



CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR HYDROMET 2023-2025 Municipality of Guiguinto

Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council





Republic of the Philippines Province of Bulacan Municipality of Guiguinto



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN

EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE FORTY FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF THE 11TH SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF GUIGUINTO, BULACAN HELD ON APRIL 11, 2023 AT THE GEN. GREGORIO DEL PILAR HALL.

PRESENT:

HON.	BANJO S. ESTRELLA					MUNICIPAL	VICE	MAYOD
Hon	Date: 111 D 22 77				-		ATON	THATON
non.	Estrelita P. Aballa					SB Member		
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Hon. Albert L. Estrella . . SB Member

Hon. Ricardo B. Jose . . SB Member Hon. Larra Monica S. Ventura

. SB Member . SB Member

Hon. Julius V. Figueroa Hon. Randall B. Pingol . . SB Member Hon. Cornelio C. Ramos · . SB Member

Hon. Landrei Joseph S. Cerdon . SB Member-President

SK Federation

ABSENT:

Hon. Annabelle A. Garcia · . . SB Member

Hon. Jose Darsee V. Alvarez . SB Member-President Liga ng mga Barangay

RESOLUTION NO. 288 Series of 2023

Sponsored by: Coun. Albert L. Estrella (Committee on Rules)

RESOLUTION

APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR HYDROMET 2023-2025 OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF GUIGUINTO

WHEREAS, all local government units are required to formulate Comprehensive Contingency Plan embodied in the Local Government Code of 1991, Section 17, Delivery of Basic Services and RA 10121-Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management System, RA 7279-Climate Change Adaptation, RA 9513 Fire Code of the Philippines, Anti-Log Ban Act, RA 1089, National Building Act, RA 9003 Solid Waste Management Act, and Zoning and Land Use Act, and Local Ordinances and issuances & memorandum order, Local Environmental Code in relation to Disaster Risk Reduction & Management System;

WHEREAS, the contingency plan for earthquake is an effective and efficient system, for coordination of efforts and effective responses in times of emergencies in both national and local level that serves as a roadmap for commitment to ensure the security and welfare of the victims of flooding;

WHEREAS, this contingency plan is prepared to:

- 1. mobilize effective actions and resources for emergency response which incorporated health and safety protocols for re-emerging and emerging diseases like covid-19,
- 2. generate commitment among parties involved to act in a coordinated manner before the emergency occurs,
- design a concrete and continues plan until emergency occurs and which can be discontinued when the hazards is considered to be no longer threatening, and
- 4. strengthen and enhance the operational capabilities of the municipal government in responding to any emergency situation in the locality. It stresses the importance of the pre-emergency planning throughout every stage of crisis and well-manages response that will optimize the strength and capacities of the local DCCs, NGOs, private and volunteer organizations;

BANJOS. ESTRELLA Municipal Vice Mayor

SHARON A. FRALTACION ECRETARY TO THE MAGGINIANG BAYAN

SUGOD GUIGUINTO



Republic of the Philippines Province of Bulacan Municipality of Guiguinto



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN

Page 2-Resolution No. 288-S-2023

WHEREAS, this contingency plan will be a useful reference for disaster leaders and agencies involved in disaster and will well-serve as an indicative guide for these leaders in assessing past disaster events or potential hazards that have affected or may affect their communities and designing appropriate response thereto;

WHEREAS, the activities contained in this contingency plan are designed to provide permanent protection from disaster or reduce the intensity/frequency of a hazardous event so it shall not become a disaster;

NOW THEREFORE:

On motion of Coun. Albert L. Estrella and duly seconded by all members present;

RESOLVED, as it is hereby resolved, to approve and adopt the Contingency Plan for Hydromet 2023-2025 of the Municipality of Guiguinto.

Nay(s)

None

APPROVED.

Aye(s)

Hon. Estrelita P. Aballa

Hon. Albert L. Estrella

Hon. Ricardo B. Jose

Hon. Larra Monica S. Ventura

Hon. Julius V. Figueroa

Hon. Randall B. Pingol

Hon. Cornelio C. Ramos

Hon. Landrei Joseph S. Cerdon

I hereby certify the correctness of this excerpt from the minutes of the regular session of the Sangguniang Bayan held on April 11, 2023.

ATTESTED:

BANJO S. ESTRELLA Presiding Officer Secretary to the Sangganiang Bayan



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Historical Background Profile of Guiguinto Rationale	
CHAPT KEY C	TER 2 ONSIDERATIONS	
	Flooding Elements At Risk And Pote Vulnerability (Flood) Capacity (Flood) rainfall induced landslides Storm Surges Exposure & Risk Estimate	ards
CHAPT GENEI		ECTIVES
CHAPT SECTO	=	and PLANS INSTUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS
	INSTUTIONAL ARRAN Municipal Disaster Risk R Hydrological Monitoring	Reduction & Management Council - Guiguinto Organizational Structure 19
	SECTORAL PLANS Command & Control Sect Communication & Warnin	or

Rehablitation and Recovery Sector80



Relief & Rehab Sector

CHAPTER I

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Guiguinto began as a barrio of Bulacan town, the former provincial capital of Bulacan. It the place where the Spaniards set up an army post in the barrio to serve as a resting place for forces going to Northern Luzon. In those days, travel throughout Guiguinto was difficult and slow down to single file over a narrow bamboo bridge. Their Filipino guides would cry out, "Hinto" (stop). The Spaniards thought this was the name "Hihinto". The Spaniards substituted "Gui" (with hard "g") for the Tagalog "Hi". The place has since been called Guiguinto.

On the other hand, old timers say that on moonlight nights, a golden bull emerges from the church and goes down to the nearby river to quench his thirst. It then returns to the church, ascends at the altar and disappears. The elders' said that there are buried jars of gold in town, as indicated by the bull, and that is why the town was called Guiguinto.

In 1800, a Spanish priest erected a small chapel in what is now barrio Sta. Rita. In 1873, roads were constructed in barrio Malis. The people in barrios of Pritil, Tabe, and Cutcut even those days were mostly farmers. During Holy Week, villagers of barrio Tuktukan held contest for the hardest egg shells (chicken, duck or goose by knocking eggs together... Tuktukan). The women tried to help each other in singing the "Panica".

Just before the outbreak of the revolution of 1896, the town people of Guiguinto were ordered to sleep in the town at night and to work in their fields only in the day. This was said to have been suggested by the town priest to the authorities because of rumors that many of the town people were joining the secret revolutionary society, the Katipunan. Guiguinto eventually contributed many soldiers to the 1890 revolution.

The remnant of the Old Guiguinto Train Station located at C. Mercado Street at Barangay Poblacion was the mute witness of the bloody massacre of the Spanish Priest during the ambush of Spanish train passing in the area of Guiguinto.



The Municipality of Guiguinto is rich in culture and history as it played a significant part in various revolutions towards Philippines independence. Its history is a tapestry of heroic exploits of its people as it led in the various struggle towards independence. Towards the end of the Spanish colonization and the arrival of the Americans, the province of Bulacan was reconstituted into 13 municipalities from the original 25 established by the Spanish government. This consolidation, Guiguinto became part of the Municipality of Bulacan.

On December 24, 1914, upon Executive Order 126 issued by the American Governor General Francis Burton Harrison, Guiguinto was re-established as a municipality separated from the Municipality of Bulacan; The Executive Order 126 gave Guiguinto as officially recognized independent municipality on January 1, 1915, with Antonio Figueroa as its first "municipal president". The town's population was then about 4,000. The 1960 census placed Guiguinto's population at 10,629. The latest census conducted by PSA on 2020, Guiguinto has a total population of 112,889. Through the years, the Municipality of Guiguinto was able to weather the different changes in administrations and governments. In all those times, Guiguinto was able to stand out as independent and distinct municipality with its people having their own aspiration.



The new Municipal Building of Guiguinto was built during the incumbency of the current Municipal Mayor of Guiguinto Hon. Ambrosio C. Cruz Jr. erected on year 2002, it is the first modern municipal hall during that year.

1.2 PROFILE OF GUIGUINTO

Guiguinto is one of the fast-growing municipalities in the province of Bulacan. From the predominating agricultural economy, it gradually urbanized and developed and since 2005 it became a first-class Municipality. It now placed as an important town in the province because of its strategic location; coming from Metropolitan Manila going to the North you have to pass the Municipality.



RATIONALE

The Municipal Government of Guiguinto and all LGUs, are required to formulate Comprehensive Contingency Plan, embodied in the LGC of 1991, Sec 17, Delivery of Basic Services and RA.10121 – Phil. Disaster Risk Reduction & Management System, RA 7279 - Climate Change Adaptation, RA 9513, Fire Code of the Phil. Anti-Log Ban Act, RA 1089, National Building Act, R.A. 9003 Solid Waste Management Act and Zoning and Land Use Act. And Local Ordinances, and issuances & memorandum order, Local Environmental Code in relation to Disaster Risk Reduction & Management System.

The Contingency Plan for Hydromet is an effective and efficient system, for coordination of efforts and effective responses in times of emergencies in both national and local level that serve as a roadmap for commitment to ensure the security and welfare of the victims of earthquake. It is hereby updated to incorporate the impact of and lessons from COVID-19 Global Pandemic. As part of managing risk, it is imperative that the measures to prevent the spread of the coronavirus are incorporated in the courses of actions of the Municipality of Guiguinto relative to earthquake preparedness and response. This document lays down the minimum public health standards such as wearing of facemask, physical distancing, and handwashing that will be observed whenever the actions are undertaken to rescue and safeguard the victims of earthquake in the Municipality. A triage and isolation area shall also be incorporated in the existing facilities to prevent local transmission of the coronavirus.

Therefore, this contingency plan is prepared but not limited to the following reasons:

- ✓ To mobilize effective actions and resources for emergency response which incorporated health and safety protocols for re-emerging and emerging diseases like Covid-19.
- ✓ To generate commitment among parties, involved to act in a coordinated manner before the emergency occurs.
- ✓ To design a concrete and continues plan until the emergency occurs and which can be discontinued when the hazard is considered to be no longer threatening.
- ✓ To strengthened and enhance the operational capabilities of the LGU in responding to any emergency in their localities. It stresses the importance of the pre-emergency planning throughout every stage of crisis and well manages response that will optimize the strength and capacities of various local DCCs, NGOs, private and volunteer organization.

WHO WILL USE AND BENEFIT THE CP?

This CP will be useful reference for disaster leaders and agencies involved in disaster and well serve as an indicative guide for these leaders in assessing past disaster events or potential hazard that have affected or may affect their communities and designing appropriate response thereto.

DISASTER PREVENTION

Activities designed to provide permanent protection from disaster or reduce the intensity/frequency of a hazardous event so that it does not become a disaster.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

The ability to predict various emergencies and prepare people to react appropriately during and following such

possible events.

DISASTER MITIGATION

Measures taken in advance of a disaster aimed at reducing impact on society and the environment

DISASTER RESPONSE

The ability to rapidly respond to and cope with the effect of the specific emergency and achieve people's readiness to react appropriately.

CHAPTER II – KEY CONSIDERATIONS

Hazard and Vulnerability

HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL HAZARDS

Hydro-meteorological hazards cover those that are related to water and atmosphere caused by climate processes. This process or phenomenon of hydrological, atmospheric, or oceanographic in nature may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, social and economic disruptions or, environmental damages (United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction 2009). This includes the discussion flooding, rainfall-induced landslides, storm surges, severe drought, and typhoons with harsh winds.

FLOODING

Flooding is defined as temporary covering of land by water outside its normal confines. There are two types of flooding that can be distinguished, the coastal flooding and river flooding. Coastal flooding or sea-borne flood is caused by storm surges or rising tidal waters. River flooding is usually caused by excessive run-off brought on by heavy rains or storms that lead to overflowing of water systems such as rivers and streams.

This is the most common hazard that is intermittently occurring in the Province of Bulacan as well as in the Municipality of Guiguinto, specifically in the low lying areas. It is usually caused by heavy rains from typhoon or monsoon rains wherein the areas near the major rivers and other water ways are flooded for extended period of time.



	FLOODING SUSCE		
MUNICIPALITY/CITY	LOW TO MODERATE (Areas with less than 1 meter flood height. These are usually inundated during prolonged and extensive heavy rainfall or extreme weather condition.)	HIGH (Areas with greater than 1 meter flood height. These areas are usually flooded for several hours during heavy rains; include landforms of topographic lows such as active river channels, abandoned river channels, and areas along river banks; also prone to flash floods.)	TOTAL LAND AREA (HAS.) (An indicative estimate of land area affected in hectares.)
Guiguinto	Sta. Cruz, Tabang, & Sta. Rita	Pritil, Daungan, Cutcut, Pulong Gubat, Tiaong, Tabe, Tuktukan, Poblacion, Malis, Ilang-ilang, & Panginay	2,174

ELEMENTS AT RISK AND POTENTIAL DAMAGES

- A total population of 56,516 and 11,303 households are affected
- Flood prone areas affecting their personal properties and equipment
- Causing the suspension of classes
- Damages on power transmission lines and communication facilities.
- Silted irrigation canals and drainage systems
- Upgrading of flood gate
- Local transmission of coronavirus especially in the evacuation centers.

VULNERABILITY (FLOOD)

- The level of awareness and the capacity dealing with disasters in the municipality as a whole is low.
- Poor implementation of anti-littering act, 1 Milyong Kalinisan and other ordinance or program against proper waste disposal and alike, Garbage, being the root cause of this floods.
- High vulnerability road networks with poor or obsolete drainage system.

CAPACITY (FLOOD)

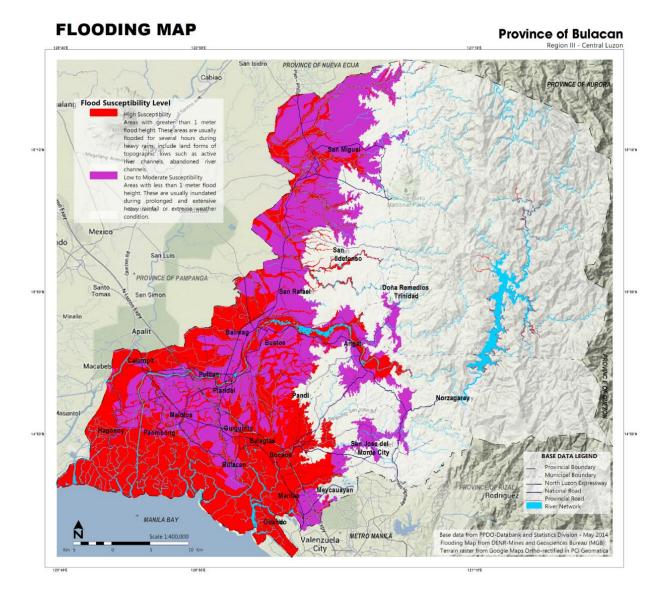
- Presence of livelihood programs, and small-scale entrepreneurs
- Knowledgeable personnel to undergo training on disaster preparedness to be conducted by MDRRMO, PDRRMO and other agencies.
- Social acceptability of the community to prepare and respond during disasters
- Functional cooperatives and financial institutions to assist farmers and small-scale industries.
- Readiness of offices and agencies and extension work on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.
- Existing maps which serve as a tool/guide like hazard maps
- Strict implementation of Environmental laws and programs
- Supportive NGO's, private sector.

Aside from the established principal cause of flooding in the Municipality of Guiguinto, there are other factors that contribute to this hazard that worsens its effect. The general topography of the affected areas can be described as low-lying with a slope of relatively flat that makes the water current flow slowly towards drainage and streams. There are also silted river systems and clogged water ways that

contributes to the rapid flood water rise during heavy rains.

With the PAGASA forecast on Climate Change in the Philippines, rains will be more frequent and intensified as the weather condition is aggravated by global warming causing more severe and prolonged flooding. Aside from the considerable damages to properties and disruption of socio-economic activities, human lives are also at risks for those who are living within the highly susceptible flood prone areas. Thus, preparedness and mitigation becomes equally valuable component of disaster risk reduction.

Figure 6 – Flooding Map



Bustos

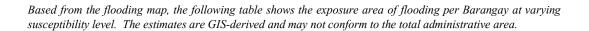


Table 2 – Flooding per Barangay at varying susceptibility level



Guiguinto, Bulacan Contingency Plan for Hydromet

BARANGAY	LAND AREA (HAS.) LMB-DENR	LAND AREA (GIS DERIVED IN KM)	AREA UNDER HIGH SUSCEPTIBILITY TO FLOODING	AREA UNDER LOW TO MODERATE SUSCEPTIBILITY
Cutcut	226	1.22	0.54	0.59
Daungan	200	1.27	0.94	0.33
Ilang-Ilang	50	0.58	0.33	0.25
Malis	311	2.18	1.39	0.79
Panginay	87	0.52	0.45	0.00
Poblacion	96	0.79	0.67	0.01
Pritil	323	2.09	1.39	0.70
Pulong Gubat	151	1.17	0.66	0.51
Sta. Cruz	248	2.22	0.48	1.74
Sta. Rita	272	2.60	0.67	1.93
Tabang	219	1.67	0.10	1.56
Tabe	114	1.06	0.91	0.15
Tiaong	258	2.78	1.34	1.44
Tuktukan	195	1.57	1.56	0.00
TOTAL		21.70	11.43	10.01

The table resulted from GIS overlay analysis of administrative boundaries and flooding susceptibility shows that the barangay Tuktukan, Tabe, Panginay, Poblacion, and Daungan has the highest percentage of exposure to high susceptibility level of flooding.

RAINFALL INDUCED LANDSLIDES

This type of landslides refers to the usually sudden downward movement of loosened materials (rocks and earth) due to rain. Based on the DRA/CCVA Report from the PDPFP of the Province of Bulacan, the Municipality of Guiguinto is not prone to this hazard for the topography of the municipality is generally flat.

STORM SURGES

Coastal or storm surges are an abnormal rise in sea water level caused by strong winds and low atmospheric pressure during typhoons. Based on the DRA/CCVA Report from the PDPFP of the Province of Bulacan, the Municipality of Guiguinto is not prone to this hazard as the municipality is not along the coastal area.

EXPOSURE & RISK ESTIMATE

Table 3 - Assessed Population Exposure Percentage

	ASSESSED POPULATION EXPOSURE PERCENTAGE												
CITY/MUNICIPALITY	HIGHLY SUSCEPTIBLE AREA TO FLOODING	HIGHLY SUSCEPTIBLE AREA TO RIL	STORM SURGE PRONE AREA	HIGHLY SUSCEPTIBLE AREA TO EIL	TSUNAMI PRONE AREA								
Angat	31.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
Balagtas	85.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
Baliwag	49.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
Bocaue	97.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
Bulakan	65.67	0.00	2.12	0.00	12.38								
Bustos	41.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
Calumpit	65.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
Doña Remedios Trinidad	0.08	7.95	0.00	0.00	0.00								
Guiguinto	52.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
Hagonoy	69.28	0.00	0.38	0.00	2.84								
City of Malolos	31.61	0.00	0.31	0.00	1.54								
Marilao	0.02	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00								
Meycauayan City	12.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
Norzagaray	11.96	3.09	0.00	0.27	0.00								
Obando	100.00	0.00	2.16	0.00	13.97								
Pandi	52.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
Paombong	72.22	0.00	0.61	0.00	5.38								
Plaridel	25.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
Pulilan	58.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
San Ildefonso	18.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
City of San Jose Del Monte	0.02	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00								
San Miguel	22.28	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00								
San Rafael	24.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								
Santa Maria	43.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00								

The above matrix shows the percentages of population exposure of each of the municipalities/cities in Bulacan against a particular hazard, ie., flooding, rain-induced landslide, storm surge, earthquake-induced landslide, and tsunami.

The elements at risk to the various hazards were identified and discussed in Chapter 3 of the DRA/CCVA Report 2013. The Report mentioned the potentially affected properties in the built- up or settlements areas which was computed and analyzed using the total floor area of any type of structure/building and the information obtained from Provincial Assessor's Office Real Property Tax Information System (RPTIS). The municipalities which yielded the highest proportion of built-up areas exposed to flooding are Balagtas, Bocaue, Calumpit, Hagonoy, Obando, Marilao and Paombong. Meanwhile, Angat, Baliwag, Bulakan, Bustos, Dona Remedios Trinidad, Guiguinto, City of Malolos, Meycauayan City, Plaridel and Pulilan have built-up areas exposed to low-to-moderate flooding.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 GLOBAL PANDEMIC

The Municipality of Guiguinto registered its first Covid-19 case in March 2020. During the early stage of the pandemic, the LGU initiated and adopted measures to address the negative impact of the pandemic, including provision of relief goods for the affected families during community quarantine; care bags for the covid-19 positive; establishment of testing laboratory, isolation facilities, and community pantries, and observance of the minimum public health standards such as the wearing of facemask, physical distancing, and frequent handwashing.

As of November 21, 2022, the Municipality of Guiguinto recorded 4,750 confirmed cases of Covid-19 including 174 deaths and 4,574 recoveries. With the widespread transmission, it is critical that the preventive measures during disaster response such as earthquake be incorporated and implemented.



The Municipality of Guiguinto produced a Procedure that is specifically for prevention and control of emerging infectious diseases that aims to ensure a safe workplace amid a pandemic for the continual effectiveness of the QMS of Municipal Government of Guiguinto, Bulacan. This document aims to define the Offices' processes involved in ensuring safety in the workplace during pandemic.

RESPONSIBILITY AND AUTHORITY

The Incident Management Team shall be responsible for the:

Over-all implementation of safety protocols in the workplace and shall ensure that all offices are well-informed of the said protocols.

Monitoring of the full enforcement of safety protocols in the workplace.

The Municipal Health Office shall coordinate the collection of swabs for RT-PCR testing in case of recorded employee/s who is/are positive for infectious diseases.

Municipal Employees shall conform with the implementation of the safety protocols in the workplace.

Departments/Offices, especially those who are on frontline services, shall be responsible for ensuring that all their clients undergo safety protocols before, during, and after entering their premises.



The Municipal Mayor and the Municipal Administrator shall be responsible for approving the procurement of all the identified resources that are necessary for the thorough implementation of safety protocols in the workplace.

The Management Information System Office shall be responsible in maintaining the Database for Get Traced Application.

The Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office shall ensure that the automatic dispensers and footbaths in entry and exit points have sufficient alcohol/solutions, while the supplies for hand washing in comfort rooms shall continue to be the responsibility of the General Services Office.

The Municipal Task Force Against COVID-19 shall monitor the strict implementation of health and safety protocols in the Municipal Government.

PROCEDURE DETAILS

Workplace Safety and Health

Prior to entrance in any of the municipal buildings/establishments, all employees and clients shall:

- ✓ Wear face mask and face shield. Employees are only allowed to remove their face shield if they are in their work station, and there is a protective barrier in between them.
- ✓ Step on allocated footbath mats.
- ✓ *Check body temperature and sanitize.*
- ✓ Clients shall present their Get Traced QR Code upon entering the municipal premises.
- ✓ Maintain a minimum physical distance of one (1) meter radius from each other in case of long queue.
- ✓ *Observe proper respiratory etiquette.*

Inside the municipal/office premises:

- ✓ All work areas and frequently handled objects shall be regularly disinfected.
- ✓ All washrooms/toilets shall have sufficient clean water and soap where employees and clients are encouraged to frequently wash their hands.
- ✓ Alcohol and/or Sanitizers shall be made available in strategic areas where employees and clients are often passing through.
- ✓ Inside the Municipal Hall, clients shall get a number from the Queuing Kiosk and wait for their number to be called where they shall follow floor markings leading to the Office they need to visit.
- ✓ Employees and clients shall always practice a minimum physical distance of one (1) meter radius from each other and shall observe proper respiratory etiquette
- ✓ Eating in communal areas is discouraged and wastes shall be disposed properly.
- ✓ Canteen and kitchens shall be regularly cleaned and disinfected.

Minimize contact rate among municipal employees:

✓ Implementation of alternative work arrangements.



✓ Online system/s are highly encouraged to be utilized like videoconferencing.

On reducing the risk of acquiring infectious diseases:

- ✓ In case of Suspect or Positive municipal employee, the concerned Office will be locked down for 24-48 hours for contact tracing, disinfection, and isolation.
- ✓ *After identification of the close contacts, Office operation will resume.*
- ✓ Identified employee/s shall undergo quarantine procedures, whereas the case may be, are subject for swabbing for RT-PCR Test.
- ✓ Visitors and clients are not allowed inside the employee workstations.

 Transactions are allowed only at designated windows and conference areas.

CHAPTER III -GENERAL POLICY & OBJECTIVES

International policy framework

Hyogo Framework for Action Priorities

- Disaster risk reduction is a national and local priority with strong institutional basis for action.
- Identify, assess, and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning
- Knowledge, innovation, education for culture of safety and resilience
- Reduce the underlying risk factors
- Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response

National policies and objectives

Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 (RA 10121)

RA 10121, also known as the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act, was made into a law in 2010, repealing Presidential Decree 1566 of 1978. It provided a paradigm shift from a reactive focus on relief and response to a more proactive approach, giving attention to preparedness, prevention, and mitigation. The DRRM Act mandates the institutionalization of the DRRM system at the local level through the establishment of a local DRRM Office (DRRMO). It provides for the reorganization of the Disaster Coordinating Councils, now known as the DRRM Council (DRRMC), and further strengthens their functions.

Philippine Climate Change Act of 2009 (RA 9729)

The Climate Change Act of 2009 outlines the policy of the Philippine Government to protect climate systems, build national and local resiliency and implement programs to promote climate change adaptation and mitigation in support of sustainable development. RA 9729 also mandates local government units to formulate their Climate Change Action Plans and build local awareness, knowledge and build capacity for Climate Change Adaption and mitigation.

Presidential Decree 1566 dated 11 June 1978 "Strengthening the Philippine Disaster Control Capability and Establishing a Community Disaster Preparedness Program Nationwide

Sec. 1 (b) - each political and administrative subdivision of the country shall utilize all available resources in the area before asking for assistance from neighboring entities or higher authority;

Local Government Code of 1991

Section 444 par. B (vii) and Sec. 324 (d) amended by RA 8185..."Local Government Units shall adopt measures to protect its inhabitants from harmful effects of man-made or natural calamities and to provide relief services and assistance to victims".

National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, Department of Budget and Management and Department of the Interior and Local Government – Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2013-1

This Joint Memorandum Circular is issued as a guide to Local Government Units in the allocation and use of the Local DRRM Fund and to enhance transparency and accountability in their use.

COVID-19 INTER-AGENCY TASK FORCE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF EMERGEING INFECITOUS DISEASES RESOLUTIONS

These are the issuances of the IATF in order to prevent and control the spread of coronavirus.

Local Policies and Objectives

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF GUIGUINTO'S COMMITMENT

The Municipal Government of Guiguinto's commitment and mandate for DRRM recognizes the increase in the frequency and severity of disaster in the municipality in recent years, particularly those of hydro-meteorological origin, growing risks from climate change, and national and provincial policies and thrusts for disaster management. The Municipal Government has issued executive orders to reflect those policies and demonstrate its commitment to DRRM.

Executive Order no.02 Series of 2013

An order creating the Guiguinto Municipal Disaster Risk reduction and Management .Council pursuant to Section 11 of the Republic Act no. 10121 also known as the "Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction Act of 2010"

Municipal Ordinance no. 200-S-2014

Approval of the creation of the Local Disaster Risk reduction and Management Office with four Plantilla Positions (SG 24, SG 22, SG 18, and SG 15)

SB Resolution no. 225 Series of 2014

Approval of the Contingency Plan for Flood for Guiguinto. The first edition of this Contingency Plan was earlier approved by the Local Sangguniang Bayan last June 16, 2014, through the initiative of the Guiguinto MDRRM Council.

Municipal Ordinace. 202 Series of 2015

An Ordinance for the Creation of the Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office in the Municipality of Guiguinto, Providing funds therefore and for other purposes" it shall be the policy of the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (MDRRMC) to formulate Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on a.) Resource allocation and utilization; b.) Coordination between and amongst DRRMC members and other partners; c.) Command and Control on responders during operation to ensure an effective and efficient disaster response system during emergency events, specifically:

Guiguinto, Bulacan Contingency Plan for Hydromet

- Lessen the susceptibility of the constituents to flood hazards and risks through the formulationand implementation of a comprehensive contingency plan for worst case flooding;
- Adapt the incident command system for incident management through engagement of responsive chain of command which shall plan, organize, direct and manage a systematic disaster response using standard operating procedures;
- Activate a response mechanisms for effective, timely search and rescue operations, in order to save lives and minimize damage to property, in times of worst case flooding;
- Guarantee that all involved stakeholders shall abide to the basic principles of transparency and accountability in resources and fund utilization during disaster operations; and
- Ensure smooth and effective coordination and partnership between the Municipality Government and the BDRRM Committees, government agencies, non-government organizations and civil society organizations

SB Resolution no. 003 Series of 2016

Approving and adopting the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan of Guiguinto for the years 2016-2022 and the Contigency Plan of Guiguinto.

Kapasiyahan Blg. 186 Serye 2017

Kapasiyahan na nagkakaloob ng kapangyarihan sa Punong Bayan, Igg. Ambrosio C. Cruz, Jr. Na pumasok at lumagda sa isang kasunduan (Memorandum of Agreement) sa pagitan ng Pamahalaang Bayan ng Guiguitno at PUREGOLD Price Club, Inc. –Guiguinto, Bulacan para sa Pagpapautang (Credit Line) ng halagang Isang Milyong Piso (P 1,000,000.00) piso na gagamitin sa panahon ng kalamidad.

SB Resolution no. 190 Series of 2017

Approving and adopting the Local Climate Change Action Plan of the Municipality Guiguinto for 2017-2022.

Kapasiyahan Blg. 201 Serye 2017

Kapasiyahan na nagkakaloob ng kapangyarihan sa Punong Bayan, Igg. Ambrosio C. Cruz, Jr. Na pumasok at lumagda sa isang kasunduan ng pangunawa (Memorandum of Understanding) sa pagitan ng Pamahalaang Bayan ng Guiguinto at Philippine College of Occupational Medicine (Bulacan Chapter, na kinakatawan ng Pangulo nito na si Dr. Benedicto D. Chua, para sa pagkakalob ng tulong medikal sa panahon ng malaking sakuna at kalamidad.

SB Resolution no. 216 Series of 2017

Authorizing the Muncipal Mayor, Hon. Ambrosio C. Cruz, Jr., to enter and sign a memorandum of agreement (MOA) between the Municiplaity of Guiguinto and the National Food Authority (NFA), represented by its Provincial Manager, Ms. Elvira C. Obana, for the purchase of Rice on credit as a releief assistance in times of emergencies, calamaities and disasters.

Municipal Ordinace no. 284 Series of 2018

An Ordinance Prescribing the guidelines on the implementation of Pre-emptive or Forced evacuation in



Guiguinto, Bulacan as a resort when a disaster or emergency is abourt to occur or had occured, and danger of loss of lives becomes imminent.

SB Resolution no. 396 Series of 2018

Approving the use of the unexpended balance of the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (LDRRMF) for the additional programs, projects and activities on Disater Risk Reduction and Management amounting to Twenty Five Million Six Hundred Thirty Thousand Pesos.

Chapter IV – Sectoral Planning

The Municipal Government of Guiguinto (MGG), with the technical support and expertise of PAGASA's Pampanga River Flood Forecasting and Warning Center (PRFFWC), has established in 2006 the Community-Based Flood Mitigation and Management Program aimed at mitigating the impact of flooding in the province.

In 2013, DOST-ASTI installed water level monitoring system (WLMS) devices in several bridges in Bulacan. A joint PAGASA-PRFFWC and PGB-PDRRMO site survey was conducted to determine possible locations for telemetered rainfall and water level stations.

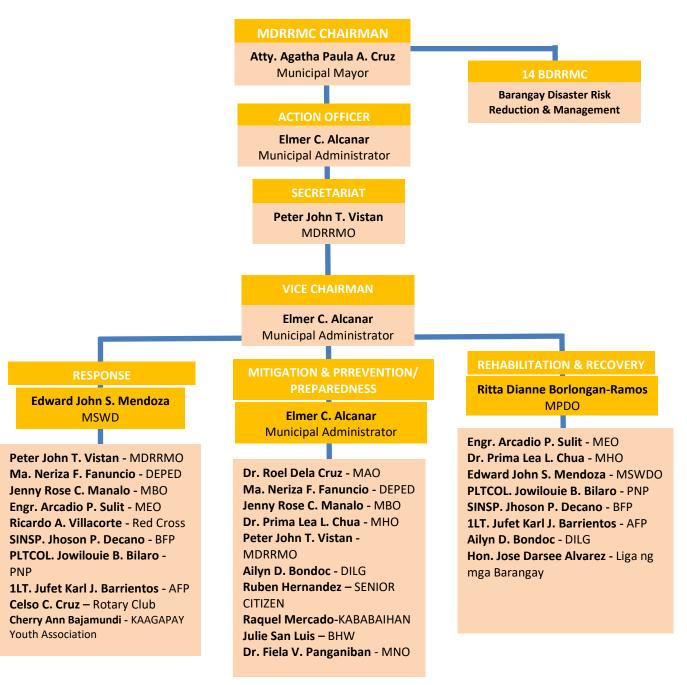
In 2016, additional flood markers were installed in the municipality of Guiguinto while the existing staff gauges in the municipality were cleaned and repainted.

The Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (MDRRMO) Guiguinto also has a facebook page https://www.facebook.com/mdrrmoGUIGUINTO being maintained where information such as, 24-hour rainfall observations, and other weather advisories and general information is uploaded.

The School Hydrological Information Network (SHINe) project was introduced in Bulacan in 2008 by the Provincial Government of Bulacan. As of now, we have the Guiguinto National Vocational High School is our lone recipient.

MDRRMC ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE Guiguinto, Bulacan

MDRRMC Guiguinto Organizational Structure FIGURE 6 MDRRMC GUIGUINTO Organizational Structure



HAZARD ANALYSIS

The Hazard Probability and Impact assessment for Guiguinto highlights the significant risks posed by tropical cyclones and emerging and reemerging infectious diseases. Tropical cyclones, with their high frequency and severe impact, particularly in causing extensive flooding in lowlying areas, are the top-ranked hazard. These storms bring heavy rains and strong winds, leading to substantial infrastructure damage and community disruption. Additionally, the risk of infectious diseases intensifies during and after flooding events due to contaminated water and overcrowded living conditions in evacuation centers. This dual threat underscores the critical need for robust disaster preparedness and public health measures to mitigate the adverse effects on the community.

1117170		PROBABILITY		IMPACT	AVERAGE	RANK	
HAZARD	RATE	REMAKS	RATE	REMARKS	PROBABILITY + IMPACT		
Hydromet/ Tropical Cyclone	5	Tropical Cyclone and other weather disturbances frequently pass through Guiguinto	4	The previous tropical cyclone brought heavy rains with wind speeds ranging from 150 KPH to 200 KPH. The tropical cyclone caused flooding in low-lying areas, specifically Barangay Panginay, Ilang-Ilang, Poblacion, Malis, and Sta. Cruz	4.5	1	
Emerging and Re- emerging Infectious Diseases	4	Increased risk during and after flooding events due to contaminated water and overcrowded living conditions	4	Flooding and displacement can lead to overcrowded evacuation centers can also heighten the risk of respiratory infections (e.g., COVID-19, influenza)	4	2	

ANATOMY OF THE HAZARD

ROOT CAUSES	EARLY WARNING SIGNS	TRIGGERING FACTORS	EXISTING MITIGATING MEASURES				
Clogged drainage canals	Overflowing water in waterways and rice fields	Monsoon rains	The municipality has a Master Drainage Plan, approved by the Sanguniang Bayan, which includes policies for de-clogging and cleaning drainage and irrigation canals.				
Low-lying areas / areas within the flood plains	Increase in water levels in irrigation canals	Rainfall from typhoons	The Master Drainage Plan also encompasses measures such as continuous dredging of waterways to prevent flooding.				
Illegal structures built along riverbanks	Flooding in adjacent towns, such as Bulakan	Typhoon warning signals	The Master Drainage Plan includes mitigation measures such as constructing flood walls along the river, creating detention areas, and implementing rain harvesting systems for households.				

The table outlines the various root causes, early warning signs, triggering factors, and existing mitigating measures for tropical cyclones in Guiguinto. Clogged drainage canals, low-lying areas, and illegal structures built along riverbanks are identified as primary root causes leading to flooding. Early warning signs include overflowing water in waterways and rice fields, increased water levels in irrigation canals, and flooding in adjacent towns such as Bulakan. Monsoon rains, rainfall from typhoons, and typhoon warning signals are key triggering factors. To address these issues, the municipality has implemented a comprehensive Master Drainage Plan approved by the Sangguniang Bayan. This plan includes policies for de-clogging and cleaning drainage and irrigation canals, continuous dredging of waterways, constructing flood walls, creating detention areas, and implementing rain harvesting systems for households. These measures are designed to mitigate the impact of tropical cyclones and prevent flooding in the affected areas.

SCENARIO GENERATION

PARTICULARS (CAN BE CUSTOMIZED)	BAD	WORSE	WORST			
General Description of Event	A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of 62 to 117 kph, categorized as a tropical storm, causing 20% flooding in the locality.	A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of 118 to 220 kph, categorized as a typhoon, causing 30% flooding in the locality.	A tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of over 220 kph, categorized as a super typhoon, possibly resulting in storm surges and flooding of 50% of the locality.			
No. of Affected Individuals	10,000 individuals (500 EREID)	23,000 individuals (1,000 EREID)	56,000 individuals (2,500 EREID)			
No. of Dead	5 individuals (1 EREID)	25 individuals (2 EREID)	150 individuals (15 EREID)			
No. of Injured	10 individuals (2 EREID)	40 individuals (8 EREID)	100 individuals (20 EREID)			
No. of Missing	5 individuals	10 individuals	30 individuals			
EFFECTS						
Communication	Communication lines are still operational	Communication lines are disrupted in some areas.	Communication lines are totally cut.			
Power/Electricity	No power interruption	Power is interrupted in some areas.	Total power shutdown			
Transportation	Few roads are submerged in flood waters.	Several roads are no longer passable.	All roads are no longer passable.			
Housing	Around 500 houses are partially damaged.	Around 3,000 houses are totally damaged and 500 are partially damaged.	Around 11,300 houses are totally damaged and 1,000 are partially damaged.			
Response Capabilities	All local responders are able to address the situation.	While the responders are mobilized there is a need for augmentation	Even the local responders are unable to address the situation: they are part of the victims as well.			
Government Trust	Government trust is observed. People are cooperative to the government.	While government trust is observed people are demanding for more assistance	People lose confidence on the government. They resort to own self-help and survival.			
Hospitals	Local hospitals are operational with minor disruptions	Some hospitals experience disruptions in services due to power outages, flooding, and increased patient load	Hospitals are overwhelmed with patients, infrastructure damage, and limited access to medical supplies, leading to increased risk of infectious disease outbreaks			

The scenario generation table presents a comprehensive view of the escalating impacts of tropical cyclones on the locality under different conditions: bad, worse, and worst. In the bad scenario, a tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of 62 to 117 kph, categorized as a tropical storm, causes 20% flooding in the locality. This event affects 10,000 individuals, including 500 EREID (Emerging and Re-emerging Infectious Disease) cases. The effects include 5 deaths (1 EREID), 10 injuries (2 EREID), and 5 missing individuals. Communication lines remain operational, there is no power interruption, only a few roads are submerged, and around 500 houses are partially damaged. All local responders are able to address the situation, government trust is observed, and local hospitals operate with minor disruptions.

In the worse scenario, the locality faces a tropical cyclone with maximum sustained winds of 118 to 220 kph, categorized as a typhoon, causing 30% flooding. This affects 23,000 individuals, including 1,000 EREID cases. The impacts worsen with 25 deaths (2 EREID), 40 injuries (8 EREID), and 10 missing individuals. Communication lines are disrupted in some areas, power is interrupted in parts of the locality, and several roads become impassable. Housing damage increases to 3,000 totally damaged and 500 partially damaged homes. While local responders are mobilized, there is a need for augmentation. Government trust remains but people demand more assistance. Some hospitals face disruptions due to power outages, flooding, and increased patient load.

In the worst-case scenario, a super typhoon with winds over 220 kph results in storm surges and 50% flooding, affecting 56,000 individuals, including 2,500 EREID cases. The severe impact includes 150 deaths (15 EREID), 100 injuries (20 EREID), and 30 missing individuals. Communication lines are totally cut, there is a total power shutdown, and all roads become impassable. Housing damage escalates with 11,300 totally damaged and 1,000 partially damaged homes. Local responders are overwhelmed, becoming part of the victims, leading to a loss of government trust and people resorting to self-help and survival. Hospitals are overwhelmed with patients, infrastructure damage, and limited access to medical supplies, significantly increasing the risk of infectious disease outbreaks.

AFFECTED POPULATION

			DISPLACED PO	OPULATION (FOR LC	OCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS ONLY)
AREA/ LOCATION	NO. OF INDIVIDUALS AFFECTED	NO. OF INDIVIDUALS AFFECTED WITH EREID	NO. OF INDIVIDUALS INSIDE EVACUATION CENTERS	NO. OF INDIVIDUALS OUTSIDE EVACUATION CENTERS	REASONS FOR DISPLACEMENT
Panginay	8,400	375	101	8,299	Overflowing rivers and drainage systems are caused by heavy rainfall and rising water levels
Ilang-Ilang	11,200	500	134	11,066	Overflowing rivers and drainage systems are caused by heavy rainfall and rising water levels
Poblacion	15,680	700	188	15,492	Overflowing rivers and drainage systems are caused by heavy rainfall and rising water levels
Malis	17,920	800	215	17,705	Overflowing rivers and drainage systems are caused by heavy rainfall and rising water levels
Sta. Cruz	2,800	125	34	2,766	Overflowing rivers and drainage systems are caused by heavy rainfall and rising water levels
TOTAL	56,000	2,500	672	55,328	

The table provides a detailed breakdown of the affected population and their displacement status across different areas in the event of a severe flooding scenario caused by a tropical cyclone. Panginay, with 8,400 individuals affected, including 375 cases of Emerging and Re-emerging Infectious Diseases (EREID), has 101 individuals in evacuation centers and 8,299 displaced outside due to overflowing rivers and drainage systems from heavy rainfall and rising water levels. Ilang-Ilang faces a similar situation with 11,200 affected individuals, 500 of whom are EREID cases, resulting in 134 in evacuation centers and 11,066 displaced outside.

In Poblacion, 15,680 individuals are affected, with 700 EREID cases. There are 188 individuals in evacuation centers, while 15,492 are displaced outside. Malis reports 17,920 affected individuals, including 800 EREID cases, with 215 in evacuation centers and 17,705 displaced outside. Sta. Cruz, with a smaller population, has 2,800 affected individuals, 125 of whom are EREID cases, resulting in 34 in evacuation centers and 2,766 displaced outside.

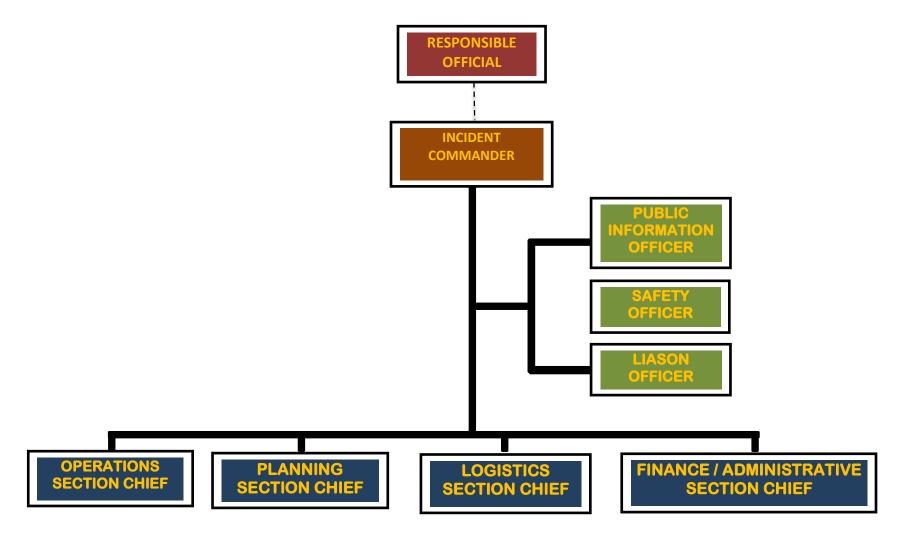
Overall, the total number of affected individuals across these areas is 56,000, including 2,500 EREID cases. The displaced population amounts to 672 individuals in evacuation centers and 55,328 outside, all due to the severe flooding caused by heavy rainfall and rising water levels leading to overflowing rivers and drainage systems.

RESPONSE SECTOR

										AC	GENC	CIES/	OFF.	ICES	INV	OLVE	ED .										
RESPO NSE CLUSTE R	OCD3	PDRRMC	MDRRMO	PNP	BFP	Brgy. Tanod	Traffic Enforcers	AFP	OGNSW	Barangay Fire Brigade	Company Fire Brigades	DP WH	ОНИ	MEO	Religious Groups	GSO	CSOs/NSOs	ВНИ	ОНО	НОО	MPDO	MBO	MAO	TESDA	DTI	DepEd	LEAD AGENC Y/ OFFICE
Comman d & Control	١	١	١																								MDRRM C
Commun ication & Warning	1	١	١	I	I																						Charlie Base (Munici pal Radio Commun ication Center)
Safety & Security				١		١	١	١																			PNP
Fire Brigade					١					١	١																BFP
Transpo rtation				١	١			١				١		١		١											GSO
Evacuati onm	1	ı							١						١		١										MSWDO
Mental/ Health									١				١				١	١	١	١							МНО
Search, Rescue & Retrieva l			١	١	١			١					١	١		١											MDRRM O
Relif & Rehab									١						١		١										MSWDO
Rehabili tation and Recoiver								١				-									-	١	١	ı	ı	١	MEO

COMMAND AND CONTROL

The Emergency Operations Center acts as the hub for coordination of the MDRRM Council. The Municipality is also following the Incident Command Structure, with preidentified roles and responsibilities for respective offices.



ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Incident Commander - Overall manages the incident

Command Staff

- Public Information Officer Interacts with the media and public
- Safety Officer Assesses all operational safety concerns
- Liaison Officer Point of contact for other agencies

General Staff

- Operations Section Chief Implements tactical activities
- Planning Section Chief Collects information and prepares reports
- Logistics Section Chief Provides facilities and services support
- Finance/Administration Section Chief Monitors and approves expenditures

GOALS

The goal of our Contingency Plan for Hydromet is to ensure a coordinated and effective response to minimize the impact on lives, property, and infrastructure. This plan aims to provide clear guidelines and procedures for preparedness, immediate action, and recovery, ensuring that all stakeholders are well-informed and equipped to handle emergencies. By establishing reliable communication channels, resource allocation strategies, and training programs, we aim to enhance our community's resilience and readiness, ensuring safety and reducing the overall damage during such events. Additionally, the plan provides guidance for the municipal and barangay leaders on how to prepare and respond to emerging/re-emerging infectious diseases effectively and efficiently. Ensuring the safety of disaster managers, responders, coordinators, and the public is a priority throughout all phases of emergency management.

OBJECTIVES

- Conduct a comprehensive inventory of all available resources, including personnel, equipment, and supplies, to ensure readiness for typhoon response and the safety of all involved.
- Create and implement standardized protocols for monitoring and reporting during typhoon incidents to ensure timely and accurate information flow and decision-making, prioritizing the safety of disaster managers, responders, and the public.
- Establish effective coordination mechanisms and communication channels among local authorities, emergency services, and community organizations to ensure a unified response during typhoon incidents, with a focus on the protection and safety of all stakeholders.
- Form and train rapid response teams that can be quickly deployed to affected areas to provide immediate assistance and support, ensuring their safety and operational effectiveness.
- Develop detailed evacuation routes and shelter plans, including pre-designated safe zones and shelters, to ensure the safe relocation of at-risk populations and the protection of emergency personnel.
- Enhance public awareness and preparedness through regular drills and training programs, ensuring that the community and emergency responders are well-prepared and safe during emergencies.
- Implement health and safety measures for responders and the public during infectious disease outbreaks to prevent the spread of illness and protect those involved in emergency management.

Hydrological Monitoring Tools

Hydrological Monitoring Tools

MONITORING	NUMBER	LOCATION
Rainfall station	2	Municipal Hall
Staff Gauge location	2	Poblacion & Malis
Flood Marker	10	Panginay, Ilang-Ilang, Poblacion, Malis

Digital Rain Gauge

Digital Rain Gauge

LOCATION	FUNDING INSTITUTION	BARANGAY	TRANSMISSIO N OF	REMARKS
Municipal Hall	PAGASA-DOST	Poblacion	Radio/ Telephone	Operational
GNVHS	PAGASA-DOST	Poblacion	Radio/Telephone	Operational

Sectoral Plans

Command and Control Sector

Brief description of Flood

- Fourteen (14) Barangays in the Municipality are affected by earthquake
- # Thousands of affected families, casualties estimated at more than a hundred persons (dead/missing/injured).
- Private and public buildings partially & totally damaged; more than a hundred public/private schools partially/totally damaged,
- ♣ Agricultural crops totally damaged,
- Hundreds of live stocks dead and all types of livelihood;
- Infrastructures and facilities partially/totally damaged.
- ♣ Power outage, communication lines collapsed and water systems totally cut-off.

Sector Objectives

- ♣ 1. To ensure a systematic approach in disaster management control to save lives, reduce human misery, minimize damages to property and economic loss, and to facilitate recovery and rehabilitation of ravaged areas/communities:
- Maintain an active relationship with the chairperson of the PDRRMC, RDRRMC, NDRRMC and NGOs;
- With technical assistance from various local agencies, initiate and conduct training in disaster management activities;
- Exercise and assume overall command responsibility for the implementation of established Municipal Disaster
 Management and Contingency plans; and
- Support decision making process for suspension of classes.

Lead/Support Agencies:

- Coordinate institutional arrangements and direct all drills and exercises;
- Convene the MDRRMC:
- ♣ Performs other functions as maybe assigned by higher authority
- Direct and supervise evacuation activities during drills and actual disaster situations;
- Employ a responsive organization structure and effective chain of command which shall plan, organize, direct and manage assets so as to provide orderly and systematic disaster response.



Support Agencies/ Task:

- **♣** PDRRMC
- **♣** RDRRMC
- **♣** NDRRMC

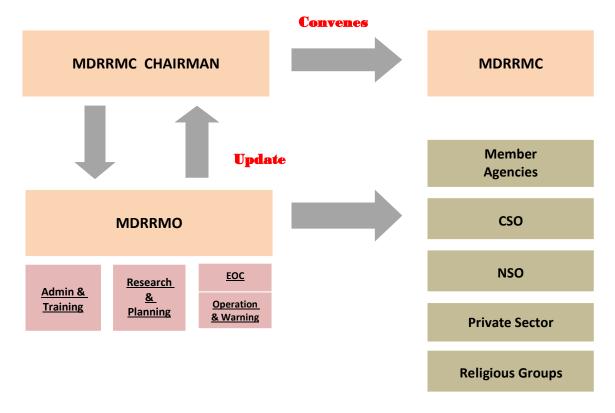
Tasks of Lead Agency:

To address the consequential needs of an on-going disaster event thru mobilization of all sectors for timely delivery of needed services in the disaster stricken area.

Flow of Coordination & Operation /Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)

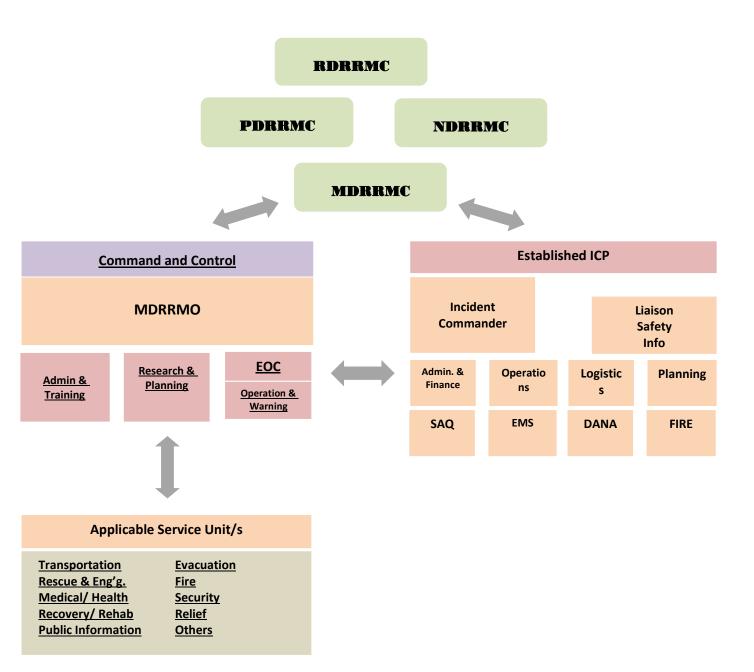
Phase I of Incident Management Initial Coordination and Action Command and Control Sector

Initial Coordination and Action Command and Control Sector



SOP of Command and Control (Initial Coordination and Action)

Phase II of Incident Management Response Operation Command and Control Sector



Response Operation

<u>Incident Command Post (ICP)</u> - In coming up with a system to mobilize the various responding sectors as identified, it is very vital to integrate the Incident Command System whereby an Incident Command Post (ICP) shall be established near the impacted area and a designated Incident Commander (IC) knowledgeable on ICS is designated to orchestrate the systematic deployment of responders for the timely delivery of basic needs and services for disaster victims and affected environment.

Emergency Rapid Assessment Team (ERAT) - Likewise, as basis for sound decision making in prioritizing deployment of responders, and thus avoid clogging and overlapping of needs and services, an Emergency Rapid Assessment Team (ERAT), made up of composite members of agencies concerned, shall be immediately deployed to impacted area to undertake/ conduct a Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (DANA).

The team shall be personally and organizationally prepared and equipped with necessary tools and equipment to undertake damage assessment and needs analysis and shall be immediately deployed once the disaster stricken area is already accessible for safe mobilization.

The periodic report of this team is very crucial for the execution of immediate restoration, recovery, reconstruction and short term rehabilitation of damaged facilities to ensure the normal function of the community and mobilization of the general public.

Projected Needs/Existing Resources & Gaps – Incident Command Post

Projected Needs/ Existing Resources & Gaps – Incident Command Post

ITEM	PROJECTE D NEEDS	EXISTING RESOURCES	GAPS	SOURCE	ACTIVITY TO MEET THE GAPS	OPR	TIME FRAME
ППІСР	1						
$\sqcap\sqcap_{\mathit{Base}}$	1			Municipal	Procurement	General Services	For inclusion in
$\sqcap \sqcap Camp$	1			Government of Guiguinto	1 rocui emeni	Office	2016 Annual Investment Plan
∏∏ Staging Area	1			Guigumio			(I st Quarter)
∏∏ Check-in Area	1						
Ordinary Tent	18	8	10		Procurement / Rent	Municipal General Services Office	For inclusion in 2020 Annual Investment Plan (1 st Quarter)
Plastic Tables	4	2	2		Procurement / Rent	Municipal General Services Office	For inclusion in 2020 Annual Investment Plan (1 st Quarter)

ITEM	PROJECTE D NEEDS	EXISTING RESOURCES	GAPS	SOURCE	ACTIVITY TO MEET THE GAPS	OPR	TIME FRAME
Mono block Chairs	100	100	0	Municipal Government of Guiguinto	Procurement / Rent	Municipal General Services Office	
White Board	2	2	0			Municipal General Services Office	
Office Supplies	As Need Arises	As Need Arises		Municipal Government of Guiguinto	Procurement	Municipal General Services Office	As Soon As Possible
Water Dispenser	3	0	3		Procurement	Municipal General Services Office	As Soon As Possible
Folding Bed							

ITEM	PROJECTE D NEEDS	EXISTING RESOURCES	GAPS	SOURCE	ACTIVITY TO MEET THE GAPS	OPR	TIME FRAME
Generator Set (50kva)	1	0	1		Procurement	Municipal General Services Office	For inclusion in 2020 Annual Investment Plan (1 st Quarter)
Base Radio	1	1	0			Municipal General Services Office	For inclusion in 2020 Annual Investment Plan (I st Quarter)
Portable Radio	30	30	0			Municipal General Services Office	
Laptop	2	1	1		Procurement	Municipal General Services Office	For inclusion in next year's Annual Investment Plan
Printer	2	2	0		Procurement	Municipal General Services Office	

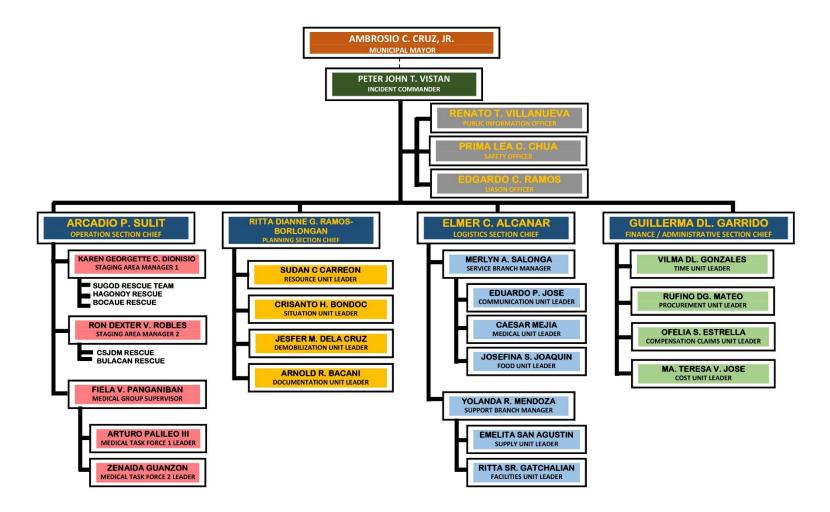
ITEM	PROJECTE D NEEDS	EXISTING RESOURCES	GAPS	SOURCE	ACTIVITY TO MEET THE GAPS	OPR	TIME FRAME
Portable Wifi Router	1	0	1		Procurement	Municipal General Services Office	As Soon As Possible
Man Power	30	15	15	Municipal Government of Guiguinto Offices		MDRRMO	As Soon As Possible
Rescue Truck	2	0	0		Procurement	Municipal General Services Office Office	As Soon As Possible

Projected Needs/Existing Resources & Gaps – Emergency Operation Center

Projected Needs/Existing Resources & Gaps – Emergency Operation Center

ITEM	PROJECTE D NEEDS	EXISTING RESOURCES	GAPS	SOURCE	ACTIVITY TO MEET THE GAPS	OPR	TIME FRAME
Generator Set (50Kva)	1	0	1		Procurement	Municipal General Services Office	For inclusion in 2020 Annual Investment Plan(I st Quarter)
Folding Beds	10	0	10		Procurement	Municipal General Services Office	As Soon As Possible
Water Dispenser	3	1	2	MDRRMO	Procurement	Municipal General Services Office	As Soon As Possible

Figure 10 – ICS Organizational Structure



Communication and Warning Sector

Brief Description of Scenario

4 All barangays of the municipality are under water and there is need to immediately activate all response sectors to address the situation.

Objectives

- 1. To deliver vital information to concerned authorities;
- 2. To respond promptly and appropriately on all communications pertaining to disasters;
- 3. To disseminate critical information that shall inform population of warnings and advisories; and
- 4. To enable active response sectors stay alert and keep informed of what is happening on their operational surroundings.

Lead/Support Agencies

<u>Lead Agency/ Task:</u> Charlie Base (Municipal Radio Communication Center)

- 1. Monitor and report the incident development to the Incident Commander
- 2. Give appropriate warning signals, to inform residents of all advisories during the preparatory and evacuation stages.
- 3. Maintain coordination with the provincial, Barangay DRRMC communication teams for regular updates on impending threats and advisories.
- 4. Keep records of all communication and warning messages.

Support Agencies/ Task: support the Lead Agencies

- 1. *OCD*
- 2. BDRRMC/MDRRMC/PDRRMC/NDRRMC
- 3. *PNP*
- 4. BFP
- 5. MDRRMO Guiguinto Sugod Rescue Team
- Upon instructions from the Chairperson of MDRRMC and MDRRMO, the following shall be undertaken by the communication and warning sector:

Tasks

Communication and Warning Unit of EOC/MDRRMO

- 1. Alert the BDC thru the BERT and all other support communications group;
- 2. Inform the general public thru pre-identified communication systems/partners in the area, among others;
- 3. Alert applicable response sectors to stand-by and ready for deployment.
- 4. They are expected to have the required readiness on manpower, tools/materials and equipment and operations system;
- 5. Update the Chairperson, MDRRMC of actions taken, other issues and concerns.

Barangay Development Council (BDC)/BERT

- The BDC chair alerts the designated barangay officials and/or constituents to monitor improvised water level gauges;
- 2. For flood prone areas, concerned barangay officials to implement evacuation as needed, while monitoring other areas. To implement the READY, GO, SEE YOU LATER Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), if the situation warrants.
- 3. Update the Chairperson of DRRMC thru the EOC, of actions taken, other issues and concerns.

Flow of Coordination/SOP

Communication and Warning Unit of EOC/DRRMO

- 1. Maintain close coordination with BERT of impacted barangays;
- 2. Continuous monitoring of water level & implement SOP as needed for evacuation;
- 3. Continuous monitoring of other related incidents /inform concerned officials for appropriate action;
- 4. Regularly update the General Public thru pre- identified communication systems in the area to undertake precautionary measures; and

Upon instruction from the DRRMO/EOC, inform the concerned sectors for appropriate actions



Phase I of Incident Management Initial Coordination and Action Communication and Warning Sector





Inform LCE/ MDRRMC Chairman for Initial Action.

Alert Support Communication Group.

Alert Relevant BDRRMC's.

1

Upon receipt of information from MDRRMO situation and warning unit





- 1. Inform general public through pre-identified communicati on system in the locality.
- 2. Alert/ notify
 Response
 Sectors using
 pre- arranged
 alert status
 codes on
 standby ready
 for
 deployment.

Concerned Barangay Officials to monitor water level gauges/ markers/

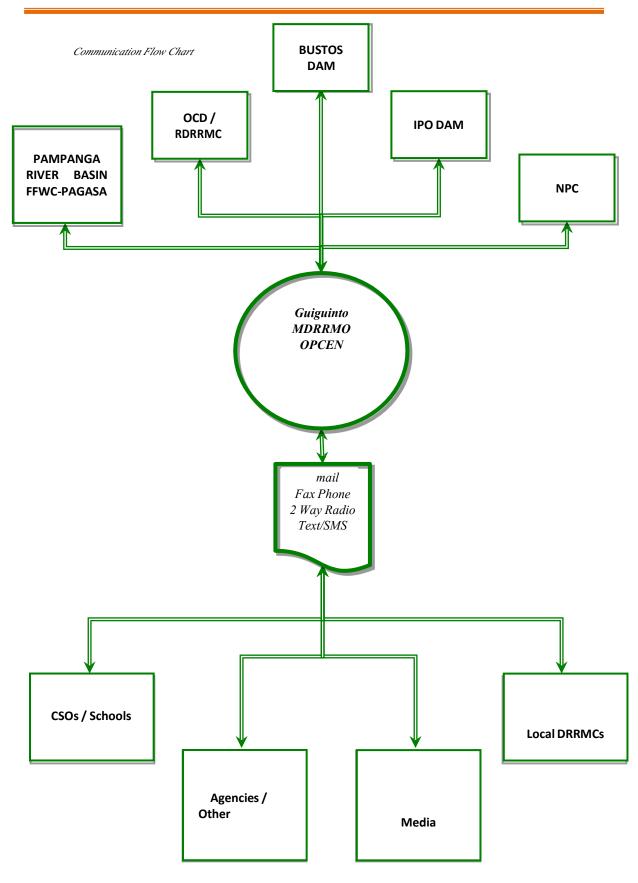


Activate BDRRMC OpsCen and continuous feed backing to Municipal EOC. Continuous monitoring of water levels and implement SOP's as needed for evacuation.

Communication and Warning (Initial Coordination and Action)

Projected Needs/Existing Resources & Gaps - Communication and Warning

ITEM	PROJECTED NEEDS	EXISTING RESOURCES	GAPS	SOURCE AGENCY	ACTIVITY TO MEET THE GAPS	OPR	TIME FRAME
Communication Vehicle	1		1		Procurement		
Computer Set	10	3	7		Procurement		
Printer	5	1	4	Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office	Procurement	Provincial General Services Office	As Soon As Possible
Fax Machine	2	0	2		Procurement		
Portable Radio	45	30	15		Procurement		
Smart LTE Wi-Fi	1		1		Procurement		
Generator Set (Field)	1		1		Procurement		
Base Radio	3	3			Properly Maintain	Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and	Regularly
Repeater Facility (Regularly Maintained)	1	1			Properly Maintain	Management Office	Kegutariy





Safety and Security Sector

Brief Description of Scenario

- 1. Displaced population everywhere and reroute to safe areas;
- 2. Piled personal belongings along roads and highways waiting for transport;
- 3. Fallen electric post along roads, pathways causing traffic; casualties scattered due to high water, electrocution, hit by fallen debris;
- 4. Screaming mothers, person with disability (PWD), children and elderly in panic;
- 5. Public and private vehicles stranded along roads, highways and bridges;
- 6. Abandoned structures raided by looters, among others.

Objectives

- To provide safety and security to displaced families, abandoned houses and evacuation centers and impacted area; and
- 2. Maintain peace and order of the community at all times.

Lead/Support Agencies

Lead Agency: PNP

Support Agencies: Task Force Bahaghari, Barangay Tanods, Traffic Enforcers, P/R/N/

PNP,AFP, local concerned volunteers groups

Tasks

- 1. To cordon impacted areas and abandoned structures to avoid entry of unauthorized persons;
- 2. To maintain peace and order in evacuation centers;
- 3. To ensure security of government properties/government operations;
- 4. To provide escort in the transport of manpower, relief goods/NFIs, medical supplies, tools/materials/other assets on the way to their respective destinations;
- 5. To control crowd and provide traffic management to people on foot and transporting vehicles to easily reach their destination;
- 6. To provide support/augmentation on other services needed within the organizational capacity such as communication assistance, search and rescue, command & control, transport services, and others as need arises; and,
- 7. To maintain peace and order at all times.

Flow of Coordination

Figure 13 – Flow of Coordination

EOC

Phase I of Incident Management Initial Coordination and Action Safety and Security Sector



- Security Sector convened PNP contingent for briefing, instruction and guidance.
- 2. Inform EOC on the status of preparedness.



Check the availability of PNP contingent/ schedule on duty 24/7.

Check availability/ functionality of logistics/ assets needed for operation.

Revisit/ review/ update existing SOP's for activation if situation warrants.

Alert, standby ready for deployment.

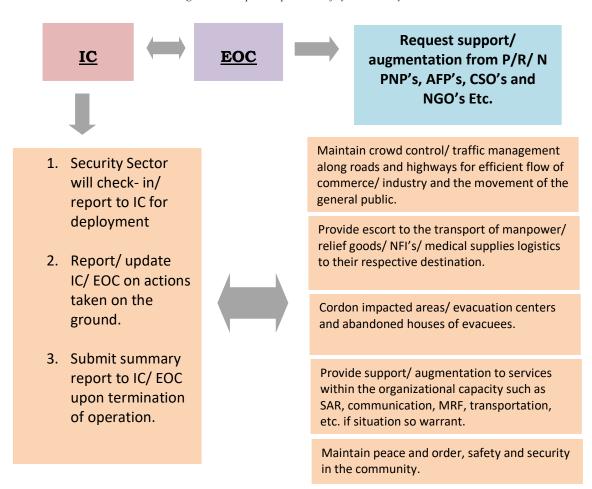
Safety and Security (Initial Coordination and Action)

- 1. Security Sector shall convene staff/contingent for briefing, logistics preparation and manpower assessment;
- 2. Prepare schedule of duty personnel 24/7;
- 3. Check logistics functionality and serviceability, conduct repair/overhauling, if necessary;
- 4. Revisit/review and update existing SOPs and calibrate with the present/evolving situation for activation, if the situation so warrants;
- 5. Stay alert, stand-by ready for deployment; and
- 6. Inform EOC on the status of preparedness.
- 7. Check-in/report to IC for deployment upon instruction from the EOC;



Phase II of Incident Management Response Operation

Safety and Security Sector Figure 14—Response Operation Safety and Security Sector



Safety and Security (Response Operation)

- 8. PNP contingent deploy to their respective areas of destination such as evacuation centers, abandoned houses, strategic roads and highways, target areas of terrorists like oil depot, communication cell sites, malls, markets, churches, etc.;
- 9. Maintain traffic management at impacted areas for continuous flow of operation and immediately bring back situation to normalcy; likewise, along roads and highways for efficient flow of commerce/industry and the general public;
- 10. Provide escort in the transport of manpower/relief goods/ NFIs/ medical supplies/ logistics to their respective destination;
- 11. Cordon impacted areas, evacuation centers and abandoned houses to avoid entrance of looters and other outside elements;

Provide services/ support/augmentation such as SAR, MFR, communications, and transportation, if need arises;



Table 10 – Projected Needs/ Existing Resources & Gaps – Safety and Security

ITEM	SECURITY OF ECS, ABANDONED STRUCTURES, MAJOR THOROUGHFARES AND SAFETY OF THE VICTIMS	STANDARD	PROJECTE D NEEDS	EXISTING RESOURCES	GAPS	SOURCE	ACTIVITY TO MEET THE GAPS	OPR	TIME FRAME
Philippine National Police F	Personnel								
□ Rescue Operation	Search and Rescue	10 trucks x 10 person	100	62	38	Personnel from Bulacan Police	Request for Augmentation	PD,	
☐ Repacking	Repacking at Operation Center	24 person / day	24	24	0	Provincial Office, and Headquarters of	from Regional Headquarters PRO3 and	PHRDD	As Need Arises
□ Relief	Distribution of Relief Goods	10 trucks x 10 person	100	63	37	Provincial Public Safety Company	RPSB3		
□ Area Security	Security on Abandoned Areas	8 person x 5 Districts	40	40	0				
Search and Rescue Capabilit	ties and Equipment								
∏∏ Number of SAR Trained Personnel	Conduct of Search and Rescue	10 trucks / 10 person	100	62	38	Personnel from Guiguinto Police Municipal Office and Headquarters of PPSC	Conduct of training to personnel with no adequate training on SAR	PD, PHRDB	2015- 2016

ITEM	SECURITY OF ECS, ABANDONED STRUCTURES, MAJOR THOROUGHFARES AND SAFETY OF THE VICTIMS	STANDARD	PROJECTE D NEEDS	EXISTING RESOURCES	GAPS	SOURCE	ACTIVITY TO MEET THE GAPS	OPR	TIME FRAME
Mobility									
∏∏Patrol Cars	Response and mobility during different operations	lper barangay	5	3	2	Personnel from Guiguinto Police Municipal Office and Headquarters of PPSC	Request from National Headquarters of PNP for issuance of additional mobile cars	PLSB	For inclusion in Annual Investment Plan
∏∏ Utility Trucks	Conduct of Relief and Rescue/Evacuation Operations	1 PER BARANGAY	5	0	5	Municipal Government of Guiguinto	Closed Coordination with the Province, Phil. Army	TG Comma nder of PPO DIMTG	For inclusion in Annual Investment Plan

	Conduct of	1 Functional	1	0	1	Municipal	Request from	
	operations on					Government of	the Provincial	
$\sqcap\sqcap$ Rubber Boats	Flooded areas					Guiguinto	Government for	
							the provision of	
							the equipment	

	ITEM	SECURITY OF ECS, ABANDONED STRUCTURES, MAJOR THOROUGHFARES AND SAFETY OF THE VICTIMS	STANDARD	PROJECTE D NEEDS	EXISTING RESOURCES	GAPS	SOURCE	ACTIVITY TO MEET THE GAPS	OPR	TIME FRAME
П	Amphibian	Conduct of Rescue and Evacuation of Affected families/ Individuals at low- lying areas	1 Standby Vehicle	1	0	1	Municipal Government of Guiguinto	Request from the Provincial Government for the provision of the equipment	TG Comma nder of MPO DIMTG	
Search	and Rescue Equipm									
П	PNP SAR blue box	Conduct of Search and Rescue	1 per Office	4	1	3	Personnel from Guiguinto Police Municipal Office, and Headquarters of PPSC	Procurement and preparation of SAR box	MD, MLS B	As Soon As Possible
П	Life Vest	Protection of personnel during rescue and evacuation operations on flooded areas	100 standby	100	10	90	MDRRMO	Request from National Headquarters of PNP for issuance and request from PGB	PLSB	As Soon As Possible

ITEM	SECURITY OF ECS, ABANDONED STRUCTURES, MAJOR THOROUGHFARES AND SAFETY OF THE VICTIMS	STANDARD	PROJECTE D NEEDS	EXISTING RESOURCES	GAPS	SOURCE	ACTIVITY TO MEET THE GAPS	OPR	TIME FRAME
∏∏ Rescue Rope	Utilized during Rescue Operations	1 per Team	25	3	22	Bulacan PPO, PPSC	Request from National Headquarters of PNP for issuance and request from Provincial Government	PLSB	As Soon As Possible
∏∏Rescue Ladder	Utilized during Rescue Operations	1 per Office	2	2	0	Bulacan PPO, PPSC	Procurement		
$\sqcap\sqcap$ <i>Chainsaw</i>	Clearing operations	1 per Office	2	1	1				
$\sqcap\sqcap$ Megaphone	Clearing and Evacuation Operation	1 / team x 3	3	3	0	Municipal Government of Guiguinto	Request from PNP National HQs and PRO3	PLSB	For Inclusion in Annual Investment Plan
∏∏ UHF Portable Radios	Communication	2 /team x 12	24	7	17	MGG	- 11 <u>9</u> 8 um 1 1(0)		

∏∏Base Radio (Mobile)	Conduct of rescue and evacuation	1 / team	3	0	3	Municipal Government of Guiguinto	

ITEM	SECURITY OF ECS, ABANDONED STRUCTURES, MAJOR THOROUGHFARES AND SAFETY OF THE VICTIMS	STANDARD	PROJECTE D NEEDS	EXISTING RESOURCES	GAPS	SOURCE	ACTIVITY TO MEET THE GAPS	OPR	TIME FRAME
∏∏ POL Allocation	Conduct of rescue and evacuation	30 Liters / Vehicle	As .	As Need Arises		MGG	Procurement and Request from PGB Request for Funding	<i>GSO</i>	For Inclusion in Annual Investment Plan

Fire Brigade Sector

Brief Description of Scenario

- 1. IC informs EOC that some schools in identified barangays were covered with mudflows;
- 2. No functional water system in some evacuation centers;
- 3. Fallen electric posts and wirings scattered along roads, highway and school surroundings;
- 4. Need for additional SAR, MFR, transportation and communication system in the impacted area.

Objectives:

- 1. To flash all evacuation centers affected with mudflows; that fallen electrical wirings will not cause electrocutions of evacuees; and the general public;
- 2. Maintain availability of water supply for daily use of service providers/evacuees in all evacuation areas and to suppress fire, if any.

Lead/Support Agencies

Lead Agency: BFP

Support Agencies: Barangay Fire Brigade, P/R/National BFP, Company Fire Brigades, and other

Fire Volunteers

Tasks

- 1. To suppress fire, if any; To flash all evacuation centers affected with mudflows:
- 2. To deliver regularly water for daily use of evacuees and service providers in evacuation centers with no functional water system and to other affected population in the community;
- 3. To see to it that fallen electrical wirings will not cause electrocution to the general public; Stay alert, on stand-by, ready for deployment when the need arises.
- 4. Provide/assist in SAR, First Aid and Basic Life Support and communication support, if need arises

Flow of Coordination

Phase I of Incident Management Initial Coordination and Action Fire Brigade Sector

Figure 15 – Initial Coordination and Action Fire Brigade Sector





- BFP convenes staff/ personnel for instruction and guidance.
- 2. Inform EOC Status of Preparedness.

Check availability of the fire fighter/ fire trucks and fire contingency for 24/7.

Ensure that all fire trucks with complete POL/ driver and water ready for deployment.

Determine source of water for immediate delivery as needs arises.

Provide/ assist in other needed such as SAR, MRF, communication, etc. if the situation so warrant.

Alert EOC on a standby ready for deployment.



Fire Brigade (Coordination and Action)

Phase II: Response and Operations

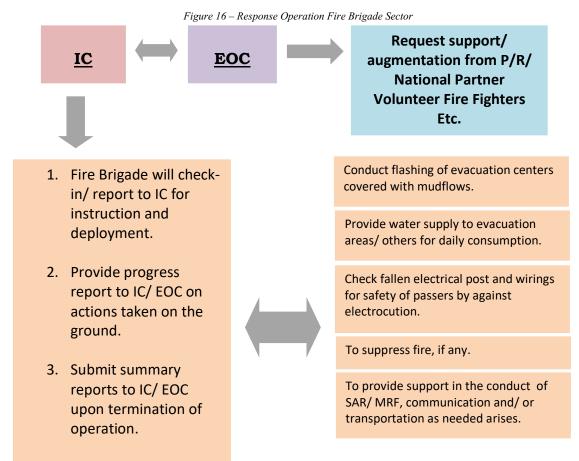
- 1. BFP shall convene staff/personnel for instructions & guidance;
- 2. Assess availability of firefighters/fire trucks and fire contingent for 24/7 duty;
- 3. Ensure that all fire trucks with complete POL /driver and water are ready for deployment;
- 4. Determine source of water for immediate delivery, as need arises.
- 5. Provide/assist in other needed services such SAR, MFR, communication, etc., if the situation warrants;
- 6. Stay alert, on stand-by, ready for deployment; and Inform EOC status of preparedness.
- 7. BFP shall convene staff/personnel for instructions & guidance;
- 8. Assess availability of firefighters/fire trucks and fire contingent for 24/7 duty;
- 9. Ensure that all fire trucks with complete POL /driver and water are ready for deployment;
- 10. Determine source of water for immediate delivery, as need arises.
- 11. Provide/assist in other needed services such SAR, MFR, communication, etc., if the situation warrants;
- 12. Stay alert, on stand-by, ready for deployment; and
- 13. Inform EOC status of preparedness.
- 14. Fire Brigade will check-in/report to IC for deployment;
- 15. Conduct flashing of evacuation centers covered with mudflows;



- 16. Provide water supply to evacuation areas/others for daily consumption;
- 17. To assess fallen trees, posts and wirings and ensure passersby are free from electrocution;
- 18. To suppress fire, if any;
- 19. To provide support t in the conduct of SAR/MFR, communication, transportation, if need arises;
- 20. Provide progress reports/updates to IC/EOC on actions taken on the ground; and

Submit summary report to IC/EOC upon termination of operation.

Phase II of Incident Management Response Operation Fire Brigade Sector



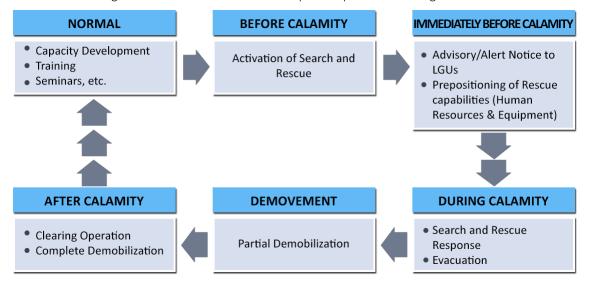
Fire Brigade (Response Operation)

Table 11 – Projected Needs/ Existing Resources and Gaps – Response Operation Fire Brigade Sector

ITEM	AREAS NEEDING SERVICES EVACUATION CENTERS, FLOODED PUBLIC FACILITIES, STRUCTURAL FIRE	PROJECTE D NEEDS	EXISTING RESOURCES	GAPS	SOURCE	ACTIVITY TO MEET THE GAPS	OPR	TIME FRAME
Fire Truck	EC:2 Flushing:1 Fire Incident:1	91	49	42	Bureau Of Fire Protection / Local Government Units	Request to RHQ-R3, NHQ, Fire Volunteer, LGU's	Bureau Of Fire Protection	As Soon As Possible
Fire Hose	1 ½ - 6 pcs 2 ½ - 6 pcs	1092	424	668		Procurement		
Fire Nozzle	1 ½ - 2 pcs 2 ½ - 2 pcs	364	107	257				
Personal Protective Equipment	Per Personnel	637	100	537				
Handheld Radio		637	10	627				
SCBA	Based on projected F/T 1:1 SCBA	182	5	177				
Forcible Entry tools	Per Station	24	1	23				
Water Hydrant	328- Operational 326- Non- operational	654	328	326	Local Water District		Local Water District	As Need Arises

ITEM	AREAS NEEDING SERVICES EVACUATION CENTERS, FLOODED PUBLIC FACILITIES, STRUCTURAL FIRE	PROJECTE D NEEDS	EXISTING RESOURCES	GAPS	SOURCE	ACTIVITY TO MEET THE GAPS	OPR	TIME FRAME
Personnel	Based on projected F/T 1:7 Personnel	637	256	381	Bureau of Fire Protection / Local Government Units / National Head Quarters and Fire Volunteers	Request to Regional Head Quarters – Region 3, National Head Quarters and Fire Volunteer, LGU's	Bureau of Fire Protection	As Need Arises
POL	20L/ Operation per truck		As Need Arises		Bureau of Fire Protection / Local Government Units		Bureau of Fire Protection / Local Government Units	As Need Arises

Figure 17 – Flow of Coordination Response Operation Fire Brigade Sector



Transportation Sector

Brief Description of Scenario

- 1. Relief goods/NFIs for immediate delivery to EC and OEC; Lots of debris along roads and highways;
- 2. Temporary routes to be established/constructed;
- 3. Flooded families to be transported to temporary shelters; medical supplies to be brought to medical post;
- 4. Manpower, supplies/materials, heavy equipment and other assets for repair, reconstruction of partially damaged structures, etc.

Objective

♣ To ensure that relief goods (food/NFI), medical supplies, manpower/ tools/ materials/ equipment and affected population are transported to their respective destinations.

Lead/Support Agencies

Lead Agency: GSC

Support Agencies: CEO, PEO, DPWH, BFP, PNP, RBFP-PNP/NBFP-PNP/AFP/PCG/PNP/Volunteers/Private Secto

Tasks

- 1. To transport affected population to safe areas and temporary shelter; and
- 2. To transport relief goods/NFIs and medical supplies at the evacuation centers; manpower/tools/materials/heavy equipment and other assets.

Flow of Coordination

EOC

Phase I of Incident Management Initial Coordination and Action Transportation Sector

Figure 18 - Initial Coordination and Action Transportation Sector



- MEO convenes staff for instruction and guidance.
- 2. Inform EOC on status of preparedness.



Schedule duty drivers/ vehicles in three 3 shifts 24/7.

Assess adequacy/ availability of serviceable vehicles.

Conduct minor repair/ overhauling as needed.

Ensure availability of POL supplies.

On standby ready for mobilization.

SOP on Transportation (Coordination and Action)

GSO

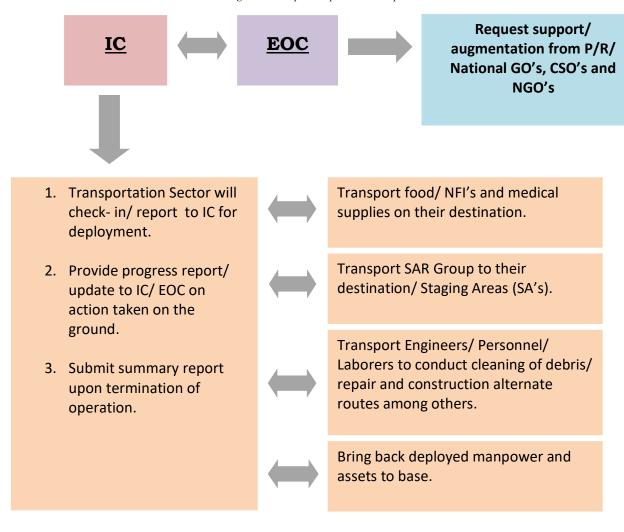
- 1. Transportation Sector leader shall convene personnel/staff for instructions and guidance;
- 2. Alert drivers/transport operators to assess adequacy of vehicles and functionality;
- 3. Conduct inspection and facilitate immediate repairs if necessary;
- 4. Check availability of Purchase on Oil and Lubricant (POL) supplies and personnel on duty for three (3) shifts 24/7;
- 5. Advice all concerned to be on stand-by, ready for deployment; and
- 6. Advise EOC on the status of preparedness undertaken.
- 7. Transportation Sector shall transport displaced families to pre-identified evacuation centers;
- 8. Transports other needs and logistics such as: food/NFI, medical supplies, tools/materials/equipment in construction/reconstruction of alternate routes, clearing of debris, manpower (rescuers, doctors, Medical First Responders (MFR) etc. to their destination;
- 9. Transport rescued victims to their appropriate destination; and

Provide EOC progress reports/updates on actions taken on the ground.



Phase II of Incident Management Response Operation Transportation Sector

Figure 19 - Response Operation Transportation Sector



SOP on Transportation (Response Operation)

Table 12 – Projected Needs/ Existing Resources and Gaps – Response Operation Transportation Sector

ITEM	PROJECTE D NEEDS	EXISTING RESOURCES	GAPS	SOURCE	ACTIVITY TO MEET THE GAPS	OPR	TIME FRAME
Dump trucks		18					
∏Relief		10					
□ Search & Rescue		6		PEO/DPWH/	Coordination to	PDRRMO/ PEO	ASAP / Upon occurrence of a
∏Iibreng Sakay	34	6	16	48 th IB/18	source agencies (RTF/ Private		disaster & continuous operation
$\sqcap \Gamma$ ecurity	34	2	10	SF	Constructor)		орегиноп
□Ēvacuation		6					
ППMedical		4					
Heavy Equipment		5					
□ □ Pay loader		1					
$\sqcap G$ rader	5	1	0	PEO		PEO	
ПВаскhое		1					
∏Man lift		1					
□Ælf Truck		1					
Man Power							
ППDump Trucks / Multi - Purpose Truck	68	36	32	PEO/DPWH/ th th 48 IB/18 SF	Coordination to source agencies (RTF/ Private Constructor)	PDRRMO/ PEO	
∏Heavy Equipment	8	8	0	PEO			
∏Maintenance Crew	24	12	12	PEO			
ППMechanic	4	4	0	PEO			

Figure 20 – Flow of Coordination Response Operation Transportation

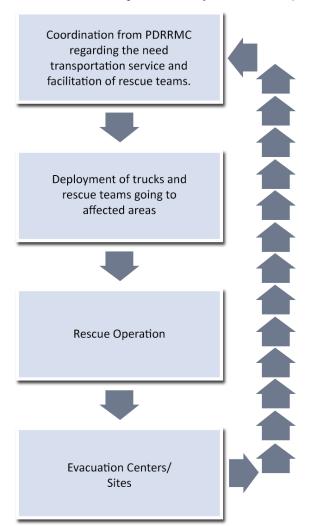


Figure 21 - Transportation of Relief Goods

COORDINATION WITH PSWDO

- Relief operation schedule
- Designation of Community Affairs Officers



COORDINATION WITH PGSO

Warehouse/Loading Area for Relief Goods



Distribution of Relief Goods in the Evacuation Centers and affected areas

Evacuation Sector

Brief scenario description

A total of 300 affected families or 1,500 persons in 14 barangays need to be brought to evacuation centers for temporary shelter. Outside Evacuation Centers (OEC) No. of Families: 11,000, No. of Persons: 55,016.

Objective

To provide temporary COVID-19 free shelter to displaced families as well as other vital facilities at the evacuation centers such as water system, lights, comfort rooms, rooms for lactating mothers ,rooms for couples and other necessary facilities to address gender sensitivity issues.

Lead/Support Agencies

Lead Agency: MSWDO

Support Agencies: Religious groups/private sector/PSWDO/ P/R/NDRRMCs/NGOs / CSOs, etc.

Tasks

- 1. To ensure adequate temporary COVID-19 free shelter for displaced families and other necessary facilities at the evacuation areas.
- 2. To ensure alternate evacuation centers for a prolonged stay in coordination with concerned agencies/LGUs and the PDRRMC and the private sector.

Safety and Health

- 1. To ensure adequate temporary COVID-19 free shelter for displaced families and other necessary facilities at the evacuation areas.
 - ✓ Wear face mask and face shield.
 - ✓ Check body temperature and sanitize.
 - ✓ Maintain a minimum physical distance of one (1) meter radius from each other in case of long queue.
 - ✓ *Observe proper respiratory etiquette.*

Flow of Coordination and Operation/SOP

Phase I - Initial Coordination and Action:

MSWDO as lead of the sector shall:

- 1. See to it that vital facilities are in good working conditions such as water system, lights, comfort rooms/rooms for lactating mothers, waste disposals & appropriate materials to maintain cleanliness and orderliness of the surroundings.
- 2. Inform the EOC of readiness/preparedness of pre-identified evacuation centers.

Phase II – Response Operation: MSWDO

- 1. Upon arrival of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) at the area, responsible official/personnel shall guide the evacuees to their respective rooms. Subsequently, the concerned official shall brief them on the proper management of the facilities and surroundings;
- 2. Accomplish Form 4 and endorse to MSWDO to serve as initial reference in the distribution of basic needs (food/NFI, etc.);



- 3. Conduct regular inspection at the evacuation areas to check that the facilities are still in normal functioning, that cleanliness and orderliness of surroundings maintained, likewise, to conduct head count:
- 4. Coordinate with relevant LGUs, private sector and other partner agencies for alternate evacuation centers if a prolonged stay by the evacuees is anticipated;
- 5. Assist in the transfer of evacuees to the identified alternate areas and to provide list of families to responsible officials/personnel, copy furnished the designated Camp Managers;
- 6. Regularly provide the EOC progress reports/updates on actions taken on the ground for information and appropriate actions; and

Submit summary report to EOC upon termination of operation.

MGA DAPAT ALAMIN SA PANAHON NA KINAKAILANGAN LUMIKAS

Sa mga hindi inaasahang pagkakataon, ang isang indibidwal o pamilya ay kinakailangang linisin ang kanilang mga tahanan at pumunta sa alinman mga sumusunod na Evacuation Center:

- 1. Evacuation Center / Kanlungan at Kusina ng Bayan Rosaryville Brgy. Sta. Cruz, Guiguinto Bulacan.
- 2. Guiguinto Municipal ang Cultural Center (GMACC) Brgy. Poblacion, Guiguinto Bulacan.

Sa panahong kayo ay nasa evacuation center, at upang mapanga-lagaan ng husto at siguraduhing magiging maayos ang inyong pananatili dito, makabubuting sundin ang mga sumusunod na qabay:

MGA GABAY SA PANAHON NG PAGLIKAS

- 1. Pagdating sa Evacuation Center, Siguraduhing nanakapag palista ng pangalan, at iba pang mahahalagang impormasyon sa registration area.
- 2. i check ang temperatura
 Kapag ang temperatura ay mataas o may
 kahit ano mang sintomas ng COVID 19,
 ang indibidwal ay oobserbahan at pananatilihin muna sa isolation area.
 kinakailangan na mag sagawa ng antigen
 test ang indibidwal na may sintomas ng
 COVID 19 at sila ay ililipat sa bahay malasakit. Ang isasagawang Antigen Test ay
 maisasagawa kinabukasan pagkatapos
 makompirma ang indibidwal na may sinto-
- 3. Mag fill up ng Form No. MSWD-08. Ang mga tauhan ng MSWDO ang siyang mag ga-guide sa inyong lugar na pananatilihan.
- 3. Kung kayo ay may mga kasambahay na nais ma-kontak, gaya ng naiwan sa inyong tahanan, siguraduhing ipagbigay alam sa information help desk ng MDRRMO na matatagpuan sa mga Evacuation Center na inyong kinalalagyan.
- 4. Alamin kung saan matatagpuan ang mga sumusunod na lugar sa loob ng evacuation centers:
- a) Breast Feeding Station- (lugar sa mga nagpapasusong ina)
- b) Comfort Rooms (CR's)- (hiwalay ang lalaki, babae at mga may kapansanan)
- c) Reaction Area- (palaruan para sa mga bata)
- d) Wash Area- (hugasan ng plato at iba pang kasangkapan sa pag luluto at pagkain)
- e) Laundry Area- (labahan)
- f) Information Help Desk- (Sumbungan ng Bayan)
- g) Foor, Relief, and Service Station- (para sa distribusyon/pamamahagi ng pagkain at kagamitan
- h) Medical Station- (para sa mga serbisyong medical

MGA ILANG PAALALA

- 1. Bago pa man ang panahon ng kalamidad, siguraduhing ang bawat isang pamilya ninyo ay nakarehistro sa inyong Barangay. Kung hindi posible, kahit na ang Head of the Family ay nakadeklara ang bilang o dami ng inyong pamilya.
- 2. Manatiling kalmado, huwag ipagsa-walang bahala ang mga balita mula sa T.V., radio at maging sa lokal na pamahalaang Barangay.
- 3. Kung kinakailangang lumikas at walang mga masasakyan, pumunta sa inyong Barangay Hall. Ang MDRRMO-Guiguinto ay patuloy na nakikipag ugnayan sa lahat ng Barangay.
- 4. Sa lahat ng panahon ang Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office- Guiguinto, kasama ang mga volunteers ng SUGOD Rescue Team ay nananatiling nakamasid, nakaagapay at handang tumulong anumang oras. maaari po ninyong tawagan ang mga sumusunod na numero para sa mga karagdagang kaalaman at impormasyon.
- 5. Ang lahat ng pag pupulong at libingan ay hindi pinahihintulutan.
- 6. Panatilihin ang pag susuot ng facemask at pag sosocial distancing.
- 7. Ang pagkakalat ay mahigpit na hindi pinahihintulutan. Gumamit lamang ng disposable na kagamitan.



FLOW OF COORDINATION

Figure 22 - Flow of Coordination - Evacuation

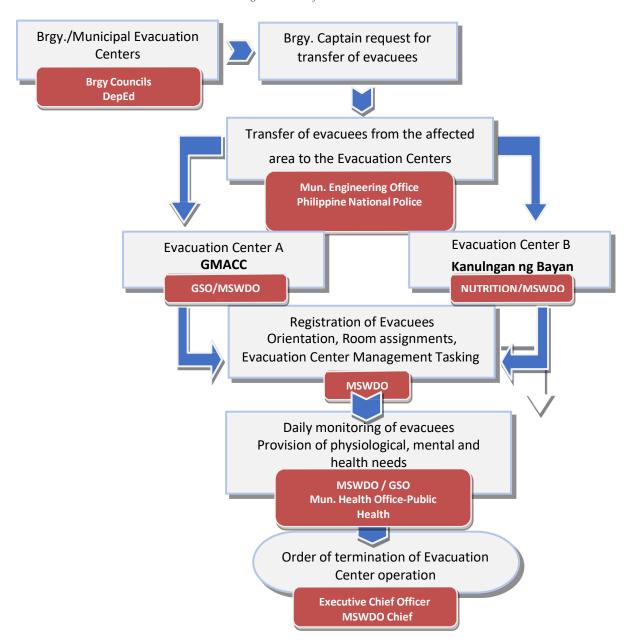
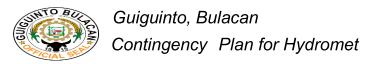


Table 13 – Projected Needs/ Existing Resources and Gaps – Evacuation Sector

ITEM	AFFECTED POPULACE	STANDARD REQUIREMEN TS	PROJECTED NEEDS	EXISTING RESOURCES	GAPS	AGENCY SOURCE	ACTIVITY TO MEET THE GAPS	OFFICE PRIMARY RESPONSIBLE	TIME FRAME
Transport vehicle for evacuees Buildings to augment evacuation centers	5,188 families consisting of 24,780* individuals are affected, but only 70 families consisting of	20 persons / 63 sq.m.	20 trucks 2 bldgs.	12 trucks 2 bldgs.	8 trucks	PEO/DPWH PYSEACTO, PGSO, Robinson's Place Malolos	Coordination with the Armed Forces of the Philippines and other private establishments Memorandum of Agreement between Robinson and PGB for possible mass evacuation	PSWDO/ AFP/PNP/ Rescue Team PSWDO	As needed Initial meeting on 1 st quarter of 2015
Cooking Set	350**	1 set/ center	2 sets	2 sets	0	PSWDO	none	PSWDO	
Dining Wares	individuals are projected to be evacuated in the	I set/ evacuee	350 sets	0	350 sets	Bodega ng Bayan/ Uniwide/Puregold	Linkage with private establishments for donation of dining wares	PSWDO	As needed
Food supply	provincial	3 meals/day	1,500	0	1,500	GSO/private	Procurement of	PSWDO	As



level.	packs/day	packs/day	sectors	needed food supplies and	needed
				acceptance of	
				donations from	
				private sectors	

ITEM	AFFECTED POPULACE	STANDARD REQUIREMEN TS	PROJECTED NEEDS	<i>EXISTING</i> <i>RESOURCES</i>	GAPS	AGENCY SOURCE	ACTIVITY TO MEET THE GAPS	OFFICE PRIMARY RESPONSIBLE	TIME FRAME
Water Supply	5,188 families	15 liters/ evacuee/day	1,750 liters/day	16,000 liters/truck	0	Bureau of Fire	none	PSWDO	15 liters/ evacuee/ day
Water drum	consisting of 24,780* individuals	5 pcs./ center	10 pcs.	0	10 pcs.	PGSO	Provision of old drum containers	PGSO	
Beddings Supply	are affected, but only 70	1 set / family	70 sets	0	0	Bureau of Fire	none	PSWDO	
Folding beds	families consisting of	25 pcs./ center	50 pcs.	0	10 pcs.	PGSO	Provision of old drum containers	PGSO	
Cleaning Materials	350** individuals	4 sets/ center	8 sets	15 pcs.	70 sets	PGSO	Purchase of blanket and banig	PSWDO	As needed
School Supplies and materials for Child Friendly Space	are projected to be evacuated in the provincial	30 sets learning materials / room	30	0	35 pcs.	PGSO	Procurement of folding beds	PGSO	
Water Treatment / Hyposol	level.	20 bottles / 100 ml / bottle	1,135 bottles of hyposol	0	8 sets	PGSO	Procurement of cleaning materials	PGSO	As needed

Megaphone 1 unit/center	2 unus	0	2 units	PGSO	Purchase of units	PSWDO	₁ st quarter- AIP 2015
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ITEM	AFFECTED POPULACE	STANDARD REQUIREMENTS	PROJECTED NEEDS	EXISTING RESOURCES	GAPS	A GENCY SOURCE	ACTIVITY TO MEET THE GAPS	OFFICE PRIMARY RESPONSIBLE	TIME FRAME
Tables (Camp Manager)	5,188 families	2 tables/ center	4 tables	4 tables	0	PYSEACTO/PSWDO	none	PSWDO	
White Board	consisting of 24,780*	1 pc./center	2 pcs.	2 pcs.	0	PYSEACTO/ PSWDO/PGSO	none	PSWDO	
Emergency Lights	individuals are affected,	8 unit / center	16 units	0	16 units	PGSO	Purchase of units	PGSO	
Standby Generator (50kva)	but only 70 families consisting of	I unit/center	2 units	2 units	0	PYSEACTO/PGSO	none	PYSEACTO/ PGSO	
Personnel/ Staff	350** individuals are projected to be evacuated in the provincial level	25 personnel /center	25 personnel	10 personnel	0	PSWDO/ PYSEACTO/GO/ PHO/PRC	Coordination with AFP and PNP for additional personnel	PSWDO	As needed

^{*} Based on highest actual number of families affected during typhoon Ondoy, Pedring and Quiel plus 25% estimated increase.

^{**} Based on highest actual number of individuals evacuated plus 25% estimated increase.

Medical/ Health Sector

Brief Description of Scenario:

- ♣ IDPs inside evacuation centers (IECs) Total No. of Families: 300 or 1,500 persons.
- ◆ Outside Evacuation Centers; Total No. of 11,000 families or 56, 516 persons.
- Nine (9) evacuation centers occupied by displaced families composed of infants, elderly, sick, elderly and persons with disability (PWDs).

Objectives

- 🖶 To ensure that evacuees needing medication are given timely medical assistance/ care;
- Ensure medical supplies are made available on time;
- Ensure maintenance of environmental sanitation; and
- Lensure that nutritious basic foods and gender sensitivity concerns are properly addressed at all evacuation areas.

Lead/Support Agencies

Lead Agency: Municipal Health Office (MHO)
Support Agencies: BNS, BHWs, PHO, DOH, MSWD, Private Sector, GSO,
NGOs.

Tasks

- To provide the needed medical assistance/care and medical supplies to displaced families on time;
- To continuously monitor sanitation and hygiene at the evacuation centers and environment to avoid illnesses to disaster victims;
- lacktrianglequigarrow To administer medical treatment to injured persons and/or provide referrals for advance treatment; and
- To conduct psychosocial and social interventions such as Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD) to affected families as needed/necessary.

Flow of Coordination

Phase I of Incident Management Initial Coordination and Action Medical and Health Sector

Figure 23 – Initial Coordination and Action Medical and Health Sector

EOC



- Medical/ Health Sector convenes members for briefing, logistics preparation and advisories monitoring.
- 2. Inform IC/ EOC on status of preparedness.



Alert concerned BHW's and RHM likely to be affected by flooding.

Prepare schedule of deployment, informed concerned members ready Kits to the team.

Ensure availability and adequacy of medical supplies, tools and equipment.

Alert BHW's, Nutritionists, Sanitary Inspectors, concerned clusters, partners on standby ready for deployment anytime.

Revisit/ review update existing SOP's for activation if situations so warrants.

SOP on Medical and Health (Initial Response and Action)

- Municipal Health Officer convenes members (RHPs, PHNs, RHMs, RSIs, RHU Rescue personnel,
- Nutritionists) for briefing, logistics preparation, and advisories monitoring;
- RHPs/PHNs/RHMs and Nutritionist to alert the BHWs and BNs for possible support;
- 🖊 Prepare schedule of staff/personnel on duty 24/7 and ready/prepare kits for the team;
- Alert concerned partners from the referring facility/ies;
- Ensure availability & adequacy of medical supplies/tools and equipment;
- Revisit/review/update existing SOPs for activation, if the situation so warrants;
- Inform EOC on the status of preparedness.

Phase II of Incident Management Response Operation Medical and Health Sector

Figure 24 – Response Operation Medical and Health Sector

Request support/
augmentation from
P/R/NDRRMC's, NGO's and
Internal Community.

- Medical/ Health Sector with its partners cluster will check- in/ report to IC for deployment upon instruction.
- 2. Provide progress report to EOC on actions taken on the ground.
- Submit summary reports on IC/ EOC upon termination of operation.



Medical Team A (Impacted Area – IA)

- 1. Establish the Medical Post and Triage near the impacted area.
- Manage dead bodies following: SOP/ DOH

Medical Team B (Evacuation Center – EC)

- 1. Conduct clinical assessment using DOH standard form.
- 2. Administrative treatments and/ or referral as needed.

Cluster sectors check-in/ reports to IC for deployment to evacuation center such as Wash Nutrition Psychological and SPEED.

Cluster leaders will check- in to the IC then report to camp managers/ school coordinator for actions

SOP on Medical and Health Response and Action)



Phase II: Incident Management

a) Medical Team A – to be deployed at the impacted area

- 1. Check-in/reports to the IC for deployment;
- 2. Establish the medical post at the impacted area in coordination with the IC;
- 3. Conduct clinical assessment and triaging;
- 4. Administer treatment and or referral;
- 5. Manage dead bodies following DOH Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
- 6. Establish temporary morgue for dead victims; and
- 7. Provide updates to HEMS Coordinator.

b) Medical Team B-to be deployed at Evacuation Centers

- 1. At the evacuation centers, conduct clinical assessment;
- 2. Administer treatment and or referral if needed;
- 3. Provide report/updates to HEMS Coordinator copy furnish the camp Manage r/school DRR Officer;

c) WASH Team -to be deployed at Evacuation Centers

- 1. At the evacuation centers, check availability, adequacy and portability of Drinking water;
- 2. Demonstrate water disinfection procedures to evacuees through the designated room in-charge;
- 3. Check proper solid waste management, proper use of defecation facilities, and wastewater disposal;
- 4. As needed, carry out vermin control measures;
- 5. Conduct IEC on WASH to evacuees; and
- 6. Provide updates to camp manager, school DRR Coordinator and HEMS Coordinator.

d) Nutrition Team at Evacuation Centers

- 1. Carry out nutrition protocols at evacuation centers in coordination with Lingkod Lingap sa Nayon (LLN) assigned in the evacuation centers; and
- 2. Provide updates to camp manager, school DRR Coordinator and HEMS Coordinator.

e) Psychosocial Team at Evacuation Centers

- 1. Conduct psychosocial counseling to flood victims if necessary; and
- 2. Refer victims if necessary.

f) <u>Surveillance in Post Extreme Emergencies and Disasters (SPEED) – 48 hours after the onset of the disaster</u>

- 1. Conduct survey in all evacuation centers using standard forms from DOH;
- 2. Administer treatment and or referral, if necessary; and
- 3. Prepare/submit report copy furnish Health Emergency Management Staff (HEMS) Coordinator and EOC.

Phase III: Post Operations

<u>Health Emergency Management Staff (HEMS) Coordinator</u>

- 1. Prepare/submit documentation of actions taken by the Medical Health Sector to EOC;
- 2. Revisit the Medical Health Sector Contingency Plan/SOPs and make necessary recommendations for its adjustment; and

Continue to monitor the health status of the community.



Table 14 - Projected Needs/ Existing Resources and Gaps - Medical and Health Sector

ITEM	AFFECTED POPULATION (IEC) No. of Persons: 972, 108 / No. of Families: 235, 588 / No. of	STANDARD	PROJECTED NEEDS	EXISTING RESOURCES	GAPS	SOURCE	ACTIVITY TO MEET THE GAPS	OPR	TIME FRAME
Manpower - Medical	Consultation set-up i	in EC							
0121 medical team/EC composed of physician, nurse, midwife and sanitary inspector		1 medical team/EC	1 medical team/municipality	24 teams	0	BMC & District Hospitals, DOH, CHDs, NGOs, MHO, volunteers	Coordination w/ LGUs(M/CHOs),DOH,CH Ds, NGOs and volunteers	PHO- Hospita l	within 24 hours after establishme nt of EC
Manpower - HEMS O	peration - Assessme	nt and Monitoring							
Disease Surveillance Team (Communicable and Non- communicable)		1:20k	48 teams	26	22	PHO-PH, LGU, C/MHO, & Volunteer s (BHW)	Coordinate with other member of the Team (HEMS) for assistance- LGUs (C/MHOs) and other volunteers	PHO- Public Health	Immediately needed upon occurrence of disaster

ITEM	AFFECTED POPULATION (IEC) No. of Persons: 972, 108/No. of Families: 235, 588/No. of	STANDARD	PROJECTED NEEDS	EXISTING RESOURCES	GAPS	SOURCE	ACTIVITY TO MEET THE GAPS	OPR	TIME FRAME
Health Information Team		1:20k	48 teams	26	22		Coordinate with other member of the Team (HEMS) for assistance-	PHO- Public Health	Immediately needed upon occurrence of disaster
Water and Health Sanitation Team		1:20k	48 teams	25	20		LGUs (C/MHOs) and other volunteers	Heum	
Mental Health/ Psychosocial Debriefing Team		1:20k	48 teams	2	46	PHO-PH, LGU, C/MHO, & Volunteer s			
Maternal and Child Health Team		1:20k	48 teams	26	22	(BHW)			
Supply Officer		1	1	2	0	РНО –			
Administrative Officer		1	1	1	0	Public Health			

ITEM	AFFECTED POPULATION (IEC) No. of Persons: 972, 108 / No. of Families: 235, 588 / No. of	STANDARD	PROJECTED NEEDS	EXISTING RESOURCES	GAPS	SOURCE	ACTIVITY TO MEET THE GAPS	OPR	TIME FRAME
Co- trimoxazole	19, 810 (adult)	2 capsules per case for 5-7 days (adult)	2, 773 boxes at 100 caps/box	0			Procurement of emergency medicines to include in the AIP	РНО-	24 hours after
	44, 872 (child)	2 bottles per case (child) for 5 days	89, 745 bottles	0		PHO-PH, DOH,NGO	Submit letter of request to the DOH national or regional office for assistance Coordinate with BMC and	Public Health	establishme nt of EC
Amoxicillin	44, 872 (child)	2 bottles per case (child)	89, 745 bottles	0			PGSO		
	19, 810 (adult)	3 capsules per case for 5-7 days	4, 160 boxes at 100 tabs/box	0					

ITEM	AFFECTED POPULATION (IEC) No. of Persons: 972, 108 / No. of Families: 235, 588 / No. of	STANDARD	PROJECTED NEEDS	EXISTING RESOURCES	GAPS	SOURCE	ACTIVITY TO MEET THE GAPS	OPR	TIME FRAME
Paracetamol	29, 655 (child)	1 bottle per case (child)	29, 655 bottles	0			Submit letter of request to the DOH national or regional office for assistance Coordinate with BMC and		
	423 (adult)	4 capsules per case for 2 days	33 b0xes of 100 capsules/box	0		PHO-PH, DOH,NGO	PGSO	PHO- Public Health	24 hours after establishme nt of EC
Oresol	19, 611 (child)	1 sachet per case for 7 days	137, 883 sachet for 7 days	0					
	8, 473 (adult)		59, 311 sachet for 7 days	0					
Lagundi	44, 871	1 bottle per case (child)	44, 871 bottles	0					
	19, 810	3 capsules	4, 160 boxes at	0					

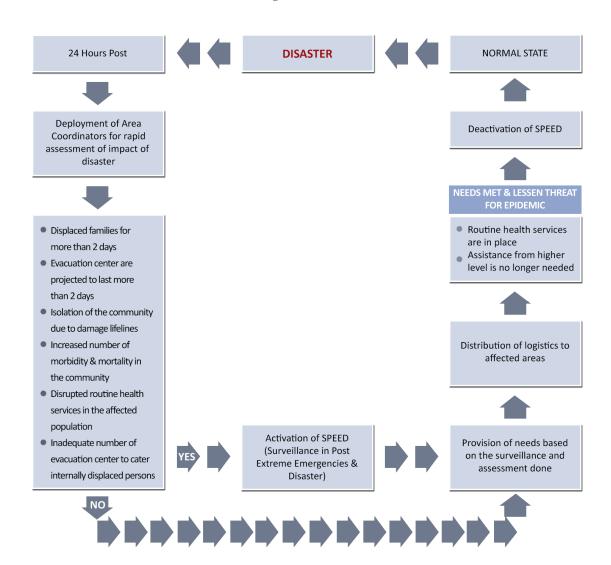
ITEM	AFFECTED POPULATION (IEC) No. of Persons: 972, 108 / No. of Families: 235, 588 / No. of	STANDARD	PROJECTED NEEDS	EXISTING RESOURCES	GAPS	SOURCE	ACTIVITY TO MEET THE GAPS	OPR	TIME FRAME
		Per case for 5-7 days (adult)	100 tabs/box	0		PHO-PH, DOH,NGO	Submit letter of request to the DOH national or regional office for assistance Coordinate with BMC and PGSO	PHO- Public	24 hours after establishme nt of EC
Anti- hypertensive drug	20, 287	3 tab/case for 3 days	1, 825 boxes at 100/box for 3 days	0				Health	
Anti-fungal	80, 037	1 tube or pack/indivi dual	80, 037 tubes/packs	0					
Zinc	19, 611	1 bottle/sick child	19, 611 bottles	0					

ITEM	AFFECTED POPULATION (IEC) No. of Persons: 972, 108 / No. of Families: 235, 588 / No. of	STANDARD	PROJECTED NEEDS	EXISTING RESOURCES	GAPS	SOURCE	ACTIVITY TO MEET THE GAPS	OPR	TIME FRAME
Measles vaccines		1 dose/child without vaccine	5 vials	81			Submit letter of request to the DOH national or regional office for assistance Coordinate		
Vit. A supplement		1 capsule/sick child	100 caps	0		PHO-PH, DOH,NGO	with BMC and PGSO	PHO- Public Health	24 hours after establishm
		10% of affected population at 2 capsules for at risk individual	1, 943 boxes (100 caps/box)					Heum	ent of EC
Prophylaxis (Doxycycline)	97, 182			300					
Anti-rabies	1, 074	3 doses/bite/p erson	20 vials RABI4	0					
Anti-venom	278	3- Vials/patient	1, 113 vials	72					

ITEM	AFFECTED POPULATION (IEC) No. of Persons: 972, 108 / No. of Families: 235, 588 / No. of	STANDARD	PROJECTED NEEDS	EXISTING RESOURCES	GAPS	SOURCE	ACTIVITY TO MEET THE GAPS	OPR	TIME FRAME
Antiseptic			2 liter	0					
Gauze			500 pads	0					
Plaster		1 dressing/day	20 roll	0					
Cotton		_ aressing/aay	4 roll	0					
Antitetanus		2-3 vials/person	40 vials	0					
Food supplement	19, 611 children (12- 59 month old)	1 food supplement per target population for 14 days (12-59 months	274, 559 packs for 14 days	0					
Drinking water		15L/capita/ay for 14 days	600 jerry cans of water	0					

ITEM	AFFECTED POPULATION (IEC) No. of Persons: 972, 108 / No. of Families: 235, 588 / No. of	STANDARD	PROJECTED NEEDS	EXISTING RESOURCES	GAPS	SOURCE	ACTIVITY TO MEET THE GAPS	OPR	TIME FRAME
Portalets		1:10 female/EC		0					
		1:20 male/EC		0					
Thermal Scanner			10	0					
Facemasks			200	0					
Hand Wash			50	0					
Alcohol			150	0					

Figure 25 – Medical/ Health



SEARCH, RESCUE AND RETRIEVAL SSECTOR

Brief Description of Scenario

Affected families on top of their houses in 14 barangays, others trapped in their homes, while more than a hundred of casualties reportedly drowned, missing and injured;

Objective

To rescue/guide trapped/ affected families, administer first aid/basic life support to injured and search for missing persons and address the needs of dead people.

Lead/Support Agencies

Lead Agency: MDRRMO Guiguinto SUGOD Rescue Team

Support Agencies: Municipal Health Office, BERT, Volunteer Rescue Groups (VRGs), GSO and MEO, PNP, BFP,

AFP, INGOs

Tasks

♣ To conduct search and rescue to affected/ trapped, injured and missing persons in flooded areas and to retrieve dead bodies, if any.

Flow of Coordination

Figure 26 –Initial Coordination and Action search and Rescue Sector

EOC

Phase I of Incident Management Initial Coordination and Action Search and Rescue Sector



- SAR Group convenes member for instruction and guidance.
- 2. Inform EOC for status of preparedness.



SAR Group leaders will assess the readiness of all members (manpower/assets/system).

Prepare schedule of deployment in two 2 shifts to sustain continuity of operation 24/7.

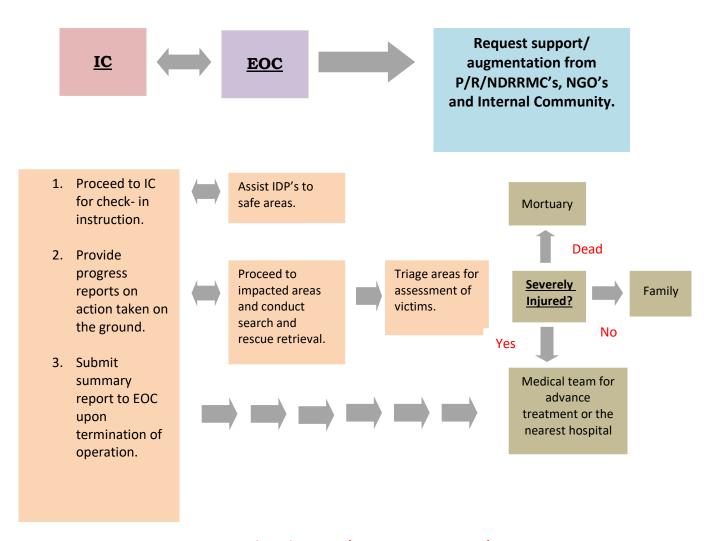
SAR Group will alert EOC and scheduled shifts on standby ready for deployment.

Search and Rescue (Coordination and Action)

- MDRRMO Guiguinto SUGOD Rescue team leader shall convene members and assess their readiness to respond to the situation such as manpower, tools/materials/equipment and operation systems and;
- 🖊 MDRRMO Guiguinto SUGOD Rescue Team and support SAR groups to stay alert on stand-by, ready for deployment anytime.

Phase II of Incident Management Response Operation Search and Rescue Sector

Figure 27 –Response Operation Search and Rescue Sector



Search and Rescue (Response Operation)

Phase II: Response and Operations

- 1. Head of the MDRRMO Guiguinto SUGOD Rescue team will report to the IC for check-in and proceed to the impacted area to conduct SAR/R operation;
- 2. Transport rescued victims to Triage Area for assessment:(color coding) mild/severely injured and dead victims to their appropriate destination;
- 3. Manage the continuous SAR/R operation until all casualties are retrieved;
- 4. Provide progress report to the IC/EOC on actions taken on the ground for information and appropriate action;
- 5. Submit summary report to IC/EOC upon termination of operation;
- 6. Head of the MDRRMO Guiguinto SUGOD Rescue team to conduct head count of deployed manpower and account for all assets used during the SAR operation; and

Head of the MDRRMO Guiguinto SUGOD Rescue team shall report to concerned officials for exit conference.

Table 15 – Projected Needs/Existing Resources and Gaps – Response and Operation	Table 15 – Pro	ojected Needs/Existi	ing Resources and	l Gaps – Response d	and Operation
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Item	SAR for Casualties/ Pop at risk	Projected Needs	Existing Resources	Gaps	Source	Activity to meet the Gaps	OPR	Time Frame
ECG Monitor with Portable Defibrilator		1	0	1		Procurement		
Portable Ventilator		1	0	1		Procurement		
Portable Suction Machine		1	0	1		Procurement		
 Portable Nebulizer Machine 		1	0	1		Procurement		
• Emesis basins (disposable)		2	0	2		Procurement		
Urinal (disposable)		2	0	2				
• Disinfectant		2	2	2				
 Biohazard disposable bags 	2,513,559	2	2	2	Bulacan		Bulacan	Preposition
• Blankets		2	2	2	Rescue		Rescue	1 reposition
 Bedpan (disposable) 		2	2	2				
Wet wipes		2	2	2				
 Soft restraints 		2	2	2				
• Spray bottle (bleach		2	2	2				
and water	_							
 Ventilation devices 		2	2	2				
• Suction unit		2	2	2				
 Oxygen delivery 		4	4	2				
• CPR equipment		2	1	1				
Basic wound care		2	2					
• Splinting supplies		2	2					

	Item	SAR for Casualties/ Pop at risk	Projected Needs	Existing Resources	Gaps	Source	Activity to meet the Gaps	OPR	Time Frame
•	Childbirth supplies		2		2		Procurement		
•	Medications		2	2		Bulacan Rescue		Bulacan Rescue	Preposition
•	AED		2	1	1	Rescue	Procurement	- Rescue	
•	Jump kit		20	25					
•	Face shields	2,513,559	2		2		Procurement		
•	Gowns, shoe covers, caps	2,013,037	2		2		Procurement		
•	Turnout gear		4		4		Procurement	GSO	ASAP
•	Helmets with face shields or safety goggles		4	4				MDRRMO	Preposition
•	Safety shoes or boots		4		4		Procurement	GSO	ASAP
•	Sphygmomanometers (blood pressure cuffs) (adult, child, and infant)		2	3				Bulacan	
•	Stethoscopes (adult and pediatric)		2	3				Rescue	Preposition
•	Disposable thermometers (fever and hypothermia)		2		2		Procurement		
•	Penlights		2		2				
•	Ambulance Stretcher		2	6					
•	Stair Chair		2		2		Procurement	GSO	ASAP
•	Scoop Stretcher		2	2				Bulacan	

•	Backboard/Spine Board	2	4			Rescue	Preposition
•	Warning Devices	2	2				
•	Halogen Flashlights	2		2	Procurement	GSO	ASAP

	Item	SAR for Casualties/ Pop at risk	Projected Needs	Existing Resources	Gaps	Source	Activity to meet the Gaps	OPR	Time Frame
•	Rope		1	3		Bulacan		Bulacan	Preposition
•	Search Light (Yellow)		1	10		Rescue		Rescue	
•	Boat Paddle		4	4					
•	Throw Bag		2	4					
•	Rescue Can		2	4					
•	Spine Board / Backboard		2	4					
•	Action Camera		2	2				GSO	ASAP
				Operatio	n Center				
•	VHF/UHF FM Transceiver Radio (Base)		1-1	1 – 1		Bulacan		MDRRMO	Preposition
•	Mobile Antenna		1		1	Rescue	Procurement	GSO	ASAP
•	Regulated Power Supply		1	1				MDRRMO	Preposition

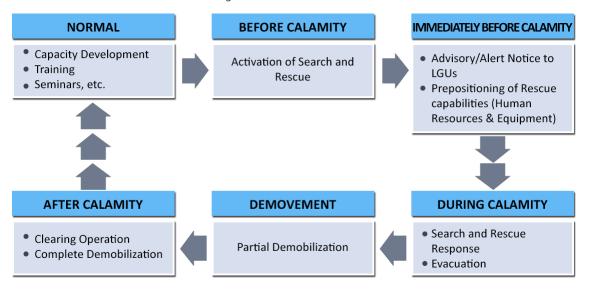
Continuation...

	Item	SAR for Casualties/ Pop at risk	Projected Needs	Existing Resources	Gaps	Source	Activity to meet the Gaps	OPR	Time Frame
•	TV Set (14")		1	2		Bulacan		Bulacan	Preposition
•	Computer Set with Printer		5	1	4	Rescue	Procurement	Rescue	
•	Emergency Lamp (Pelican)		2		2		Procurement		
•	Generator Set		2	3					
•	Solar Power Set		1	1					
•	Water Dispenser		1	1					
				Vehicles and Other	Related Equ	ipment			
•	Patrol Car		1		1		Procurement	GSO	ASAP
•	Motorcycles		2		2		Procurement	GSO	ASAP
•	Fire Truck		4	4				Bulacan	Preposition
•	Ambulance Vehicle		2	2				Rescue	Treposition
•	Rescue Trucks		2		2		Procurement	GSO	ASAP
•	Multi – Purpose Truck		2	0	2		Procurement	GSO	ASAP
•	Amphibian		1		1		Procurement	GSO	ASAP
•	Helicopter		1		1		Coordinate with OCD	OCD	As need arise
•	Jet Ski		2	2				Bulacan	
•	Breathing Apparatus		3	3				Rescue	Preposition
•	Aluminium Ladder		1	2					

Continuation...

Item	SAR for Casualties/ Pop at risk	Projected Needs	Existing Resources	Gaps	Source	Activity to meet the Gaps	OPR	Time Frame
Bulacan Rescue			20					
• <i>BPPO</i>			48					
• <i>PEO</i>			12					
• RTF (Driver)			10					
● <i>PA</i> □□18 th SF □□48 th IB							Bulacan Rescue	Preposition
• ALERT								
PRC-Bulacan Chapter			20					
• BIRA			22					
• BARG								
• Rescue 117								

Figure 28 - Search and Rescue



Relief and Rehab Sector

Brief Description of Scenario

1. Affected Population - 56,516, Affected Families – 11,300

Inside Evacuation Center Population - 1,500

Families – 300

Outside Evacuation Center Population - 55,016

Families – 11,000

2. Casualties

Dead 0

Missing 0 Injured 50

J

Objective

To make available relief goods/Non Food Items (NFIs) and other basic needs according to standard to families inside/outside evacuation centers

Lead/Support Agencies

Lead Agency:

MSWDO

Support Agencies: PSWDO/R/NSWD/PRC/CSOs, NGOs/religious groups/private sector/foundations, etc.

people's organization/

Tasks

- 1. To provide adequate relief goods and other basic services to evacuees inside/outside evacuation centers in due time.
- 2. The Relief Team leader convenes members and assess adequacy of initial stockpile (relief goods /NFIs);
- 3. Request allocation of fund/in kind for estimated needs of a one (1) month operation;
- 4. Schedule personnel on duty in three (3) shifts, 24/7/designation of camp managers;
- 5. Assess needs of manpower on duty; tools/materials, vehicles, equipment/system needed by the working committees;
- 6. Inform the EOC on the preparation conducted specifically on the identified gaps for appropriate action by concerned officials;
- 7. Facilitate the packing of initial goods;
- 8. Establish the MSCC as Central Warehouse; and
- 9. Alert all volunteers for support

Flow of Coordination and Operation

Phase I of Incident Management Initial Coordination and Action Relief and Rehabilitation Sector

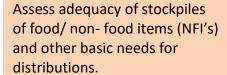
Figure 29 - Initial Coordination and Action Relief and Rehabilitation Sector

EOC



- MSWDO convenes staffs for instruction and guidance.
- 2. MSWDO informs EOC for Status of Preparedness.

Schedule Personnel/ Volunteers on 24/7.



Request for additional funds ready for augmentation.

Request stand for manpower for augmentation if need arises.



SOP on Relief and Rehabilitation (Coordination and Operation)

- The Relief Team leader convenes members and assess adequacy of initial stockpile(relief goods /NFIs);
- \blacksquare Request allocation of fund/in kind for estimated needs of a one (1) month operation;
- Schedule personnel on duty in three (3) shifts, 24/7/designation of camp managers;
- Assess needs of manpower on duty; tools/ materials, vehicles, equipment/ system needed by the working committees;
- Inform the EOC on the preparation conducted specifically on the identified gaps for appropriate action by concerned officials;



- lacktriangle Facilitate the packing of initial goods ;
- ♣ Establish the MSCC as Central Warehouse; and
- 📥 Alert all volunteers for support

Phase II Response Operation

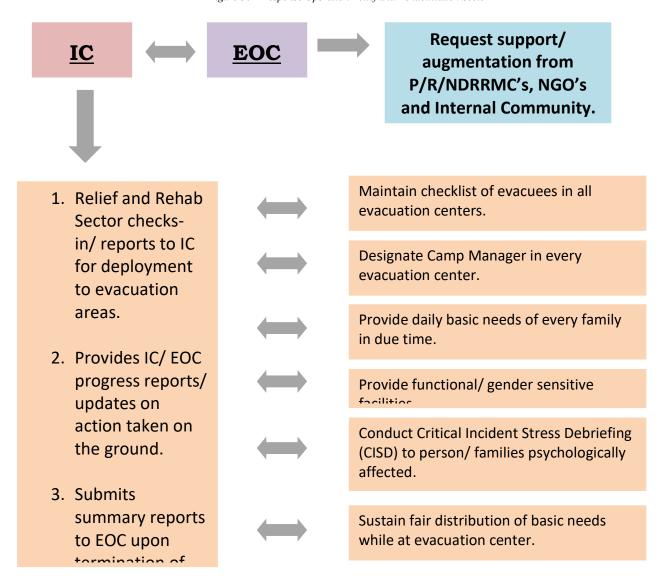
- ♣ Deploy manpower to the evacuation centers ;
- Facilitate immediate delivery of basic needs (Food/NFIs) to the evacuees;
- Maintain availability of basic needs for displaced families at the evacuation centers;
- 🖶 Request/manage the continuous packaging and distribution of food and NFIs from various partners;
- Provide progress reports/updates to the EOC on actions taken on the ground for information and appropriate action;
- 🖊 To conduct psychosocial and social interventions such as Critical Incident Stress
- Debriefing (CISD to affected families; and
- Submit terminal reports to IC/EOC and other concerned agencies upon termination of operation.

Camp Managers

- Establish community kitchens at the ECs;
- lacktriangledown Organize the evacuees and assign room leaders and their appropriate tasks;
- ullet Ensure that donations (food/NFI) are properly accounted and distributed to bona fide beneficiaries;
- Ensure that all evacuees get their standard share of food/NFIs on time and avoid duplicate distribution, if possible;
- unterial Ensure protection of women, children , elders and PWDs, and those sick at the evacuation centers;
- ₩ Maintain cleanliness and orderliness in coordination with designated room leaders; and
- Maintain proper recording and reporting required data from the ECs.

Phase II of Incident Management Response Operation Relief and Rehabilitation Sector

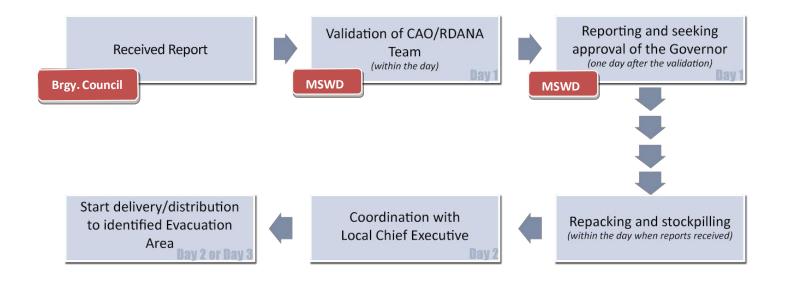
Figure 30 – Response Operation Relief and Rehabilitation Sector



SOP on Relief and Rehabilitation (Response)

FLOW OF COORDINATION: PHYSIOLOGICAL RELIEF OPERATION

Figure 31 – Physiological Relief Operation



FLOW OF COORDINATION: PSYCHOLOGICAL RELIEF OPERATION

Figure 32 – Flow of Coordination – Psychological Relief Operation

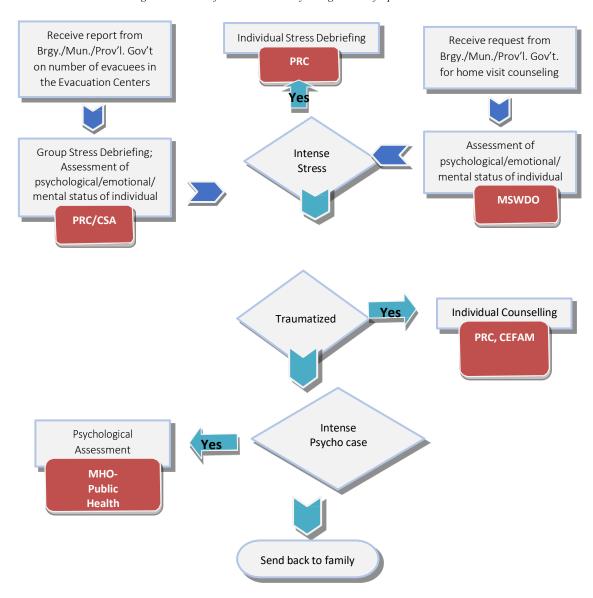


Table 16 Projected Needs/ Existing Resources and Gaps Response Operation Relief and Rehabilitation Sector

NEEDS	AFFEC TED	STANDARD REQUIREMENT S	PROJECT ED NEEDS	EXISTING RESOURC ES	GAPS	AGENCY SOURCE	ACTIVITY TO MEET THE GAPS	OFFICE PRIMARY RESPONS	TIME FRAME
Rice	223,646 families*	2½ Kilo/ Family	11,183 sacks	50 sacks	11,133 sacks	NFA	MOA with NFA for 1,000 sacks of rice donation; Proguement of 10 133	GSO	ANA
Sardines Coffee		3 cans/family 10 sachets/family	13,978 boxes 111,823 packs	62 boxes 500 packs	13,916 boxes 111,323 packs		Printing months (1111)		
Noodles		3 packs/family	9,319 packs	42 packs	9,277 packs				
Sugar		½ kilo/	2,237 sacks	10 sacks	2,227 sacks				
Mineral Water		1 liter/family	223,646 liters	1,000 liters	222,646 liters		Purchase of supplies as		
ECO Bag		1 pc./family	223,646 pcs.	1000 pcs.	222,646 pcs	Puregold	stated in MOA with	GSO	ANA
Infant Formula (Milk)		1 pack (150 g) /family	223,646 packs	0	223,646 packs	and Uniwide	mentioned	USO	717 171
Baby Diaper		1 pack (4pcs)/family	223,646 packs	0	223,646 packs		establishments		
Adult Diaper		1 pack (4pcs)/family	223,646 packs	0	223,646 packs				
Sanitary Napkin		1 pack (8pcs)/family	223,646 packs	0	223,646 packs				
People for Relief Delivery		16 persons/ District/	32 persons	50 persons	0	MSWDO, GPO, 18 th SF, 14 th		MSWDO GSO	
People for Repacking		100 persons/shift (1 shift-day, 1 shift- night)	200 persons/day	150 MGG employee s (not counting	0	MGG Employees GPO, Volunteers,	Issuance of memo for MGG employees; networking with	PSWDO	
Food of personnel		2 boxes of canned	195 boxes of canned	0	195 boxes of canned	GSO	Request assistance/donations		

Water supply	7 pcs round 5 gallon container / shift	196 pcs round 5 gallon container	0	196 pcs round 5 gallon container				
Dining Wares	1 set / volunteer or staff	200 sets	0	200 sets	MGG	For Purchase	GSO	ANA
Water Dispenser	2 units	2 units	More than 2	0	MGG Office	25	SWDO	
Cleaning Materials	2 sets	2 sets	More	0	GSO		GSO	
Delivery Truck	12 delivery trucks	12 delivery trucks	12	0	PEO, DPW	H Request Assistance	MSWDO	ANA

Rehabilitation and Recovery Sector

Brief Description of Scenario

- 1. as3 bridges collapsed, 120 km roads eroded not passable;
- 2. 5 public schools partially damaged,
- 3. 3 public schools totally damaged, 2 barangay halls and 1 municipal hall totally damaged,
- 4. 3 municipal halls partially damaged,
- 2. 5 daycare centers totally damaged;
- 3. 3M worth of teaching materials totally damaged.

Objectives

To see to it that manpower/ tools/equipment and other assets for engineering a and reconstruction/rehab and recovery works are readily available anytime.

Lead/Support Agencies

Lead Agency: MEO

Support Agencies: MPDO, MBO, PEO, PPDO, PAO, PVET, DPWH, AFP, Cooperatives,

MAO, MFARMC, MAFC, Private Sectors, Financing Institution, DA, TESDA, DTI,

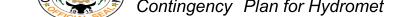
DepEd, DBM, NDRRMC

Tasks

- 1. To conduct minor repair/restoration/reconstruction of partially damaged infrastructure for immediate mobilization of the general public.
- 2. To construct alternate routes for the continuous flow of commerce and industry.
- 3. Engineering /Reconstruction/Rehab & Recovery Sector shall convene personnel & staff for an emergency meeting and guidance;
- 4. Assess the capability and capacity of existing assets and other tools needed.
- 5. Schedule manpower for duty in three shifts (24/7) or it depends on the necessity of works to be done;
- 6. Revisit or activate SOPs in place, if the situation warrants; and
- 7. Report to the EOC status of readiness and stay alert on stand-by, ready for mobilization anytime.
- 8. Conduct clearing of debris along highways and roads for immediate mobilization of responders and the general public;
- 9. Conduct repair of partially damaged roads /bridges, construction of alternate routes for continuous flow of commerce & industry & the general public;
- 10. Conduct minor repair of partially damaged public buildings, if need arises;
- 11. Assist the local & national Technical Management Group (TMG) in the conduct of Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) workshop;
- Assist in the long term Rehabilitation Planning for damaged infrastructures, damaged public buildings and the environment.
- 13. Initiate training and livelihood programs and activities for disaster victims; and

Provide financial/in-kind assistance to affected communities.





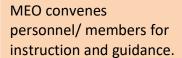
Phase I of Incident Management Initial Coordination and Action Engineering Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Recovery Sector

Figure 33 - Initial Coordination and Action
Engineering Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Recovery Sector

EOC



- MEO (ERR and R) convenes staff/ personnel for instruction and guidance.
- 2. Inform EOC on status of preparedness.



Schedule engineers/ personnel on duty 24/7.

Check availability of supplies/ materials/ tools/ heavy equipment and other logistics.

Alert EOC on status for standby ready for deployment.



Engineering Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Recovery (Coordination and Action)



Phase II of Incident Management Response Operation Engineering Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Recovery Sector

Figure 34 - Incident Management Response Operation Engineering Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Recovery Sector

Request support/ augmentation **EOC** from P/R/ N Counterparts and IC **International Communities for** immediate rehabilitation and recovery of severely damages facilities/infrastructure and environment. 1. Engineering, Reconstruction, Clearing of debris along roads and Rehabilitation and national highways. Recovery Sector will check- in/ report to IC Minor report on partially damaged for instruction and roads and bridges. deployment. Construction of alternate routes for 2. Provide progress continuous flow of commerce and reports/ updates to industry and movement of the general public. EOC on actions taken on the ground for Minor repair of partially damaged appropriate action. public buildings. Assist in the preparedness of long 3. Submit summary term plans rehabilitation/ reports to EOC upon reconstruction of severely damaged termination of infrastructures. operation.

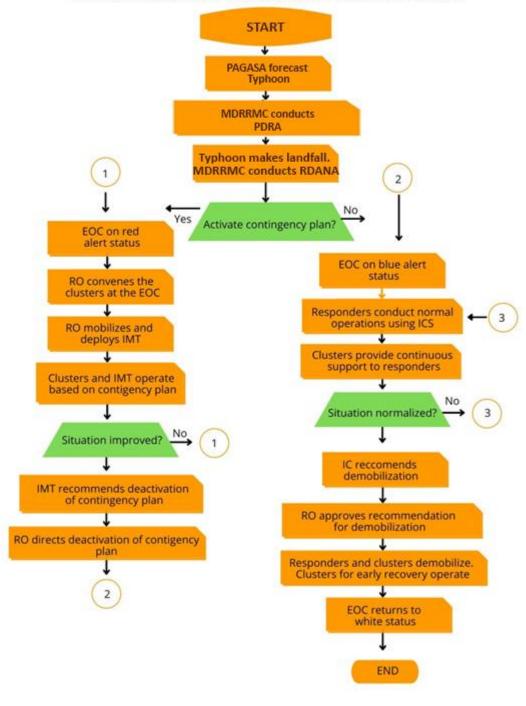
Engineering Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Recovery (Response Operation)

Table 34 – Projected Needs/ Existing Resources and Gaps - Response Operation Engineering Reconstruction, Rehabilitation and Recovery Sector

Item	Rehabilitation Target	Projected Needs	Existing Resources	Gaps	Source	Activity to Meet the Gaps	Office/ Persons Responsible	Timeframe
A. Proactive Intervention								
1. Rice Seeds	Buffer Stock	5,000 bags		5,000 bags	MGG/DA	Procurement/ Sourcing Out	MGG- PAO/DA	2nd Sem 2015
2. Vegetable Seeds	Buffer Stock	76 cans		76 cans	MGG/DA	Procurement/ Sourcing Out	MGG- PAO/DA	2nd Sem 2015
B. Rehabilitative Intervention								
1. Rice Seeds	35,000 ha	35,000 bags		35,000 bags	MGG/DA	Procurement/ Sourcing Out	MGG- PAO/DA	at 30DAI
2. Vegetable Seeds	760 ha	4,560 cans		4,560 cans	MGG/DA	Procurement/ Sourcing Out	MGG- PAO/DA	at 30DAI
3. Corn Seeds	10 ha	10 bags		10 bags	MGG/DA	Procurement/ Sourcing Out	MGG- PAO/DA	at 30DAI
4. Organic Fertlizer	Rice: 35,000 ha	175,000 bags		175,000 bags	MGG/DA	Procurement/ Sourcing Out	MGG- PAO/DA	at 30DAI

Chapter V – ACTIVATION, DEACTIVATION & NON-ACTIVATION

CONTINGENCY PLAN ACTIVATION, DEACTIVATION & NON-ACTIVATION FLOW CHART FOR TYPHOON



CONTINGENCY PLAN ACTIVATION, DEACTIVATION & NON-ACTIVATION FLOW CHART FOR PLANNED EVENT

