%)	3127 people (17.85%)
Matalom	33201	11306 people (34.05%)	6871 people (20.7%)	341 people (1.03%)	1734 people (5.22%)	5205 people (15.68%)	7676 people (23.12%)







## Rain-Induced Landslide (RIL)

The recently recorded landslide triggered by continuous heavy rains, occurred on April 11, 2022 during Typhoon Agaton. It brought heavy rainfall, strong winds, and caused widespread devastation, especially in the central and eastern parts of the country. One of the major impacts of the storm was the occurrence of rain-induced landslides which greatly affect especially in the southern part of Leyte particularly in Mahaplag, Abuyog, and Baybay areas. Due to the intense and sustained rainfall brought by Typhoon Agaton, the soil became saturated, leading to landslides in various mountainous and hilly areas. These landslides buried roads, homes, and even entire villages, causing significant loss of life and property damage.

As can be gleaned from the Rain Induced Landslide (RIL) Map (Figure 7), high landslide susceptibility is seen in **municipalities** colored red, moderate in green and low in yellow. The municipalities situated within and near the Philippine Fault Zone (PFZ) are susceptible to RIL, namely: Mahaplag, Abuyog, Javier, La Paz, Burauen, Capoocan, Kananga, Leyte, and the cities of Baybay, Ormoc and Tacloban.

## Storm Surge

Storm surge happens in coastal areas where the rise of water level is evident combined with the force of normal tide which could result to severe flooding or a “tsunami-like” effect. A storm surge would reach as high as 15 feet, thus making the coastal areas highly vulnerable to the said hazard.

Twenty nine (29) coastal municipalities in the Province, and the cities of Baybay, Ormoc and Tacloban are vulnerable to storm surge. Records of PAGASA (please refer to Table 5 and Figure 6) indicate 217 barangays in the coastal municipalities and the three cities.

In the coastal municipalities, erosion is evident as a result of storm surges although the extent varies according to location and vulnerability.







## **Tsunami**

Tsunami is a geologic hazard created by undersea earthquake or volcanic eruption. It often results to extreme destruction when it strikes land due to a giant wave or series of large waves. A case in point is the recent tsunami that hit Japan.

On said date, the Province of Leyte was one of the 19 provinces in the Philippines, fronting the Pacific Ocean that was alerted for tsunami level 2 category by the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) and the PHIVOLCS. All the residents along the coastal areas of the alerted provinces were made to evacuate to higher elevated places. However, tsunami did not occur in the coastal areas of the Province.

Tsunami inundation areas in the Province of Leyte are the municipalities of Abuyog, MacArthur, Mayorga, Dulag, Tolosa, Tanauan, Palo and Tacloban City, as can be seen in Table 11 and Figure 11. Moreover, all other coastal municipalities situated at the western portion of the Province are also susceptible to tsunami as can be gleaned from Table 11 and Figure 11.

## **Volcanic Hazard**

As shown in Table 10 and Figure 10, there are five (5) municipalities that are prone to volcanic hazard, namely: Burauen, Julita, La Paz, Mayorga and Javier. At these areas, 188 barangays are susceptible and are further described in terms of their degree of susceptibility. Fifty five (55) barangays or 29.2% of the total fall under the high susceptibility category, 47 or 25.0% are under the moderate susceptibility category, and 86 or 45.7% are of low susceptibility.



FIGURE 7

# EATHQUAKE INTENSITY SCALE

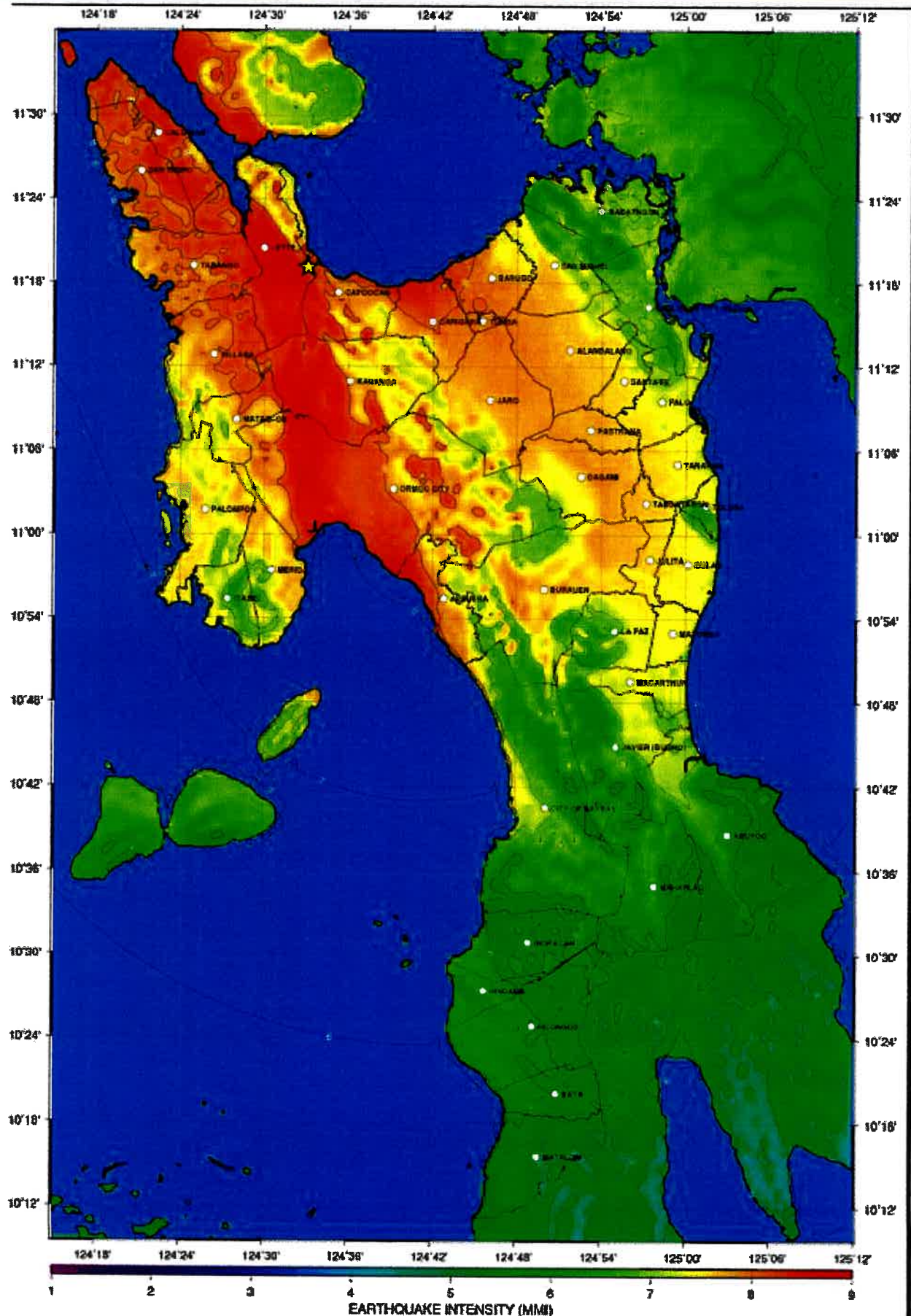




TABLE 8

### LIQUEFACTION HAZARD Province of Leyte

Municipality	Number of Barangays			
	High	Moderate	Low	Total
Isabel	13	1	0	14
Mayorga	24	2	0	26
Ormoc City	30	11	7	48
MacArthur	10	4	6	20
Javier	14	6	9	29
Abuyog	20	11	0	31
Albuera	5	7	0	12
Baybay City	20	6	4	30
Palompon	8	2	0	10
Mahaplag	0	1	0	1
Inopacan	8	0	1	9
Hindang	12	0	0	12
Tabango	3	3	0	6
San Isidro	6	0	0	6
Hilongos	24	12	0	36
Bato	10	0	0	10
Leyte	10	0	0	10
Calubian	11	0	0	11
Capoocan	5	0	0	5
Carigara	23	0	0	23
Barugo	17	0	0	17
Babaton	20	0	0	20
Tacloban City	39	0	0	39
Palo	25	0	0	25
Sta. Fe	8	0	4	12
Tanauan	22	0	0	22
Tolosa	11	0	0	11
Tabontabon	1	0	1	2
Julita	3	0	11	14
Dulag	20	0	2	22
Matalom	8	2	2	12
La Paz	0	3	6	9
Burauen	0	0	16	16
Dagami	0	0	14	14
Pastrana	0	0	12	12
Jaro	0	0	9	9
Alangalang	0	1	19	20
San Miguel	5	9	5	19
San Isidro	13	0	0	13
Tabango	4	5	0	9
Villaba	6	2	1	9
Kananga	0	0	13	13
Matag-ob	0	0	8	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>713</b>

Source: Hazard Mapping and Assessment to Effective Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (READY) Project.



TABLE 9

**EARTHQUAKE INDUCED  
LANDSLIDESUSCEPTIBILITY  
(SUMMARY MATRIX PER BARANGAY)  
Province of Leyte**

Municipality	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW	POSSLANDSLIDE	NOT SUSCEPTIBLE
Leyte	11	16	35	12	29
San Isidro	-	-	3	1	18
Calubian	-	-	18	3	45
Tabango	-	-	4	-	11
Villaba	-	-	6	-	31
Matag-ob	-	-	2	2	16
Palompon	-	-	6	-	39
Isabel	-	-	-	-	19
Merida	-	1	1	1	22
Ormoc City	14	15	17	14	125
Albuera	7	8	9	9	16
Baybay City	17	19	27	22	21
Inopacan	5	13	13	13	18
Hindang	2	3	3	3	19
Hilongos	1	6	6	6	51
Bato	1	1	1	1	30
Matalom	1	2	3	2	30
Mahaplag	10	11	15	10	22
Abuyog	2	17	25	28	30
Javier	3	10	10	7	19
La Paz	4	7	8	6	25
Burauen	9	20	32	16	46
Dagami	3	5	4	4	33
Jaro	4	5	4	5	41
Carigara	1	5	7	3	31
Capoocan	3	12	16	14	16
Julita	-	-	-	-	19
Dulag	-	-	-	-	31
Mayorga	-	-	-	-	12
MacArthur	2	3	10	7	27
Pastrana	1	1	1	1	22
Alangalang	-	-	1	-	43
Sta. Fe	-	-	1	-	16
Palo	-	-	-	-	21
Tolosa	-	1	4	1	15
Tabontabon	-	-	-	-	8
Barugo	-	-	-	-	24
Tunga	-	-	-	-	5
San Miguel	-	-	-	-	21
Babatngon	-	6	6	3	21
Tacloban City	2	6	13	8	67
Tanauan	-	-	-	-	50

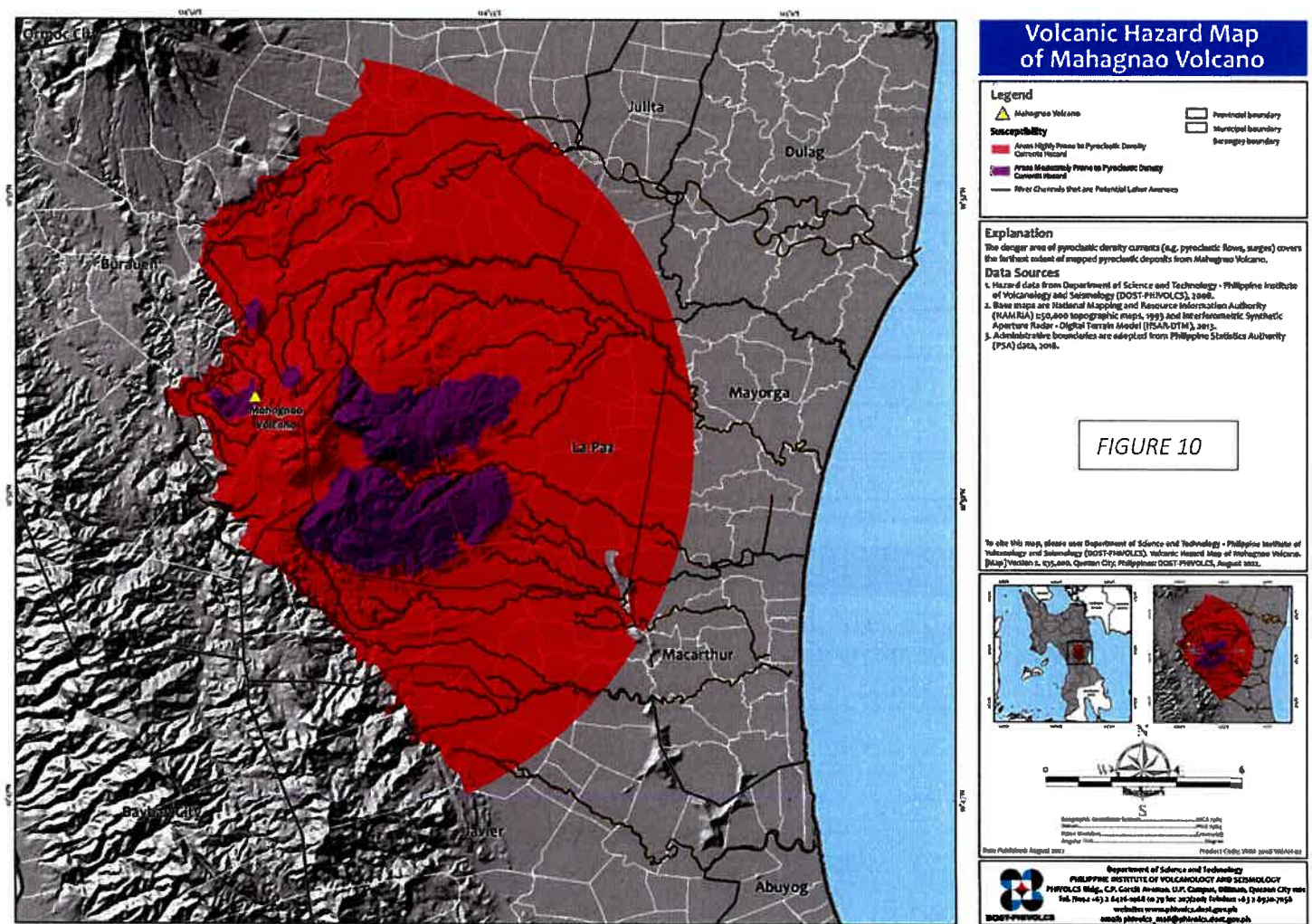
Source: Hazard Mapping and Assessment to Effective Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (READY) Project.



TABLE 10  
VOLCANIC HAZARD  
Province of Leyte

Municipality	Number of Barangays			
	High	Moderate	Low	Total
Burauen	30	2	11	43
Julita	3	0	2	5
Javier	3	2	21	26
Mayorga	1	18	25	44
La Paz	18	25	27	70
Total	55	47	86	188

Source: Hazard Mapping and Assessment to Effective Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (READY) Project.





## TSUNAMI HAZARD MAP





## SUMMARY OF HAZARD

### Province of Leyte

City/ Municipality	Hydro meteorological Hazards			Geologic Hazards			
	Flood	Rain- Induced Landslide	Storm Surge	Liquefac- tion	Earthquake Induced Susceptibility	Volcanic	Tsunami
31. Merida	✓	✓	✓		✓		
32. Palo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
33. Palompon	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
34. Pastrana	✓	✓		✓	✓		
35. San Isidro	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
36. San Miguel	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
37. Sta. Fe	✓	✓		✓	✓		
38. Tabango	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
39. Tabon- tabon	✓			✓	✓		
40. Tanauan	✓		✓	✓	✓		
41. Tolosa	✓		✓	✓	✓		
42. Tunga	✓	✓			✓		
43. Villaba	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		





**LEYTE PDRMO**

LEYTE PROVINCIAL DISASTER RISK  
REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OFFICE

# **THEMATIC AREA PLAN**



### Thematic Area 1. Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (cont)

OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	TIMELINE			Targets including Gender Concerns	Sources of Funds
				2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028		
	Conduct Regular/Special Meetings and other Coordination activities of the PDRRM Council and Office	Quarterly and special Meetings of the PDRRM Council/Office is conducted	PDRRMC PDRRMO	✓	✓	✓	PDRRMC, partners and stakeholders	LDRRMF
	Activity Check-list for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Measures	Activity check-list of accomplished disaster prevention and mitigation measures	PDRRMC PDRRMO	✓	✓	✓	PDRRMC	LDRRMF
	Identify Evacuation Center for PDRRMO frontline Employees and Staff families	Identified and established evacuation center for PDRRMO frontline Employees and Staff families	PGO, PEO PDRRMC	✓	✓	✓	PDRRMC	LDRRMF
	Forum/Assemblies on Establishment of Temporary Evacuation Centers	1 forum/assembly conducted per city, municipality or barangay	LGUs, BLGUs PDRRMC, PDRRMO	✓	✓	✓	PDRRMC	LDRRMF
	Identifying evacuation centers per municipalities	Usage policy of identified evacuation centers	LGUs, PDRRMC PDRRMO	✓	✓	✓	PDRRMC, MLGU, BLGU	LDRRMF
	Encourage of MOU between identified houses that will serve as an evacuation center and BLGU	MOU between identified houses that will serve as a temporary evacuation center and BLGU	LGUs, BLGUs PDRRMC PDRRMO	✓	✓	✓	PDRRMC, MLGU, BLGU	LDRRMF
	Encourage local legislation on the use, operation and protection of evacuation centers, other facilities and equipment installed for disaster mitigation by various agencies and organizations	Local ordinances enacted	SB, SP	✓	✓	✓	Provincial and Municipal legislators	DRRM FUND



	<p>vegetable varieties to climate change</p> <p>4. Utilization of renewable energy facilities i.e. solar energy etc.</p> <p>5. Encourage land-owners along riverbanks to plant Bamboo and other native tree species to prevent erosion.</p>	<p>root crop</p> <p>50% of renewable energy is utilized by provincial government buildings and facilities</p> <p>Soil erosion and flooding is prevented or minimized with the presence of Bamboos along riverbanks</p>						
	<p>Presence of CCA enhanced livelihood projects for farmers and fisher folk in disaster prone areas.</p>	<p>CCA Evaluation of existing livelihood projects for farmers and fisher folks in disaster prone areas.</p>	<p>100% of existing livelihood projects for farmers and fisher folks in disaster prone areas are evaluated on climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p>	✓	✓	✓	<p>OPA</p> <p>ENRO – Province</p> <p>PO' s</p> <p>Mun./Brgy. LGUs</p>	LDRRMF
	<p>Organizing of community based organizations in disaster prone areas</p> <p>Capacity Building on:</p> <p>1. Coastal resource Mgt. (Organizational and financial Mgt)</p> <p>Livelihood and project development (Seaweed farming, Wing Oyster Production, Pearl Culture)</p> <p>Organic fertilizer production</p>	<p>1 Community based organization organized per barangay are capacitated with skills trainings, capital and support services.</p> <p>Farmers and fisherfolks are trained and capacitated</p>	<p>OPA</p> <p>ENRO – Province</p> <p>PO' s</p> <p>Mun./Brgy. LGUs</p>					



OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	TIMELINE			Targets including Gender Concerns	Sources of Funds
				2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028		
Active mitigation measures	Inspection/Assessment/Inventory of Prevention and Mitigation Infrastructure Facilities to ensure structural stability and sustainability (Early Warning System (EWS) e.g. Hydromet Sensors, Seismic Sensor, etc)	No. of operational P&M EWS Infrastructure Facilities  Number of safe buildings  Recommended repair/replacement when necessary	PDRRMC PEO PGSO ENRO LGU's	✓	✓	✓	All LGUs.	DRRM FUND
	Purchase of Heavy equipment for Embankments, Dredging of waterways, Clearing and Declogging, and Desilting of river channels.	Embankment for protection of flooding are in place. Rivers and waterways cleared and desilted.	PDRRMO PGO PGSO PEO	✓	✓	✓	All LGUs.	DRRM FUND/ NGA (OCD)
	Construction of Tide embankment slope protection, Drainage Canal, Box Culvert, and other Flood Control Projects.	Gabions, Stone Masonry, Concrete Slope Protection, Concrete Drainage Canal and Box Culvert and the like resilient flood control projects are constructed.	PDRRMO PGO PGSO BAC PEO	✓	✓	✓	All LGUs affected which are susceptible to calamities.	DRRM FUND/ NGA (OCD)
	Identify/Implement projects/program and activities to enhance Prevention and mitigation measures	Conduct of study, procure and install new P&M EWS infrastructure	PDRRMO PDRRMC	✓	✓	✓	All LGUs affected which are susceptible to calamities.	DRRM FUND/ NGA (OCD)
	Provision of supportive medical Temporary Treatment Monitoring Facilities for Emerging and re-emerging Infectious Diseases	Propositioned supportive medical Temporary Treatment Monitoring Facilities for Emerging Infectious Diseases	DOH PHO PDRRMC	✓	✓	✓	PHO  All District Hospitals  RHUS	DRRM FUND



	Facilitate insurance coverage for farmers and fisherfolk, agriculture and fisheries ventures	Insurance coverage for agriculture and fisheries facilitated	OPA, PVO, PCIC	100%	100%	100%	All farmers and fisherfolk	LDRRMF OUTSOURC E FUND
Insurance of government Buildings and equipment.	SP Resolution authorizing the Governor to secure insurance for government building and equipment	Approved list of identified government buildings and equipment	SP	100%	100%	100%	Provincial Legislators	DRRM FUND
Insurance of Rescue Volunteers	SP Resolution authorizing the Governor to secure insurance for rescue volunteers	Approved list of identified rescue volunteers.	SP, PBO, PGO	100%	100%	100%		



OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	TIMELINE			Targets including Gender Concerns	Sources of Funds
				2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028		
	Observance of the National Disaster Resilience/Consciousness Month	Observance of the NDCM and conduct of DRRM-CCA IEC	PDRRMO MDRRMO	• ✓	• ✓	• ✓	All Barangays, Municipalities & Cities	DRRM Fund, Barangay/Municipal and City Fund
	Conduct awareness and advocacy campaigns on disaster preparedness	Communities and institutions are capacitated on disaster risk reduction and preparedness.	PDRRMC PDRRMO PHO DILG-Prov. DART	• ✓	• ✓	• ✓	Priorities to vulnerable barangays	DRRM Fund, Barangay/Municipal and City Fund
	Conduct awareness & advocacy campaign on emerging infectious diseases		PHO PDRRMO LGU/RHO PVO	• ✓	• ✓	• ✓	Concerned and nearby Barangays or LGU	DRRM Fund, PHO,
	Updating of existing database and information system to include GIS generated multi-hazard maps and CBMS	GIS Data are updated and available	PSWDO, BFP PDRRMC PDRRMO EWS PPDO OCD 8	• ✓	• ✓	• ✓	All Barangays	DRRM Fund, DICT, DPWH, LGU Funds
	Establishment of interoperability radio communication network, Reactivation/Installation of radio communication facilities and Signal Boosters to municipalities and barangays on EWS	Communication facilities are installed	PDRRMO, PDRRMC, MDRRMO, BDRRMO, NTC, NGO Response Cluster	• ✓	• ✓	• ✓	Priorities on Vulnerable Baramgays or LGU	DRRM Fund, Barangay or LGU Local Fund, DICT
	Construction of : a. Standard Evacuation centers with: - Child Friendly spaces - Breastfeeding area - Gender sensitive comfort rooms - Conjugal rooms - DAP friendly - Designated Livestock Area  b. Core Shelters - Eco-friendly septic system (ECOSEP)	Standard Evacuation Center and Core Shelters are constructed to identified appropriate site	PDRRMC, PDRRMO, PEO  C/MDRRMC, DOST  PVO	• ✓	• ✓	• ✓	Hazard Prone Barangays	GAA, OCD, NGOs, DSWD, NGAs, LGU



OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	TIME LINE			Targets including Gender Concerns	Sources of Funds
				2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028		
Increase understanding and application of risk reduction measure and better prepared communities	Conduct enhancement seminar/trainings for rescue/responding teams, Brgy. Volunteers & Farmers Associations - Proper Mgt. Of victims - Standard First Aid - Standard First Aid TOF - Basic Life Support - Basic Life Support TOF - HERO (Health Emergency Response Operation) Training - Mass casualty Training - Sub-PHEMP (Public Health Emergency Mgt in the Phil) Training - DRRM-H Orientation - ACLS training - Proper care and handling of animals - Emergency Medical Technician - ICS Course - EOC - MDM - Other training as may be deemed necessary - Public Service Continuity Plan (PSCP) - Ambulance Operation - Rope Rescue Training - Basic Water Safety and Rescue Training - Oil Spill Response Training	Skills of rescue and responding teams are enhanced.	PDRMO PDRMC DART DILG PHO PVO PCG DOH OCD	■  ✓	■  ✓	■  ✓	Response Teams Health Emergency Response Teams, PVO	LDRRM Fund



OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	TIMELINE			Targets including Gender Concerns	Sources of Funds
				2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028		
	Purchase of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), Rescue Vehicle and Rescue equipment	PDRRM Office/OPCE N is operational and equipped	PDRRMC, PDRRMO, PGO, PGSO, PVO	• ✓	• ✓	• ✓	PDRRM, PVO	PDRRM Fund, DICT
	Procurement of 2 units water truck/water tanker	Water truck/ water tanker procured	PDRRMC, PDRRMO, PGO, PGSO	• •	• ✓	• ✓	PDRRMO	PDRRM Fund
	Procurement and stock piling of Basic Emergency supplies such as food and non-food items, hygiene kits, tents, Cot beds and medicines (Anti-Venom and other Vaccines)	Emergency supplies (Relief goods, hygiene kits and tents) and medicines are available	PDRRMC, PDRRMO, PGO, PGSO, PSWDO, PHO	• ✓	• ✓	• ✓	PDRRMO	PDRRM Fund, PSWDO, PHO
	Conduct for orientation and seminar on RLM and GROC	Conduct roll call time to time Operators knows how to operate in times of emergencies	PDRRMO, NTC, ACCESS 5, RADNET 5	• ✓	• ✓	• ✓	Responders	PDRRM Fund, DICT
	Acquisition of mobile Operation Center	Mobile Operation center acquired	PDRRMC	• ✓	• •	• •	PDRRMO	PDRRMO, DICT, OCD
	Conduct Training for DRR camp management & camp coordination for teachers/DRRM focal person	Capacitated and efficient camp managers	PDRRMO, DepEd, PSWDO, Schools and SUCs	• ✓	• ✓	• ✓	Schools, camp coordinators, SUCs	LDRRMF, PSWDO



OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	TIMELINE			Targets including Gender Concerns	Sources of Funds
				2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028		
	Accreditation of partner Civil Society Organizations (CSO)	Approved and accredited partner CSOs	PDRRMO	• ✓	• ✓	• ✓	CSOs	
	Establishment of database on: - Blood donors - Children - Pregnant & Lactating Women - DAP - Elderly	Data base for: Blood donors Children Pregnant & Lactating Women DAP Elderly Is established	PSWDO PHO PRC MIS	• ✓	• ✓	• ✓	LGUs	LDRRMF
	Quarterly Rapid Deployment Drills	Number of regular drills conducted to practice quick deployment and response  Simulate various disaster scenarios to ensure readiness	PDRRMC PDRRMO MDRRMC BFP COAST GUARD PNP AFP	✓	✓	✓	PDRRMC	LDRRMF
	Annual Technical Training on radio repair and assessment	Number of trained MDRRMOs on radio repair and assessment	DICT LGUs PLGU Radio groups	✓	✓	✓	LDRRMOs and local radio operators accredited	LDRRMF
	Procurement of anti rabies, Anti Venom, Measles, Chicken Pox Vaccines & Vaccine Refrigerator	Available Vaccines in case of emergency	PDRRMO PHO	✓	✓	✓	PHO DRRM-H Team Children below 3y.o Adult patients of animal bites	5% of LDRRM fund
	Procurement of cages, feeds medicines, Vitamins for pet animals, HYGIENE AND SANITATION ESSENTIALS	Available commodities for pet animals	PVO PDRRMO PLGU	✓	✓	✓	affected brgys	LDRRMF



## Thematic Area 3: Disaster Response

### OVERALL RESPONSIBLE AGENCY: PDRRC

A disaster by its very nature disrupts the normal and regular flow of life and the basic services and required to sustain such life. As such it is imperative upon government to respond and provide for such contingencies. This area identifies those concerns from the preparation, mobilization and to the actual response itself.

#### Goal:

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

#### Objectives:

- Prevent the number of deaths and provide immediate medical treatment for injuries
- Provide immediate response and recovery operation in presence of casualty or deaths and missing or trapped victims in disaster affected area
- Provide immediate basic subsistence needs of affected population and vulnerable groups
- Immediately restore basic social services, safety, security and lifelines
- Conduct information dissemination of activities done, on-going and to be done during disaster or Epidemic or Pandemic

### OUTCOME 1: Well-established disaster response operations and adequate/prompt assessment of immediate needs and damages at all levels.

#### Indicators:

- Activated functional Incident Command System (ICS) by the first responder on site
- Availability, timely, accurate and reliable information during response
- Purchased supplies and materials for relief distribution and relief operation
- Percentage of affected persons served
- Established mechanism for Relief Distribution
- Assessed Damage and restored lifelines
- Number of persons or families evacuated to identified safe evacuation areas ( population and data segregation or population profiling is important)
- Number of cases per city/municipality and whole province.

**Lead Agency:** PDRRC

**Implementing Agencies:** DILG, LGU, AFP, PNP, PCG, DTI, DPWH, LEYECO II, PSWDO, PHO  
DepEd, BFP, Private and Business Sectors

OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	TIMELINE			Targets including Gender Concerns	Sources of Funds
				2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028		
Disaster Response Operational Protocols/Incident Command System In-place	Activation of the Operation Center and Incident Command System. (IMT)	Percentage of activated Operation Center and efficient Incident Command System on would be affected area/s.	PDRRC PDRMO MDRRMC DILG ACCESS 5 BFP PNP PSWDO AFP PCG	Immediately once Alert level status is raised over the province			PDRRC PDRMO MDRRMC DILG ACCESS 5 BFP PNP PSWDO AFP PCG	LDRRMF



OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	TIMELINE			Targets including Gender Concerns	Sources of Funds
				2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028		
Mobilization of Relief Packing and Distribution of Food and non-Food items to affected Community and activation of volunteers	Coordinate with <b>NGO's for the</b> rationalized distribution and transportation of relief goods and other services	Availability of supplies and materials for relief distribution and relief operation	PDRRMC/O P/MSWDO LGU <b>NGO's/CSOs</b>	Immediately after the effect of the hazard			Affected persons/families and vulnerable sectors	LDRRMF
	Purchase of additional supplies, materials for relief distribution and immediate assistance to victims for emergency response operation	Number of available and actual relief goods secured at designated distribution area.		Immediately after the effect of the hazard			Affected persons/families and vulnerable sectors	LDRRMF
	Activation of volunteers	Number of volunteers activated and mobilized		Immediately after the effect of the hazard			Volunteers and in-house responders	LDRRMF
Raised awareness and keep the population informed and updated about activities done, on-going and future services/activities	Conduct regular information dissemination /announcement relative to activities completed, on-going and future activities and services	Number of information dissemination activities conducted	PDRRMC/O P/MSWDO LGU	Immediately after the effect of the hazard			Affected persons/families and vulnerable sectors	LDRRMF
Improve Response Protocols on Emerging Infectious Diseases (e.g Covid-19)	Activation of Provincial Health Unit (PHU) and Station Health Unit (SHU)  Activation of PHO Emergency Operation Center & RHU operation center  <b>Deployment of Health Emergency Response Team.</b>  Organized / Trained PNP Medical Reserve Force (MRF)  Mobilized and Equipped Trained PNP Medical Reserve Force (MRF)	Percentage of Activated Provincial Health Unit and Station Health Unit  Activated EOC for Health  Number of HERT member deployed.  Percentage of Organized & Trained PNP Medical Reserve Force (MRF)  Percentage of Trained MRF Mobilized and Equipped	PHO PDRRMO PNP	Immediately once alert level status is raised in the province.  <b>Once code red is raised with clearance to response</b>			PHO, Provincial & District Hospital & RHU DRRM-H & Surveillance Team  PHO, RHU, Provincial & District Hospital DRRM-H team  PHO Health Emergency Response Team	LDRRMF.



OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	TIMELINE			Targets including Gender Concerns	Sources of Funds
				2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028		
	Provide list and identification of cadavers and casualties for validation	Number of reported and identified victims	PDRMC/O P/MSWDO LGU PNP NBI DILG	Immediately after the effect of the hazard			Affected Families and/or persons	LDRRMF
	Dissemination of information to the families of the victims	Number of identified victims provided appropriate information to families		Immediately after the effect of the hazard			Affected Families and/or persons	LDRRMF
	Set up proper mass-graves, holding areas for the cadavers and religious rites	Number of identified sites for mass graves and religious sites						LDRRMF
Activation of Emergency Radio Communication (ERC) Response and Interoperability Network in the Province of Leyte.	Identification of Emergency Responders	Identified Emergency responders and ready for deployment	PDRMO Radio Groups PNP AFP	Immediately after the effect of the hazard				LDRRMF
	Activation of Clusters and interoperability network	Enhanced radio network and Activated four (4) Clusters of the Province of Leyte.	All Operation Centers - Cluster 1 - Cluster 2 - Cluster 3 - Cluster 4	Immediately after the effect of the hazard				LDRRMF
	Activation of Rapid Damage and Needs Analysis (RDANA) Teams	Activated and deployed RDANA teams	All Operation Centers - Cluster 1 - Cluster 2 - Cluster 3 - Cluster 4	Immediately after the effect of the hazard				LDRRMF



OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	TIMELINE			Targets including Gender Concerns	Sources of Funds
				2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028		
Accessible safe evacuation facility	Activation of safe evacuation centers, temporary shelters, inventory and listing of families per evacuation center	Number of affected families provided with safe evacuation centers and facilities	PDRRC/O P/MSWDO LGU PNP DILG	Immediately after the effect of the hazard			Affected persons/families and vulnerable sectors	LDRRMF
				Accessible safe evacuation facility				
Evacuation Centers with basic facilities for Child Friendly Spaces, Breastfeeding Area, areas for senior Citizens, Gender Sensitive Comfort Rooms and Baths Areas	Availability of Comfort and Bath Rooms for Women, Children, Senior Citizens and PWD's	Number of vulnerable sectors/ groups provided with immediate and efficient assistance	PDRRC/O P/MSWDO LGU DILG	Immediately after the effect of the hazard			Affected persons/families and vulnerable sectors	LDRRMF
	Availability of Breastfeeding Area for lactating mothers	Number of facilities installed at evacuation center		Immediately after the effect of the hazard			Affected persons/families and vulnerable sectors	LDRRMF
	Provision of Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS), Play Ground for Children and Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in evacuation areas						Affected persons/families and vulnerable sectors	LDRRMF
	Provision of Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS), Play Ground for Children and Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in evacuation areas						Affected persons/families and vulnerable sectors	LDRRMF
	Identification of proper area for livestock displaced population	Number of identified proper area for livestock of displaced population per evacuation center	PDRRC/O OPA DILG	Immediately after the effect of the hazard			Affected persons/families and vulnerable sectors	LDRRMF



OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	TIMELINE			Targets including Gender Concerns	Sources of Funds
				2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028		
	Conduct of weighing and assessment of nutritional status and consultations of children	Number of children provided with nutritional status and consultations					PHO Nutrition Coordinator & RHU Health Emergency Response Team	LDRRMF
	Supplemental feeding for infants and young vulnerable groups	Number of children enrolled in supplemental feeding					PHO Nutrition Coordinator & RHU Health Emergency Response Team	LDRRMF
Basic medical supplies and commodities delivered	Deliver basic medical supplies and commodities	Number of basic medical supplies and commodities delivered	PDRRMC/O P/MHO DILG	Immediately after the effect of the hazard / upon validation of number of casualties & evacuees.			PHO DRRM-H team - Evacuees	5% of LDRRM fund
Water quality are ensured to be clean and safe for consumption	Conduct water assessment and treatment	Percentage of activated and identified water facilities provided with assessment and treatment	PDRRMC/O P/MHO DILG LMWD/Province	Immediately after the effect of the hazard			PHO & RHU WASH team	
	Cleaning and chlorination of water reservoir			Immediately after the effect of the hazard				PHO & RHU WASH team
	Provide Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services	Number of families provided with WASH services	PHO PSWDO DOH	Immediately after the establishment of Evacuation Centers			Immediately after the effect of the hazard	PHO & RHU WASH team
Identification of health facilities	Conduct identification of health facilities	Percentage of health facilities identified	PDRRMC/O P/MHO DILG	Immediately after the effect of the hazard			Immediately after the effect of the hazard	PHO & RHU DRRM-H Team
Continuous Education established	Provide and activate Temporary Learning Spaces and equip the same with adequate schools supplies for children attending classes prior to disaster	Number of children identified or listed to attend the Temporary Learning Spaces	PDRRMC/O MSWDO DILG DEPED NGO	Immediately after the effect of the hazard			Affected persons/families and vulnerable sectors	
	Provide and activate child friendly spaces within the evacuation area/center						Affected persons/families and vulnerable sectors	LDRRMF



## Outcome 5: Psychosocial needs of directly and indirectly affected population

### Indicators:

- Number of victim survivors, including children and other vulnerable groups provided with Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS)

**Lead Agency:** PHO

**Implementing Partners:** PSWDO, DOH and DSWD

OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	TIMELINE			Targets including Gender Concerns	Sources of Funds
				2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028		
Provided with Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS).	Dispatch and clustering of medical team to conduct mental health and psychosocial intervention programs	Number of medical team dispatched	PDRRC/O P/MSWDO PHO/MHO LGU DILG NGO Volunteers	All throughout the response phase			Affected persons/families and vulnerable sectors	LDRRMF
	Setting-up and activation of medical and care facilities at evacuation center	Percentage/number of evacuation centers provided with medical and care facilities					Affected persons/families and vulnerable sectors	LDRRMF
Child Protection and Intervention in Emergencies pursuant to the standards (RA 10821)	Sessions on Child Rights and Protection and activation of LCPC in evacuation areas	Number of family heads attending the advocacy session on Child Rights and Protection	P/MSWDO NGOs				Affected persons/families and vulnerable sectors	LDRRMF
	Designation of Child-Friendly Spaces(CFS) and Breastfeeding Areas	Number of designated CFS and breastfeeding areas					Affected persons/families and vulnerable sectors	LDRRMF
Provided Women friendly spaces	Establishment of friendly spaces and facilities for women including breastfeeding Areas	Number of designated WFS and breastfeeding areas	P/MSWDO NGOs				Affected persons/families and vulnerable sectors	LDRRMF
Provided DAP and SC friendly and accessible facilities	Equip DAP and SC friendly spaces and facilities	Number of supplied/equipped DAP and SC facilities caution in the evacuation areas	P/MSWDO NGOs				Affected persons/families and vulnerable sectors	LDRRMF



## Thematic Area 4: Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery

### OVERALL RESPONSIBILITY AGENCY: PPDO

Rehabilitation and recovery focuses on the normalcy of life in an affected area or if not possible the provision of a suitable relocation area for the affected population. This involves activities to restore livelihood and economic activities, reconstruction of damaged infrastructures and even damaged psychological health. Such activities can be set in the following time-frames:

- Immediate Term (IT) within 6 months after the occurrence of the disaster
- Short Term (ST) within 1 to 2 years after the occurrence of the disaster

### Goal:

Restore and improve facilities, livelihood and living conditions and organizational capacities of affected communities, and reduce disaster risk in accordance with the “build back better” principle.

### Objectives:

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

### OUTCOME 1: Economic activities restored, DRR/CCA elements mainstreamed in human settlements and damages, losses and needs assessed

### Indicators:

- ☐ - % of livelihood activities restored/revived through government/LGU support
- ☐ - % increase in livelihoods established through government/LGU support
- ☐ - % of affected LGU's provided with safe relocation and resettlement areas
- ☐ - Housing programs developed or implemented
- ☐ - % of affected LGU's implementing appropriate safety codes

**Lead Agency:** PDRRMC

**Implementing Partners:** PEO, PDRRMO, PPDO, OPA, PVO, PPO, ENRO



OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	TIMELINE			Targets including Gender Concerns	Sources of Funds
				2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028		
	Provide adequate relocation/resettlement areas and shelter to affected communities	Percentage of communities provided with relocation/resettlement areas.						
	Provide counterpart for the construction of typhoon resilient houses	Percentage of affected houses are reconstructed						
	Provide security and ensure peace and order to affected areas	Percentage of affected areas provided with security detail	AFP PNP DILG LGUs					
Comprehensive Post Disaster Needs Assessment Report	Microbiological test for safe water to ensure safety.	Percentage to affected areas with water tested	PHO WATSAN MHO LGUs PEO				Households	LDRRMF, 20% ECONOMIC FUND
	Conduct Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)	Percentage of Buildings, Class Rooms, and Textbooks, Furniture's, Computers, Health Facilities, other Utilities, structures and to include affected Teachers, Learners/Students assessed.	PDRRC PDRMO PEO PSWDO DPWH Prov'l and Municipal Assessor AFP, PNP LMWD LEYECO and other Service providers	1 – 3 months after the occurrence of disaster			Communities	LDRRMF, 20% ECONOMIC FUND OCD DPWH DepEd
Post Conflict Report	Conduct of Post Conflict Analysis to affected communities	Percentage of the community assessed	PDRRC PPO AFP PNP	1 – 3 months after the occurrence of disaster			Communities	LDRRMF, 20% ECONOMIC FUND OCD



OUTPUT	ACTIVITIES	INDICATOR	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	TIMELINE			Targets including Gender Concerns	Sources of Funds
				2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028		
	Government buildings and hospitals and health facilities	Percentage of damage government buildings and hospitals/health facilities repaired					Communities	LDRRMF, 20% ECONOMIC FUND DPWH DepEd NIA DOH
	Electrical systems	Percentage of damage Electrical lines, posts and utilities repaired						
	Communication Systems	Percentage of communication systems restored and enhanced						
	Agro Industrial Facilities	Percentage of Agro Industrial Facilities restored and enhanced						
	Evacuation centers	Percentage of damage of evacuation center repaired						



## MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### Monitoring & Evaluation - Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

PROGRAMS/PROJECT / ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED RESULTS	BASELINE	ASSUMPTIONS/ RISK	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	COLLECTION METHOD	FREQUENCY AND AUDIENCE OF THE REPORT	OPR/PPR	RESOURCES NEEDED
Preparation of CCA compliant Provincial AIPs and other development plans.	Prepared CCA compliant Provincial AIPs and other development plans.	Included Yearly	Disapproval/Operating a Reenacted Budget	Provincial development plans and projects are 100% CCA compliant.	At least 100% CCA compliant.	PDRRMO LFC	Submission of proposal and reports	Annual; LCE	Local Finance Committee PDRRMC PDRRMO	Budget allocation
5% LDRRM Fund dedicated to DRRM and CCA PPA's	5% LDRRM Fund for DRRM and CCA PPA's attached to the annual budget.	Included Yearly	Disapproval/Operating a Reenacted Budget	100% utilization of the 5% LDRRM Fund	At least 100% utilization	PDRRMO MDRRMO LFC	Submission of proposal	Annual; LCE	PDRRMC, PDRRMO PGO, PA	Supplies and materials
Require CCA compliant CLUPs, CDPs, AIPs and other plans.	CLUPs, CDPs, AIPs and other plans are required to be CCA compliant	Annually	Delays in compliance	100% CLUPs, CDPs, AIPs and other plans are CCA compliant.	At least 100% CCA compliant.	PPO LFC	Submission of proposal and reports	Annual; LCE	PPDO	Budget allocation
Construction of Climate-Resilient Flood Management Projects	Climate-Resilient Flood Management Projects constructed to flood prone LGUs.	LGUs flood prone areas	Natural Calamities / Force Majeure	Climate-Resilient Flood Management Projects constructed	At least 100% of affected LGUs	LGUs	Project Monitoring	After its construction;	PEO, ENRO, PDRRMC, KOICA, GCF	Supplies and materials Budget allocation
Enforcement of environmental laws.	Enforced environmental laws.	Monthly	Delays in its enforcement; Uncooperative LGUs and vulnerable sectors	Quarrying activities are monitored and regulated.	At least 100% of monitored LGUs	LGU	Monitoring and regulation	After the enforcement; LGUs	ENRO Province, PNP, EMB, MGB	Enforcement personnel and monitoring equipment



PROGRAMS/PROJECT/ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED RESULTS	BASELINE	ASSUMPTIONS/RISK	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	COLLECTION METHOD	FREQUENCY & AUDIENCE OF THE REPORT	OPR/PPR	RESOURCES NEEDED
Climate change adaptation and mitigation project/s:  1. Mangrove and reforestation activity in suitable areas. 2. Planting of native trees for rain forestation. 3. Green routine strategies by sector/community: • Introduction of container gardening in schools and households. • Encourage farmers on agriculture production and use of organic fertilizer. • Planting of early maturing, drought adaptive vegetable varieties to climate change  4. Utilization of renewable energy facilities i.e. solar energy etc.  5. Encourage land-owners along riverbanks to plant Bamboo and other native tree species to prevent erosion.	50% of renewable energy is utilized by provincial government buildings and facilities  Soil erosion and flooding is prevented or minimized with the presence of bamboos along riverbanks	41 LGUs	Sustainability of the program  Cooperation of the community in implementing the program	50% of suitable areas in barangays are reforested with mangrove.  Ecological balance is restored.  100% of teachers and community are trained.  50% of organic fertilizer is locally produced.  Agricultural land planted with climate adaptive variety of rice, vegetables and root crops  50% of renewable energy is utilized by provincial government buildings and facilities  Soil erosion and flooding is prevented or minimized with the presence of Bamboos along riverbanks	41 LGUs	PEO, PDRRMO, OPA, PNREO	Reports	Quarterly	PPDO PDRRMC ENRO - Province <b>PO's</b> PPDO PDRRMC OPA <b>NGO's, POs</b> ENRO -Province  CHED, DepEd PDRRMC OPA  PDRRMC OPA, NGOs, POs  OPA, NGOs, POs  PDRRMC, PDRRMO PGO, PPDO, ENRO Province  OPA, PNREO	



PROGRAMS/PROJECT/ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED RESULTS	BASELINE	ASSUMPTIONS/RISK	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	COLLECTION METHOD	FREQUENCY & AUDIENCE OF THE REPORT	OPR/PPR	RESOURCES NEEDED
Facilitate insurance coverage for farmers and fisherfolk, agriculture and fisheries ventures	Proposed insurance coverage for farmers and fisherfolk, agriculture and fisheries ventures	41 accredited LGUs farmers and fisherfolks	Unjustifiable disapproval of the proposal; Insufficient budget	Insurance coverage for agriculture and fisheries facilitated	41 accredited LGUs farmers and fisherfolks	List of accredited farmers and fisherfolks	Submission of list / reports	Annual reporting; LCE	OPA, PVO, PCIC	Budget allocation
SP Resolution authorizing the Governor to secure insurance for government buildings and equipment	Approved SP Resolution for insurance coverage of government building and equipment	All LGUs buildings and equipment	Political will of the implementor; Unjustifiable disapproval of the proposal.	Approved list of identified government buildings and equipment	At least all LGUs buildings and equipment	PGSO & LGUs reports	Submission of proposal and reports	On regular session; Provincial Legislators	SP	Budget allocation
SP Resolution authorizing the Governor to secure insurance for rescue volunteers	Approved SP Resolution for insurance coverage of rescue volunteers.	All LGUs rescue volunteers	Political will of the implementor; Unjustifiable disapproval of the proposal.	Approved list of identified rescue volunteers.	At least all LGUs volunteers	Red Cross PDDRMO	Submission of proposal and reports	On regular session; Provincial Legislators	SP, PBO, PGO	Budget allocation



PROGRAMS / PROJECT / ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED RESULTS	BASELINE	ASSUMPTIONS/ RISK	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	COLLECTION METHOD	FREQUENCY& AUDIENCE OF THE REPORT	OPR/PPR	RESOURCES NEEDED
9. Creation of technical working group (TWG) for the formulation of Provincial Disaster Response Plan.	TWG created, convened and capacitated.	1	Availability and willingness of participants, no sustainability of designated personnel	No. Of members of the technical working group attended	1	Series of planning	Through creation of executive order	Quarterly reporting to PDRRMC	PDRRMO, PDRMMC, OCD, DILG, DOH-EV CHD, PHO, PPDO	Executive Order, funds
Conduct on the formulation of Provincial Disaster Response Plan	Provincial Disaster Response Plan formulated	1	Availability and willingness of participants, no sustainability of designated personnel	No. Of Council members attended	1	Series of planning		Annual submission Of plan	PDRRMO, PDRMMC, OCD, DILG, DOH-EV CHD, PHO, PPDO	
Creation of an updated directory of different response groups/agencies to be distributed to communities/households for easy accessibility	Updated Directory is distributed/placed in conspicuous places	41 lgu							PDRRMC, PDRRMO, EWS, LGUs	



PROGRAMS / PROJECT / ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED RESULTS	BASELINE	ASSUMPTIONS/ RISK	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	COLLECTION METHOD	FREQUENCY& AUDIENCE OF THE REPORT	OPR/PPR	RESOURCES NEEDED
Establishment of HEMS of Leyte	HEMS of Leyte established	Training and qualification of staff	Resource Allocation, Training Gaps of staff	Number of HEMS established	1 HEMS established	Documentation	Proposal	Reporting to PDRRMC after the establishment	PHO-HEMS	Fund
Purchase of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), Rescue vehicle and Rescue equipment	Purchased Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), Rescue vehicle and Rescue equipment	Current inventory of PPEs, Rescue equipment, aluminum	Quality Risks, Supplier Reliability, Training and Familiarization, Maintenance	Number of PPEs, Rescue equipment, aluminum	Procurement of the following for the response and relief operations: PPEs – 5 sets Rescue equipment– 3 units Aluminum Van – 1 Dump trucks – 1	Official Receipt	Purchase Request	Annual Reporting to PDRRMC	PDRRMC, PDRRMO, PGO, PGSO, PVO	Fund
Procurement of 2 units water truck/water tanker	Procured 2 units water truck/water tanker	Number of existing water supply sources and distribution systems	Quality Risks, Supplier Reliability, Training and Familiarization, Maintenance	Number of units of water truck/water tanker	2 units water truck/water tanker	Official Receipt	Purchase Request	Annual Reporting to PDRRMC	PDRRMC, PDRRMO, PGO, PGSO	Fund
Conduct of orientation and seminar on RLM and GROC	Conducted orientation and seminar on RLM and GROC	Existing capacity and skills, and training records of responders	Availability of Participants, Procurement Process	Number of orientations and seminars on RLM and GROC	1 orientation and seminar on RLM and GROC	Post-Activity Report, Documentation, Attendance Sheets	Activity Design/ Proposal	Annual Reporting to PDRRMC	PDRRMO, NTC, ACCESS 5, RADNET 5	Fund, Activity Materials, Food, Venue, Vehicle



PROGRAMS / PROJECT / ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED RESULTS	BASELINE	ASSUMPTIONS/ RISK	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	COLLECTION METHOD	FREQUENCY & AUDIENCE OF THE REPORT	OPR/PPR	RESOURCES NEEDED
	Advocated gender mainstreaming on DRR	Existing capacity of organizations and individuals to implement gender-sensitive approaches in DRR.	Availability of Participants, Procurement Process	Number of orientations	1 orientation	Post-Activity Report, Documentation, Attendance Sheets	Activity Design	Annual Reporting to PDRRMC	PSWDO, PDRRMO, DepEd	Fund, Activity Materials, Food, Venue, Vehicle
Roll out training for first responders to Youth organizations	Training for first responders conducted to youth volunteers (SADERS)		Identified/ organized youth volunteers for training  Inclusion to the priority programs/activities of the SK Provincial Council	# of youth volunteers trained  # of LGUS with trained youth volunteers	Youth Volunteers (SK)	Post Activity Reports  Compilation of attendance sheets  Photo documentation	Submission of Post Activity Reports  Compilation of Attendance Sheets  Photo Documentation	1-2 trainings/year	PDRRMO MDRRMO SK CSOs	Activity Materials, Venue, Vehicle  Speakers/Resource Persons
Conduct Training on Management of the Dead and Missing (MDM)	Training on Management of the Dead and Missing (MDM) conducted		Identified personnel in the LGU is able to complete the training  Change of assignment of MDM trained personnel  Approval of budget for MDM training	# of personnel trained on MDM  # of LGUs with trained personnel on MDM	Municipal Mayor  MHO  LDRRMO  PNP/AFP  BFP  MCR  Others	Post Activity Reports  Compilation of attendance sheets  Photo documentation	Submission of Post Activity Reports  Compilation of Attendance Sheets  Photo Documentation	1-2 trainings/year	PDRRMO DILG	Activity Materials, Venue, Vehicle  Speakers/Resource Persons



PROGRAMS / PROJECT / ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED RESULTS	BASELINE	ASSUMPTIONS/ RISK	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	COLLECTION METHOD	FREQUENCY& AUDIENCE OF THE REPORT	OPR/PPR	RESOURCES NEEDED
Conduct training on Family Preparedness	Training on Family Preparedness conducted		LGUs is able to identify participants from vulnerable barangays to undergo the training  Approval of budget for the conduct of Family Preparedness Training	# of trainings conducted on Family Preparedness  # of individuals/# of barangays/#LGUs with trainings on Family Preparedness		Post Activity Reports  Compilation of attendance sheets  Photo documentation	Submission of Post Activity Reports  Compilation of Attendance Sheets  Photo Documentation	1-2 trainings/LGU/ year	PDRRMO/ MDRRMO PSWDO/MSWDO	Activity Materials, Venue, Vehicle  Speakers/Resource Persons
Accreditation of partner Civil Society Organizations (CSO) to the Leyte PDRRMO Council	Accredited partner Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to the Leyte PDRRMO Council		Availability/Presence of CSOs in the Province of Leyte  Availability of CSOs budget in relation to disaster	# of CSOs invited and accredited to the Leyte PDRRMO Council	Civil Society Organizations in the Province of Leyte	List of CSOs with the respective programs and activities of each CSO	List of CSOs	Annual Submission of Report	PDRRMO CSOs in the Province of Leyte	Letter of Invitation



PROGRAMS / PROJECT / ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED RESULTS	BASELINE	ASSUMPTIONS/ RISK	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	COLLECTION METHOD	FREQUENCY & AUDIENCE OF THE REPORT	OPR/PPR	RESOURCES NEEDED
Timely reporting of actual/forecasted impending damage on infrastructure, agricultural and other properties.	Actual/forecasted impending damage on infrastructure, agricultural and other properties were timely reported	When need arises	Force Majeure	When need arises	When need arises	Advisories thru email, text, radio and other means of communication	Reports submitted by the affected and concerned LGUs/areas	When need arises	PDRRMC PDRRMO MDRRMC DILG ACCESS 5 BFP PNP PSWDO AFP PCG	Venue, budget/funds from LDRR
Conduct of Pre-emptive Evacuation of all vulnerable population	Pre-emptive Evacuation of all vulnerable population were conducted	When need arises	Resistance of concerned/affected individuals	When need arises	When need arises	Advisories thru email, text, radio and other means of communication	Reports submitted by the affected and concerned LGUs/areas	When need arises	PDRRMC PDRRMO MDRRMC DILG ACCESS 5 BFP PNP PSWDO AFP PCG	Venue, budget/funds from LDRR
Identification of pre-designated evacuation centers	Pre-designated evacuation centers were identified.	Pre-disaster Stage	<b>Resistance of LGU's/</b> Force Majeure	No. of identified evacuation centers	All identified evacuation centers	MDRRMO	Submission of data from MDRRMO	Every Operational Period / IMT	PDRRMC PDRRMO MDRRMC PNP BFP	Venue, budget/funds from LDRR
Identification of pre-designated venues for drop-off point of relief goods and medical supplies and equipment	Pre-designated venues for drop-off point of relief goods and medical supplies and equipment were identified	Pre-disaster Stage	<b>Resistance of LGU's/</b> Force Majeure	No. of identified drop off points relief goods and medical supplies and equipment	All identified drop off points	MDRRMO	Submission of data from MDRRMO	Every Operational Period / IMT	PDRRMC PDRRMO MDRRMC PNP BFP	Venue, budget/funds from LDRR
Coordinate with <b>NGO's for the</b> rationalized distribution and transportation of relief goods and other services	Distribution and transportation of relief goods and other services were coordinated <b>with NGO's</b>	Pre-disaster Stage	<b>Resistance of LGU's/</b> Force Majeure	No. coordinated <b>NGO's for the</b> rationalized distribution and transportation of relief goods and other services	All identified affected areas	MDRRMO	Submission of data from MDRRMO	Every Operational Period / IMT	PDRRMC PDRRMO MDRRMC PNP BFP PCG	Venue, budget/funds from LDRR



PROGRAMS / PROJECT / ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED RESULTS	BASELINE	ASSUMPTIONS/ RISK	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	COLLECTION METHOD	FREQUENCY & AUDIENCE OF THE REPORT	OPR/PPR	RESOURCES NEEDED
Retrieval operations of the dead	SRR Operations Conducted	Technical knowledge in MDM	Accessibility of sites, insufficient number of responders compared to persons being retrieved	Number of Cadavers Retrieved	Missing persons presumed as dead	DRRMOs Civil Registrar Brgy Officials	Reports submitted to IMT	Every Operational Period / IMT	PDRRMOs AFP PNP BFP PCG DILG	MDM Personnel PPE Supplies, Materials & Equipment Food Fuel Vehicle
Search and rescue operations for the missing person/s	SRR Operations Conducted	Technical knowledge and skills in SRR Operations	Accessibility of sites, insufficient number of responders compared to persons being rescued	Number of Missing Persons found and rescued	Missing Persons	DRRMOs Civil Registrar Brgy Officials	Reports submitted to IMT	Every Operational Period / IMT	PDRRMOs AFP PNP BFP PCG DILG	SRR Personnel PPE Supplies, Materials & Equipment Food Fuel Vehicle
Decontamination of responders immediately after operations	Decontamination of Responders is conducted immediately after SRR Operations	Technical knowledge and skills in decontamination	Insufficient decontamination supplies	Number of responders decontaminated	SRR personnel	ICS Form	Reports submitted to IMT	Every Operational Period / IMT	PDRRMOs AFP PNP BFP PCG CVOs	Decontamination Equipment
Provide list and identification of cadavers and casualties for validation	List of missing and persons presumed dead is validated	Technical knowledge in MDM	Incomplete/un-updated list may hamper validation of cadavers/casualties	Number of Cadavers and Casualties identified	Per Incident	Civil Registrar Brgy Officials	Reports submitted to IMT	Every operational Period / IMT	PDRRMOs AFP PNP BFP PCG DILG CVOs	List of missing and presumed dead persons
Dissemination of information to the families of the victims	Information is disseminated to the families of victims	Technical knowledge	Availability of families of victims to receive significant information	Number of families of victims that received info dissemination	Families of victims	IMT reports	Reports submitted to IMT	Every operational Period / IMT	PDRRMOs IMT DILG	Reports on status of victims Communication Equipment
Set up proper mass-graves, holding areas for the cadavers and religious rites	Mass-graves, holding areas for cadavers and religious rites are established	No readily available mass graves  Hospital morgues and funeral facilities available as holding areas for cadavers	Insufficient space of holding areas for cadavers	Number of mass-graves established  Number of holding areas for cadavers	Casualties / Cadavers	IMT reports	Reports submitted to IMT	Every Operational Period / IMT	PDRRMOs PHOS LGUs IMT DILG	Hospital Morgues Funeral Home Facilities Lands to be used as mass-grave



PROGRAMS / PROJECT / ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED RESULTS	BASELINE	ASSUMPTIONS/ RISK	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	COLLECTION METHOD	FREQUENCY & AUDIENCE OF THE REPORT	OPR/PPR	RESOURCES NEEDED
Provincial Health Unit (PHU) and Station Health Unit (SHU)	Functional & Established Health Units	0	100% functional before disaster	EOC Activation	PHO & RHU Health Emergency Response Teams	HEARS Reports	Submitted within the day of impact / disaster	Within the day ; PHO	PHO & RHU DRRM-H managers	Internet connection / cellcards
Activation of PHO Emergency Operation Center & RHU operation center	Function Emergency Operation Center	43	100% Activated & functional before disaster	No. of EOC Activated	PHO & RHU Emergency Operation Center	HEARS Reports	Submitted within the day of impact / disaster	Within the day ; PHO	PHO & RHU DRRM-H managers	Internet connection / cellcards
Deployment of Health Emergency Response Team.	Services rendered to the affected community	43 teams	Weather conditions; insufficient commodities; no transportation; availability of the members	Number of services rendered ; no. of patients treated	Displaced Families & Individuals, Victims / Casualties	HEARS report & List of Casualties	Daily submission	Daily ; PHO	DRRM-H Managers	Transportation ; Commodities
Conduct medical mission to affected population	Medical Mission Conducted	PHO HERT	Weather conditions; insufficient commodities; no transportation; availability of the members	Number of affected population accommodated	Affected Population	List of Individuals and Families	Submission of Linelist	PHO	PHO RHU	Transportation & Health Commodities
Conduct of weighing and assessment of nutritional status and consultations of children	Updated Linelist or database	Nutrition Health Cluster	Weather conditions; no transportation; uncooperative mothers.	Number of children weighed and consulted.	Children of the affected area	List of Children for consultation	Submission of Linelist	PHO PNAO	PHO RHU NNC PNAO	Transportation & Health Commodities



## MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### Monitoring & Evaluation - Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery

PROGRAMS / PROJECT / ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED RESULTS	BASELINE	ASSUMPTIONS/ RISK	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	COLLECTION METHOD	FREQUENCY & AUDIENCE OF THE REPORT	OPR/PPR	RESOURCES NEEDED
Provide rehabilitation assistance thru: Distribution/Dispersal of seeds, planting materials, fingerlings, livestock and poultry, post-harvest facilities and equipment and provision of veterinary drugs, animal feeds, other zoological supplies, and biologics to affected farmers and fisher folk	Delivery of support services to program beneficiaries	Affected Farmers and Fisher folk	Financial constraints, Delayed deliveries, Readiness of recipients, Impassable roads, Availability of transport vehicles	Percentage of Farmers and Fisher folk are provided of rehabilitation assistance; acknowledgement receipts; deed of donations	100% of affected farmers, fisher folk	MDRRMO, OPA, PVO, MAO	Submission / Thru request	1 – 3 months after the occurrence of disaster	MDRRMO, OPA, PVO, MAO	Transport Vehicles, Fuel, Manpower, Funding, Food, Supplies
Provide temporary employment to affected families and individuals	Families Provided with temporary employment	Affected families/households	Reporting of affected households is not accurate; budgetary constraints	Percentage of households provided with temporary employment	50% of affected households	MDRRMO, MSWDO	Submission / Thru request	1 month after disaster	PDRRMO, MDRRMO, PSWD	Funds, Supplies, Equipment and Materials, Fuel, Vehicle, Manpower, Funding,



PROGRAMS / PROJECT / ACTIVITIES	EXPECTED RESULTS	BASELINE	ASSUMPTIONS/ RISK	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	COLLECTION METHOD	FREQUENCY & AUDIENCE OF THE REPORT	OPR/PPR	RESOURCES NEEDED
<p>Provide adequate relocation/resettlement areas and shelter to affected communities</p> <p>Provide counterpart for the construction of typhoon resilient houses</p> <p>Provide security and ensure peace and order to affected areas</p> <p>Test of potable water to ensure safety for consumption</p>	Safe relocation sites and typhoon resilient house	Affected families/households	<p>Availability of land for relocation/resettlement areas; Funding; Compliance to government permits and documents; Inadequate supply of construction materials; Availability of transport vehicle; Manpower; Impassable roads; Power, water, and other utilities are lacking; Public transportation is not yet established; Availability of livelihood nearby</p>	<p>Percentage of communities provided with relocation/resettlement areas.</p> <p>Percentage of affected houses are reconstructed</p> <p>Percentage of affected areas provided with security detail</p> <p>Percentage to affected areas with water tested</p>	100% of affected households	MDRRMO, MSWDO, MEO, PNP, BRGY, TANODS	Submission / Thru request	Immediately	PDRRMC, MDRRMO, MEO, PDRRMO, PEO, DHSUD, MSWDO, PSWDO, DENR, PNP, BRGY, TANODS, Local Water Provider, and other concerned agencies.	Food, Supplies, Heavy Equipment and Machinery, Materials, Construction Supplies, Fuel, Vehicles, Manpower, Funding





# LEYTE PDRMO

LEYTE PROVINCIAL DISASTER RISK  
REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OFFICE

# ANNEXES



such as the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) and other organizations to mobilize additional resources when necessary.

Post-disaster, the PDRRMC follows Recovery Protocols, which involve damage and needs assessments, rehabilitation, and long-term recovery efforts. The recovery process includes repairing infrastructure, restoring basic services, and helping communities recover from economic losses. Moreover, recovery protocols often include implementing disaster resilience measures, such as building better and more resilient infrastructure and strengthening community disaster preparedness.

## **SYSTEMS**

The PDRRMC utilizes several sophisticated systems to manage disaster-related information, mobilize resources, and coordinate response efforts. These systems are critical for ensuring a prompt and effective response to disasters.

- **Early Warning System (EWS)**

The PDRRMC Early Warning System is a vital component of the province's disaster risk reduction strategy, aimed at reducing the impact of disasters and ensuring the safety of the community. By utilizing effective monitoring, timely alerts, coordinated communication, and thorough evacuation plans, the protocol empowers local authorities and residents to act decisively in the face of threats. Through continuous collaboration, regular training, and improvements based on lessons learned, the PDRRMC strives to enhance its early warning capabilities, ultimately building a more resilient and disaster-prepared community.

- **Disaster Response Operations and Resource Management System**

Another essential system used by the which allows the council to track available resources—such as rescue equipment, relief goods, medical supplies, and personnel—and ensures that resources are quickly mobilized in response to a disaster. The system also tracks the deployment of these resources, providing a clear record of their use and facilitating accountability.



response activities. This community-based approach helps build resilience and ensures that disaster response efforts are tailored to the needs of specific areas.

Post-Disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation is another critical area covered by the PDRRMC's guidelines. Following a disaster, the council follows established protocols for conducting damage and needs assessments to determine the extent of the disaster's impact and the resources required for recovery. The guidelines also emphasize the importance of resilience building in the recovery process, including strengthening infrastructure, restoring livelihoods, and improving disaster preparedness for the future.



## **LEGAL BASIS OF ICS**

- REPUBLIC ACT 10121 OF 2010
- NDRRMC MEMO CIRCULAR No. 2, s1012
- EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 82, s2012
- NDRRMC MEMORANDUM No. 43, s2016
- NDRRMC MEMORANDUM No. 44, s2016
- NDRRMC – NSC JMC No. 1, s2016
- REGIONAL and LOCAL INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE ICS
- NDRRMC MEMO No. 131, s2018

## **INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)**

IS A STANDARD **ON-SCENE, ALL HAZARD** INCIDENT MANAGEMENT CONCEPT THAT CAN BE USED BY ALL DRRMC MEMBER AGENCIES AND RESPONSE GROUPS.

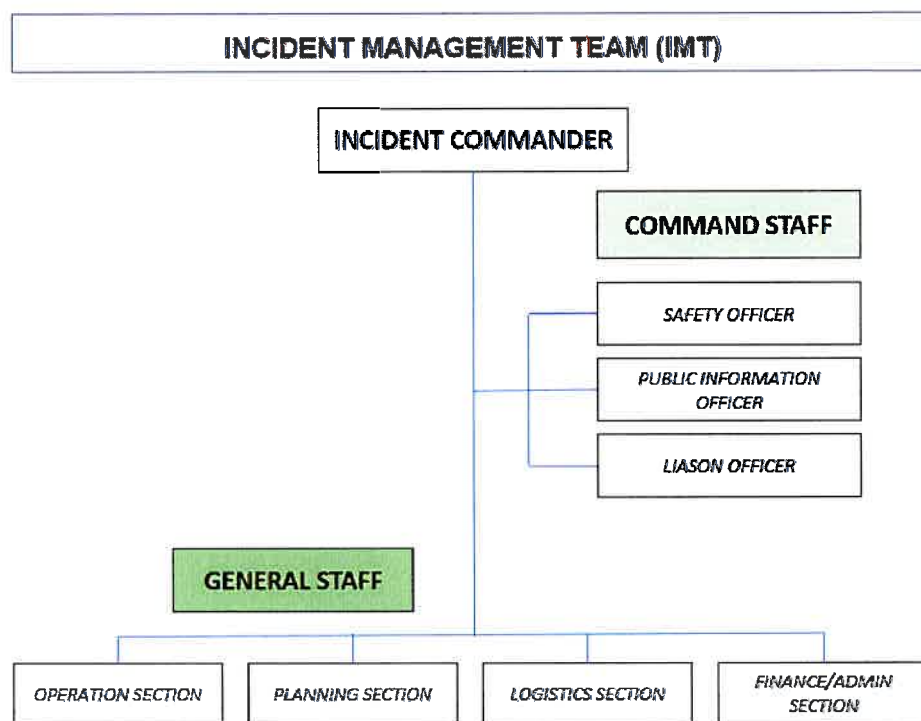
### **PURPOSE:**

- SAFETY OF RESPONDERS
- ACHIEVEMENT OF TACTICAL OBJECTIVES
- EFFICIENT USE OF RESOURCES



## INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM AND RESPONSE CLUSTERS

The Leyte PDRRMC implements the ICS framework by establishing an effective command structure, coordinating resources and communication, and ensuring the efficient response to disasters. The collaboration between local, provincial, and national agencies under ICS ensures that disaster management in the Philippines is systematic, coordinated, and effective in reducing risk and aiding recovery.



Reference Item No. 5.22, NDRRMC Memo No. 44, s2016

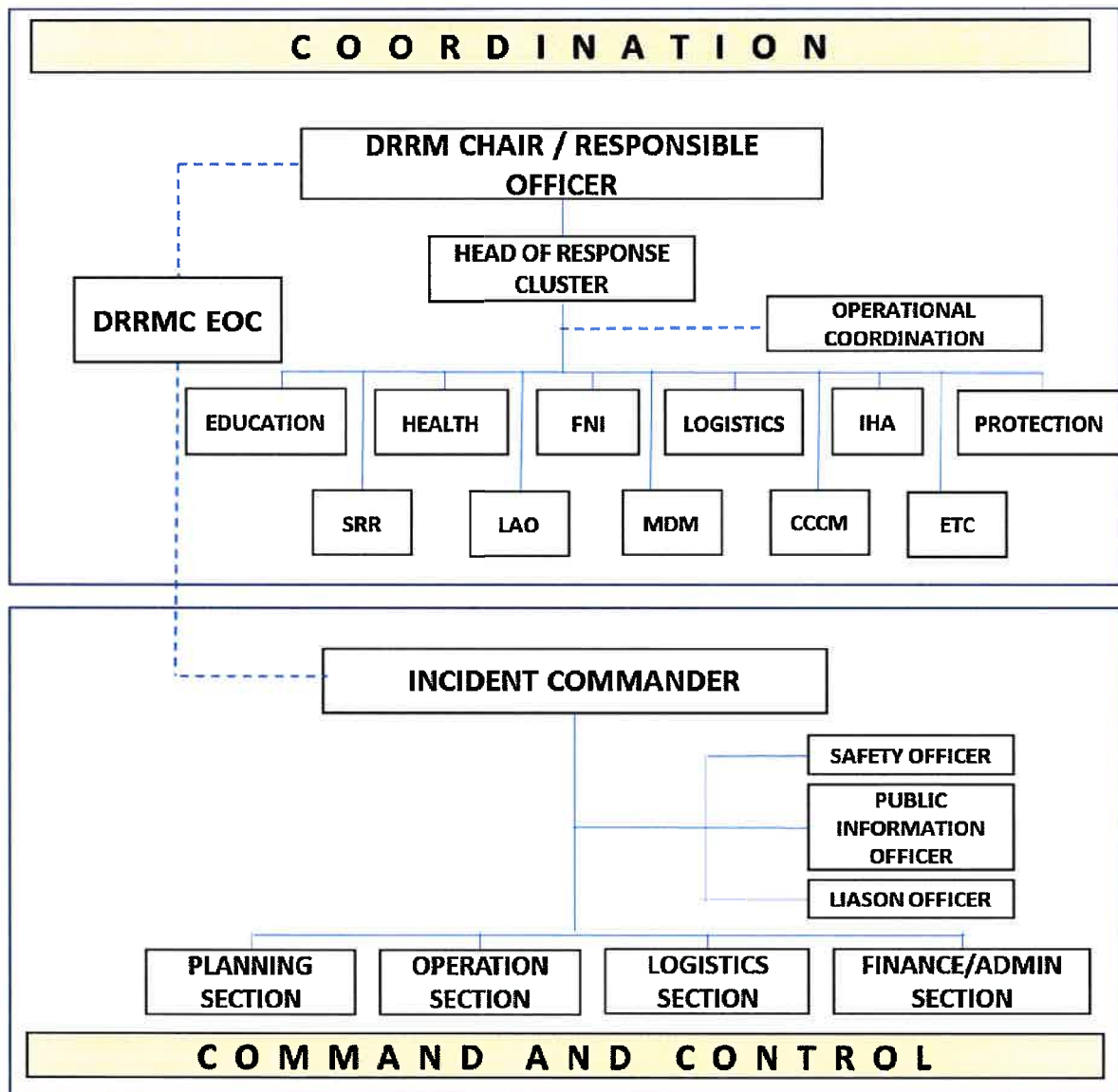
An **Incident Management Team (IMT)** is composed of the **Incident Commander** and the appropriate **Command Staff** and the **General Staff** personnel assigned to an incident or planned event.

### Duties and Responsibilities:

- Overall in-charge of on-scene response decision
- Manages all resources checked-in
- Receives and implements the directives of the Responsible Officer
- Ensures the safety of all personnel and other resources deployed for operations
- Manages the provision of logistical requirements to support the conduct of the operations
- Documents the reports all situations, updates and actions taken to the RO through the EOC
- Requests for additional resources from the RO through the EOC
- Facilitates the complete process on the demobilization of resources



## DRRMC EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC) AND ICS ORGANIZATION INTEROPERABILITY



The above chart describes the relationship between and among the **DRRMC Chairperson as Responsible Official (RO)**, **DRRMC Emergency Operations Center** and the **ICS Organization** at the scene level.

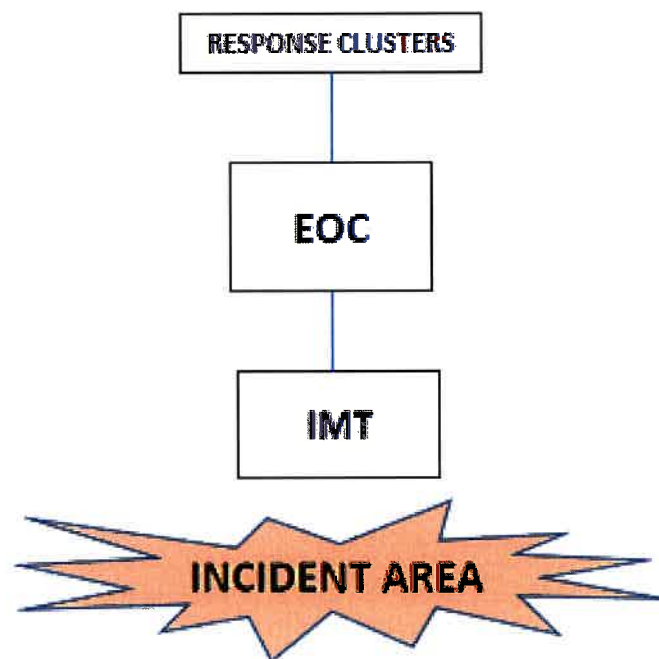
The **DRRMC** through its Chairperson and likewise the Responsible Official, provides the Incident Commander his policy direction and strategic objectives, the mission and authority to achieve the overall priorities of the on-scene disaster response operations, namely, life safety, incident stabilization and property / environmental conservation and protection.

The **DRRMC OpCen**, which is generally located away from the disaster site, supports the Incident Commander by making executive / policy decisions, coordinating interagency relations, mobilizing and tracking resources, collecting, analyzing and disseminating information and continuously providing alert advisories / bulletins and monitoring of the obtaining situation. The EOC does not command the on-scene level of the incident.

On the other hand, the Incident Commander manages the incident at the scene with support of the relevant Command and General Staff depending on the complexity of the situation. The IC also keeps the Responsible Official / **DRRMC Chairperson** and the **EOC** of all important matters pertaining to the incident.



**Clusters shall monitor IMTs activities via EOC and provide additional resources as needed**



**IMPORTANT:**

**Once Check-in:**

- Clusters shall cease operational control over their resources
- Clusters resources shall still perform according to their mandates, SOP and technical expertise. The IMT will just manage them tactically for proper placement and efficiency.

**Clusters shall not send resources to the ground unless:**

- Requested by the IC
- Based on risk (e.g. PDRA – APP results)
- Based on needs (e.g. RDANA reports; IC should be notified)
- There is lack of contact from the ground



### **SAFETY OFFICER**

- One Lead Officer per incident; may have assistant/s.
- Work with the Operations on tactics.
- Anticipate, detect, and correct unsafe situations.
- Has Emergency Authority to stop unsafe acts/operations.
- Identifies/Corrects hazardous situations.
- Reviews Incident Action Plan for safety implications.
- Investigates accidents.
- Develops safety messages and briefings as needed.
- Completes ICS Form 215A Safety Analysis.
- Reviews and approves ICS Form 206, (Incident medical Plan)
- Completes ICS Forms 202 (Incident Objectives), 214 (Unit/Activity Log), 215A (Incident safety Analysis)

### **General Staff**

### **OPERATION SECTION**

FIRST ORGANIZATION ASSIGNED TO THE INCIDENT  
HAS THE MOST INCIDENT RESOURCES  
MAY HAVE STAGING AREAS AND SPECIAL

ORGANIZATIONS

### **OPERATION SECTION CHIEF**

- Directs and coordinates all incident tactical operations.
  - Develops Operations portion of IAP.
  - Briefs/Assigns Operational personnel.
  - Supervises Operations Section.
  - Determines needs/Requests resources
  - Recommends release of resources
  - Develop an Organization as required and maintain a span of control.
1. Organization can consist of:
    - i. Branches, Divisions and Groups
    - ii. Task Forces and Strike Teams
    - iii. Staging Area
- Reports special activities, events and occurrences to IC
  - Completes IC Forms 213 (General Message), 214 (Unit/Activity Log) and 215 (Operational Planning Worksheets)



## OPERATIONAL BRIEFING AGENDA

AGENDA ITEM	RESPONSIBLE SECTION CHIEF/OFFICER
INCIDENT OBJECTIVES	PLANNING SECTION CHIEF
CURRENT SITUATION UPDATE	OPERATIONS SECTION CHIEF
WEATHER FORECAST	INCIDENT METEOROLOGIST
OPERATIONAL ASSIGNMENTS	OPERATIONS SECTION CHIEF
SAFETY BRIEFING	SAFETY OFFICER
LOGISTICAL CONCERNS	LOGISTIC SECTION CHIEF
FINANCIAL CONCERNS	FINANCE/ADMIN. SECTION CHIEF
INFORMATION PLAN AND UPDATES	PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE
COOPERATING AGENCIES	AGENCY REPRESENTATIVES
CLOSING COMMENTS	INCIDENT COMMANDER
NEXT BRIEFING SCHEDULE	PLANNING SECTION CHIEF



## STANDARD MANUAL OF OPERATIONS

the PDRRMC's Standard Manual of Operations provides standardized procedures and guidelines for the council members and partners in responding to disasters and emergencies. It is designed to ensure that all stakeholders are aligned and able to work together efficiently during a crisis. It ensures effective disaster management in the province, outlining roles and responsibilities, operational procedures, and coordination mechanisms that facilitate timely and coordinated responses.

The Governor as the Chairperson of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (PDRRMC) shall:

1. Coordinate at the provincial level, the activities of the various agencies and instrumentalities of the national and the local governments, private institutions and vivid organizations to implement the policies set by the National and Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (N/RDRRMC) relative to disaster management.
2. Convene the Council as often as necessary to effectively coordinate provincial efforts on disaster preparedness and response, emergency operations, relief and rehabilitation activities.
3. Call on heads of office of the government and private sector assigned in the province for assistance in preparing for, reacting to and recovering from the effects of civil contingencies.
4. Prepare and disseminate disaster control manuals and other publication related to measures on disaster control, prevention and mitigation.



## ❑ Resource Unit Members

Provincial Health Office (PHO)  
Provincial Engineer's Office (PEO)  
Office of the Provincial Agriculture (OPA)  
Provincial Veterinary Office (PVO)

- Undertakes a survey of urgent items needed in helping the victims/sufferers of disaster/calamity as well as gather the necessary statistics on resources such as:

1. Foods – rice, corn, meat, vegetables, fish, soft drinks, and other grocery items
2. Clothing – clothing materials and footwear
3. Construction Materials – cement, lumber, roofing materials and hardware
4. Medical supplies – medicines
5. Transportation – government and private vehicles available
6. Other rehabilitation items – seeds, planting materials, pesticides, fertilizers, livestock and fingerlings.

Resource survey will include the names and addresses of dealers, agencies or persons who may donate, contribute or make available such resources which may be needed to ameliorate natural disaster or calamity victims/sufferers and to release data for immediate reference to those who are called upon to render assistance and relief to the victims/sufferers.

- It shall have the continuing task of updating its data and shall furnish same to all concerned for ready reference and guidance



## TASK OF EACH MEMBER COMMITTEE/OFFICE OF THE PDRRMC

OFFICE/AGENCY	PRE-DISASTER PHASE	DURING DISASTER PHASE	POST DISASTER PHASE
<b>Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Leyte Provincial Office</b>	<p>The DILG through its City/Municipal Local Government Operations Officers (MLGOOs) shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the establishment and operation of the disaster operation centers</li> <li>• Assist in the conduct of training especially those of LDRRMCs</li> </ul>	<p>Oversee the disaster council's activities through stationers/monitoring reports from the LGUs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist in the mobilization of officials through communication, networking and linkages</li> <li>• Assist in the survey of disaster areas and in the distribution of relief goods</li> </ul>	<p>Make a post – disaster report coming from different LGUs with possible recommendations and immediate action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assign and identify staff elements for disaster to provide services;</li> <li>• Evacuation Services</li> <li>• Emergency Services</li> <li>• Communication and Warning Services</li> </ul>
<b>Provincial Veterinary Office</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate with the counterpart and local officials of disaster prone areas regarding</li> <li>• Information campaign</li> <li>• Preventive measures</li> <li>• Contingency plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fielding of OPV personnel to initially assess the damage incurred in the affected areas</li> <li>• Report incurred damages to the PDRRMC for proper information</li> <li>• If necessity permits, emergency purchase of drugs and biological to prevent the spread of animal diseases and treatment affected animals</li> <li>• If needs warrant, placing a particular affected area under quarantine to prevent the transfer of infectious diseases from one place to another, thus, includes the restriction of movement of criminals and to some extent of people to control the spread of diseases</li> <li>• Monitor the prices of animal products and by-products in the market to prevent unscrupulous businessmen from taking advantage of the situation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist in the sourcing of funds for the rehabilitation of the livestock industry in the affected areas.</li> </ul>



OFFICE/AGENCY	PRE-DISASTER PHASE	DURING DISASTER PHASE	POST DISASTER PHASE
Provincial Health Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Establish a planning team</li> <li>● Review and develop Provincial Health Office Disaster Plan</li> <li>● Identify and estimate available medical resources</li> <li>● Test plans, identify deficiencies and corrective actions</li> <li>● Set up emergency management center</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Make initial response</li> <li>● Make personnel notification</li> <li>● Reception of patients</li> <li>● Treat victims</li> <li>● Provision of Assistance Center</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Incident report</li> <li>● Restocking of supplies</li> <li>● If need arises, decontamination or immunization of exposed personnel</li> <li>● Cleaning up of affected community and monitoring of sites for sentinel events</li> <li>● Recovery</li> </ul>



## LEYTE DRRMC TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK (CLUSTER PROTOCOL)

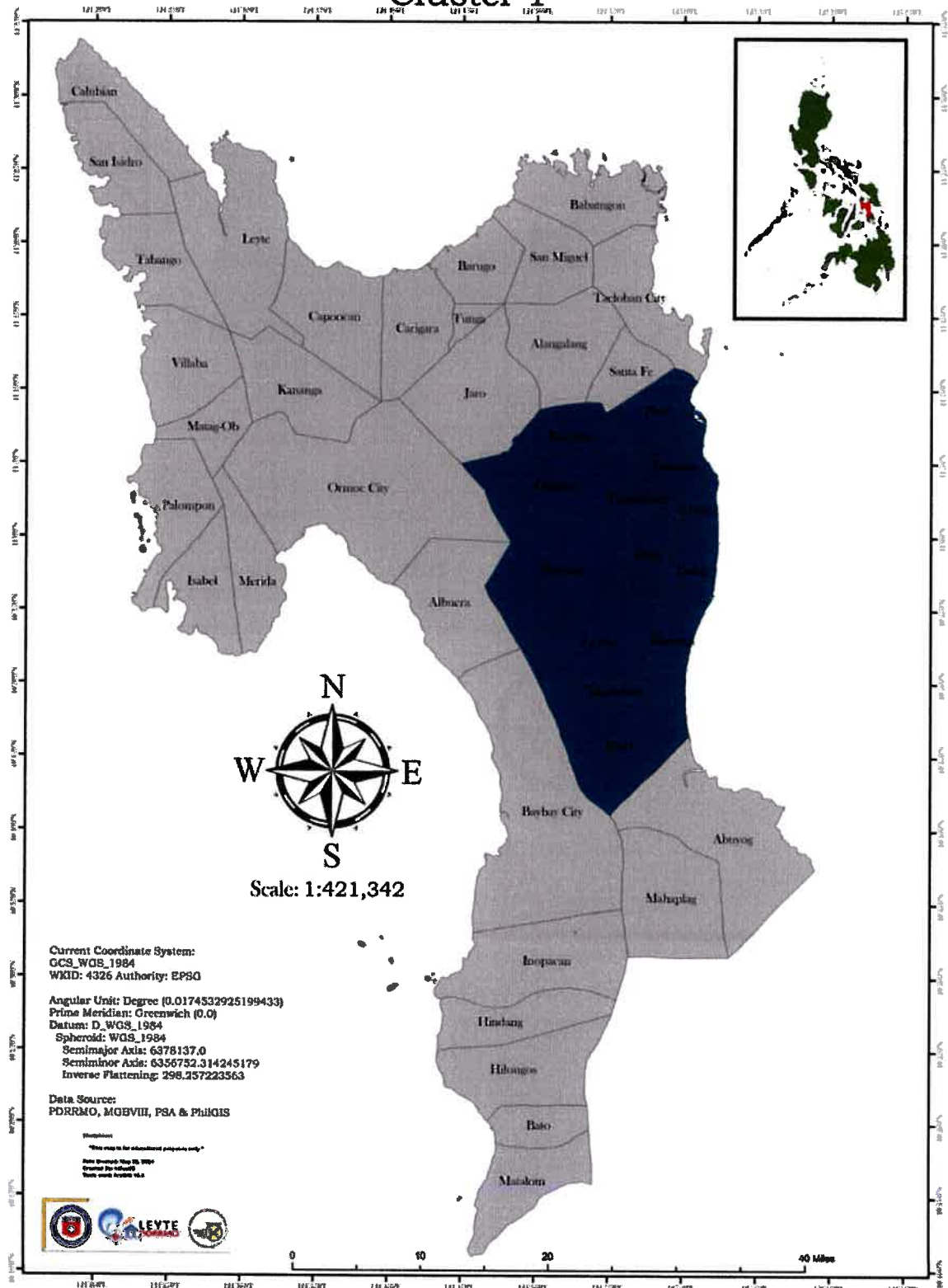
The Leyte DRRMC Telecommunications Network is designed to facilitate the exchange of information among the 4 Clusters of the Province of Leyte, various stakeholders and agencies involved in disaster risk reduction and management, including local government units (LGUs), national agencies, and community-based organizations. The network ensures that real-time data, updates, and warnings are disseminated effectively during disaster situations. Several elements of this telecommunications network contribute to the smooth functioning of disaster operations in Leyte.

CLUSTER 1	CLUSTER 2	CLUSTER 3	CLUSTER 4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● PALO</li> <li>● PASTRANA</li> <li>● DAGAMI</li> <li>● TANAUAN</li> <li>● TABONTABON</li> <li>● BURAUEN</li> <li>● JULITA</li> <li>● TOLOSA</li> <li>● DULAG(<i>Lead</i>)</li> <li>● LAPAZ</li> <li>● MAYORGA</li> <li>● MACARTHUR</li> <li>● JAVIER</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● ALANGALANG <i>(Lead)</i></li> <li>● STA. FE</li> <li>● SAN MIGUEL</li> <li>● BARUGO</li> <li>● TUNGA</li> <li>● CARIGARA</li> <li>● JARO</li> <li>● CAPOOCAN</li> <li>● BABATNGON</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● ORMOC(<i>Lead</i>)</li> <li>● PALOMPON</li> <li>● KANANGA</li> <li>● MATAG-OB</li> <li>● VILLABA</li> <li>● ISABEL</li> <li>● TABANGO</li> <li>● LEYTE</li> <li>● SAN ISIDRO</li> <li>● CALUBIAN</li> <li>● MERIDA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● ALBUERA</li> <li>● ABUYOG</li> <li>● MAHAPLAG</li> <li>● BATO</li> <li>● BAYBAY(<i>Lead</i>)</li> <li>● INOPACAN</li> <li>● HINDANG</li> <li>● HILONGOS</li> <li>● BATO</li> <li>● MATALOM</li> </ul>



# Province of Leyte

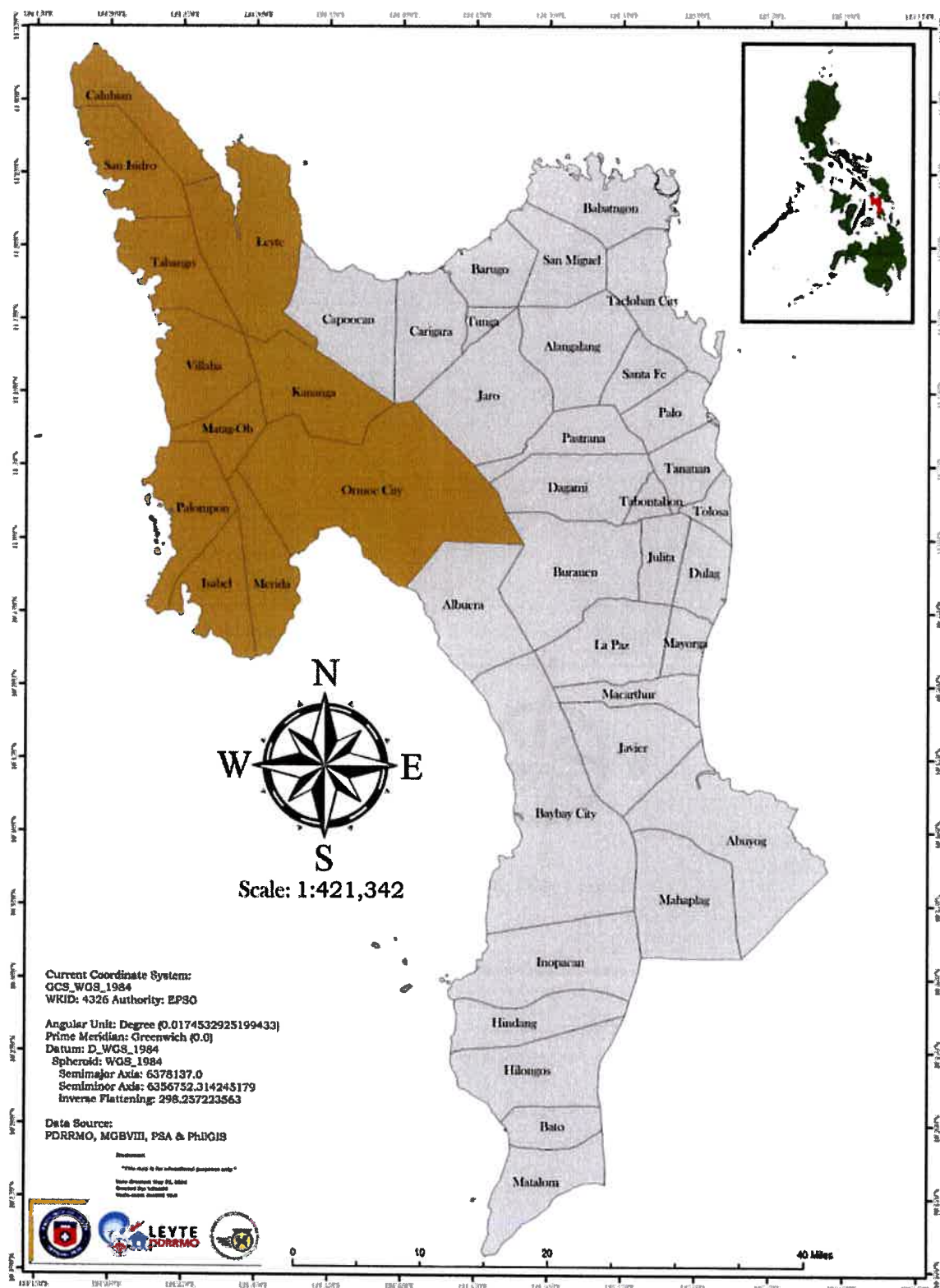
## Cluster 1





# Province of Leyte

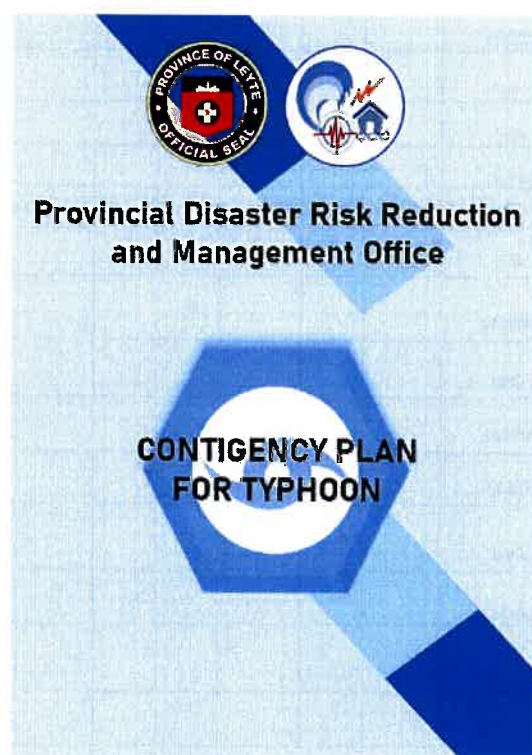
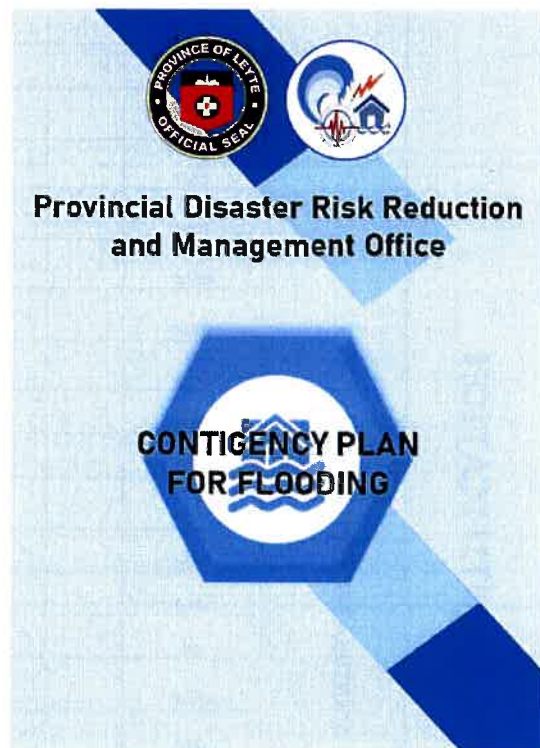
## Cluster 3





## CONTINGENCY PLAN

The Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (PDRRMC) plays a vital role in ensuring the safety, welfare, and protection of communities during times of disaster. A Contingency Plan is a crucial component of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (PDRRMP), detailing the procedures, roles, and resources needed to respond to specific disaster scenarios. The PDRRMC Contingency Plan is designed to be activated when an imminent or actual disaster threatens the province, ensuring that response actions are well-coordinated and effective.





## CLUSTER IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

CLUSTER	BEFORE	DURING	AFTER
<b>SEARCH RESCUE AND RETRIEVAL</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Activate SRR Cluster</li> <li>· Convene and initiate emergency meeting for updates, planning, and strategize.</li> <li>· Preparations for the manpower and equipment.</li> <li>· If possible, preposition the resources to the different strategical areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Standby and monitor Take shelter and wait for further instructions by the EOC.</li> <li>· Deploy teams, and resources.</li> <li>· Conduct rescue and retrieval operations to the areas in need as advised by the EOC.</li> <li>· Assist in the clearing operations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Demobilize deployed teams if necessary.</li> <li>· Follow further instructions given by the EOC.</li> </ul>
<b>LOGISTICS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Activate Logistics Cluster</li> <li>· Convene and initiate emergency meeting for updates, planning, and strategize.</li> <li>· Gather and prepare manpower and equipment.</li> <li>· If needed, preposition the resources to the different strategical areas as advised by the EOC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Standby and monitor Take shelter and wait for further instructions by the EOC.</li> <li>· Deploy teams, and resources.</li> <li>· Provide logistical support to other clusters as needed and as advised by the EOC/IMT</li> <li>· Conduct clearing operations.</li> <li>· Follow further instructions given by the EOC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Provide logistical support to other clusters as needed and as advised by the EOC/IMT</li> <li>· Demobilize resources that are not needed on the ground.</li> <li>· Follow further instructions given by the EOC.</li> </ul>
<b>LAW AND ORDER</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Activate Law and Order Cluster</li> <li>· Convene and initiate emergency meeting for updates, planning,, strategize, and preparation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Deploy security personnel to the different identified areas.</li> <li>· Provide security and support to the different clusters on operation</li> <li>· Assist on the conduct of clearing operations.</li> <li>· Follow further instructions given by the EOC.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Provide security to the PDANA assessment team</li> <li>· Continuously provision of security to the areas still in need especially on the evacuation areas.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• INVENTORY OF HYGIENE KITS</li> <li>• IDENTIFICATION OF EVACUATION CENTERS.</li> <li>• ASSESSMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURES ESPECIALLY THE HEALTH FACILITIES.</li> <li>• IDENTIFICATION OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM</li> <li>• AVAILABILITY OF COMMUNICATION SYSTEM IN PHO OPCEN .</li> </ul> <p><u>AMERICARES:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ENHANCING HEALTH FACILITY RESILIENCE THRU CAPABILITY BUILDING REQUIPPING</li> <li>• PREPOSITIONING OF MEDICINES &amp; OTHER SUPPLIES AT AMERICARES WAREHOUSE</li> </ul> <p><u>PNO:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IDENTIFICATION OF DEPLOYMENT TEAM (CAMP DEPLOYMENT)</li> <li>• ORGANIZING &amp; IDENTIFICATION OF COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS &amp; VOLUNTEER GROUP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PROVISION OF FOOD &amp; WATER</li> <li>• MEDICAL SERVICES</li> <li>• ACTIVATION OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM</li> </ul>	<p>WORKERS, MENTAL HEALTH &amp; PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT, MENTAL HEALTH &amp; PERSONAL WELL BEING</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NUTRITIONAL ASSESSMENT USING MUAC</li> <li>• PROVISION OF SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING.</li> <li>• COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE MALNUTRITION</li> <li>• GIVING OF SERVICES (MISP)</li> <li>• PREVENTION OF OUTBREAKS</li> <li>• CONTINUOUS SPEED</li> <li>• DAILY GENERATION OF DATA</li> <li>• CONTINUE EVACUATION CENTER &amp; CAMP MANAGEMENT</li> <li>• PROVISION</li> <li>• PSYCHOSOCIAL FIRST AID</li> <li>• MASS IMMUNIZATION IN CASES OF OUTBREAKS</li> <li>• TREATMENT &amp; PREVENTIVE ISOLATION AREAS FOR PEOPLE WITH COMMUNICABLE DISEASE</li> <li>• SANITATION SURVEY</li> <li>• WATER ANALYSIS &amp; SURVEY</li> <li>• PROVISION OF JERRY CANS, WATER TREATMENT SOLUTION, TOILET FACILITY</li> <li>• PROVISION OF FOOD &amp; DRINKING WATER</li> </ul>
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CLUSTER	BEFORE	DURING	AFTER
<b>EDUCATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Implement key policies to School Safety;               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* D.O 83 s. 2011</li> <li>* D.O 48 s. 2012</li> <li>* D.O 23 s. 2014</li> <li>* D.O 23 s. 2015</li> <li>* D.O 27 s. 2015</li> </ul> </li> <li>· Establish Contingency Plan for Schools</li> <li>· Establish Early Warning System for School</li> <li>· Maintain the safe keeping of vital records and learning materials</li> <li>· Regular conduct of capacity building of all DRRM coordinators in schools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Track all school personnel</li> <li>· Monitor affected school sites</li> <li>· Deployment and provision of resources to affected schools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Conduct damage assessment</li> <li>· Facilitate immediate resumption of classes</li> <li>· Monitor recovery and rehabilitation</li> <li>· Report the effects using RADAR</li> <li>· Facilitate immediate assistance and recovery through school clean-up</li> <li>· Provision of Learning materials</li> <li>· Provision of Temporary Learning Spaces or reconstruction of classrooms.</li> </ul>
<b>EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Coordinate with the EOC/IMT for further instruction.</li> <li>· If necessary provide communication to the other clusters for easy and fast coordination.</li> <li>· Prepare resources suitable for deployment.</li> <li>· Assess the availability of an alternative/reserved communication system in case the established communication system will be damaged by the effect of the Tropical cyclone.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Deploy according to the Instructions of the EOC/IMT with appropriate equipment including personnel</li> <li>· Established assets from the disaster stricken areas to the EOC.</li> <li>· Gather data and information to accomplish RDANA report and relay to the EOC for further assistance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Inventory of Damaged Telecommunication resources.</li> <li>· Demobilize resources that are not needed on the ground.</li> <li>· Standby for further instructions by the EOC</li> </ul>



CLUSTER	BEFORE	DURING	AFTER
<b>MANAGEMENT OF THE DEAD AND THE MISSING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Establish Protocols and Procedures</li> <li>● Capacity Building</li> <li>● Public Awareness and Community Engagement</li> <li>● Logistics and Resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Search and Rescue Operations</li> <li>● Identification of the Deceased and the Missing</li> <li>● Communication with Families</li> <li>● Handling the Deceased Respectfully</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Continued Search and Identification Efforts</li> <li>● Repatriation and Burial of the Dead</li> <li>● Family Assistance and Counseling</li> <li>● Rebuilding Social and Community Support</li> <li>● Review and Strengthen MDM Systems</li> </ul>
<b>CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Risk Assessment and Planning</li> <li>● Capacity Building and Training</li> <li>● Pre-positioning Resources</li> <li>● Community Engagement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Camp Establishment</li> <li>● Coordination and Information Management</li> <li>● Provision of Basic Services</li> <li>● Safety and Security</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Transition to Durable Solutions</li> <li>● Camp Closure and Integration</li> <li>● Long-term Recovery and Support</li> <li>● Evaluation and Learning</li> </ul>
<b>INTERNATIONAL AND LOCAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Risk Assessment and Contingency Planning</li> <li>● Strengthening Partnerships and Coordination</li> <li>● Capacity Building and Resource Mobilization</li> <li>● Community Awareness and Engagement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Rapid Needs Assessment</li> <li>● Coordinate Humanitarian Response</li> <li>● Protection and Gender-sensitive Support</li> <li>● Logistics and Distribution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Transition to Long-term Assistance</li> <li>● Community-based Recovery</li> <li>● Monitoring and Evaluation</li> </ul>



## DIRECTORY

DEPARTMENT/ OFFICE/AGENCY	CONTACT PERSON	POSITION	CONTACT NUMBER
OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE RO8	Lord Byron P. Torrecarion	Regional Director	0917-589-8044
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION RO8	Evelyn R. Fetalvero	Regional Director	(053) 832-2997
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE RO8	Ms. Grace Q. Subong	OIC – Director	(053) 321-3322
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT RO8	Arnel M. Agabe	Regional Director	(053) 321-2060
PHILIPPINE NATIONAL POLICE RO8	P/BGen. PBGEN REYNALDO H PAWID	Regional Director	(053) 323-3036
BUREAU OF FIRE PROTECTION RO8	FCSUPT ADEL DE PAZ BAUTISTA, DSC	Regional Director	(053) 325-6391 (053) 325-7123
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS RO8	Edgar B. Tabacon	Regional Director	0961-684-7084
PHILIPPINE COAST GUARD – DISTRICT EASTERN VISAYAS	Commo Romeo P. Pulido, Jr.	Commander	0916-232-7414
PHILIPPINE ARMY	BGEN. Noel A. Vestuir	Commander	0997-194-4762
DOST PAGASA	Mr. Mario A. Peñaranda	Officer in-charge	0926-685-8962













# **Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office**

## **CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR EARTHQUAKE**





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# PDRPMC RESOLUTION



Republic of the Philippines  
Province of Leyte  
Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council  
Leyte Provincial Government Complex, Guindapunan, Palo Leyte



EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE JOINT MEETING OF THE PROVINCIAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT COUNCIL, PROVINCIAL PEACE AND ORDER COUNCIL, PROVINCIAL ANTI-DRUG ABUSE COUNCIL AND PROVINCIAL TASK FORCE – END LOCAL COMMUNIST ARMED CONFLICT HELD AT THE MULTIPURPOSE HALL, LEYTE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT COMPLEX, BRGY. GUINDAPUNAN, PALO LEYTE ON DECEMBER 18, 2024

Resolution No. 001-4  
Series of 2024

**A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE ENHANCED PROVINCIAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT (PDRRM) PLAN 2025-2028, CONTINGENCY PLAN (CP) FOR EARTHQUAKE AND ENDORSING THE SAME PLANS TO THE SANGGUNIANG PANLAWIGAN FOR APPROPRIATE ACTION**

**WHEREAS**, on October 22 – 23 and February 28 – March 1, 2024, a workshop on the Enhancement of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (PDRRM) Plan 2025-2028 and the formulation of a Contingency Plan (CP) for Earthquake was conducted and participated by the members and focal persons of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council of the Province of Leyte;

**WHEREAS**, on November 14 – 15, 2024 the said Plans were reviewed by the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council Technical Working Group (PDRRM-C-TWG) and were found to be in order and responsive to the current risks associated with Natural and Manmade Hazards ;

**WHEREAS**, under R.A. 10121 the Enhanced Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (PDRRM) and Contingency Plan (CP) will be presented to the Members of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council for approval;

**WHEREFORE**, on motion of ATTY. EDGARDO CORDENO Municipal Mayor of Isabel Leyte and duly seconded *en-masse* by the Members of the Council;

**RESOLVED**, as it is hereby resolved **TO ADOPT AND APPROVE THE ENHANCED PROVINCIAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN CY 2025-2028 (PDRRM) AND CONTINGENCY PLAN (CP) FOR EARTHQUAKE OF THE PROVINCE OF LEYTE.**

**RESOLVED FURTHER**, to endorse the same to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan for appropriate action.



# TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP ENDORSEMENT LETTER



Republic of the Philippines  
Province of Leyte  
**PROVINCIAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OFFICE**  
Leyte Provincial Government Complex, Palo Leyte  
09177073787



November 15, 2024

## THE HONORABLE MEMBERS

### Provincial DRRM Council

Province of Leyte

Palo, Leyte

Greetings! We are pleased to submit to the Honorable Members of the Leyte Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, the following documents that were updated, formulated, and reviewed by the members of the Provincial Technical Working Group (PTWG) per Executive Order No. 0223-01 s. 2024 for adaption.

- Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (PDRRMP) for Calendar Year 2025-2028, and
- Contingency Plan for Earthquake for the Province of Leyte.

In view of the aforementioned, may we request for the approval and endorsement of the Honorable members of the PDRRMC to the Honorable members of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan, pursuant to Section 11-b (1) of the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,

  
**CORAZON M. ALVERO**

TWG Chairperson/Provincial Administrator

  
**LTCOL CHARLIE SACLOT INF (GSC) PA 931B 81D**

TWG Search Rescue and Retrieval Cluster Head

  
**Engr. EDWIN L. LABANTA, PGSO**

TWG Logistics Cluster Head

  
**RONALD FLORES, MD, PHO**

TWG Health Cluster Head

  
**ATTY. MELVYN BARROA, DICT8**

TWG ERT Cluster Head

  
**ANNABELLE V. DE ASIS, DILG LEYTE**

TWG Management of the Dead and Missing Assistance Cluster Head

  
**ENGR. ARVIN M. MONGE**

TWG Co-Chairperson/PDRRMO

  
**LTCOL EDGAR GABIA (GSC) PA-141B 81D**

TWG Search Rescue and Retrieval Co-Cluster Head

  
**PLTCOL REY CABELIN, LPPO**

TWG Law and Order Cluster Head

  
**ETHANROI A. LAGRAMADA, DEPED LEYTE**

TWG Education Cluster Head

  
**VIVIAN L. CLAROS, PSWDO**

TWG Social Protection/CCCM/Food and Non-Food Cluster Head

  
**RUTH Y. SURPIA, PTO**

TWG International and Local Humanitarian Assistance (ILHA) Cluster Head



## EXECUTIVE ORDER

### TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP

**Section 1. Composition.** The Provincial Technical Working Group shall be composed as follows:

*Chairperson*

**Ms. CORAZON M. ALVERO**  
Provincial Administrator

*Co-Chairperson*

**ENGR. ARVIN M. MONGE, PDRRMO**

#### **Cluster Heads and Members**

*Search and Rescue and Retrieval (SRR)*

**COL RICO O AMARO PA (GSC)**  
LTCOL CHARLIE L SACLOT PA 93IB 8ID  
LTCOL EDGAR GABIA PA 14IB 8ID  
LTJG EMMAR JOHN O ENOPIA PCG  
FSUPT MARITES R LIMBAUAN DSC, BFP

*Logistics*

**ENGR. EDWIN L. LABANTA, PGSO**  
ENGR. ROBERTO B. LUGNASIN, PEO  
MR. MACARTHUR FLORES, PNREO

*Social Protection/Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)/Food And Non-Food (FNF)*

**MS. VIVIAN L. CLAROS, PSWDO**  
MS. MELCHORA CAWILE, PPO  
MS. IMELDA SIEVERT, OPA  
MS. LEAH RAMOS VMD, PVO

*Education*

**MR. ETHANROI A. LAGRAMADA,**  
**DEPED LEYTE**

*Management of the Dead And Missing (MDM)*

**PD ANNABELLE V. DE ASIS, DILG LEYTE**  
MS. LESLIE AMOR DAGA  
MR. HARTLEY JAMES TEVES

*Health*

**RONALD FLORES MD, PHO**  
MS. MARIAN B. NADERA, PHO

*International and Local Humanitarian Assistance (ILHA)*

**MS. RUTH Y. SURPIA, PTO**  
MS. FLORINDA JILL UYVICO, SP  
MS. JENNIFER CHICO, AMERICARES  
MR. BYRON APOSTOL, PRC  
MS. AGNES C. RAFON, PPDO

*Law and Order*

**PLTCOL REY B CABELIN, LPPO**  
1LT PROCESO ROBLES (OS) PA 14IB 8ID  
SGT REY MARINO PA 93IB 8ID  
CGLT JASON ORIGENES PCG  
CPT CHRISTOPHER T TATARO INF 14IB

*Emergency Radio Telecommunications (ERT)*

**ATTY. MELVYN CARLO T. BARROA, DICT 8**  
MR. LOUIE DEXTER DUMAS, ACCESS 5 INC.  
MR. MARVIN GALVEZ, KABALIKAT  
MR. RONALD MADERA, RADNET 5



## **CHAPTER I. BACKGROUND**

### **A. INTRODUCTION**

#### **Location, Land Area and Political Subdivision**

The Province of Leyte is one of the six (6) provinces of Region VIII or the Eastern Visayas. It is bounded by the Province of Biliran in the north, the San Juanico Strait and the island of Samar in the east, the Visayan and Ormoc Seas in the west, and the Province of Southern Leyte in the south.

Leyte's total land area is 5,712.80 square kilometers or 571,280 hectares. It is the largest province in the Eastern Visayas region (also known as Region VIII), comprises 25.47% of the region's total land area of 22,427.60 square kilometers.

By virtue of Republic Act No. 2227 issued on May 22, 1959, the Leyte Island was divided into the Provinces of Leyte and Southern Leyte, and Biliran as Leyte's sub-province. Then, on May 11, 1992, Biliran became an independent province when the people of Biliran and Leyte ratified in a plebiscite the conversion of Biliran into a province.

Leyte is a first class province with 40 municipalities and three (3) cities, two of which are administratively independent of the province. Ormoc City is an independent component city, while the capital, Tacloban (which is also the regional capital of the Eastern Visayas Region) was declared a highly-urbanized city in 2008. Both cities govern themselves independently of the province. Baybay regained its city status following the reversal of the Supreme Court decision dated December 22, 2009. Leyte is comprised of 1,641 barangays, majority of which (1,258 or 76.7% of the total) are rural and the remaining 383 or 23.3% are urban.

The municipalities of the Province are clustered into five (5) congressional districts, namely: (1) the First District with an area of 758.60 square kilometers and comprised of Tacloban City and seven (7) municipalities; (2) the Second District with an area of 1,360 square kilometers and comprised of 14 municipalities; (3) the Third District with an area of 740.30 square kilometers and five (5) municipalities; (4) the Fourth District with an area of 1,189.30 square kilometers and comprised of Ormoc City and six (6) municipalities; and (5) the Fifth District with an area of 1,663.70 square kilometers and comprised of Baybay City and eight (8) municipalities.



## Existing Major Industries

The Province of Leyte's special economic zone at the municipality of Isabel houses the existing Leyte Industrial Development Estate (LIDE) with an area of 435 hectares of which the 80-hectare portion is still open to investors. LIDE is home to two (2) heavy industries, namely: (1) the Philippine Associated Smelting and Refining Corporation (PASAR) copper plant; and (2) the Philippine Phosphatic Fertilizer Corporation (PhilPhos) plant. PASAR produces over 172,000 metric tons of copper cathodes every year. These products are being shipped to international importers in Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, China and the Southeast Asia. PASAR's by-products are ore metal, sulfuric acid and selenium powder. On the other hand, PhilPhos produces phosphatic fertilizers which are exported to Vietnam and Southeast Asian countries. It also produces some 600 to 900 metric tons of gypsum per year as by-product.

Part of LIDE's infrastructure support package is its modern port which has a total berth length of 670 meters and a handling capacity of 3.4 million tons of cargo per year. LIDE has spurred economic activities in the municipality of Isabel. In CY 2001, the municipality had 553 commercial establishments, the bulk or 77.6% of which were engaged in retail trading, 20.8% in business, recreational and personal services, and 1.6% in finance and other industries. The influx of employees to the LIDE from different parts of the country has resulted in the development of three (3) housing subdivision sites in the municipality of Isabel, namely: (1) Pleasantville Subdivision in Barangay Tolingon; (2) Don Ciriaco Sotero Subdivision in Barangay Bilwang; and (3) Isabel Development and Realty Corporation Subdivision at Sitio Alipasa of Barangay Mahayag.

Another major Special Ecozone in the Province of Leyte is the Leyte Information Communication Technology (ICoT) Park consisting of 36,305 square meters and located at Barangay Pawing in the municipality of Palo. This ICT Park was created and designated by virtue of Presidential Proclamation No. 855 dated June 8, 2005. Present locators in the said ICoT Park are the APAC Customer Services, Inc. which is the first international call center in Region VIII and the AMA Computer and Learning Center. APAC presently employs some 1,000 workers and will soon expand its operation to 2,000 work stations. Also housed at the ICoT Park is the Technology Business Incubator (TBI), an ICT-based industry which provides assistance to would-be entrepreneurs on ICT by providing space and equipment facilities, business development and technical services. Facilities within are food chains like Andok's and Gloria Jean's Coffee. This ICT Park has generated jobs and employment to the graduates in the Province of Leyte and Region VIII.



rivers and escarpments to include freshwater swamps and marshes consisting 9,076 hectares.

- **Watersheds**

The Province had 25 watersheds (as of year 2007), one of which is proclaimed, four (4) are characterized and the rest are still in the process of categorization leading to its appropriate proclamation (Please see Figure 4 and Table 1)

- **Areas Subject to Weather-Related Hazards**

The cities of Baybay, Ormoc and Tacloban and 19 municipalities are located in environmentally-constrained areas wherein flooding hazard is very severe, thereby endangering lives and properties.

- **Active Fault Line**

The Province is traversed by the Philippine Fault Zone (PFZ) and is within the vicinity of the Philippine Deep and is therefore vulnerable to seismic hazards. The tectonic line of the PFZ bisects the island of Leyte with its splays and smaller tensional faults occurring in Samar.

- **Areas Subject to Volcanic Hazards**

All the coastal municipalities and barangays along the eastern side of Leyte which are facing the Pacific Ocean are prone to tidal waves and tsunamis. Mostly affected are the low-lying places along the coastal zones.

The pressure of geothermal energy coming from the Magma Deep below the earth's surface is an indicator of the extinct status of volcanoes in the islands of Leyte and Biliran. The Alto Peak in the Ormoc-Kananga area is believed to be active in the past centuries. The remains in this area are

There are areas/municipalities in the Province of Leyte that are prone to the following types of hazards, among others: (1) weather-related, (2) seismic due to active fault line, and (3) volcanic resulting from tsunamis. The Province is vulnerable to seismic hazards because it is traversed by the Philippine Fault Zone (PFZ) and it is within the Philippine Deep.







Philippines, fronting the Pacific Ocean that was alerted for tsunami level 2 category by the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) and the PHIVOLCS. All the residents along the coastal areas of the alerted provinces were made to evacuate to higher elevated places. However, tsunami did not occur in the coastal areas of the Province.

## **5. Volcanic Hazard**

There are five (5) municipalities that are prone to volcanic hazard, namely: Burauen, Julita, La Paz, Mayorga and Javier. At these areas, 188 barangays are susceptible and are further described in terms of their degree of susceptibility. Fifty five (55) barangays or 29.2% of the total fall under the high susceptibility category, 47 or 25.0% are under the moderate susceptibility category, and 86 or 45.7% are of low susceptibility

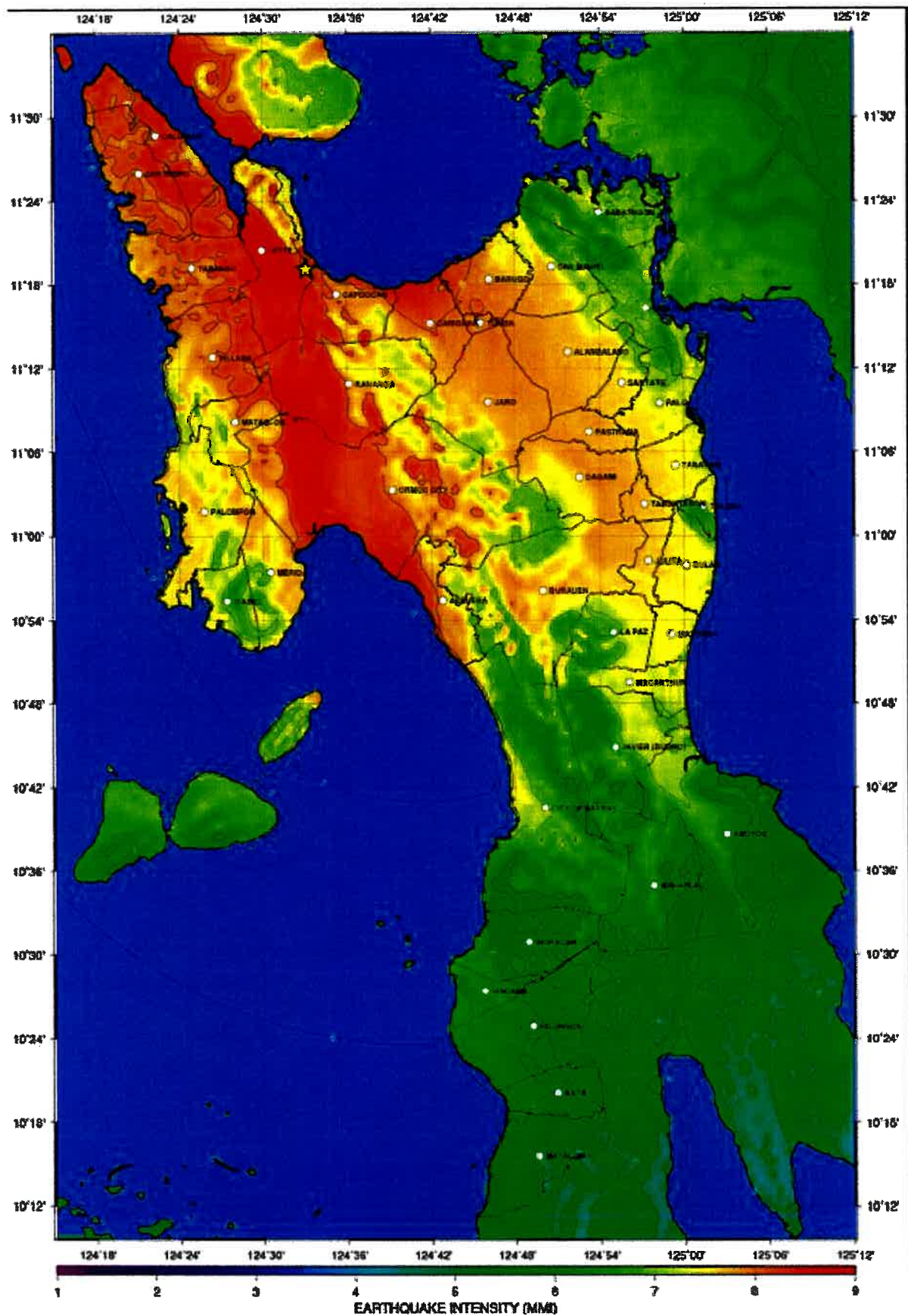


Tacloban City	39	0	0	39
Palo	25	0	0	25
Sta. Fe	8	0	4	12
Tanauan	22	0	0	22
Tolosa	11	0	0	11
Tabontabon	1	0	1	2
Julita	3	0	11	14
Dulag	20	0	2	22
Matalom	8	2	2	12
La Paz	0	3	6	9
Burauen	0	0	16	16
Dagami	0	0	14	14
Pastrana	0	0	12	12
Jaro	0	0	9	9
Alangalang	0	1	19	20
San Miguel	5	9	5	19
San Isidro	13	0	0	13
Tabango	4	5	0	9
Villaba	6	2	1	9
Kananga	0	0	13	13
Matag-ob	0	0	8	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>713</b>



Burauen	9	20	32	16	46
Dagami	3	5	4	4	33
Jaro	4	5	4	5	41
Carigara	1	5	7	3	31
Capoocan	3	12	16	14	16
Julita	-	-	-	-	19
Dulag	-	-	-	-	31
Mayorga	-	-	-	-	12
MacArthur	2	3	10	7	27
Pastrana	1	1	1	1	22
Alangalang	-	-	1	-	43
Sta. Fe	-	-	1	-	16
Palo	-	-	-	-	21
Tolosa	-	1	4	1	15
Tabontabon	-	-	-	-	8
Barugo	-	-	-	-	24
Tunga	-	-	-	-	5
San Miguel	-	-	-	-	21
Babatngon	-	6	6	3	21
Tacloban City	2	6	13	8	67
Tanauan	-	-	-	-	50









## Summary of Impact Results for a Magnitude 7.4 Philippine Fault-Leyte Earthquake

# Leyte

City/Municipality	Number of Damaged Buildings					Economic Loss (in Million PHP)	Casualties			
	Slight Damage	Moderate Damage	Extensive Damage	Complete Damage	Collapse		Slight Injuries	Non-life Threatening Injuries	Life Threatening Injuries	Fatalities
CITY OF BAYBAY	4601	3573	1714	534	40	1774	266	24	0	3
PALOMPON	2778	2808	1852	650	52	1287	297	25	0	3
PASTRANA	711	772	589	302	30	344	124	12	0	2
ABUYOG	2198	1627	775	215	18	831	106	4	0	1
CALUBIAN	1390	1628	1463	774	57	742	265	28	0	1
SAN MIGUEL	708	685	466	171	13	275	83	6	0	1
BABATNGON	986	729	362	100	7	249	31	2	0	0
BATO	996	465	126	15	0	183	0	0	0	0
DAGAMI	1404	1489	1139	469	39	608	155	8	0	0
HILONGOS	2134	1168	357	79	5	498	20	1	0	0
HINDANG	937	552	178	38	2	213	9	0	0	0
INOPACAN	788	439	138	28	1	200	7	0	0	0
JAVIER (BUGHO)	1055	890	469	151	13	273	64	2	0	0
JULITA	623	625	444	168	14	236	52	1	0	0
LA PAZ	839	764	476	147	9	257	47	1	0	0
MACARTHUR	862	816	477	171	13	324	69	4	0	0
MAHAPLAG	969	548	182	32	1	203	8	1	0	0
MATALOM	646	242	51	3	0	108	0	0	0	0
MAYORGA	674	643	397	130	12	166	47	0	0	0
SANTA FE	744	740	505	192	18	189	98	5	0	0
TABONTABON	448	472	340	140	12	152	68	2	0	0
TOLOSA	871	805	426	137	12	449	64	3	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>76147</b>	<b>75666</b>	<b>53330</b>	<b>26204</b>	<b>2186</b>	<b>41130</b>	<b>13561</b>	<b>2361</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>537</b>

\*Arranged in descending order in terms of number of fatalities.

An earthquake impact assessment for Leyte involves evaluating the direct and indirect effects on the population, infrastructure, economy, environment, and recovery capacity. Leyte has experienced significant seismic events due to its location on the Philippine Fault Zone, making impact assessment crucial for disaster preparedness and mitigation.



		backbone range of Leyte island for about 140km  An active fault that can generate an earthquake with 7.4 magnitude				
Volcanic Eruption	3	Presence of potentially active volcanoes in the Province.	2	Municipality if prone to the ashfall. Ashfall impacts will be on the agriculture and health sectors.	5	5
Rain induced Landslide	2	Continuous heavy rainfall  Absence of effective vegetation cover	2	Damages to infrastructure  Road closures, detours and delays of transport services  Loss of lives	4	6
Emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases	3	Possibility of new strains of viruses	5	Economic and social disruption	4	4

The result of the hazard analysis shows that the top three (3) hazards of the Province of Leyte - Tropical Cyclone, Flooding, and Earthquake or Ground Shaking. This report summarizes



## Hazard to Plan for: EARTHQUAKE

### Anatomy of the Hazard

HAZARD TO PLAN FOR	EARTHQUAKE		
ROOT CAUSES	EARLY WARNING SIGNS	TRIGGERING FACTORS	EXISTING MITIGATING MEASURES
<p>The Province of Leyte lies along the Pacific Ring of Fire and frequently experience seismic and volcanic activities resulting from the movement of identified tectonic plates (Philippine Sea Plate, the Eurasian Plate, and the Philippine Mobile Belt).</p> <p>The complex interaction between these plates, including sub-conduction zones, transform faults, and seismic activity along plate boundaries.</p>	<p>Unusual animal behavior</p> <p>Small tremors or minor ground shaking</p> <p>Ground uplift or subsidence</p> <p>Changes in groundwater levels</p> <p>Sub-conduction of school building</p> <p>Manifestation of prominent sub-conduction of road/highway</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Movement of tectonic plate</li> <li>- Tectonic plate Theory</li> <li>- Volcanic eruption</li> <li>- Underground explosion</li> <li>- Human induced quake (ex. Mine Blasting, fracking)</li> <li>- Sound waves</li> <li>- Landslide</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Full implementation of building code through the relevant agencies.</li> <li>- Intensive urban planning.</li> <li>- Avoid Construction in high risk areas (Fault Line).</li> <li>- Earthquake Drills.</li> <li>- Relocation measure of communities to designated build-free zone (e.g. Brgy. Cantag-on, Burauen Leyte)</li> <li>- Enforcement of land-use zoning.</li> <li>- Enhance the CP and DRRM Planning of the Province of Leyte</li> </ul>

The primary root cause of earthquakes in the province of Leyte, Philippines, is the presence of active fault lines, particularly the Philippine Fault Zone, which runs through the eastern part of Leyte. The Philippine Fault is a major tectonic boundary that accommodates the movement between the Philippine Sea Plate and the Eurasian Plate. The movement along this fault zone results in the build-up of tectonic stress, which, when released, causes earthquakes.



		disruptions to power supply in some areas.	time, resources, and coordination among stakeholders.
Transportation	Minimal disruption of transportation operations	Transport services such as heavy vehicles/trucks are hampered in some areas	Transport services and all types of vehicles are disrupted
Roads	1%-20% of roads are impassable	21%-50% of roads are impassable	51%-100% of roads are impassable.
Bridges	1%-20% of bridges are unpassable	21%-30% of bridges are unpassable	31%-100% of bridges are unpassable (CLOSED for all types of vehicle).
Environment	Changes in ground water flow. Change in animal behavior provoked by ground shaking	Almost 50% of landslide prone areas will collapse causing destruction to natural animal habitats and bury vegetation. Rockfall on steep slopes. 50% destruction of watersheds due to landslides.	51% - 90% oil depot storage facilities near coastal areas breaking and causing a massive oil spill into the sea leads to environmental damage, affecting marine life and coastal ecosystems, as well as posing risks to human health and economic activities in the affected areas. Tsunami will destroy the coastal and marine environment. All landslide prone areas are likely to collapse causing massive soil erosion and severe damage to the natural habitat of wildlife species. 100% destruction of watersheds due to landslides that disrupts the natural flow of water. Liquefaction.
Agricultural	1-10% damage to crops, livestock and other relevant components in agriculture industry	11-50% damage to crops, livestock and other relevant components in agriculture industry	>50% damage to crops, livestock and other relevant components in agriculture industry
Housing	Around 10% houses are partially damaged.	Around 10% houses are totally damaged And 15% are partially damaged	Around 25% houses are totally damaged And 50% are partially damaged



## Affected Population

AFFECTED AREA (Region/Prov/Mun/Brgy/Others)	NO. OF AFFECTED POPULATION		NO. OF DISPLACED POPULATION								ASSUMPTIONS  (why they were affected/  displaced/ evacuated)	CHARACTERISTICS
			INSIDE EVACUATION				OUTSIDE EVACUATI ON		TOTAL			
	Family	Persons	Family	Persons	Location	Family	Persons	Family	Persons			
Alangalang	11,455	57,275	3,437	17,183	evac.center,school,brgy.hall	8,019	40,093	11,455	57,275			
Babatngon	6,312	31,560	1,894	9,468		4,418	22,092	6,312	31,560			
Palo	15,481	77,405	4,644	23,222	school, evac.cenetr,neighbors	10,837	54,184	15,481	77,405			
San Miguel	4,334	21,670	1,300	6,501	evac.center,school,brgy.hall	3,034	15,169	4,334	21,670			
Sta. Fe	4,301	21,505	1,290	6,452	evac.center,school,brgy.hall	3,011	15,054	4,301	21,505			
Tananuan	12,370	61,850	3,711	18,555	evac.center,school,brgy.hall	8,659	43,295	12,370	61,850			
Tolosa	4,423	22,115	1,327	6,635	evac.center,school,brgy.hall	3,096	15,481	4,423	22,115			



Tabontabon	2,428	12,140	728	3,642	evac.center.school,brgy.hall	1,700	8,498	2,428	12,140		
Tunga	2,066	10,330	620	3,099	evac.center.school,brgy.hall	1,446	7,231	2,066	10,330		
Calubian	4,730	23,650	1,419	7,095	evac.center.school,brgy.hall	3,311	16,555	4,730	23,650		
Leyte	8,768	43,840	2,630	13,152	evac.center.school,brgy.hall	6,138	30,688	8,768	43,840		
San Isidro	8,367	41,835	2,510	12,551	evac.center.school,brgy.hall	5,857	29,285	8,367	41,835		
Tabango	7,881	39,405	2,364	11,822		5,517	27,584	7,881	39,405		
Villaba	13,153	65,765	3,946	19,730	evac.center.school,brgy.hall	9,207	46,036	13,153	65,765		
Albuera	10,009	50,045	3,003	15,014	evac.center.school,brgy.hall	7,006	35,032	10,009	50,045		
Isabel	10,759	53,795	3,228	16,139	evac.center.school,brgy.hall	7,531	37,657	10,759	53,795		
Kananga	12,460	62,300	3,738	18,690	evac.center.school,brgy.hall	8,722	43,610	12,460	62,300		
Matag-ob	2,490	12,450	747	3,735	evac.center.school,brgy.hall	1,743	8,715	2,490	12,450		
Merida	8,028	40,140	2,408	12,042	evac.center.school,brgy.hall	5,620	28,098	8,028	40,140		
Palompon	13,368				evac.center.school,brgy.hall						



### Breakdown of Affected Population

Location of Affected Population	MALE										FEMALE											
	Infant	Toddler	Pre-school	School Age	Teenage	Adult	Senior Citizen	PWDs	Others	Total	Infant	Toddler	Pre-school	School Age	Teenage	Adult	Senior Citizen	PWDs		Pregnant/Lactating	Others	Total
	0-12 mos.	1-3 yo	4-5 yo	6-12 yo	13-17 yo	18-59	60 above				0-12 mos.	1-3 yo	4-5 yo	6-12 yo	13-17	18-59	60 above					
Alangalang	869	504	1,000	652	755	1,241	201	35		5,257	995	650	1,048	652	377	980	240	15		1,241		6,198
Babatngon	321	540	709	316	209	624	100	30		2,849	371	550	606	379	200	624	89	20		624		3,463
Palo	1,039	1,198	1,352	760	560	1,574	540	582		7,605	970	1,085	978	678	600	787	818	386		1,574		7,876
San Miguel	237	306	450	289	400	436	89	128		2,335	231	251	214	250	186	210	160	61		436		1,999
Sta. Fe	260	305	225	340	280	250	150	135		1,945	311	394	256	170	180	250	197	139		459		2,356
Tananuan	743	1,024	1,076	608	578	756	230	54		5,069	938	1,027	1,122	986	850	736	400	6		1,236		7,301
Tolosa	103	234	388	409	265	210	140	25		1,774	186	328	394	421	456	200	168	25		471		2,649
Barugo	399	684	639	560	435	736	240	200		3,693	436	581	590	420	308	336	182	145		736		3,734
Burauen	795	1,098	968	756	709	997	170	44		5,537	835	1,053	1,036	777	489	989	150	6		1,185		6,520
Carigara	967	1,234	879	808	960	956	356	350		6,510	729	298	457	670	538	790	209	356		1,153		5,200
Capoocan	427	569	517	509	650	655	240	15		3,582	761	745	588	767	608	655	224	8		755		5,111
Dagami	347	585	650	698	506	490	140	297		3,713	375	595	677	407	289	390	205	271		790		3,999
Dulag	624	853	798	707	679	862	248	20		4,791	475	978	897	507	579	762	239	16		1,062		5,515



Palompon	597	854	910	878	880	2,090	156	215		6,580	817	787	866	848	987	735	168	275		1,305		6,788
Abuyog	480	796	834	1,260	980	2,516	245	18		7,129	539	846	941	989	1,078	989	240	15		1,338		6,975
Bato	344	570	702	680	689	724	50	35		3,794	216	380	391	630	608	162	45	20		562		3,014
Hindang	235	303	367	340	370	950	60	15		2,640	238	291	324	240	340	260	44	5		690		2,432
Hilongos	889	1,200	1,578	670	880	1,891	78	35		7,221	780	1,096	1,160	780	880	689	80	8		1,325		6,798
Inopacan	159	379	355	480	440	530	69	16		2,428	293	317	344	445	460	260	81	15		270		2,485
Javier	351	463	478	340	650	512	70	40		2,904	272	393	534	668	540	250	60	10		262		2,989
Mahaplag	219	317	473	480	550	850	65	206		3,160	312	452	603	740	780	70	16	162		270		3,405
Matalom	398	517	575	404	760	953	98	24		3,729	382	456	492	770	750	420	138	13		525		3,946
Baybay City	1,486	1,890	1,931	2,004	1,167	1,118	600	130		10,326	1,434	2,713	3,489	1,890	2,532	374	780	100		744		14,056



# Cluster Identification

CLUSTER	AGENCIES/OFFICES INVOLVED																												LEAD AGENCY / OFFICE							
	PDRRM O	PNRE O	PBO	PGS O	PNA O	PHO	PSWD O	PCG	AFP	PNP	PLO	PA	PACCO	PTO	DepEd	SP	PVO	PEO	OPA	PPO	BFP	DILG	PPDO	PWO	PGO	OVG	PASSO	PRC	LTIPC	LEADRR MO	AMERICA RES	ACCESS 5	KABALI KAT	RADNE T		
SRR	x							X	x	x						x					x			x		x		x		X						AFP/BFP
LOGISTICS		X	x	x					x			x	x	x		x		x					x	x	x	x				X						PGSO
LAW AND ORDER								X	x	x	x					x					x					x										PNP
HEALTH					x	X	x								x	x			x							x		x				x				PHO
EDUCATION		X													x	x				x						x		x								DepEd
ETC	x																													X			x	x	x	PDRRMO
PROTECTIO N		X					x	X	x		x				x	x								x		x										PSWDO
FNFI			x				x						x	x	x		x		x	x			x	x	x			x								PSWDO
MDM						X															x	x					x									DILG
ILHA												x		x		x							x		x	x			x	X				x		PGO
CCCM							x								x	x	x		x							x		x								PSWDO



## **CLUSTER IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

### **Search, Rescue and Retrieval (SRR) Cluster**

**Lead:** Bureau of Fire Protection (Province) & Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP)

**Members:** PDRRMO, PCG, AFP, BFP, PNP

**Scenario:** *The earthquake occurred in the Municipality of Kananga, Province of Leyte, and nearby areas. This leads to landslides and the collapse of buildings, roads, bridges, and major Government facilities in the municipality as well as in the nearby municipality. The intensity of the earthquake damaged electric posts and telecommunications facilities. Roads and bridges are rendered impassable for a certain period. There are a projected 286 deaths, 10,347 injuries, and 140 missing persons. Some are reported to be trapped in their respective homes and buildings. Furthermore, a lot of families need to be transported to evacuation centers. While the local responders are already deployed, the majority of them and their families are victims themselves. Furthermore, debris is all over the area making SRR operations difficult to perform.*

### **Specific Goal of the Cluster**

Provide emergency support for an effective, timely, organized, and systematic search, rescue, and retrieval operations to the affected areas of the Province of Leyte to minimize loss of lives.

### **Specific Objectives of the cluster**

- Proper coordination among members of the cluster.
- Deployment of available Search, Rescue and Retrieval Team from the Government, civil society, and private sectors to the affected areas of the Province.
- Establish interoperability network in the Province of Leyte.
- To ensure timely, effective and efficient conduct of SRR operations; and
- To facilitate and assist in the retrieval, identification and proper management of human remains.
- Reduce risk and control spread of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases.
- Protect the safety, health, and well-being of all responders.

### **Roles and Responsibilities**

#### **BFP/AFP**

- Call upon the members of the Search, Rescue and Retrieval cluster to check if everything has been prepared by the respective unit
- Designate units that are adjacent to the areas expected to be heavily damaged



## Resource Inventory

Response Cluster	SEARCH, RESCUE, AND RETRIEVAL (SRR)		
AGENCY/OFFICE	RESOURCE	QUANTITY	REMARKS
AFP	MOBILITY ASSETS	11 UNITS OF MIL VEH	AVAILABLE
	PERSONNEL	200 PERS	AVAILABLE
	SAR EQUIPMENT SET		
PCG	MOBILITY ASSETS	2 PCG HILUX 1 ISUZU TRUCK	AVAILABLE
	PERSONNEL	60 PERS	AVAILABLE
	SAR EQUIPMENT SET		
BFP	MOBILITY ASSETS	4 FIRE TRUCK VEH 2 AMBU VEH	AVAILABLE
	PERSONNEL	28 PERS	AVAILABLE
	SAR EQUIPMENT SET	4 SETS HALAR	AVAILABLE
PWO	MOBILITY ASSETS	10 JAIL VEH	AVAILABLE
	PERSONNEL	30 PERS	
	SAR EQUIPMENT SET		
PNP	MOBILITY ASSETS	42 VEH	
	PERSONNEL	128 PERS	AVAILABLE
	SAR EQUIPMENT SET	16 SETS	AVAILABLE
PDRMO	MOBILITY ASSETS	2 AMBU 2 MTV 1 SERVICE VEH	AVAILABLE
	PERSONNEL	14 PERS	AVAILABLE
	SAR EQUIPMENT SET	4 SETS HALAR	AVAILABLE
SANGGUNIANG PANLALAWIGAN/ OVG	PERSONNEL	5	AVAILABLE
PRC	PERSONNEL	7	AVAILABLE
	MOBILITY	1 AMBU 1 LAND CRUISER	AVAILABLE
	SAR EQUIPMENT SET	1	AVAILABLE
	CADAVER BAG	20 PCS	AVAILABLE
LEADRRMO FROM DIFF ( CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES PROVINCE OF LEYTE )	PERSONNEL	48 PERS	AVAILABLE
	SAR EQUIPMENTS	18 SETS	AVAILABLE
	MOBILITY	9 VEH	AVAILABLE



## **Logistics Cluster**

**Lead:** Provincial General Services Office

**Members:** PNREO, PBO, AFP, PA, PACCO, PTO, SP, PPDO, PWO, PGO, OVG, LEADRRMO

**Scenario:** *The earthquake occurred in the Municipality of Kananga, Province of Leyte, and nearby areas. This leads to landslides and the collapse of buildings, roads, bridges, and major Government facilities in the municipality as well as in the nearby municipality. The intensity of the earthquake damaged electric posts and telecommunications facilities. Roads and bridges are rendered impassable for a certain period. There are a projected 286 deaths, 10,347 injuries, and 140 missing persons. Some are reported to be trapped in their respective homes and buildings. Furthermore, a lot of families need to be transported to evacuation centers. While the local responders are already deployed, the majority of them and their families are victims themselves. Furthermore, debris is all over the area making SRR operations difficult to perform.*

### **Specific Goal of the Cluster**

Provide resources to all clusters for effective and efficient services and harmonize the operation of all clusters.

### **Specific Objectives of the cluster**

- Facilitate the overall operations of the cluster.
- Proper consolidation of resources and effective coordination among members of the cluster.
- Proper monitoring, identification and deployment on transportation, warehousing, and inventories.
- To provide immediate logistical support to the different response clusters
- To ensure appropriate needed equipment and supplies are available and delivered when needed
- Reduce risk and control spread of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases.
- Protect the safety, health, and well-being of all responders.

### **Roles and Responsibilities**

**PGSO:** Call upon the members of the Logistics cluster to check if everything has been prepared by the respective unit.

**All members of the Cluster:** Provide resources and other logistical support which will address the needs of the different clusters.



## Resource Projection

Response Cluster	LOGISTICS					
RESOURCE	NEED	HAVE	GAPS (NEED – HAVE)	ACTIVITIES/ SOURCES TO FILL THE GAPS	COST ESTIMATES (FILL-UP ONLY WHEN APPROPRIATE)	SOURCE OF FUNDS (FILL-UP ONLY WHEN APPROPRIATE)
Trucks	8	8	0			
Backhoe	6	5	1	Purchase 1 unit	2.8 M	
Prime Mover	5	5	0			
Bulldozer	5	5	0			
Ambulance	2	2	0			
MTV	2	2	0			
Chainsaw	10	10	0			
<b>TOTAL</b>	37	36	1			



through active people participation and a professionalized corps of civil servants.

**PCG:** Perform maritime search and rescue, maritime law enforcement, maritime safety, maritime environmental protection and maritime security.

**PLO:** Provincial Government's Legal arm and administers the province criminal justice system by investigating crimes, and taking legal actions to offenders and overseeing the correctional system.

**SP/VGO:** Develops and strengthen the full implementation of ordinances and policies in the province of Leyte to maintain the safety our constituents, peace and order in times of disasters

### Response Activities

Response Cluster	LAW AND ORDER	
TIMEFRAME	RESPONSE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE/AGENCY
D – day	Accounting of personnel and pre-deployment briefing of personnel	PNP
D – day	Deploy personnel for SRR	PNP
D – day	Deploy personnel to assist in the clearing operation	PNP
D – day	Coordinate with other cluster members as part of the activation of Law and Order.	PNP
D – day	Deploy personnel to facilitate traffic management	PNP
D +1 to 3months	Provide security to camp coordination and camp management cluster	PNP
D +1 to 3months	Provide WCPD personnel to assist the protection cluster	PNP
D +1 to 3months	Deploy personnel to assist and provide security during relief operations	
D +1 to 3months	Consolidate all the activities made by the response team	



## **Health Cluster**

**Lead:** Provincial Health Office (PHO)

**Members:** PHO, PNAO, PVO, PRC, AP, ERM

**Scenario:** *The earthquake occurred in the Municipality of Kananga, Province of Leyte, and nearby areas. This leads to landslides and the collapse of buildings, roads, bridges, and major Government facilities in the municipality as well as in the nearby municipality. The intensity of the earthquake damaged electric posts and telecommunications facilities. Roads and bridges are rendered impassable for a certain period. There are a projected 286 deaths, 10,347 injuries, and 140 missing persons. Some are reported to be trapped in their respective homes and buildings. Furthermore, a lot of families need to be transported to evacuation centers. While the local responders are already deployed, the majority of them and their families are victims themselves. Furthermore, debris is all over the area making SRR operations difficult to perform.*

### **Specific Goal of the Cluster**

To Reduce Morbidity & Mortality during Disaster.

<Nutrition Cluster >

1. *To improve the nutritional status of 0-59 preschool children by reducing the prevalence of malnutrition in the nutrition cluster;*
2. *To prevent illness, deaths, and worsening of malnutrition in affected populations, particularly in the most nutritionally vulnerable groups such as infants, pregnant women, and lactating mothers.*

### **Specific Objectives of the cluster**

- To provide the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) to the affected population especially the vulnerables 2-3 days after disaster, 1 week after & 1 month after disaster (Pregnant, children, elderly, people with disability, Indigenous people & immunocompromised people).
- To prevent outbreaks of Human & Animal Related Diseases.
- To Provide psychosocial support services for the disaster victims, families & the responders.
- Reduce risk and control spread of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases.
- Protect the safety, health, and well-being of all responders.



### Resource Inventory

Response Cluster	HEALTH		
AGENCY/OFFICE	RESOURCE	QUANTITY	REMARKS
Provincial Nutrition Office	Manpower	2-5	DNPCs and PNAO
PHO	WASH ITEMS -Hygiene kits -Cleaning kits -Water kits ( Jerry cans & aquatabs)		
PHO	Health Supplies -Medical Equipments - Medicines	-	Depending upon result of assessment & recommendation
PHO	MHPSS Team		Depending upon result of assessment & recommendation
PHO	ERT Mobile Medical Clinic		Depending upon result of assessment & recommendation
PHO	Emergency kits		Depending upon result of assessment & recommendation
PHO	Rehabilitation equipment, manpower (Nurses and PTs)		Depending upon result of assessment & recommendation
PHO	Anthropometry IC Tools		
PHO	Muac tapes		
PHO	Weighing scale		

### Resource Projection

Response Cluster	HEALTH					
RESOURCE	NEED	HAVE	GAPS (NEED – HAVE)	ACTIVITIES/ SOURCES TO FILL THE GAPS	COST ESTIMATES (FILL-UP ONLY WHEN APPROPRIATE)	SOURCE OF FUNDS (FILL-UP ONLY WHEN APPROPRIATE)
IEC Materials	268	268	0	Request to the National Nutrition Council RO8	0	Outsource



## Response Activities

Response Cluster	EDUCATION	
TIMEFRAME	RESPONSE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE/ AGENCY
D+2	Submit Rapid Assessment and Damages Report	DepEd (SDRRM - Coordinator)
D+3	Deploy the Division Emergency Response Unit (DERU) Team to validate/vet or conduct a Rapid Assessment of the Damages Report (RADaR) and upload the report to DRRMIS.	DepEd
D-6	Coordinate with the teachers for the preparation of learning modules	DepEd
D-3	Printing of learning modules	DepEd
D+4	Conduct PFA and Mental Health Psychosocial Support System (MHPSS) for the learners and teachers affected by the earthquake.	DepEd (PFA Providers, Guidance Advocates, Division Nurses), Provincial Health Office (PHO) AmeriCares
D+6	Distribution of printed learning materials	DepEd
D+7	Provision of temporary learning spaces	DRRMIS, DepEd, LGU, Outsourcing

## Resource Inventory

Response Cluster	EDUCATION		
AGENCY/OFFICE	RESOURCE	QTY	REMARKS
DepEd	Manpower	30	The Division DRRM Officer and the Division Emergency Response Unit (DERU) Team conduct validation, vetting, and conduct of RADaR. Conduct a clean-up drive.
	Guidance Advocates	80	Each district has at least 1 Guidance advocate who can conduct PFA/MHPSS
	Division Nurses	60	All division Nurses are trained to conduct PFA/MHPSS
LGU	Manpower		Municipal Local Chief Executive Functional Barangay Officials Functional
PHO	Medical Services	4	Nurses and Midwives assigned to DepEd
	Psychosocial Support Services	10	Nurses MHPSS Providers PFA Providers



## **Emergency Telecommunications Cluster**

**Lead:** PDRRMO

**Members:** PDRRMO, PCG, AFP, PNP, BFP, ACCESS 5, RADNET

**Scenario:** *The earthquake occurred in the Municipality of Kananga, Province of Leyte, and nearby areas. This leads to landslides and the collapse of buildings, roads, bridges, and major Government facilities in the municipality as well as in the nearby municipality. The intensity of the earthquake damaged electric posts and telecommunications facilities. Roads and bridges are rendered impassable for a certain period. There are a projected 286 deaths, 10,347 injuries, and 140 missing persons. Some are reported to be trapped in their respective homes and buildings. Furthermore, a lot of families need to be transported to evacuation centers. While the local responders are already deployed, the majority of them and their families are victims themselves. Furthermore, debris is all over the area making SRR operations difficult to perform.*

### **Specific Goal of the Cluster**

As disaster occur without warning, disaster prevention is better than Response. Preparedness will never cover all aspects.

Philippines has experience a number of natural disaster and calamities causing loss of lives, damage to properties and destruction of essential services one of which is the telecommunication. Telecommunication is the life-line for all the clusters and must be strengthen to withstand and immediately available after a disaster struck.

Considering that telecommunication is the backbone for all disaster related operation. The telecommunication infrastructure should be planned, taking into consideration a long term perspective. Through series of planning and consultation that could provide quality and reliable communication

### **Specific Objectives of the cluster**

1. To strengthen and capacitate the lead agency in disaster with its own communication equipment and personnel capable to coordinate and provide the immediate communication needs.
2. To established coordination, cooperation among cluster members.
3. Established interoperability telecommunication network from regional, provincial, municipal level and be able to exercise regular roll call and under simulated emergency conditions.
4. To strengthen cellular and other public mobile communication system , provide redundancy and to make arrangements promptly and pre-emptive access during emergencies
5. To strengthen and capacitate AM/FM transmitter for public address and broadcast emergency and



## Resource Inventory

Response Cluster	ETC		
AGENCY/OFFICE	RESOURCE	QUANTITY	REMARKS
PDRRMO	PORTABLE RADIO	20	ALL UNITS ARE WORKING AND READY FOR DEPLOYMENT
	MANPOWER	18	1 LICENSED RADIO OPERATOR
	HF	1	WORKING AND READY FOR DEPLOYMENT
	VHF	2	ALL UNITS ARE WORKING AND READY FOR DEPLOYMENT
	DUAL BAND	1	WORKING AND READY FOR DEPLOYMENT
	TRANSPORTATION VEHICLE	1	SERVICEABLE
ACCESS 5	PORTABLE RADIO	30	ALL UNITS ARE WORKING AND READY FOR DEPLOYMENT
	MANPOWER/VOLUNTEER	500	10% READY FOR DEPLOYMENT
	BASE RADIO (VHF/UHF)	5	ALL UNITS ARE WORKING AND READY FOR DEPLOYMENT
	SSB	1	WORKING AND READY FOR DEPLOYMENT
	HF	1	WORKING AND READY FOR DEPLOYMENT
	REPEATER	1	WORKING AND READY FOR DEPLOYMENT
	SOLAR PANEL	1	WORKING AND READY FOR DEPLOYMENT
	BATTERY	2	ALL UNITS ARE WORKING AND READY FOR DEPLOYMENT
KABALIKAT	PORTABLE RADIO	50	ALL UNITS ARE WORKING AND READY FOR DEPLOYMENT
	MANPOWER/VOLUNTEER	500	10% READY FOR DEPLOYMENT
	HF	1	WORKING AND READY FOR DEPLOYMENT
	BASE RADIO (VHF/UHF)	5	ALL UNITS ARE WORKING AND READY FOR DEPLOYMENT
	SSB	1	WORKING AND READY FOR DEPLOYMENT



## **Protection Cluster**

**Lead:** PSWDO

**Members:** PSWDO, AFP, PNP, PLO, DEPED, SP, STC, PHO, PGO, PRC, PTO, PBO

**Scenario:** *The earthquake occurred in the Municipality of Kananga, Province of Leyte, and nearby areas. This leads to landslides and the collapse of buildings, roads, bridges, and major Government facilities in the municipality as well as in the nearby municipality. The intensity of the earthquake damaged electric posts and telecommunications facilities. Roads and bridges are rendered impassable for a certain period. There are a projected 286 deaths, 10,347 injuries, and 140 missing persons. Some are reported to be trapped in their respective homes and buildings. Furthermore, a lot of families need to be transported to evacuation centers. While the local responders are already deployed, the majority of them and their families are victims themselves. Furthermore, debris is all over the area making SRR operations difficult to perform.*

### **Specific Goal of the Cluster**

Promotes and protects fundamental rights of those affected by disasters including the most vulnerable groups in accordance with the human rights and humanitarian laws and frameworks

### **Specific Objectives of the cluster**

- Prevent and respond to violations of children and women's right to be free from any form of violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect in times of emergencies.
- To ensure a family- and community-based protective environment strengthened to prevent and respond to abuse, exploitation, violence and neglect.
- Ensure protection concerns and approaches are effectively mainstreamed into the work of all clusters.
- To establish of children and women friendly transitional shelters, and a referral mechanism for orphaned, unaccompanied, and separated children;
- To ensure immediate delivery of basic necessities and services;
- To make stronger measures to ensure safety and security of affected children
- To resume of educational services for children;
- To establish of child-friendly spaces in evacuation centers and transitional sites;
- To promote children's rights.
- Reduce risk and control spread of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases.
- Protect the safety, health, and well-being of all responders.



The major activities that the protection cluster needs to do is to set up help desks, respond to protection issues, set up child friendly spaces and women friendly spaces and conduct sessions for children and women.

### Resource Inventory

Response Cluster	PROTECTION		
AGENCY/OFFICE	RESOURCE	QUANTITY	REMARKS
PSWDO	Manpower	3	Available
	Laptop	1	Functional
SP	Manpower	5	Available
PDRRMO	Manpower	5	Available
	Vehicle	1	Functional
Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP)	Manpower	4	Available
LPPO	Manpower	10	Available
PSWDO	Logbooks	45	Available
Barangay Tanods	Manpower	527	Available

### Resource Projection

Response Cluster	PROTECTION					
RESOURCE	NEED	HAVE	GAPS (NEED – HAVE)	ACTIVITIES/ SOURCES TO FILL THE GAPS	COST ESTIMATES (FILL-UP ONLY WHEN APPROPRIATE)	SOURCE OF FUNDS (FILL-UP ONLY WHEN APPROPRIATE)
Manpower	10	10	0	None	N/A	N/A
Laptop	1	1	0	None	N/A	N/A
Handheld Radios	2	0	2	Procurement of Handheld Radios	16,000.00	5% LDRRM Fund
Vehicle	1	1	0	None	N/A	N/A
Desks	19	45	0	None	N/A	N/A
CFS and WFS Tents	2	2	0	None	N/A	N/A
Materials for CFS and WFS	19 logbooks (19 for VAC, 19 for VAW), 19 ballpens, 1 ream bond paper	90 logbooks (45 for VAC, 45 for VAW), 90 ballpens, 1 ream bond paper	0	None	N/A	N/A



in coordination with DSWD.

- Undertake emergency relief assistance to victims/evacuees.
- Preposition/stockpiles of relief goods in the establish evacuation centers.
- Maintain records of victims, relief goods received and distributed in coordination with NGO's
- Provide the basic needs such as foods and non-food items for disaster victims at evacuation centers.
- Identify and distribute relief goods & services to affected families.
- Provision of initial items for immediate socio-economic recovery of affected families.
- Provide resource augmentation, to include manpower and equipment, to other areas as needed.
- Coordinate with the other clusters for the resource needs of the Food and Non-food cluster.

### Response Activities

Response Cluster	FOOD AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	
TIMEFRAME	RESPONSE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE/AGENCY
D+1	Delivery	
D+1	Distribution (Evacuation centers)	
D-5	Procurement of non-food items needed	PSWDO
D-2, D+1	Repacking and distribution	PSWDO
D-5	Request of vehicle	PSWDO
D-1	Provision of vehicle	PSWDO
D-3, D+1	Provision / Preparation of food/meals	PSWDO, PGSO
D-5	Coordinate with local Social Welfare and Development Office of submission of list of affected families <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinating the delivery of commodities.</li> <li>• Warehousing and storage of items.</li> <li>• Managing the onsite distribution.</li> <li>• Monitoring both during and post distribution.</li> <li>• Repacking of commodities</li> <li>• Distribution of relief goods to affected families.</li> </ul>	PGO and PSWDO
D-5	Coordinate with local Social Welfare and Development Office of submission of list of affected	PGO and PSWDO



## Resource Projection

Response Cluster	ETC					
RESOURCE	NEED	HAVE	GAPS (NEED – HAVE)	ACTIVITIES/ SOURCES TO FILL THE GAPS	COST ESTIMATES (FILL-UP ONLY WHEN APPROPRIATE)	SOURCE OF FUNDS (FILL-UP ONLY WHEN APPROPRIATE)
Sack of Rice	0	1500	0		n/a	n/a
Warehouse Facility for food & non-food items	2	0	2	Coordinate with suppliers to directly deliver the items to the target beneficiaries	n/a	n/a
Truck Drivers	20	10	10	Coordinate with Construction company in Dulag		
Volunteers for the repacking of goods	100	40	60	Coordinate with CSO & ABC		
<b>TOTAL</b>						



	Provincial government will enter into MOA	PGO, PLO
	Procurement and stockpiling	PHO, PDRMO
	Trainings and capacity building	PSWDO, PHO, MHPSS
	Coordination with PNP Crime lab and NBI	PNP, NBI, DILG
	Coordination with the PNP, DILG and PSWDO	PNP, DILG, PSWDO
	Organize MDM Team; Mobilization and Deployment	PDRMO, PSWDO, Cluster Lead
	Request of vehicles from other agencies;	PDRMO, PGSO, PGO, PSWDO

### Resource Inventory

Response Cluster	MANAGEMENT OF THE DEAD AND THE MISSING		
AGENCY/OFFICE	RESOURCE	QUANTITY	REMARKS
PEO	Trucks	12 units	Serviceable
Red Cross – Leyte Chapter	Cadaver bags	500 pcs	Serviceable
PHO	Trained personnel on Stress Debriefing	3 pax	Available

### Resource Projection

Response Cluster	MANAGEMENT OF THE DEAD AND THE MISSING					
RESOURCE	NEED	HAVE	GAPS (NEED – HAVE)	ACTIVITIES/ SOURCES TO FILL THE GAPS	COST ESTIMATES (FILL-UP ONLY WHEN APPROPRIATE)	SOURCE OF FUNDS (FILL-UP ONLY WHEN APPROPRIATE)
Trucks				Coordinate with MLGUs as to identification of areas in coordination with the Provincial assessor		
Cadaver bags						
Trained personnel on Stress Debriefing				Provincial government will enter into MOA		



- Shall continue to seek opportunities for recovery, rehabilitation and developmental tasks as post response activities are undertaken, in case of prolonged stay.
- Security protocols such as the AFP's and PNP's Rules of Engagement (ROE) on Humanitarian Assistance for Disaster Response (HADR) shall be observed and implemented.

### Response Activities

Response Cluster	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)	
TIMEFRAME	RESPONSE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE/AGENCY
Pre and post disaster	Identification of temporary shelter or temporary evacuation center	PSWDO, PDRRMO
Pre and post disaster	Posting of signages	
Pre and post disaster	Coordinate with food and non-food cluster	PSWDO, PDRRMO, CSO
Pre and post disaster	Provision / distribution	
Pre and post disaster	Provision of Genset in the evac center; request resources from other agencies	PSWDO, CSO
Pre and post disaster	Request resources from other agencies	PGSO, PEO, PSWDO
Pre and post disaster	Organization of evac team (include sweeper)	PEO, PSWDO, PDRRMO
Pre and post disaster	Mobilization & deployment	PEO, PSWDO, PDRRMO

### Resource Inventory

Response Cluster	CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)		
AGENCY/OFFICE	RESOURCE	QUANTITY	REMARKS
PDRRMC/PSWDO	COMMUNITY KITCHEN	AS THE NEED ARISES	PRIOR TO DISASTER
PDRRMC/PSWDO	FOOD/STOCK PILE	PER FAMILY	PRIOR TO DISASTER



## **International and Local Humanitarian Assistance (ILHA)**

**Lead:** Provincial Governor's Office

**Members:** Sangguniang Panlalawigan, Provincial Dept. of Interior and Local Government, Provincial Treasurer's Office, Provincial Planning and Development Office, Provincial Budget Office, Provincial Administrator's Office and CSO's

**Scenario:** *The earthquake occurred in the Municipality of Kananga, Province of Leyte, and nearby areas. This leads to landslides and the collapse of buildings, roads, bridges, and major Government facilities in the municipality as well as in the nearby municipality. The intensity of the earthquake damaged electric posts and telecommunications facilities. Roads and bridges are rendered impassable for a certain period. There are a projected 286 deaths, 10,347 injuries, and 140 missing persons. Some are reported to be trapped in their respective homes and buildings. Furthermore, a lot of families need to be transported to evacuation centers. While the local responders are already deployed, the majority of them and their families are victims themselves. Furthermore, debris is all over the area making SRR operations difficult to perform.*

### **Objectives:**

1. To gather data from EOC for the reference for the provision of assistance; and
2. To receive and distribute assistance to proper beneficiaries.

### **Roles and Responsibilities:**

1. Establish ILHA team to conduct data gathering;
2. Coordinate with the other clusters for the resource needs of the ILHA cluster; and
3. Consolidate all the reports made by the other teams into one comprehensive report, receive and delegate assistance to beneficiaries.



### Resource Inventory

RESPONSE CLUSTER	INTERNATIONAL AND LOCAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE		
AGENCY/OFFICE	RESOURCE	QUANTITY	REMARKS
Provincial Governor's Office	Manpower	2	Active
	IT and communication equipment	1	Functional
PSWDO	Data	1	Available
	Manpower	1	Active
AMERICARES	Manpower	1	Active
PDRRMO	Data and Manpower	1	Active
PBO	Manpower	1	Active
PTO	Manpower	1	Active
	IT equipment	1	Functional
PPDO	Manpower	1	Active
	IT equipment	1	Functional
SP	Manpower	1	Active
	IT equipment	1	Functional

Resources currently available in this cluster are eight (8) personnel, two (2) of which are from the Provincial Governor's Office, and one (1) each from the Sangguniang Panlalawigan, Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office, AMERICARE, Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office, Provincial Budget Office, Provincial Treasurers Office, and the Provincial Planning and Development Office. There are four (3) IT equipment that are available, one each from the Provincial Governor's Office, the Sangguniang Panlalawigan, the Provincial Treasurers Office and the Provincial Planning and Development Office.



## B. Emergency Operations Center

Emergency Operations Center		
Location	Kananga, Leyte	
<b>CONTACT INFORMATION</b>		
Primary		Alternate
Landline:	Satellite:	
Mobile:	Radio Frequency:	
Email Address:	Others:	
Social Media:		
<b>EOC MANAGEMENT TEAM</b>		
POSITION (Customize as Appropriate)	NAMES AND AGENCY / OFFICE / ORGANIZATION (Primary and Alternate)	CONTACT INFORMATION (Primary and Alternate)
EOC Manager	ARVIN MONGE / PDRMO	09171493822
	ANDRE SANICO	09173289038
	<b>Don Santiago Ching Romero / SP</b>	09053842656
Operations Coordinator	1LT PROCESO C ROBLES / PA	09696117669
	ERIKSON LEGUARDA / PPDO	
	CG LT JASON E ORIGENES / PCG	09774049363
	Imelda G. Sievert / OPA	09159002613
Planning Coordinator	SINSP DENNIS S MARTINEZ	09126005805
	ADAM ALBESA / PHO	09263912427
	<b>Asel D. Malesido / PSWDO</b>	0917546699
	<b>ANDRE SAMICO</b>	09173289038
Logistics Coordinator	Liza Elizaga	09639124310
	ERIKSON LEGUARDA / PPDO	09675889987
	<b>Byron H. Apostol / PRC - Leyte Chapter</b>	09159812224
	<b>ADAM ALBESA</b>	



**The following are the roles and responsibilities of the Emergency Operations Center Management Team:**

1. EOC Manager - takes guidance from Responsible Official Provides overall leadership in the EOC Assigns responsibility to the EOC staff,
2. Operations Coordinator - coordinates requirements for emergency response,
3. Planning Coordinator - collects, analyzes and displays information Develops, maintains and disseminates situation reports Prepares action plan Tracks resources,
4. Logistics Coordinator - maintains EOC facilities and equipment Provides transportation, food, and medical services for all duty personnel, and
5. Finance and Administration Coordinator - manages all financial and administrative concerns of the EOC.



PLANNING SECTION CHIEF	Ms. Melchora Cawili/ Provincial Population Office/ PLGU	09209061953
	Mr. Erikson G Leguarda/ PPDO/ PLGU	09675889987
LOGISTICS SECTION CHIEF	PMAJ LUIS B HATTON/ Abuyog PS/ PNP	09984986477
	CG ENS WILLIAM M GASENDO / PCG/ RO8	09075467860
FINANCE/ADMIN SECTION CHIEF	Ms. Imelda G. Sievert/ OPA/ PLGU	09159002613
	Ms. Florinda Jill Uyvico/ Sanggunian Panlalawigan/ PLGU	09173240343
Others _____		
Others _____		
Others _____		

**The following are the roles and responsibilities of the Incident Management Team:**

1. Incident Commander - overall manages the incident Command Staff,
2. Public Information Officer - Interacts with the media and public,
3. Safety Officer - assesses all operational safety concerns,
4. Liaison Officer - point of contact for other agencies General Staff,
5. Operations Section Chief - Implements tactical activities,
6. Planning Section Chief - collects information and prepares reports,
7. Logistics Section Chief - provides facilities and services support,
8. Finance and Administration Section Chief - monitors and approves expenditures



## Features of Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

Province of Leyte PDRRM EOC is the repository of information and main hub for coordination of the PDRRMC. It serves as the main communication link for all responding units or clusters, receives emergency and non-emergency calls, monitors the security and safety provincial wide, dispatches calls to concerned responding unit or cluster, receives data and reports from responding units.

**Location:** Leyte Academic Centre (LAC), Pawing, Palo, Leyte.

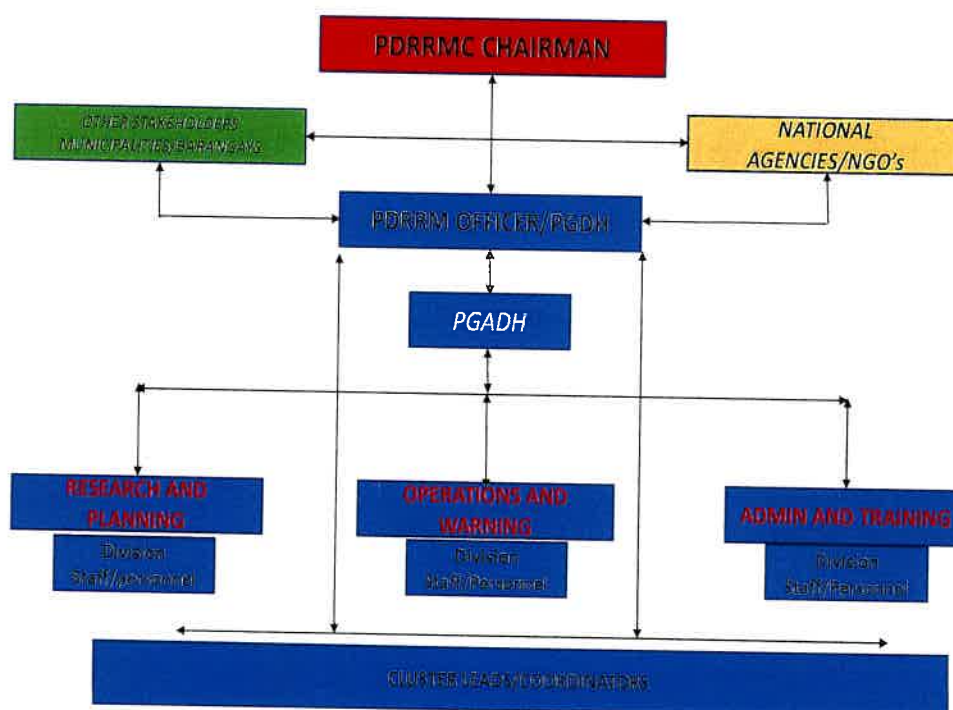
**Contact Numbers:** (053) 832-5094, 09177073787 freq. 154.100

**Email address:** pdrmmoleyte@gmail.com

**Facebook:** LeytePDRRMOPh; PDRRMC/EWS/Leyte, Philippines

**Manning and Structure:** The EOC shall be operated by the following personnel according to the organization structure:

### PDRRM EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTER STRUCTURE





## **Guidelines and Protocols for EOC & IMT Workers, Responders, and Volunteers**

### **I. Health and Safety When Responding to Biological and Chemical Hazards**

#### **A. Emerging and Reemerging Respiratory Infectious Diseases**

Many emerging and reemerging infectious diseases like COVID 19, MERS-Cov, AH1N1, Bird Flu, SARS, TB and MDR TB are brought about by viruses and microorganisms affecting the respiratory system and are generally transmitted through droplet infection, inhalation of airborne microorganism or direct contact with the contagious viruses and bacteria to the person's mucus membranes.

To ensure safety and keep them from being infected themselves, all health workers, rescuer, volunteers and other workers involved in the response process are to follow the Minimum Health Standards (MHS).

#### **Minimum Health Standards**

- *Practice Respiratory Hygiene and Cough Etiquette*

Practice respiratory etiquette at all times. Use tissue or the inner portion of the elbow to cover the nose and mouth when sneezing/coughing. Practice proper disposal of tissue after use.

- *Wear Medical-grade protective apparel and proper mask for health care workers, rescuers and workers depending on the Level of Potential Exposure.*
- *Practice physical Distancing- Stay at least 1 meter apart at all times.*
- *Practice Proper Hand-washing*
- *Proper Disposal of Bio-hazardous materials*

#### **B. Emerging and Reemerging Blood/Body Fluid Borne Diseases**

Zoonotic transmission

Some emerging and re-emerging diseases are mainly transmitted through exposure and direct contact with blood and body fluids infected with microorganisms such as viruses and bacteria that cause Ebola, meningococccemia, measles, Hand Foot Mouth disease.

### **Preventing transmission during health care – Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) in ECUs/CCCs**

Ebola infection can be transmitted from person to person. Health aid workers and other staff in ECUs/CCCs are at risk of EVD infection.



- e. coordinate management of accidental exposures including follow-up
- f. ensure continuing availability of supplies including PPE, disinfectants, soap and alcohol-based handrub in respective stations;
- g. ensure regular and rigorous cleaning and disinfection according to protocols
- h. ensure appropriate disposal of waste in accordance with protocols
- i. oversee chlorine mixing;
- j. identify and solve any IPC-related problems.

## ***II. Hand hygiene in ECUs/CCCs***

1. Wash hands with soap and water and dry using disposable towels or use alcohol-based hand rub.
2. Follow these steps as in performing hand hygiene.

When hands are visibly soiled, hand hygiene is best performed with soap and water. The efficacy of bleach/chlorine solutions in preventing the transmission of filovirus is not proven. There is also potential for skin irritation and damage with chlorine. In settings where bleach/chlorine solutions are used for hand hygiene, consider implementing a strategy to change to alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water. In the interim period, bleach/chlorine solutions at a concentration of 0.05%, applied for a minimum of 40 to 60 seconds until hands are dried, is considered appropriate.

- a. Hand hygiene is performed:
  - i. before putting on gloves and wearing PPE;
  - ii. **after any potential or actual exposure to a patient's body fluids;**
  - iii. after touching (even potentially) contaminated surfaces/items/ equipment in **the patient's surroundings;**
  - iv. after removal of gloves and PPE. Use soap and water OR alcohol-based hand rub on gloved hands while caring for suspected or confirmed Ebola cases (0.05% chlorine can be used in the interim, when the above products are not available). This should be done;
  - v. between patients in patient care areas (as described below);
  - vi. while removing PPE (as described in Annex 5, page 47).



- ❖ **Waterproof rubber boots** (if not available, use slip-on closed-toed shoes with shoe covers)

- ✧ Remove at the end of the shift, and disinfect. Do this immediately if soiled.

### ***B. Staff caring for suspected or confirmed Ebola cases***

PPE should be worn before entering the designated high-risk area, following the protocol above. (Table1.)

#### **❖ Gloves**

- ✧ Wear two pairs of gloves as detailed in Annex 5.
- ✧ Change gloves if soiled and in between patients:
  - use alcohol-based handrub on outer gloves, remove outer gloves;
  - use alcohol-based handrub on inner gloves; wear a new pair of outer gloves.

Do not touch face, mouth, eyes and skin while wearing gloves.

#### **❖ Face shield Medical/surgical mask**

o Wear mask under the face shield. o If face shield is not available, use goggles and a disposable, structured, fluid-resistant mask.

#### **❖ Fluid-resistant gown**

- ✧ The gown should extend to just above the ankles to cover boots.

#### **❖ Disposable apron**

- ✧ Wear a water-resistant disposable apron to provide added protection against contaminated fluids.

#### **❖ Head cover (hood)**

#### **❖ Waterproof rubber boots**

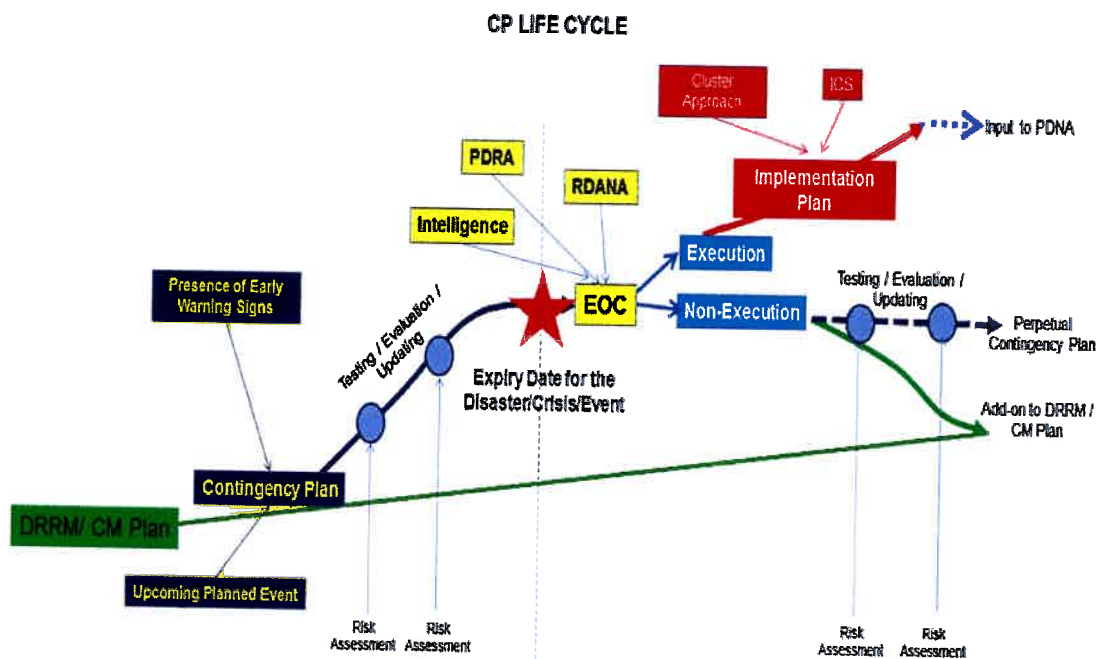
Order of putting on and removing PPE: Follow strictly the steps above.



## Chapter IV. ACTIVATION, DEACTIVATION, AND NON-ACTIVATION

## ACTIVATION

In reference to the diagram below, the Contingency Plan is activated following the results of the Pre-Disaster Risk Assessment. The PDRA will present the possible impacts of an incoming Tropical Cyclone and will provide the basis for the activation of the Contingency Plan. In some case, the Contingency Plan may also be activated based on the recommendation of the Rapid Damage and Needs Analysis (RDANA).



The contingency plan is a continuing plan and will be assessed and updated annually. It will be a stand-alone plan alongside the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan. Figures below are Activation and Non-Activation Flow Charts for Tropical Cyclone



## ANNEXES

### Technical Working Group

#### Purpose:

The Working Group will be responsible for the refinement, finalization, testing, evaluation, packaging, updating and improvement of the Contingency Plan.

#### Duties and Responsibilities:

1. Facilitate the refinement and finalization of the CP to include testing, evaluation, packaging, updating and improvement;
2. Develop work plan for the completion and updating of the CP;
3. Organize consultation meetings with the planners and relevant technical experts regarding the development of the CP; and
4. Facilitate the presentation and endorsement of the CP to the authorities for comments and approval.

ROLE	NAMES	OFFICE
Overall Coordinator	Engr. Arvin Monge	PDRRMO
Facilitators	Bryan Soledad Rafael Vincent F. Mooney Glorna Vanessa D. Villasin	PRC PDRRMO PDRRMO
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Cluster Lead : Emergency Telecommunications	Engr. Arvin Monge	PDRRMO
Cluster Lead : FNFI	Vivian Claros	PSWDO
Cluster Lead : CCCM	Vivian Claros	PSWDO
Cluster Lead : Health	Dr. Ronald Flores, MD	PHO/LPH
Cluster Lead : Law and Order	PCOL Erwin Portillo	LPPO
Cluster Lead : Logistics	Engr. Labanta/Engr. Robert Lugnasin	PGSO/PEO
Cluster Lead : SRR	Supt. Dorotheo Claro Mocerro	BFP/AFP
Cluster Lead : MDM	Annabelle De Asis	DILG
Cluster Lead : Protection	Vivian Claros	PSWDO
Cluster Lead : IHA	Corazon Alvero	PAO/PGO
Cluster Lead : Education	Dr. Mariza S. Magan	DepEd Leyte