



OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN

EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE 114TH REGULAR SESSION OF THE 13TH SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF LOON, PROVINCE OF BOHOL HELD ON THE 19TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 2018 AT JUAN M. RELAMPAGOS SESSION HALL, LOON, BOHOL-

PRESENT:

Hon. Lloyd Peter M. Lopez, M.D.	Vice Mayor, Presiding Officer
Hon. Pedro M. Literatus, Jr.	SB Member
Hon. Timoteo L. Legitimas	SB Member
Hon. Emerson S. Relampagos	SB Member
Hon. Lydia L. Almasa	SB Member
Hon. Zaide Y. Coritico	SB Member
Hon. Nilo P. Branzuela	SB Member
Hon. Kristel P. Tecson	SB Member
Hon. Emalinda A. Veloso	LnB President, Ex-Officio Member

SICK LEAVE:

Hon. Judy Marie H. Veloso	SB Member
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ABSENT:

Hon. April Joseph L. Corciega	SKMF President, Ex-Officio Member
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MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE NO. 18-009
Series of 2018

THE DISASTER AND PUBLIC SAFETY CODE OF LOON, BOHOL

Be it enacted by the 13th Sangguniang Bayan of Loon, Bohol in session duly assembled:

ARTICLE I GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE. This Code shall be known as “The Disaster and Public Safety Code of Loon, Bohol”.

SECTION 2. PURPOSE. This Code is enacted as the safety precautionary measures to ensure that lives and properties of the people are secured from all forms of natural and man-made calamities/disaster as mandated by Republic Act 10121 known as the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010.

SECTION 3. DECLARATION OF POLICY. The Local Government Unit of Loon, Bohol shall always ensure the safety of its constituents during human induced hazards and natural hazards and shall carry out such emergency measures provided for by laws, as may be necessary during and in the aftermath of such hazards. The Local Government Unit of Loon shall uphold the following policies on disaster risk reduction management and public safety:

- Design, program, and coordinate disaster risk reduction and management activities consistent with the National Council’s standard and guidelines;
- Facilitate and support assessment and contingency planning activities at the local level;
- Consolidate local disaster risk information which includes natural hazards, vulnerabilities, climate change risk and maintain a local risk map;

- d) Organize and conduct training, orientation and knowledge management activities on disaster risk reduction management and public safety at the local level;
- e) Operate multi-hazard early warning system linked to disaster risk reduction to provide accurate and timely advice to national or local emergency response organization and to the general public through diverse mass media particularly radio, landline communications and technologies for communication with rural communities;
- f) Formulate and implement a comprehensive and integrated Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (MDRRMP) in accordance with the national, regional and provincial framework, and policies on disaster risk reduction in close coordination with the Municipal Planning and Development Council (MPDC);
- g) Prepare and submit to the Sangguniang Bayan through the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (MDRRMO) Plan and Budget, the proposed programming of the resources and other regular funding source/s and budgetary support of the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (MDRRMC);
- h) Conduct continuous disaster monitoring and mobilize instrumentalities and entities of the LGUs, private groups and organized volunteers to utilize their facilities and resources for the protection and preservation of life and properties during emergencies in accordance with the existing policies and procedures;
- i) Identify, assess and manage hazards, vulnerabilities and risks that may occur in their locality;
- j) Disseminate information and raise public awareness about those hazards, vulnerabilities and risks, their nature, effects, early warning signs and countermeasures;
- k) Identify and implement cost-effective risk reduction measures/ strategies;
- l) Maintain a database of human resources, equipment, directories and location or critical infrastructures and their capacities such as hospitals and evacuation centers;
- m) Develop and strengthen an operational mechanism for partnership or networking with private sector and volunteer groups;
- n) Take all necessary steps on a continuing basis to maintain, provide or arrange the provisions of or to otherwise make available suitability-trained and competent personnel for effective civil defense and disaster risk reduction and management in its areas;

SECTION 4. SCOPE. This Code provides the pertinent policies, plans, and implementation of actions or measures pertaining to all aspects of disaster risk assessment, early disaster warning, knowledge building & awareness and disaster preparedness.

SECTION 5. IMPLEMENTATION. This Code shall be implemented through the coordinated efforts of the National, Provincial and LGU officials and staff, Loon MDRRMC, PNP, BFP, PCG, the barangays, purok members, NGOs, and household members.

SECTION 6. DEFINITION OF TERMS.

- a) **Adaptation** – the adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.
- b) **Calamity** – An event causing great and often sudden damage or distress; a disaster
- c) **Capacity** – a combination of all strengths and resources available within a community, society or organization that can reduce the level of risk, or effects of a disaster. Capacity may include infrastructure and physical means, institutions, social coping abilities, as well as human knowledge, skills and collective attributes such as social relationships, leadership and management. Capacity may also be described as capability.

- d) **Civil Society Organizations or CSOs** – non-state actors whose aims are neither to generate profits nor to seek governing power. CSOs unite people to advance shared goals and interests. They have a presence in public life, expressing the interest and values of their members or others, and are based on ethical, cultural, scientific, religious, or philanthropic considerations. CSOs include non-government organizations (NGOs), professional organizations, foundations, independent research institutes, community-based organizations (CBOs), faith-based organizations, people’s organizations, social movements, and labor unions.
- e) **Climate Change** – a change in climate that can be identified by changes in the mean and/or variability of its properties and that persists for an extended period typically decades or longer, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity.
- f) **Disaster** – a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts which exceeds the ability of the affected community to cope using its resources.
- g) **Disaster Risk** – is 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.
- h) **Disaster Risk Reduction** – the concept and practice of reducing disaster risk through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the casual factors of disaster, including through reduced exposures to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property and improved preparedness of adverse events.
- i) **Disaster Risk Reduction Management** – the systematic process of using administrative directives, organization and operational skills and capacities to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster.
- j) **Disaster Response** – the provisions 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.
- k) **Disaster Prevention** – the outright avoidance of adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters which express the concept and intention to completely avoid potential adverse impacts through action taken such as the construction of dams, embankments that eliminate flood risk, land use regulations that don’t permit any settlement in high-risk zones and engineering designs that ensures the survival of a critical building in any likely earthquake.
- l) **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 imminent and current hazard events or conditions.
- m) **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.
- n) **Early Warning System** – the set of capacities, needed to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information to enable individuals, communities and

organizations threatened by hazard to prepare and to act appropriately and in sufficient time to reduce the possibility of harm or loss.

- o) **Emergency** – is any situation in which the life or well-being of community will be threatened unless immediate and appropriate action is taken, and which demands an extraordinary response and exceptional measures.
- p) **Earthquake** – series of vibrations induced in the earth's crust by the abrupt rupture and rebound of rocks in which elastic strain has been slowly accumulating.
- q) **Drought or El Niño** – an extended period when a region notes a deficiency of its water supply whether surface or underground water.
- r) **Flood** – the rise of water level in rivers, lakes, streams which causes overflow of water in nearby low-lying areas.
- s) **Hazard** – a dangerous phenomenon substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihood and services, social and economic disruption or environmental damage.
- t) **Landslide** – downward movement of soil, rock and debris earth materials along a slope due to certain geological conditions and triggering events such as rainfall, earthquake, volcanic eruption, and man-made activities.
- u) **Rehabilitation** – measures that ensure the ability of affected communities.
- v) **Risk** – is a level of loss or damage that can be predicted from a particular hazard affecting a particular place at a particular time, or the probability that injury to life or damage to property and the environment will occur.
- w) **Storm Surge** – a water that is pushed toward the shore by the force of the winds swirling around the storm which causes rise in water level in coastal areas particularly when the storm tide coincides with the normal high tide.
- x) **State of Calamity** – a condition involving mass casualty and/or major damages to property, disruption of means of livelihoods, roads and normal way of life of people in the affected areas as a result of the occurrence of natural or human-induced hazard.
- y) **Tsunami** – an extensive and often very destructive ocean wave caused by a violent submarine earthquake erroneously called as tidal wave.
- z) **Vulnerability** – is a factor of the community that allows a hazard to cause a disaster, or the result of a number of factors that increase the chances of a community being unable to cope with an emergency.
- aa) **Minimum Critical Preparedness** – proactive actions taken as preparatory and necessary measures to be able to carry out the functions during the critical period when an advisory alert is issued by PAGASA.

ARTICLE II MUNICIPAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

SECTION 1. RATIONALE. Republic Act 10121, Section 3, Rule 1 declares the policies of the state on disaster risk management and climate change, one of which is to uphold the people's constitutional rights to life and property by addressing the root causes of vulnerabilities to

disasters, strengthening the country’s institutional capacity for disaster risk reduction and management, and building the resilience of local communities to disaster including climate change impacts.

SECTION 2. MUNICIPAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (MDRRMC). The MDRRMC shall be reconstituted, as follows:

Chairman : Municipal Mayor
 Vice-Chairman : Vice Mayor
 Coordinators :

On Preparedness – MDRRMO
 On Prevention & Mitigation – MLGOO
 On Response – Chairperson, SB Committee on Peace & Order and
 Chairperson of the Committee on Health & Sanitation
 On Recovery & Rehabilitation – Chairperson, SB Committee on
 Family and Gender & Development

Members:

Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer
 Municipal Health Officer
 Municipal Agriculturist
 Representative, Gender and Development (MPDO)
 Municipal Engineer
 Municipal Budget Officer
 DepEd District Supervisors
 Chief, Loon Police Station
 Company Officer, Regional Mobile Force Company
 BFP Fire Marshal/Representative
 President, Liga ng mga Barangay
 Head, ALAGAD Center
 Representative, Philippine Red Cross
 Representative, Private Sector
 President, Pumpboat Operators Association
 President, Farmers and Fisherfolk Association
 Representative, Religious Sector
 President, SKMF
 Federated President, Tricycle - Habal-Habal Association
 Child Representative, Loon North
 Child Representative, Loon South
 Waterworks Superintendent
 Municipal Environment & Natural Resources Officer

SECTION 3. FUNCTIONS OF THE MDRRMC. The MDRRMC shall have the following functions:

- 3.1. Approve and monitor the implementation of the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (MDRRMP) and annually review, test and develop the plan consistent with other national and local planning programs;
- 3.2. Ensure the integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into local development plans, programs and budgets as a strategy in sustainable development and poverty reduction;
- 3.3. Recommend the implementation of forced or pre-emptive evacuation of local residents, if necessary; and
- 3.4. Convene the local council once in every three months on the date and place to be determined by the body.

SECTION 4. MDRRMC MEETINGS. The MDRRMC shall convene once in every three months on the date and place to be determined by the body. The Chairperson shall call for a special meeting as it may be deemed necessary. The Municipal Council shall promulgate their respective internal rules for their meeting.

SECTION 5. MDRRMC SECRETARIAT. The Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (MDRRMO) shall serve as the Secretariat of the MDRRMC.

SECTION 6. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OFFICE. The MDRRMO shall be established under the Office of the Mayor and headed by the Municipal Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer (MDRRMO). It shall have the following main divisions:

1. Administration and Training;
2. Research and Planning; and
3. Operations and Warning

SECTION 7. FUNCTIONS OF THE MDRRMO. The MDRRMO shall have the following functions:

- 7.1. Set the direction, development, implementation and coordination of disaster risk management programs within their territorial jurisdiction;
- 7.2. Design, program, and coordinate disaster risk reduction and management activities consistent with the National Council's standards and guidelines;
- 7.3. Facilitate and support risk assessments and contingency planning activities at the local level;
- 7.4. Consolidate local disaster risk information which includes natural hazards, vulnerabilities, and climate change risks, and maintain a local risk map;
- 7.5. Organize and conduct training, orientation, and knowledge management activities on disaster risk reduction and management at the local level;
- 7.6. Operate a multi-hazard early warning system, linked to disaster risk reduction to provide accurate and timely advice to national or local emergency response organizations and to the general public, through diverse mass media, particularly radio, landline communications, and technologies for communication within rural communities;
- 7.7. Formulate and implement a comprehensive and integrated MDRRMP in accordance with the national, regional and provincial framework, and policies on disaster risk reduction in close coordination with the Municipal Development Council (MDC);
- 7.8. Prepare and submit to the local Sanggunian through the MDRRMC and the MDC the annual MDRRMO plan and budget, the proposed programming of the MDRRM Fund, the other dedicated disaster risk reduction and management resources, and the other funding sources and budgetary support for the MDRRMO;
- 7.9. Conduct continuous disaster monitoring and mobilize instrumentalities and entities of the LGUs, CSOs, private groups and organized volunteers to utilize their facilities and resources for the protection and preservation of life and properties during emergencies in accordance with existing policies and procedures;
- 7.10. Identify, assess and manage the hazards, vulnerabilities and risks that may occur in their locality;

- 7.11. Disseminate information and raise public awareness about those hazards, vulnerabilities and risks, their nature, effects, early warning signs and counter-measures;
- 7.12. Identify and implement cost-effective risk reduction measures and strategies;
- 7.13. Maintain a database of human resource, equipment, directories, and location of critical infrastructures and their capacities such as hospitals and evacuation centers;
- 7.14. Develop, strengthen and operationalize mechanisms for partnership or networking with the private sector, CSOs, and volunteer groups;
- 7.15. Take all necessary steps on a continuing basis to maintain, provide, or arrange the provision of, or to otherwise make available, suitably-trained and component personnel for effective civil defense and disaster risk reduction and management in its area;
- 7.16. Organize, train, equip and supervise the local emergency response teams and volunteers, ensuring that humanitarian aid workers are equipped with basic skills to assist mothers to breastfeed;
- 7.17. Respond to and manage the adverse effects of emergencies and carry out recovery activities in the affected area, ensuring that there is an efficient mechanism for immediate delivery of food, shelter and medical supplies for women and children; endeavor to create a special place where internally-displaced mothers can find help with breastfeeding; feed and care for their babies; and give support to each other;
- 7.18. Within its area, promote and raise public awareness of and compliance with this Executive Order and other pertinent legislations;
- 7.19. Coordinate other disaster risk reduction and management activities;
- 7.20. Establish linkages or networks with other LGUs for disaster risk reduction and emergency response purposes;
- 7.21. Recommend through the MDRRMC the enactment of local ordinances consistent with the national law;
- 7.22. Implement policies, approved plans and programs of the MDRRMC consistent with the policies and guidelines laid down in the national law;
- 7.23. Establish a Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Operations Center;
- 7.24. Prepare and submit, through the MDRRMC and the MDC, the report on the utilization of the MDRRM fund and other dedicated disaster risk reduction and management resources to the local Commission on Audit, copy furnished of the regional director of the Office of the Civil Defense and the Local Government Operations Officer of the Department of the Interior and Local Government; and
- 7.25. Act on other matters that may be authorized by the MDRRMC.

SECTION 8. COMPOSITION OF MUNICIPAL DRRMO. Pursuant to Section 12 of RA 10121, the LDRRMO is considered a mandatory and statutory office and shall be composed of the following:

- a) The LDRRM Officer
- b) Administration and Training Staff
- c) Research and Planning Staff
- d) Operations and Warning Staff

SECTION 9. DUTIES OF THE MUNICIPAL DRRM OFFICER.

- a) Provide overall direction, development, implementation and coordination of disaster risk reduction and management program
- b) Ensure management and policy support for DRRM plan & systems;
- c) Align DRRM plans & programs to contribute to the achievement of the LGU Vision & Mission & Goals

SECTION 10. DUTIES OF RESEARCH AND PLANNING PERSONNEL– MUNICIPAL DRRM ASSISTANT

- a) Design, program, and coordinate DRRM activities, consistent with the NDRRMC's standards and guidelines;
- b) Facilitate and support risk information which includes natural hazards, vulnerabilities, and climate change risks, and maintain a local risk map;
- c) Conduct research and development initiatives on DRRM;
- d) Formulate and implement a comprehensive and integrated Municipal DRRM Plan (MDRRMP) in accordance with the national, regional and provincial framework, and policies on DRR in close coordination with the Municipal Development Council (MDC);
- e) Prepare and submit to the Sanggunian Bayan through the Municipal DRRM Council and the MDC the annual MDRRMF Plan and budget, the proposed programming of the MDRRMF, other dedicated DRRM resources, and other regular/s and budgetary support of the MDRRMO;
- f) Maintain a database of human resource and their capacities equipment, directories and location of critical infrastructures such as hospitals and evacuation centers;
- g) Serve as the Secretariat and executive arm of the Municipal DRRM Council (MDRRMC);
- h) Recommend through the MDRRMC the enactment of local ordinances consistent with RA 10121;
- i) Prepare and submit, through the MDRRMC and the MDC, the report on the utilization of the MDRRMF and other dedicated DRRM resources to the local COA, copy furnished the regional director of the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) and the municipal government operations officer of the DILG; and
- j) Involve the most vulnerable sectors (women, children, senior citizens, and PWDs) in risk assessment and planning.

SECTION 11. DUTIES OF DRRM ADMINISTRATION AND TRAINING PERSONNEL– MUNICIPAL DRRM ASSISTANT

- a) Organize and conduct training, orientation and knowledge management activities on DRRM at the local level;
- b) Identify, assess and manage the hazards, vulnerabilities and risks that may occur in their locality;
- c) Identify and implement cost-effective risk reduction awareness about those hazards, vulnerabilities, and risks;
- d) Disseminate information and raise public awareness about those hazards, vulnerabilities, and risks;
- e) Take all necessary steps on a continuing basis to maintain, provide or arrange the provision of, or to otherwise make available, suitably-trained and competent personnel for effective civil defense and DRRM in its area;

- f) Organize, train, equip and supervise the local emergency response teams and the accredited community disaster volunteers (ACDVs), ensuring the humanitarian aid workers are equipped with basic skills to assist mothers to breastfeed;
- g) Within its area, promote and raise public awareness of, and compliance with RA 10121 and legislative provisions relevant to the purpose of the latter;
- h) Implement policies, approve plans and programs of the MDRRMC consistent with the policies and guidelines laid down in RA 10121;
- i) Train the most vulnerable sectors (women, children, senior citizens, and PWD) in DRRM, especially in disaster preparedness;

SECTION 12. DUTIES OF DRRM OPERATIONS AND WARNING PERSONNEL – MUNICIPAL DRRM ASSISTANT

- a) Operate a multi-hazard early warning system, linked to DRR to provide accurate and timely advise to national or local emergency response organizations and to the general public, through diverse mass media, particularly radio, landline communications, and technologies for communication with rural communities;
- b) Conduct continuous disaster monitoring and mobilize Instrumentalities and entities of the LGUs, CSOs, private groups and organized volunteers, to utilize their facilities and resources for the protection and preservation of life and properties during emergencies in accordance with existing policies and procedures;
- c) Develop, strengthen, and operationalize mechanism for partnership or networking with the private sector CSOs, and volunteer groups;
- d) Respond to and manage the adverse effects of emergencies and carry out recovery activities in the affected area, ensuring that there is an efficient mechanism for immediate delivery of food, shelter and medical supplies for women and children, endeavor to create a special place where internally-displaced mothers can find help with breastfeeding, feed and care for their babies and give support to each other;
- e) Coordinate other DRRM activities;
- f) Establish linkage and/or network with other LGUs for DRR and emergency response purposes;
- g) Establish a municipal and barangay DRRM Operations Center;
- h) Give early warning to the most vulnerable sectors of emergency and carry out recovery activities to the most vulnerable areas especially to the vulnerable sectors (women, children, senior citizen, and PWD).

SECTION 13. DRRM ROLES OF THE MUNICIPAL MAYOR.

- a) To carry out such emergency measures as may be necessary during and in the aftermath of man-made and natural disaster calamities;
- b) He shall ensure that trainings, orientation, knowledge, management activities and information dissemination shall be organized and conducted at all level;
- c) Seek the assistance of the PNP units and BFP in the implementation of relevant circulars during heavy rain weather and force& pre-emptive evacuation within the jurisdiction;
- d) He shall issue an order that local residents can already return to their respective homes after the determination by the MDRRMC that danger/risk no longer exist therein;
- e) Extend assistance to the local residents for their rapid recovery;

- f) He shall direct the MDRRMC to make a forced evacuation to the affected areas upon recommendation of the MDRRMC upon announcement of the PAGASA within twenty-four (24) hours before the occurrence of the natural calamity.

ARTICLE III CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER PREVENTION

SECTION 1. CAUSAL FACTORS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND DISASTER RISK. The following are the causal factors of climate change and disaster risk, to which every individual has to be aware of:

1. Geographical Exposure;
2. Poverty;
3. Lack of Information and Awareness;
4. Rapid Urbanization;
5. Increase of Population;
6. Transition in Cultural Practices;
7. Environmental Degradation;
8. War and Civil Strife

SECTION 2. IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE. It shall be the obligation of every citizen to be aware of the impacts of climate change as follows:

1. More droughts and wildfires;
2. More precipitation/rainfall and floods in some places;
3. Changing seasonal patterns;
4. Shifting ranges and migration;
5. Habitat loss and extinction;
6. Earth absorbs more energy;
7. Rising of sea level;
8. Stronger storms.

SECTION 3. WEATHER-CAUSING PHENOMENA. The MDRRMO shall educate the residents of the town on the following weather-causing phenomena:

1. Thunderstorm:
 - a) lightning and thunder
 - b) heavy rain
 - c) tornado
 - d) hail (ice pellets)
2. cold fronts
3. monsoons
4. inter-tropical convergence zone

SECTION 4. LIGHTNING PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES. The MDRRMO is tasked to educate its constituents in coordination with the academe relative to lightning precautionary measures:

4.1. Kinds of Lightning

- a) Forked Lightning / Crooked lightning- bolts discharge from cloud to ground or cloud to air
- b) Sheet Lightning - clouds, rain blocks forked lightning bolt, but flash illuminates clouds.
- c) Ball Lightning - on rare occasions, small glowing balls loops from the cloud, but quickly vanished.

4.2. Lightning Safety Precautions. Every individual is advised to go inside a home or large building and take the following precautionary measures:

- a) Avoid using electrical appliances such as telephones, computers, or television sets.
- b) If stuck outside, do not take shelter under a tall, isolated tree.
- c) Stay away from bodies of water.
- d) If a person is trapped in an open field, his hair stand on end, and lightning is about to strike, he is directed not to lie flat on the ground.

SECTION 5. BAD WEATHER. The Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office shall be vigilant for the protection of its residents in any of the following situations:

- a) tropical depression with more than 64 kph
- b) tropical storm with 64-117 kph
- c) typhoon with more than 117 kph.

SECTION 6. LANDSLIDES

6.1. Landslide is any perceptible downward/ downslope movement of a mass of bedrock, soil and other materials and its triggering mechanisms are gravity, heavy rainfall and earthquakes.

6.2. The municipality shall identify the landslide prone areas in coordination with the authorized agencies and keep the residents aware of the danger they might encounter in those times.

6.3 Types of Landslides

- Rain-Induced landslides- to be assessed and maps out by the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB)
- Earthquake-Induced landslides- to be assessed and maps out by the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PhiVolcs)

6.4. Landslides Contributing Factors. The residents shall be forwarded on the following factors contributing landslide:

- a. Location / Topography
- b. Slope Angle
- c. Rock / Soil Types
- d. Degree of Weathering / Alteration in the Rocks / Soil
- e. Presence and Orientation of Structures
- f. Presence of Water
- g. History of Landslide occurrences in the Area
- h. Human Initiated Effects (As Aggravating Factor)

SECTION 7. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION & RISK ASSESSMENT

7.1. Kinds of Hazards. The following are the kinds of hazards which has an estimated percentage of affected population, viz:

RANK	HAZARD	P	I	AFFECTED POPULATION	AVERAGE
1	TYPHOON	5	5	100% Affected Population	5
2	LIGHTNING	5	3	1% Affected Population	4
	FLOODS	4	4	40% Affected Population	4
2	LANDSLIDE	3	5	20% Affected Population	4

3	DROUGHT	2	5	90% Affected	Population	3.5
4	EARTHQUAKE	3	3	30% Affected	Population	3
4	WILDFIRES	3	3	5% Affected	Population	3
5	TIDAL WAVE	1	4	80% Population Affected		2.5

7.2. Hazards Identification. The MDRRMO shall identify the types of hazards and give proper seminar and trainings to the Loonanons as follows:

1) Natural hazards

1.1) Geological hazards:

- a) earthquakes
- b) volcanic eruptions

1.2) Seismic Hazards:

- a) Ground shaking
- b) Seismic sea wave
- c) Liquefaction
- d) Landslide
- e) Flashfloods

1.3) Volcanic Hazards:

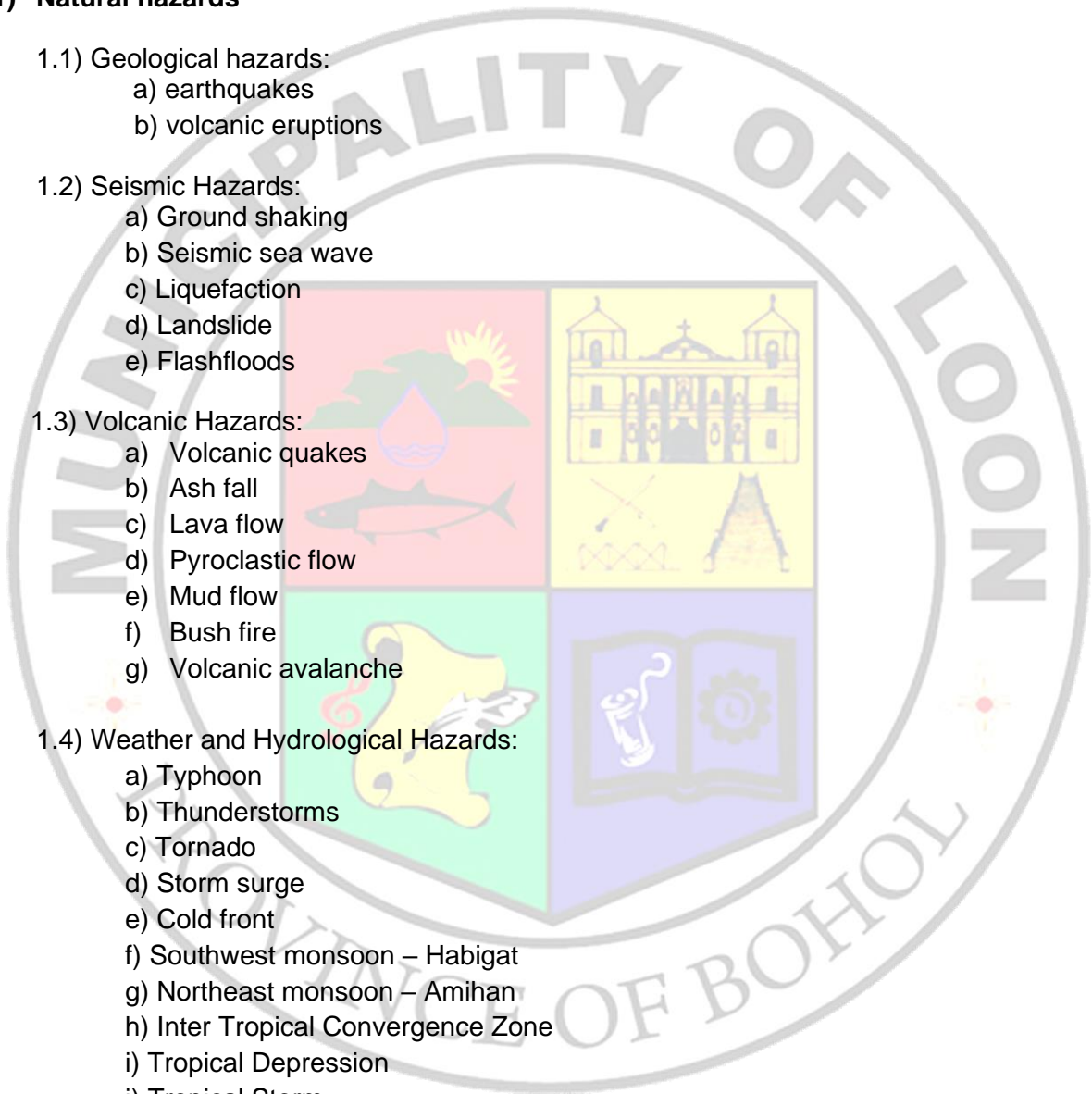
- a) Volcanic quakes
- b) Ash fall
- c) Lava flow
- d) Pyroclastic flow
- e) Mud flow
- f) Bush fire
- g) Volcanic avalanche

1.4) Weather and Hydrological Hazards:

- a) Typhoon
- b) Thunderstorms
- c) Tornado
- d) Storm surge
- e) Cold front
- f) Southwest monsoon – Habigat
- g) Northeast monsoon – Amihan
- h) Inter Tropical Convergence Zone
- i) Tropical Depression
- j) Tropical Storm
- k) El Niño
- l) La Niña
- m) Hailstorm

1.5) Biological hazards:

- a) Bird flu
- b) Severe Acute Respiratory syndrome (SARS)
- c) Ebola pandemic



2) Human-induced hazards:

- 2.1) Technological hazards
 - a) Oil spills
 - b) Nuclear meltdowns
 - c) Train accidents
 - d) Fire resulting from an explosion

- 2.2) Anthropogenic Hazards
 - a. Climate change
 - b. Pollution
 - c. Mining
 - d. Deforestation
 - e. Garbalanche
 - f. Urban & Forest Fire
 - g. Land, Sea & Air mishaps
 - h. Disease outbreak
 - i. Agricultural Pests & Diseases
 - j. Harmful Algal Blooms
 - k. Terrorism

7.3. Typhoon Scenario. The LGU through the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (MDRRMC) shall be well-prepared on the situations during the typhoon, viz:

SITUATIONS	BAD CASE	WORSE CASE	WORST CASE
Description of Event	Signal # 1	Signal # 2	Signal # 3 &4
Death/Injury	None	1 or 2	5 or more deaths/injuries
Affected Population	More or less 5% of Population	More or less 20% of Population	50% - 100% population
Effects on Housing, properties & Livelihood	Little and less damage	Flooding, displaced people, crops flooded and some buildings destroyed	Heavy destruction on houses, vegetation, crops, etc.
Effects on infrastructure and facilities	No effect	Less effects on infra., partial damage to property	Heavy destruction on powerlines, communication and structures, etc.
Response capabilities	Activate local NDRRMC, MDRRMC and BDRRMC	Total mobilization of NDRRMC, MDRRMC and BDRRMC	Have evacuated/relocated people already safe & secure relocation areas

ARTICLE IV

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

SECTION 1. RATIONALE. The following are the rationale for disaster preparedness program:

- a) Philippines is situated in the Pacific Ring of Fire where two major tectonic plates of the world, i.e. the Pacific Plate and the Eurasian plate, meet.
- b) This explains the occurrence of: 20 earthquakes recorded per day, 100 to 200 earthquakes felt every year, 90 destructive earthquakes for the past 400 years, tsunamis, existence of 220 volcanoes, of which 22 are classified as active.

- c) Philippines is located along the typhoon belt on the North Pacific Basin in the Pacific where 75 percent of typhoons originate:
 - * average 20 to 30 typhoons per year, 5 to 7 of which can be destructive
 - * eastern seaboard is highly exposed to typhoons with wind speeds of 200 kilometers per hour
 - * 25 percent of typhoons of such high wind speeds in the world occur in the Philippine Area of Responsibility
- d) The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) is preparing against the occurrence of disasters through the 17 regional DRRMC, 81 Provincial DRRMC, 113 City DRRMC, 1,496 Municipal DRRMC, 41,956 Barangay DRRMC.
- e) There are Social and Environmental Impacts of Disasters such as: loss of life, environmental degradation, loss of natural habitats and destruction of ecosystems, disruption of communities and family life, loss of cultural heritage assets, unemployment, migration, differential gender impact, hindered development, and worsened poverty.
- f) Risk is the probability of harmful consequences or expected losses, resulting from interaction between natural or human-made hazards and vulnerable conditions.
- g) Hazard is a potentially damaging phenomenon or human activity that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption and environmental degradation.
- h) Capacity refers to the ability of people, organizations and society as a whole to manage their affairs successfully.
- i) Capacity Development refers to the process whereby people, organizations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time.
- j) Disaster Risk Management is the systematic process of using administrative decisions, organization, operational skills and capacities to implement policies, strategies and coping capacities of the society and communities to lessen the impacts of natural hazards and related environmental and technological disasters. This comprises all forms of activities, including structural and non-structural measures to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and preparedness) adverse effects of hazards.

SECTION 2. LGU FOUR-POINT PLAN OF ACTION ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS.

The LGU adopts the 4-point Plan of Action on Disaster Preparedness:

1. Up-grading the forecasting capability of warning agencies for hydro-meteorological and seismological hazards through improved equipment and staff development as well as networking with foreign forecasting institutions; or coordinating with concerned agencies, and upgrading the LGU facilities pursuant to disaster preparedness program.
2. Promoting an integrated and coherent strategic public information campaign on disaster preparedness through the conduct of municipal-wide tsunami and earthquake drills; distribution of posters and flyers on natural hazards and other IEC through the tri-media;
3. Enhancing capabilities of Local Chief Executives (LCEs) and their respective Disaster Risk Reduction Councils (DRRCs) down to the barangay level in identified vulnerable areas through the conduct of Disaster Management-related trainings, and
4. Strengthening mechanisms for government and private sector partnership in relief and rehabilitation.

Section 3. PRE-DISASTER. It is the mission of this LGU to prepare the community and specially the entire government machinery to anticipate the onset of and respond to any disaster, thus bringing the number of casualties and damages at a minimum level. The LGU aims to provide an integrated direction and control of manpower, material, monetary and other necessary resources that can be made available - responsive to the disasters and calamities which may occur in the territorial jurisdiction of Loon.

Section 4. PREPARATORY STAGE. The LGU shall prepare the following items under the Pre-Disaster Stage, viz:

- 1) Facilities
- 2) Transportation & Equipment
- 3) Manpower
- 4) Communication Equipment
- 5) Finance

Section 5. DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FRAMEWORK. The LGU shall have a prepared contingency plan that shall be applied by the local government unit and the barangay government unit.

5.1 Contingency Planning

A contingency planning must be based from the risk and resource information gathered from the community. It must be hazard and area specific.

A plan must:

- Have a clearly stated objective or set of objectives.
- Reflect a systematic sequence of activities in a logical and clear manner.
- Assign tasks and responsibilities.
- Integrate its activities, tasks and responsibilities to enable the overall objective or set of objectives to be achieved.

5.2 Institutional Framework

A Disaster Preparedness Plan must have a “horizontal coordination” at the national government and “vertical coordination” between national and local authorities as well as with the support of non-government organizations. It shall consider the following factors:

5.2.1 Institutional Capacity Development

5.2.2 LDRRMC and Office Structures, Operation Center, GO-NGO coordination and networking, etc.

5.2.3 Implementing guidelines: DRRM Law or the new RA 10121 amending PD 1566 and RA 8185

5.3 The Institutional Mandate.

The DRRMO shall be vigilant to its institutional mandate:

- a) DRRMC Under RA 10121 amending PD1566 and RA 8185, has over-all control of Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness and Response Activities.
- b) The DRRMO – shall serve as the permanent secretariat and the technical and administrative arm of the DRRMC.

5.4 Warning and Communication System

- 1.) The Early Warning System must stem in from the official sources which are: PAGASA and PHIVOLCS. The following shall serve as Elements of Warning system:

- 5.4.1 Prediction
- 5.4.2 Forecast
- 5.4.3 Detection
- 5.4.4 Communication
- 5.4.5 Decision
- 5.4.6 Mobilization

- 2.) There shall be installed disaster warning system in the municipal district and barangay level of governance under the operational guidance of the MDRRMO.

Section 6. OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY. There shall be created an Office of Public Safety and Security to be attached at the PNP Office comprising police force and Bantay-Bayan personnel comprising all barangay tanods of the town. They shall keep roads and sidewalks hassle-free, with crowd control and securing public buildings/offices during disaster period.

Section 7. OFFICIAL EVACUATION CENTERS. There shall be Official Evacuation Centers to be identified by the Office of the Mayor through the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Council (MDRRC).

Section 8. DISASTER EQUIPMENTS AND FACILITIES.

8.1. **Equipment.** The LGU shall acquire and maintain the following disaster equipment and facilities, viz:

- a) Emergency Ambulance
- b) Mobile Command Facility
- c) Emergency Rescue Vehicles
- d) Rescue Truck
- e) Fire Trucks
- f) Police Cars
- g) Motorcycles
- h) Spine boards
- i) Towing trucks
- j) Water tanker

8.2. **Light Equipment.** The LGU shall acquire the following light equipment, viz:

- a) Welding Machines
- b) Portable Concrete Cutter
- c) Portable Blower w/ Duct Hose
- d) Power Saw
- e) Bolt Cutter
- f) Generator Sets
- g) Rubber Boats w/ outboard motors
- h) Wooden Boats
- i) Acetylene Cutting Outfit
- j) Oxygen Tanks w/ 4 regulators
- k) Search Lights – portable / 5 flood lights
- l) Tower Light
- m) Command Tent

8.3. **Heavy Equipment.** The LGU shall acquire the following heavy equipment to cope up whatever disasters that may occur, viz:

- a) dump trucks
- b) road roller
- c) excavators/ backhoe
- d) aerial basket vehicles
- e) road grader
- f) bulldozer
- g) self-loader truck

8.4. **Multi-Disaster Needs.** The LGU shall be equipped with 10 sets of Collapse Building Retrieval Boxes, lighting paraphernalia such as kerosene lantern, candles, boxes of match; digging tools such as shovel, pick mattock, axe, sledge hammer; shelter paraphernalia such as crow bar, laminated sack; personal safety such as hydraulic jack, face shield, nylon rope ½”, goggles, leather gloves, raincoat, signal flag, first aid kit, body bag, 5 kilos lime; hand tools such as electrical flier, claw hammer, cross cut saw, hacksaw, hacksaw blade, cold chisel; Container Van; complete set of cooking equipments to prepare meals for 10,000 persons within four (4) hours, from time of preparation to distribution; *medical equipments (rescue tender truck) contents*, spine boards, short extrication collars, gas mask,

sphygmomanometer, aneroid sphygmo, stethoscope, thermometer, tackle boxes, manual suction machine, splints (long/short), nebulizers, army lift (collapsible).

Section 9. ASSESSMENT FOR PREVENTION. There shall be assessed or identified areas that are prone or susceptible to various geologic hazards like rain-induced landslides, floods, flash-floods, storm surge, coastal erosion, sea-level rise and other natural events.

Detailed geo-hazard assessment of barangays identified as Moderately-Highly Susceptible to Landslides in the Semi-Detailed Mapping, and even barangays that have Low or None in Susceptibility depending on its topographical location shall be prepared by the MDRRMO with corresponding:

- Relocation sites;
- Sitios, schools and important infrastructures in the barangays

SECTION 10. CLUSTER PREPAREDNESS ACTION TEAM. There shall be Three (3) sets of cluster preparedness action team with their specific functions. They are:

- A. Cluster 1 Team – composed of the PNP, BFP, PCG, Public Safety Officer, Alagad personnel and the engineering crew. This team is in charge of the security, lifeline, search & rescue and retrieval operations.
- B. Cluster 2 Team – is the humanitarian group composed of the Municipal Health officer, PCG, Alagad and DSWD Officer. This team is in charge of the preparation of evacuation center, mass feeding and relief operations.
- C. Cluster 3 Team – is in charge of warning, alert, announcements and warn the communities of coming of storm. This team is composed of the media personnel, information officer and various service warning providers through diverse media.

SECTION 11. CRITICAL PREPAREDNESS. There shall be three (3) clusters involved in Critical Preparedness. They are the responding teams namely:

- A. Cluster 1 Team – composed of the Security, Lifeline, Search, Rescue, retrieval, Engineering, PNP, BFP. This is in charge of the operation team.
- B. Cluster 2 Team – is composed of the humanitarian personnel, the MHO, DSWD, and is in charge of evacuation.
- C. Cluster 3 Team – is composed of the information and awareness personnel, and is in-charged of warning and alert system through various media.

SECTION 12. GUIDELINES FOR THE DEPLOYMENT OF CLUSTER 1 TEAM. Upon receipt of alert before the typhoon, the search and rescue, retrieval team shall:

- a. Deliver potable water to the evacuation center
- b. Provide updates on readiness of personnel and equipment
- c. Mobilize volunteers such as barangay tanods, NGO's
- d. Conduct rescue operation

Upon receipt of alert before the typhoon, the Security Team shall:

- a. Provide updates on status of public safety
- b. Maintain peace and order to prevent looting
- c. Patrol communities and evacuation centers

Upon receipt of alert before the typhoon, the Medical Team shall:

- a. Provide medical assistance to evacuation centers and affected areas
- b. Ensure sufficient medicine supplies in the evacuation center

- c. Provide psycho-social needs to the affected communities

Upon receipt of alert before the typhoon, the Engineering Team shall:

- a. Take and remove down billboards
- b. Prune trees
- c. Ensure unobstructed routes for faster delivery of relief goods
- d. Provide adequate workers that would guide the evacuees to the evacuation center

During the typhoons, all teams of CLUSTER 1 will standby and monitor.

SECTION 13. SEARCH, RESCUE AND RETRIEVAL. After the typhoon, the Search, Rescue and Retrieval Team shall:

- a. Deliver potable water to the evacuation center
- b. Continue providing updates on readiness of personnel and equipment
- c. Continue mobilizing volunteers
- d. Continue conduct of rescue and evacuation
- e. Provide headcount of injured, missing and other casualties
- f. Conduct retrieval of dead bodies
- g. Coordinate with the funeral parlors to manage the dead bodies

Section 14. SECURITY TEAM. After the typhoon, the Security Team shall:

- a. Continue providing updates on status of public safety
- b. Continue maintaining peace and order to prevent looting
- c. Continue patrolling communities

Section 15. MEDICAL TEAM. After the typhoon, the Medical Team shall:

- a. Coordinate with district or provincial hospital for admission of injured individuals
- b. Continue providing medical assistance to evacuation centers and affected areas
- c. Continue insuring sufficient medicines/supplies in the evacuations and affected areas
- d. Continue providing psycho-social care to affected communities as needed

Section 16. CLEARING OPERATIONS TEAM. After the typhoon, the Clearing Operations Team shall:

- a. Cut uprooted trees
- b. Start cleaning the roads
- c. Continue ensuring the safety of routes of the returning evacuees
- d. Assist search, rescue and retrieval team in searching for victims trapped in collapsed structure
- e. Coordinate with electric cooperative and water services systems to repair damaged water and power lines

SECTION 17. ROLE OF DSWD PERSONNEL IN DELIVERING RELIEF GOODS AND SERVICES.

- a. Receive relief goods and services from people, government and non-government organizations and identify the donors, the contact persons and address;
- b. Identify the beneficiaries through on the spot survey and interviews from the Punong Barangays for the distribution of relief goods to the victims regardless of economic status;
- c. Monitor and evaluate the beneficiaries of relief goods during and after the distribution to counter check whether the target beneficiaries have received the goods or not;
- d. Be in the frontline in the delivery of basic services particularly to those which have to do with relief and assistance during man-made disaster and natural calamities;
- e. Establish clear cut policies on the distribution of relief goods and assistance services

- f. Distribute relief goods equally to all victims of calamities without prejudice to the privilege sector

ARTICLE V Role of the PAGASA

SECTION 1. THE PAGASA – PHILIPPINE ATMOSPHERIC GEOPHYSICAL AND ASTRONOMICAL SERVICE ADMINISTRATION. This is an attached agency of the Department of Science and Technology which is mandated to provide protection against natural calamities and utilize scientific knowledge as an effective instrument to ensure the safety, well-being and economic security of the people. Its specific functions are:

- a. Maintain a nationwide network pertaining to observation and forecasting of weather and flood and other conditions affecting national safety and welfare;
- b. Protect all lives and properties through timely, accurate and reliable weather related information and services;
- c. Engage researches and studies on geophysical and astronomical phenomena essential to the safety and welfare of the people.

SECTION 2. COORDINATION BETWEEN THE MDRRMC AND NATIONAL PAGASA. During the typhoon season, the PAGASA and the MDRRMC shall work together to provide adequate information for civil interest with timely storm signal warning.

SECTION 3. SUSPENSION OF CLASSES AND WORK IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES. Pursuant to Executive Order No. 66, Series of 2012, the PAGASA shall issue weather forecast not later than 10:00 PM of the previous day and 4:30 AM on the day the intended suspension of classes and work.

In cases where classes and office works are done in the morning, suspension of work is only effective in the afternoon, subject to the PAGASA issuance of forecast not later than 11:00 AM of the said day.

SECTION 4. SUSPENSION OF CLASSES AND WORK DURING OTHER CALAMITIES. Classes in all levels in both public and private schools as well as work in the government offices may be suspended in areas affected by disasters or calamities other than typhoons, such as but not limited to floods, earthquakes, tsunamis and conflagration by the President of the Philippines a State of Calamity based on the recommendation of the NDRRMC.

SECTION 5. LOCALIZED SUSPENSION OF CLASSES AND WORK IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES. In the absence of typhoon signal warnings, localized suspension of classes and work in the government offices may be implemented by the Municipal Mayor as the Chairman of the MDRRMC concerned with the coordination of the PAGASA.

Announcement will be made not later than 4:30 AM of the said day of the intended suspension of classes and work not later than 11:00 AM for the suspension of classes and work.

The MDRRMC of Loon headed by the Municipal Mayor shall be responsible for announcing the suspension of classes and work on the government offices in coordination with the NDRRMC through all forms of mass media available under circumstances.

ARTICLE VI FORCED EVACUATION

SECTION 1. ENFORCEMENT OF PRE-EMPTIVE EVACUATION. Upon assessment or determination of the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Officer (MDRRMO) that pre-

emptive evacuation of local residents is necessary, the same shall immediately enforce pre-emptive evacuation of affected residents.

SECTION 2. PROCEDURES ON THE DECLARATION OF FORCED EVACUATION. Upon evaluation of the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Officer (MDRRMO) that forced evacuation of local residents is necessary, the same shall recommend to the Municipal Mayor for immediate declaration of forced evacuation.

On the basis of such recommendation, the Municipal Mayor shall immediately declare the enforcement of forced evacuation and shall order, but not limited to the following:

- a. Establishment of evacuation centers or such places where the internally displaced persons will be temporarily sheltered;
- b. Designation of areas where vehicles provided by the municipal government are on stand-by to transport local residents to the identified evacuation centers;
- c. Establishment of measures ensuring the safety and security of local residents in the evacuation areas;
- d. Establishment of measures to secure their properties from looting, theft, robbery, etc. in the concerned area;
- e. The necessity of the evacuated local residents to stay in the aforesaid evacuation centers until there be another issuance declaring that the imminent danger within the affected area does not anymore exist;
- f. Mobilize the Municipal Agriculture Office personnel to take custody of and transport the affected animals to any government animal control facility.
- g. Immediately after declaration of evacuation but before actual implementation/ enforcement thereof, the municipal or the barangay governments shall see to it that the local residents are informed in the local dialect the need to evacuate and that there is no other alternative way to ensure their safety. In case that the determination or assessment or forced or pre-emptive evacuation is declared by the Punong Barangay, the latter shall, within 24 hours, render written report of the same to the MDRRMC.

However, immediately after the declaration of forced evacuation but before actual enforcement thereof, the MDRRMO shall see to it that the local residents are informed in dialect understandable and spoken by the residents of the need for them to evacuate and that there is no other alternative way to ensure their safety.

SECTION 3. EFFECT OF DISOBEDIENCE. In the event that local residents refuse to leave their homes, insists on going to the sea; or after evacuating, go back to their homes/affected areas without an order issued to this effect by the municipal government and of the members of the mobilized units of the PNP, BFP and AFP, such authorities may use physical force that is commensurate under the circumstances, without discrimination and with conscious attention to the need of vulnerable sectors such as children, women, elderly and person with disabilities, to safely secure their lives.

Any person who willfully and deliberately disregard or opposed the order of forced evacuation issued by the Municipal Mayor shall release the latter from any liability for the former's injury or death attributed to his disobedience. During evacuation, priority shall be given to those persons or residents who are in the most dangerous situation.

ARTICLE VII TEMPORARY EVACUATION AREAS

SECTION 1. PREPARING FOR EVACUATION. In the event of disaster whether natural or man-made, the affected cluster families of the barangays should have identified the safe evacuation sites where temporary shelter assistance could be set up and provided for.

SECTION 2. DUTY OF THE BARANGAY OFFICIALS DURING EVACUATION. It is the duty of the barangay officials to inform the people where to go for evacuation so that they will be guided. The barangay government shall provide temporary latrines and temporary bath shack.

SECTION 3. TEMPORARY SHELTER AREAS. During natural calamity, all barangay chapels, barangay courts and school premises shall automatically become the temporary shelter evacuation sites as provided in the DILG Memorandum Circular guidelines.

SECTION 4. It is the duty of the MDRRMC and BDRRMC to provide the basic facilities needed during the disaster especially water service facility. The barangays who have existing artisan wells shall be rehabilitated to meet the water crisis.

SECTION 5. DEPLOYMENT OF PNP AND DSWD PERSONNEL. The PNP and DSWD shall coordinate with the Mayor on the availability of personnel for the deployment to evacuation center. The two agencies shall provide security measures in the warehouses and distribution of relief goods.

SECTION 6. ROLE OF THE FIRE MARSHALL IN THE EVACUATION AREA.

- a. It shall coordinate with the Mayor and DSWD on the availability of personnel.
- b. Secure the needed lifelines in the distribution of relief goods.
- c. Mobilize teams and enlist volunteers.
- d. Check the functionality of equipments.
- e. Check and secure the fire safety of the evacuation center.

SECTION 7. MUNICIPAL EVACUATION CENTER. Upon the recommendation of the Chairman of the MDRRMC, the Municipal Mayor shall direct the MDRRMC Officer to advise the residents of the affected barangays to go directly to the designated evacuation centers of the municipality.

SECTION 8. PRIORITY FOR PWDS, ELDERLY, PREGNANT AND CHILDREN. During the evacuation, these vulnerable people shall be given priority in transporting them to the evacuation center.

SECTION 9. PERMANENT EVACUATION CENTER STANDARDS. Guidelines for structure and location:

- a. The evacuation center should be permanent and disaster resilient (multi-purpose centers)
- b. It should not be situated on the risk and hazard area.
- c. It must have a separate toilet and bathrooms for male and female.
- d. It should be well-lighted and properly ventilated.
- e. It should have a communal kitchen.
- f. It should have enough supply of potable water.
- g. It should have one generator set.
- h. It should have enough medical supplies/equipments/facilities.
- i. It should have security personnel like barangay tanods or police personnel.

ARTICLE VIII SAFETY MEASURES DURING OCCURRENCE OF NATURAL DISASTER

SECTION 1. BE INFORMED AND BE SAFE. A key for safer life is knowledge.

- a. Be sure to have a family evacuation plan. Your family should know where to go or meet when you leave the dangerous area.

- b. Always listen to the radio or watch television for advisory.
- c. Have an emergency bag prepared.
- d. Contact the emergency hotlines, rescue group immediately.
- e. Check for people who need help and rescuers to them.

SECTION 2. SAFETY MEASURES BEFORE FLOODING. Before the occurrence of flood, we should:

- a. Listen to public authorities, tune in the radio, watch TV or get online (internet) for weather updates. Prepare and bring provisions such as clothes, food, water, first aid kit, flashlight and battery-operated radio.
- b. Move to higher ground. Maintain a distance at least 500 meters from the coastline or low-lying areas.
- c. Before moving out, check the household and reinforce weak sections or components.
- d. Close the windows and turn off the switch.

SECTION 3. SAFETY MEASURES DURING FLOODING. If there is a flood warning:

- a. Be ready for the possibility of flooding especially in times of heavy rainfall.
- b. Listen to the radio or watch TV for emergency instruction.
- c. Store potable water good for three (3) days in case of water supply cut off.
- d. Place household items in elevated parts of the house.
- e. Move the pet or livestock to higher grounds.
- f. If there is a need to evacuate, do it quickly.
- g. Don't walk through moving water, as little as six (6) inches of moving water can make us fall.
- h. If you have to walk in water, whenever possible, walk where the water is not moving. Use a stick to check the firmness of the ground in front of you.
- i. Don't drive into flood areas. If flood waters rise around your car, abandon the car and move to higher ground if you can do it safely.
- j. Do not touch electrical equipment if you are wet or standing in water.

SECTION 4. SAFETY MEASURES AFTER A FLOOD. After the flooding, be ready to observe the following tips:

- a. Be careful in re-entering your house.
- b. Ensure that power cables in and out of the house are not cut or frayed in order to avoid accident.
- c. Do not consume food and water left in the house if not sure whether it has been affected by flood.
- d. Inform the authorities about the broken power and communication lines.
- e. Consult your doctor if there are health concerns.
- f. Avoid loitering in disaster areas so as not to obstruct or hamper rescue and emergency operations.

SECTION 5. EARTHQUAKE SAFETY MEASURES. The key to effective disaster is planning, thus, there is a need to know and observe the following:

5.1. Before the Earthquake

- a. Know the earthquake hazards in your area.
- b. Follow structural design and engineering practices when constructing a house or a building.
- c. Evaluate the structural soundness of the buildings and houses.
- d. Strengthen or retrofit your house if necessary.
- e. Check the stability of hanging objects like chandeliers, ceiling fans.
- f. Breakable items and harmful chemicals should be stored in the lowest shelves.

5.2. During the Earthquake

- a. Stay calm when you are in the strong building.
- b. Do the “duck, cover and hold”.
- c. If possible, quickly open the door for exit.
- d. Stay away from glass windows, shelves, cabinets and heavy objects.
- e. Beware of falling objects.
- f. Move to the open area, if you are outside.
- g. Stay away from trees and power lines.
- h. If you are in the shore, move quickly to the higher grounds.
- i. If you are in a moving vehicle, stop and get out of the car.
- j. Don't attempt to cross bridges, overpass which are damaged.

5.3. After the Earthquake

- a. Be prepared for aftershocks.
- b. Once the shaking stops, take the fastest and safest way out of the building.
- c. Keep updated on disaster prevention instructions.
- d. Seek help from MDRRMC.
- e. Check your water and electrical lines

SECTION 6. LANDSLIDES SAFETY MEASURES.

6.1. General Guidelines

- a. Do not cut trees or damage trees.
- b. Where sloppy areas are bare, plant deep rooted trees.
- c. Regularly examine the condition of the land.
- d. Monitor your local radio and television when typhoon strikes.
- e. Make rainwater drainage and canals.

6.2. During the Landslide

- a. Avoid electricity wires and cables during flood.
- b. Be aware of heavy rains that cause landslide.
- c. Stay alert and awake when debris falls.
- d. Be alert when driving leading embankment along roadsides.
- e. Watch the road for collapsed pavement.

6.3. After the Landslide

- a. Stay away from the landslide area.
- b. Check for injured and trapped persons.
- c. Replant damage ground as soon as possible after the erosion.
- d. Help the vulnerable people first, they are susceptible to risk.

**ARTICLE IX
SAFETY OF SCHOOL CHILDREN**

SECTION 1. LOCAL POLICY. It is the policy of the Local Government Unit of Loon to protect the fundamental rights of school children during the disaster, calamity and other emergency situation when school children are gravely threatened or endangered by circumstances which affect their survival and development.

SECTION 2. SAFE SCHOOL FACILITIES. In the construction of school buildings, the following standards shall be observed strictly:

- a. School buildings should be constructed on a safe site as determined by the community hazard map.
- b. School Buildings must be disaster resilience design.
- c. All classrooms should have two doors to avoid stampede during emergency situations.
- d. The school building must be, if possible, one storey only to prevent untoward accident of children.
- e. It must be properly ventilated and with lighting and fanning facilities.
- f. Construction must be child friendly with basic emergency exits and entrance.

SECTION 3. INTEGRATION OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION EDUCATION IN THE SCHOOL CIRCULAR. The DepEd authorities shall issue guidelines on mandatory integration of Disaster Risk Reduction Education in the school circular as mandated in Section 14 of Republic Act No. 10121 especially on non-content subjects such, PE, Boy and Girl Scouting and CAT I in the fourth year secondary education.

SECTION 4. CONDUCT OF SIMULATION DRILLS DURING EARTHQUAKE, CONFLAGRATION AND OTHER EMERGENCY SITUATIONS. The PNP and Fire Marshall shall conduct simulation drills in all elementary and secondary level of education, public or private, to prepare children for disaster preparedness. This will be done during the first quarter of the school year.

SECTION 5. TRAINING OF TEACHERS AND STAFF ON DISASTER EDUCATION. The DepEd authorities will issue guidelines on mandatory attendance on trainings and seminars for teachers and staff to capacitate their skills for disaster preparedness.

SECTION 6. FOOD SAFETY OF SCHOOL CHILDREN. School children are susceptible to food poisoning because of their exposure to ambulant food vendors within the school premises. The Local School Board shall take into consideration on monitoring of ambulant food vendors for safety and sanitary reasons. Legislation may be enacted to solve the issue.

SECTION 7. INVOLVEMENT OF BOY AND GIRL SCOUTING IN DISASTER. Boy and Girl Scouting is part of the elementary and secondary curriculum. Their roles during the disaster incident play a vital function. Other existing school clubs may be tapped during the disaster/emergency situation with the supervision of their teacher advisers.

SECTION 8. MUNICIPAL AIDE IN CASE OF NATURAL AND MAN-MADE DISASTER. In case of earthquake, flood, storm, conflagrations, epidemics or other calamity, the Local Government Unit of Loon shall give priority assistance to children whenever necessary with the assistance of the MSWDO.

ARTICLE X DISASTER MITIGATION AND DISASTER PREVENTION

Section 1. MISSION. It is the mission of this LGU to prepare the community and specially the entire government machinery to anticipate the onset of and respond to any disaster, thus bringing the number of casualties and damages at a minimum level. It aims to provide an integrated direction and control of manpower, material, monetary and other necessary resources that can be made available and responsive to the disasters and calamities which may occur in the municipality in order to reduce the loss of lives and properties brought about by natural disasters.

Section 2. PREDICTION. Every individual shall observe the following measures:

- a) Identify hazards, vulnerability and capacity of the community to disasters;
- b) Know what hazard and possible disaster event can threaten the community;
- c) Know what areas within the community are highly prone to hazard;
- d) Identify the family, person, household, structures and infrastructures highly at risk to the identified hazards;
- e) Do a hazard and risk map of the community.

Section 3. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION ON GEOHAZARDS. The MDRRMO shall perform the following information drive:

1. Advisories given to barangays after each assessment/mapping;
2. Furnish Geo-hazard assessment results to the LGU offices and barangays –members of BDRRMC and the requesting public;
3. Provide geo-hazard maps (digital/printed copies) to LGU offices and barangays;
4. Lectures/seminars for barangays, schools and the public;
5. Disseminate information through press releases, interviews and advisories;
6. Advise online on geo-hazard maps and assessment results which are available at the website of Mines & Geosciences Bureau (www.mgb6.org.)

Section 4. FLOOD MITIGATION. The LGU shall cause flood mitigation through the following structures:

- a) dam
- b) dike
- c) channel

SECTION 5. TYPHOON PHENOMENON. The Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in coordination with the MENRO, Agriculture Office, the Solid Waste Management Office, and other offices of this LGU shall cause to minimize the effects of typhoon, with the following data:

ROOT CAUSES	EARLY WARNING	TRIGGERING FACTOR	DRR MEASURES
1. Global Warming 2. Destruction of the Environment 3. Typhoon belt area 4. Natural Phenomenon	Low pressure Cloudy, gusty winds Weather forecast PAG-ASA updates Heavy rains, gusty winds	No correct disposal of garbage Man's negligence Lack of environmental concerns Unplanned human settlements Act of God	1. Reforestation 2. Store food 3. Store water, light 4. Solid waste mgt. 5. Open/Active evacuation center 6. Active disaster management teams with active monitoring of weather 7. Cut/Prune trees 8. Stay away from rivers and shorelines 9. Making scaffoldings 10. Evacuation center 11. Food, clothing, medicines

Section 6. TRAINING AND ORIENTATION ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT. The Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (LDRRMO) shall organize and conduct training, orientation and information dissemination on the possible natural hazards, vulnerabilities and climate change risks as well as knowledge management activities on disaster risk reduction and management within the locality at least once during summer or at the onset of the rainy season as declared by the Philippine Atmospheric and Geographical Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA).

During the aforesaid trainings and orientations, the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office shall also discuss and highlights in local dialect RA 10121, otherwise known as the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010; DILG MC No. 2012-35 dated 21 February 2012 regarding the Guidelines in Ensuring Public Safety During Man-Made and Natural Disasters; Headquarters Philippine Coast Guard (HPCG) relevant circulars on vessel movements during heavy weather; this Ordinance and other laws, rules and regulations on disaster risk reduction and management.

The MDRRMO are also encouraged to conceptualize posters, newsletters, brochures and pamphlets regarding disaster risk reduction and management and cause the same to be posted at the conspicuous places of the municipality and/or if possible, disseminate through radio and TV advertisement.

Section 7. ENLISTMENT OF ASSISTANCE OF OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES. In declaring the implementation/enforcement of forced evacuation, the members of the PNP, BFP, AFP and Barangay Official assigned on the affected locality or area may be enlisted by the Mayor.

All emergency measures adopted shall be coordinative and collaborative efforts between the municipal government, PNP, BFP and units or the barangay/s concerned.

ARTICLE XI PROHIBITED ACTS

Section 1. PROHIBITED ACTS DURING DISASTER. The following are the prohibited acts during disaster, as provided by law:

- a) Preventing the entry/distribution of relief goods and disaster teams/experts in disaster-stricken areas
- b) Buying, for consumption or resale, from disaster relief agencies any relief goods, equipment or other aid commodities intended for distribution to disaster affected communities
- c) Buying, for consumption or resale, from the recipient disaster affected persons any relief goods, equipment or other aid commodities received by them
- d) Selling of relief goods, equipment or other aid commodities intended for distribution to disaster victims
- e) Forcibly seizing of relief goods, equipment or other commodities intended for or consigned to a specific group of victims or relief agency;
- f) Diverting/misdelivery of relief goods, equipment or other aid commodities to persons other than the rightful recipient or consignee;
- g) Repacking of relief goods, equipment and other aid
- h) Substitution of relief goods
- i) Illegal solicitations by persons/organizations
- j) Deliberate use of false or inflated data
- k) Tampering with or stealing hazard monitoring and disaster preparedness equipment and paraphernalia

SECTION 2. PROHIBITION OF FISHING VESSELS AND FISHING ACTIVITIES. Unless otherwise pronounced by the Headquarters Philippine Coast Guard (HPCG), the moment Public Storm Warning Signal (PSWS) No. 1 is raised by the PAGASA within destination, all vessels of 1,000 gross tons or below shall not sail except to take shelter (Section 4, MO 17-007).

SECTION 3. PENALTY. Any individual, corporation, partnership, association, or other juridical entity that commits any of the prohibited acts provided for Section 1, Article VI of this Code shall be prosecuted and upon conviction shall suffer a fine of not less than One Thousand Pesos (P1,000.00) but not to exceed Two Thousand Five Hundred (P2,500.00) or imprisonment of not less than one (1) month or both at the discretion of the court.

If the offender is a corporation, partnership or association, or other juridical entity, the penalty shall be imposed upon the officer or officers of the corporation, partnership, association or entity responsible for the violation without the prejudice to the cancellation as revocation of these entities license or accreditation issued to them by the Municipal Government.

ARTICLE XII DISASTER ASSESSMENT

SECTION 1. DEFINITION OF TERMS.

- 1.1. **SURVEY** is the inspection or examination of situation in order to ascertain conditions and value. The result of this activity is used as basis for recommendations.
- 1.2. **DAMAGE ASSESSMENT** is the estimation and description based on physical observation by government officials on the nature and extent of damage resulting from a disaster to determine the needs or disaster response.

Section 2. IMPORTANCE. There shall be a disaster assessment on the following importance:

- It is an information tool for decision makers.
- It helps to identify the most vulnerable sector of the affected population.
- It finds out what is going on, what the changes are and in what direction it may develop by inquiring, investigating, examining the general situation which includes the health and welfare of the affected community.
- It identifies local resources and capacities to respond to the affected areas.
- It identifies of needs for emergency measures to save and sustain the lives of the affected population and the possibilities for recovery and development.

Section 3. METHODS OF ASSESSMENT. The MDRRMO shall adopt the Four (4) methods of disaster assessment:

- Secondary data Review
- Observation and Visual Inspection
- Key Information Interviews (semi-structured interviews)
- Group Discussion

Section 4. TYPES OF ASSESSMENT. The LGU adopts the following types of assessments, viz:

4.1. Early notification

- In the first few hours and days of a disaster, decisive action is necessary
- In sudden onset disasters, a preliminary “early notification” should be completed as soon as possible after the disaster occurrence preferably within the first 10 hours after a disaster. This early notification alerts headquarters that a disaster has occurred and approximates the extent and location of the damage.

4.2. Situation assessment

- The early notification is followed by a more intensive detailed disaster situation report
- Usually within the first 12 - 36 hours after the disaster occurrence.
- This report will provide more details about the disaster: the damage, urgent needs and priorities, and actual response measures being taken

4.3. Emergency needs analysis.

Between 36 and 72 hours after disaster impact, as more complete information is known. There should be a rapid, yet detailed assessment of specific damages, resources, response mechanisms and needs within the different sectors: water supply, health and nutrition, food, household needs, shelter, infrastructure and communications.

4.4. **Ongoing Monitoring and Needs Assessment**

There shall be a detailed assessment of sector specific damages and needs. The MDRRMO shall be caused identify and forecast sectoral needs in the next 3 - 7 days, 7 - 28 days, and 28 - 90 days.

Section 5. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS IN ASSESSMENT.

5.1 **Disaster 6 Qs.** The Municipal Disaster Coordinating Council shall opt to answer the 6 questions as follows:

- What happened?
- When did it happen?
- Where did it happen?
- Who are affected? Who are involved?
- Why did it happen?
- How did it happen?

5.2. **Keys to a Successful Assessment.** The MDRRMC shall adopt the following keys to a successful assessment, viz:

- Ask Questions!
- Get Outside -- in the field
- Balanced team (Generalists and Specialists)
- Timeliness
- Communication Barrier (dialect, skills, etc.)
- Cultural Awareness
- Separate emergency needs from chronic needs Gender Sensitivity (interviewee and interviewer)
- Use the tools (Checklists, Questionnaires, Etc.)
- Be aware of raised expectations
- Be aware of bias
- Proper documentation

5.3. **Purpose of Situational Assessment & Needs Analysis.** The following shall serve as the purpose of Situational Assessment and Analysis:

- To plan effective relief efforts, decision-makers need to know:
- Whether or not an emergency exists
- The demographics and numbers of the affected populations
- The details of the emergency (cause, location, magnitude of disaster, etc.)
- The conditions of the affected populations (mortality and morbidity rates)
- The local response capacities and available resources, including organizational and logistical capabilities
- The immediate life-saving priorities
- The livelihood of additional future problems or needs
- Ultimately, the purpose of situational assessment and needs analysis is to assist emergency relief decision-makers in determining and implementing appropriate emergency relief measures.

5.4. **Minimizing Assessment Bias.** The LGU adopts triangulation which is one method for minimizing bias that requires the assessors to seek out, compare and correlate several sources of information. Triangulation is based on the principle that data must obtain from at least two other known points. Information for emergency assessments must come from different sources to provide a relatively accurate assessment of the situation.

5.5. **Assessment Tools.** The following are the assessment tools the LGU MDRRMC shall use:

- *Checklists* - are perhaps the easiest and most complete tools for a rapid initial assessment. A checklist is an abbreviated list that prompts assessors to remember key points and ask certain questions; they can also be useful for documenting responses.
- *Questionnaire* - is a simple list of questions for an individual or group of people to answer orally or in writing.
- *Gap identification charts* - are used to organize information and highlight “gaps” between needs and resources in an emergency response (resources provided by different actors during disaster).

Section 6. DISASTER REPORTING.

6.1. Definition. Disaster Reporting is a primary tool for gathering data and reception of knowledge or intelligence that generates useful information relative to a disaster.

6.2. Reporting Objectives. The reporting is intended:

- a) to improve capacity, plan programs, and take decisive actions
- b) to provide a permanent record of the information obtained
- c) to communicate this information
- d) to keep abreast of current events
- e) to serve as basis for the dissemination of activities to the public

6.3. Disaster Reporting Coverage. The reporting covers any of the following stages:

- Pre Disaster Report
- During Disaster Report
- Post Disaster Report

6.4. Substantial Disaster Report. It is characterized with complete, accurate and specific, easy to understand, properly paragraphed, abbreviated, capitalized, punctuated, concise, grammatically correct, adapted to the level of the reader.

6.5. Complete Disaster Report. There must be a complete and accurate disaster report for purposes of responsible response thereon which covers the following areas of inquiry:

II. WHAT – status of the situation

III. WHO – information such as age bracket names, etc. that will identify the persons concerned in the incident

IV. WHERE – information that has to do with location/ places pertinent to the incident

V. WHEN – time, day, month and year

VI. HOW – information that will explain how the incident took place

VII. WHY – factors which led to the occurrence of the incident

6.6. Levels of Report. The MDRRMC shall adopt the following levels of Disaster Report, viz:

a) Initial Report –which is a brief summary of the situation:

- * Initial statistics gathered
- * Present action taken by LGU’s and/or other agencies involved in the operation
- * Need assessment or recommendation

b) Progress or Update Report–is an update of the situation:

- * Current statistics gathered
- * Present action taken by LGU’s and/or other agencies involved in the operation
- * Need assessment or recommendation

c) Final Report – is the summary of the incident/ situation.

- * Last statistics gathered
- * Problems and difficulties encountered /recommendations

ARTICLE XIII DISASTER RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION

Section 1. REHABILITATION.

- 1.1. The LGU shall cause for immediate repair and initial efforts to re-establish the essential services associated with social and economic functions of a community.
- 1.2. Disaster Fund. The disaster fund of this LGU and all the barangays must be reserved and intended only for emergency response and rehabilitation expenses, such as immediate repair and initial efforts to re-establish the essential services associated with social and economic functions of a community.

Section 2. RECONSTRUCTION.

- 2.1. **Reconstruction Mission.** The LGU shall have the mission of rebuilding the community services and facilities to a level at least equivalent to those existing before the emergency situation.
- 2.2. **Unused Disaster Funds.** The unused disaster funds of this LGU and the barangays for the previous year/s shall be used for the related purposes and projects.

Section 3. DEVELOPMENT. The LGU shall use part of the 20% Development Fund for the sustained efforts intended to improve or maintain the physical, social and economic well-being of a community.

ARTICLE XIV DISASTER RESCUE MANAGEMENT

SECTION 1. ALAGAD CENTER. There shall be a functional office known as Active Loonanon Advocates for Good Governance and Democracy (ALAGAD) Center to serve as the Emergency Operations Center of the Local Government Unit of Loon. As such, it shall be open 24 hours a day and seven 7 days a week. It shall be composed of well-trained rescuers.

SECTION 2. CONSTITUTION OF THE LOON EMERGENCY RESPONSE, SEARCH & RESCUE, EVACUATION & RELIEF COMPOSITE TEAM. There shall be created in the Local Government Unit the Loon Emergency Response, Search & Rescue, and Evacuation & Relief Composite Team to be composed the following:

Team Leaders:

- Local Disaster Risk Reduction Management Officer
- Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer
- Municipal Health Officer
- Municipal Engineer
- Chief of Police, PNP Loon Station
- OIC, BFP Loon Station
- Schools District Supervisors, DepEd – Loon North & South

Members:

- ALAGAD Rescue Unit and MDRRMO personnel
- Philippine National Police personnel
- Bureau of Fire Protection – Loon Department
- Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office
- Municipal Traffic Aides

Heavy Equipment Operators
Municipal Health Office
Department of Education
Regional Public Safety Battalion (RPSB)
Bantay Bayan and other active NGOs

SECTION 3. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LOON EMERGENCY RESPONSE, SEARCH & RESCUE, AND EVACUATION & RELIEF COMPOSITE TEAM. The Loon Emergency Response, Search & Rescue, and Evacuation & Relief Composite Team shall perform the following duties and responsibilities:

- 3.a. Conduct field inspections and assessments in areas prone to disasters and calamities and prepare an Emergency Preparedness Plan for these areas;
- 3.b. Respond to any form of emergency that endangers life and property;
- 3.c. Provide emergency response, search & rescue, and evacuation & relief operations during disasters and calamities;
- 3.d. Observe the “Quick Response Time of Ten Minutes “and post such reminder on the police car, fire truck, ambulance and other appropriate government vehicles; and
- 3.e. Conduct Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities and Emergency Management System (EMS) to inform the general public about disaster preparedness.

SECTION 4. STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES. The Loon Emergency Response, Search & Rescue, and Evacuation & Relief Composite Team shall follow standard operating procedures in responding to emergency situations, disasters and calamities, as follows:

- 4.a. As the Emergency Operations Center, the ALAGAD Center shall provide quick-response services to persons in emergency situations;
- 4.b. The Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office (MDRRMO) shall serve as the coordinating center for all operations related to emergency response, search and rescue, evacuation and monitoring;
- 4.c. The Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan shall serve as the main reference in the implementation or enforcement of procedures for emergency response, search & rescue, and evacuation and relief services;
- 4.d. The Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO) shall receive relief goods and other assistance and distribute them to victims, survivors or evacuees;
- 4.e. Whenever necessary, interagency cooperation and coordination shall always be considered in all phases, i.e. before, during and after any emergency situation, disaster or calamity;
- 4.f. Continuous training shall serve as a reenergizing process to strengthen the capabilities of the concerned government offices and general public.

ARTICLE XV ALLOCATION AND UTILIZATION OF LOCAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MANAGEMENT FUND

SECTION 1. DECLARATION OF POLICY. The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP) 2011-2018 shall become the basis in the preparation of Local Disaster Risk reduction management Plans (LDRRMP) to be validated and accustomed to the local needs for prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response, rehabilitation and recovery. The LDRRMP shall be the basis in the allocation of LDRRMF. The LGU have to “formulate and implement a comprehensive and integrated LDRRMP in accordance with the national, regional and provincial

framework, and policies on disaster risk reduction in close coordination with the local development councils” (Section 12 (6) of RA 10121). It should encompass the four (4) thematic areas of disaster risk reduction and management such as disaster prevention and mitigation, disaster preparedness, disaster response and disaster rehabilitation and recovery. (Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2013-1)

SECTION 2. PROVISIONS ON ALLOCATION OF LDRRM FUND:

1. Section 21 of RA 10121 states that not less than five percent (5%) of the estimated revenue from regular sources shall be set aside as the LDRRMF to support disaster risk management activities such as, but not limited to, pre-disaster preparedness programs including training, purchasing of life-saving rescue equipment, supplies and medicines, for post-disaster activities, and for the payment of premiums on calamity insurance.
2. Of the amount appropriated for LDRRMF, thirty percent (30%) shall be allocated as Quick Response Fund (QRF) or stand-by fund for relief and recovery programs in order that situation and living conditions of people in communities or areas stricken by disasters, calamities, epidemics, or complex emergencies, may be normalized as quickly as possible and Seventy Percent (70%) allocation for disaster prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response, rehabilitation and recovery.
3. Unexpended LDRRMF shall accrue to a special trust fund solely for the purpose of supporting disaster risk reduction and management activities of the LDRRMCs within the next five (5) years.

SECTION 3. PROVISIONS ON UTILIZATION OF LDRRM FUND:

3.1. Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Projects and Activities:

- a.) Conduct of risk assessment, vulnerability analysis and other science-based technology and methodologies to enhance LGU ecological profile, sectoral studies and mainstream disaster risk reduction and management activities / Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) in Comprehensive Land Use Program (CLUP) and Comprehensive Development Program (CPD);
- b.) Implement Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) with disaster risk reduction and management / CCA indicators;
- c.) Capability building (train, equip, organize, provide funding, sustain) on mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and management / CCA in development planning, investment programming/financing, and project evaluation and development;
- d.) Conduct of activities to review and integrate disaster risk reduction and management / CCA into various environmental policies, plans, programs and projects;
- e.) Conduct vulnerability analysis and risk assessment for critical facilities and infrastructure;
- f.) Development of tools on risk assessment;
- g.) Construction of dams or embankments that will reduce / mitigate flood risks; and
- h.) Other programs or projects of similar nature and considered necessary. (Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2013-1)

3.2. Disaster Preparedness Projects and Activities:

- a.) Conduct of trainings on disaster preparedness and response, search, rescue and retrieval operations;
- b.) Conduct of simulation exercise at various levels to test plans and skills;

- c.) Development of information, education and communication (IEC) campaign and information sharing between LGU/ community and national government;
- d.) Development of standard operations manual for Disaster Operation Centers;
- e.) Development and implementation of standard operating procedures (SOPs) for deployment, evacuation and coordination with rapid assessment teams, etc.;
- f.) Development and institutionalization of early warning system (EWS), information sharing among LGUs/ communities and the national government;
- g.) Conduct of disaster risk reduction and management researches;
- h.) Conduct of multi-stakeholders dialogue;
- i.) Development and conduct of regular review of contingency plans;
- j.) Development of information and database generation;
- k.) Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies; and
- l.) Other programs or projects of similar nature and considered necessary. (Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2013-1)

3.3. Disaster Response Projects and Activities:

- a.) Provision of alternative livelihood relief or assistance to victims of disasters;
- b.) Provision of tents and other temporary shelter facilities;
- c.) Provision of food subsistence or relief goods to disaster victims; and
- d.) Other programs or projects of similar nature and considered necessary. (Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2013-1)

3.4. Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery Projects and Activities:

- a.) Formulation of designs for the reconstruction of disaster-resilient houses;
- b.) Construction/Rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure facilities and evacuation centers;
- c.) Conduct of trainings for social preparation of host communities and those that will be relocated;
- d.) Implementation of building code and promotion of green technology;
- e.) Conduct of post conflict analyses; and
- f.) Other programs or projects of similar nature and considered necessary. (Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2013-1)

**ARTICLE XVI
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION SAFETY MEASURES**

SECTION 1. MUNICIPAL BUILDING COUNCIL.

- 1) Creation.** There shall be created a Municipal Building Council composed of the following:

Chairman – Municipal Engineer
Vice Chairman –MPDC
Members – Sanitary Inspector
 MENRO
 MDRRMO
 Municipal Assessor
 Two (2) Private Sector representatives:
 Licensed civil engineer

Licensed architect

2) Functions. The Members of the Municipal Building Council (MBC) shall perform the following functions:

- a) accept and evaluate applications for building permits
- b) deliberate applications with the presence of the applicant/s or representatives and the affected parties such as neighbors and other interested individuals/ public
- c) act as recommendatory body for approval or disapproval of applications for building permits
- d) act as regulatory body for violations of the National Building Code and the provisions of this Code and

3) Meetings. The MBC shall meet regularly twice a month to act on applications for building permits and cause the immediate demolition or imposition of penalties on illegal structures

4) Procedures. The following procedures shall be observed:

- c) Submission of application with attached pertinent documents to the Municipal Building Official/ Municipal Engineer
- d) Conduct of inspection and evaluation on the subject application for building permit
- e) Meeting and Deliberations:
 - i- Applicant's presentation
 - ii- Reactions from the Council members and the affected/ interested parties
 - iii- Applicant's rebuttal/ defense
 - iv- Council's exclusive deliberation and decision
- f) Council's recommendation

5) Honoraria. The private sector members of the MBC shall receive an honorarium to be determined by the Honorable Mayor.

SECTION 2. PENALTY. Any violation to the above provision/s shall be penalized by a fine of P2,500 or imprisonment of 5-10 days, or both at the discretion of the court.

Article XVII FINAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. MANDATORY REVIEW OF THE CODE. This Code shall be reviewed every three (3) years.

SECTION 2. CREATION OF OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE.

- a) There shall be created an Oversight Committee to conduct information and dissemination on the contents of this Code and to evaluate its impact of implementation affecting the quality of life of the people.

The Committee shall be headed by the Municipal Vice-Mayor as Chairperson, Committee on Rules and Codification as Vice Chairperson, and Chairman of the Committee on Peace & Order and Public Safety and Committee on Environment, and the MDRRM Officer as members of the Oversight Committee.

b) The Oversight Committee shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

- 1) To disseminate the Code to all concerned;
- 2) To evaluate its implementation;
- 3) To monitor and gather feedback on the Code;
- 4) To formulate and recommend necessary amendments and new legislation.

c) There shall be an appropriated funding requirement for the effective performance of functions of the Oversight Committee.

SECTION 3. FUTURE ORDINANCES. Future disaster-related ordinances shall be treated as amendments to this Code, either by addition, insertion, or deduction.

SECTION 4. ARCHIVING OF ORDINANCES. Repealed and obsolete ordinances shall be archived at the Municipal Library.

SECTION 5. REPEALING CLAUSE. All ordinances, executive orders, rules and regulations, or parts thereof, which provisions are in conflict with or contrary to the provisions of this Code are hereby repealed, amended or modified accordingly.

SECTION 6. SEPARABILITY CLAUSE. Should any part of this Code be declared null and void by a Court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining parts not so affected thereby, shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 7. EFFECTIVITY. This Code shall take effect upon its approval by the Honorable Mayor within 10-day period from date of receipt thereof, otherwise it is deemed approved pursuant to Section 54b, RA 7160, and after due publication in a newspaper of general circulation pursuant to Section 511, a, of RA 7160.

UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

oOo

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

FIDELINO P. CORITICO, LLB
Secretary to the Sanggunian

ATTESTED:

LLOYD PETER M. LOPEZ, M.D.
Vice Mayor
Presiding Officer

APPROVED:

ELVI PETER L. RELAMPAGOS
Municipal Mayor

Date: _____

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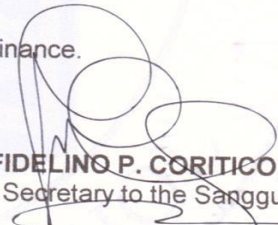
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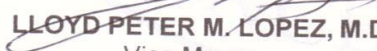
UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

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


FIDELINO P. CORITICO, LLB
Secretary to the Sanggunian

ATTESTED:


LLOYD PETER M. LOPEZ, M.D.
Vice Mayor
Presiding Officer

APPROVED:


ELVI PETER L. RELAMPAGOS
Municipal Mayor

Date: 11/27/18