

Assessment of Disaster Risk Reduction Management Program of the Municipality of Bingawan: A Gateway to a Simplified Training Design

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Abstract

This study was conducted to assess the current status and capability of Disaster Risk Reduction Management Program of the Municipality of Bingawan that will lead to the formulation of a simplified training design. Descriptive method of inquiry was employed such as survey technique, focus group discussion (FGD) technique and interview technique. There were 150 respondents and that includes Barangay and Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee Officers and Members, Local Government Unit Heads, Schools and District DRRM Coordinators and community people. It was revealed that typhoon, landslides, earthquakes, and El Niño are identified disasters. It was also found out that there is an “existed and fully practiced” Municipality Disaster Risk Reduction Management system in the Municipality of Bingawan and a “very high” potential and capability to respond in case of risks and disasters.

Keywords: *Disaster, Risk, Reduction, Preparedness, Simplified training design*

Introduction

The Philippines is one of the countries in South East Asia with high vulnerability to risks and disasters. The past few years many of these risks and disasters have caused havoc to the country, in particular, Typhoon Yolanda which was considered as the strongest typhoon recorded to hit Western Visayas area that brought a surmountable damage in terms of livelihood, properties and life of the people.

It is not once but many times that the country have experienced disaster and the impacts of such is often equally damaging leaving the whole country in distress and the lives of the people especially those in the country side miserable than ever. The recovery process is also not commendable and often and often the multiplier effects of the impacts is very alarming.

According to Gjjerde (2017) risks and disasters occur when hazards critically affects communities and households that destroys and threaten the livelihood of the local people. Gjjerde also added that oftentimes the communities recover for the time being or for many years after the disastrous events. Parker and Steenkamp (2012) stated that risks and disasters are creating vulnerability and thus weakening the ability of humans to cope with it and their effects. Brand and Nicholson (2016) also stated that disasters and risks is a result of hazard risk conditions, societal vulnerability, and limited capacities of households or communities to reduce potential harmful impact of hazards which is true in the Philippines.

Disasters can be natural calamities, manmade or both, (Potter, Becker, Johnston, & Rossiter, 2015). Typhoons and heavy rains are natural disasters that can result to bigger disasters like floods and landslides; earthquake is also a naturally occurring that can have caused landslides and soil erosions. On the other side, fire is often times man made resulting from negligence, but the aftermath is just the same with the natural ones. Drought was also identified as disaster because of health and environmental risk it can bring (Rufat, Tate, Burton, & Sayeed, 2015). Higgins (2010) said that disasters and risks have always been a result of human interaction with nature, technology and other living entities. Most of the time unpredictable and sudden, sometimes slow and lingering, various types of disasters continually affect the way in which we live our daily lives. Jones (2011) stated that sometimes, the impacts is too large that had caused communities a hard time to recover. More specifically, the impacts may also depend on the vulnerability of the communities that can range from economic, socio cultural, environment, and even psychological and mental impacts (Rufat, et. al., 2015).

However, the fact that human are rational creatures, they always find means and ways to initiate ideas that tend to lessen the distressing impacts of risk and disaster (Simons, 2016). Dorahy and Kannis-Dymand, (2012) stated that the people have also become responsive of the risk and disasters that they face because of the previous experiences. According to Działek (2013) communities have already anticipated the incoming disasters and expecting of the damage it can bring, in such away that they can formulate plans and procedure on preparation, response, mitigation, and rehabilitation.

There are many concepts associated to the plans and procedures until people come to understand disaster and risk reduction because it is continuously evolving for use of many communities for the past decades (Eiser, Bostrom, Burton, Johnston, McClure, Paton, and White, 2012). Emphasis on disaster and humanitarian relief has made way for the contemporary terms such as disaster reduction and disaster risk management. Also, when interpreting risk and making decisions on the basis of experience, people attend to multiple characteristics of risks, including not only the severity of the threat or magnitude of potential consequences, but also their ability to do something about the risk, uncertainties and ambiguities about the risk, and what they know about the hazards creating the risk in question (Niekerk, 2011). However, the common understanding of the various terms underlying disaster risk reduction is crucial if one aims to ensure a standardized approach by all stakeholders (Birkmann, Cardona, Carreño, Barbat, Pelling, Schneiderbauer, Kienberger, Keiler, Alexander, & Zeil, 2013)

On the other hand, it has been more than years that country have suffered from a traumatic experience brought about by one of the strongest typhoons “Yolanda” hitting the Province of Iloilo, in particular the Municipality of Bingawan. The natural disaster brought great damages in terms of properties, livelihood and production, and loses millions of incomes. Understandably, there is no way that risk and disasters like Typhoon Yolanda can be stopped, but preventions and plans to lessen the worst effect such can be made.

As a rejoinder for the massive call to prevent and mitigate the impacts of risks and disasters, Republic Act of 10121 of 2010 have been passed to provide a comprehensive, all-hazard, multi-sectoral, inter-agency, and community-based approach to disaster risk management implemented through the National Disaster Risk Management Framework. A National Disaster Risk Management Plan (NDRMP) was also formulated and implemented as the

master plan that will provide the strategies guidelines to deal with disasters or emergencies, tasks among concerned agencies and local government units. Through this plan, a coherent, integrated, efficient, and responsive disaster risk management at all levels is expected to be achieved.

RA 10121 of 2010 promotes the development of capacities in disaster management at the individual, organizational, and institutional levels. A very important feature of this law is its call for the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in physical and land-use planning, budget, infrastructure, education, health, environment, housing, and other sectors. The law also recognizes local risk patterns and trends and decentralization of resources and responsibilities and thus encourages the participation of NGOs, private sectors, community-based organizations, and community members in disaster management. It inhibits the full participation of the Local Government Units (LGUs) and communities in governance.

With such, an assessment on the said matter was conducted in order to know the status of the whole municipality and for them to be inform and made some revisions on their plans and strategies if needed inorder to lessen damages and be prepared with all the possible ways and means to fight against calamities that might hit once again on the said municipality.

Objective of the Study

The study aimed to establish the data on the current status of Disaster Risk Reduction Management Program of the Municipality of Bingawan, determine the potential/capability of the Municipality of Bingawan to respond in case of risk and disasters. Gaps between the current DRRM of the municipality with that of stipulated in RA 10121 was analyzed. Eventually, the results will be used as basis of developing a simplified training design Disaster Risk Reduction Management in the Municipality of Bingawan

Specifically, this study aimed to answer the following inquiries:

1. What are the risk and disasters that usually occur in the Municipality of Bingawan?
2. What is the current status of Disaster Risk Reduction Management system of the Municipality of Bingawan in terms of the following thematic areas: Disaster Prevention and Mitigation; Disaster Preparedness; Disaster Response; and Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery?
3. What is the potential/capability of the Municipality of Bingawan to respond in case of risk and disasters in terms of the following aspects: Facilities and Technology; Manpower Facility; Logistics; Budgetary Considerations?
4. What are the gaps and barriers between the current Disaster Risk Reduction Management system of Municipality of Bingawan and that of the National/Disaster Reduction and Risk Management Program adherence to R.A. 10121?
5. What training design on Disaster Risk Reduction Management Program can be recommended based from the results and findings of the study?

Methodology

This study employed descriptive method of inquiry, and uses different data gathering techniques namely survey technique, documentary method, focus group discussion (FGD) technique and interview technique. More specifically, a researcher developed survey questionnaire was used to determine the current status of Disaster Risk Reduction Management Program of the Municipality of Bingawan.

In addition, the information gathered from the interview was dealt using documentary analysis and narrative data analysis. On the other hand data from the focus group was analyzed using thematic and triangulated approach. Gap analysis technique was also initiated in the study. ADDIE Model was used in constructing the training design.

Respondents of the Study

There were 150 respondents in this study which comprises Barangay and Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee Officers and Members, Local Government Unit Heads, Schools and District DRRM Coordinators and community people. Purposive sampling was employed.

Data Gathering Instrument

This study employed descriptive method of inquiry, and uses different data gathering techniques namely survey technique, documentary method, focus group discussion (FGD) technique and interview technique.

The survey questionnaire used in the study was adapted and modified from the study of Blanza (2017) entitled Disaster Risk Reduction Management System of West Visayas State University Lambunao Campus: A Benchmark Study towards Formulation of Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan.

The survey questionnaire has the following parts: Part 1, elicits the profile of respondents; determined the current status of disaster risk reduction management system of the Municipality of Bingawan in terms of the following thematic areas: Disaster Prevention and Mitigation; Disaster Preparedness; Disaster Response; and Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery a survey questionnaire will be administered. Part 3, determined the capability of the Municipality of Bingawan to respond in case of risk and disasters in terms of the following aspects, facilities and technology, manpower facility, logistics and budgetary considerations; Part 4, A multi response checklist that determined the gaps and barriers in the disaster reduction risk and management system of the Municipality of Bingawan with current National disaster reduction risk and management system as method in formulation of training design.

For the current status of disaster reduction risk management system of the Municipality of Bingawan in terms of the following thematic areas: Disaster Prevention and Mitigation; Disaster Preparedness; Disaster Response; and Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery, this scale and interpretation were used:

Scale	Description
4.21-5.00	Existing as an information and fully practiced
3.41-4.20	Existing as information and partially practiced
2.61-3.40	Existing as an information but not practiced
1.81-2.60	Existing as information but not implemented
1.00-1.80	Program not exists

For the capability of the Municipality of Bingawan to respond in case of risk and disasters in terms of the following aspects, facilities and technology, manpower facility, logistics and budgetary considerations, this scale and interpretation were used:

Scale	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	Very High
2.51-3.25	High

1.76-2.50

Low

1.00-1.75

Very Low

Data Analysis Procedures

The gathered data were analyzed using descriptive statistics such as mean and standard deviation for the study were subjected to a computer processed statistics. The qualitative data were respectively presented in a matrix and analyzed using a narrative data analysis.

Result And Discussion

This study presents the analysis and interpretation of the data gathered from the respondents of the study.

Descriptive Data Analysis

Risk and Disasters that usually occur in the Municipality of Bingawan

Data in Table 1 revealed that typhoon, landslides, earthquakes and El Niño are identified disasters that usually occur in the Municipality of Bingawan. Amidst these disasters, are risks that can result to casualties, damage to properties and livelihood of the local people may occur. This implies that the municipality of Bingawan is vulnerable to any form of natural risks and disasters. However, there are no report on manmade risk and disasters like incidence of fire and the like.

This result supports the claims of Potter, et. al., (2015) that risks and disasters can be in a form of natural calamities, manmade or both. Like what the authors argued, typhoons and heavy rains are natural disasters that can result to bigger disasters like floods and landslides; earthquake is also a naturally occurring that can have caused landslides and soil erosions. Also, drought or the El Nino phenomenon existed in the place which was argued by Rufat, et. al., (2015) as another naturally occurring disaster that can become a cause of health and environmental risk. The results of the study also conforms with the arguments presented by Gjierde (2017) risks and disasters can critically affects communities and households that destroys and threaten the livelihood of the local people.

Table 1. *Risks and Disasters that usually occur in the Municipality of Bingawan*

Disasters	Risks
Landslide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landslide in identified areas within the municipality • Damage of property due to absence of mitigation • Casualties due to less of equipment and responsive action
Typhoon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage of property due to absence of mitigation • Casualties due to less number of equipments for rescue operation, lack of preparedness and damage of property including livelihood
Earthquakes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Casualties due to less number of equipments for rescue operation, lack of preparedness, damage of property and livelihood
El Niño	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of water supply • Casualties (hit stroke) due to lack of preparedness and trainings

Current Status of Disaster Risk Reduction Management system of the Municipality of Bingawan in terms of the following thematic areas: Disaster Prevention and Mitigation; Disaster Preparedness; Disaster Response; and Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery

Data in Table 2 revealed the current status of Disaster Risk Reduction Management system of the Municipality of Bingawan had the overall mean rating of ($M=4.42$, $SD= 0.57$) described as “Existing as an information and fully practiced “. In terms of the following thematic areas: Disaster Prevention and Mitigation ($M=4.45$, $SD= 0.50$); Disaster Preparedness ($M=4.41$, $SD= 0.59$); Disaster Response ($M=4.43$, $SD= 0.55$); and Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery ($M=4.37$, $SD=0.62$) all were “existing and fully practiced”.

This implies that in terms of its disaster prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response including rehabilitation and recovery the municipality is ready and prepared. The municipality can able to provide all necessary facilities to respond in whatever disasters that may occur. This result implied that the Municipal Disaster, Risk Management Office of the municipality is active and was able to disseminate information to various stakeholders regarding the implementation of the risk and disaster plans. Furthermore, the said municipality had already plans in order to cater whatever basic needs that its people need when time comes including emotional aspects for its fast recovery.

These results agree with Simons (2016) claiming that human are rational creatures so they always find means and ways to initiate ideas that tend to lessen the distressing impacts of risk and disaster. The finding also favors that argument of Dorahy and Kannis-Dymand, (2012) stating that the people have also become responsive of the risk and disasters that they face because of the previous experiences. It is also similar with the ideas presented by Działek (2013) that maybe the Municipality of Bingawan have already anticipated the incoming disasters and expecting of the damage it can bring, and thus, they become prepared, responsive, mitigates and can easily recover.

Table 2. *Current Status of Disaster Risk Reduction Management system of the Municipality of Bingawan in terms of the following thematic areas: Disaster Prevention and Mitigation; Disaster Preparedness; Disaster Response; and Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery*

Category	Mean	SD	Description
Disaster Prevention and Mitigation	4.45	0.50	Existing as an information and fully practiced
Disaster Preparedness	4.41	0.59	Existing as an Information and fully practiced
Disaster Response	4.43	0.55	Existing as an information and fully practiced
Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery	4.37	0.62	Existing as an information and fully practiced
Overall mean	4.42	0.57	Existing as an information and fully practiced

Note: To determine the Current Status of Disaster Risk Reduction Management system of the Municipality of Bingawan in terms of the following thematic areas: Disaster Prevention and Mitigation; Disaster Preparedness; Disaster Response; and Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery, the following scale was used: 4.21-5.00 Very High; 3.41-4.20 High; 2.61-3.40 Moderately High; 1.81-2.60 Low; 1.00-1.80 Very low.

Potential/capability of the Municipality of Bingawan to respond in case of risk and disasters in terms of the following aspects: Facilities and Technology; Manpower Facility; Logistics; Budgetary Considerations.

Data in Table 3 revealed the Potential/capability of the Municipality of Bingawan to respond in case of risk and disasters in terms of the following aspects: Facilities and Technology; Manpower Facility; Logistics; Budgetary Considerations the overall mean rating (M=4.38, SD=0.65) described as “very high”. In terms of Facilities and Technology (M=4.37, SD=0.61), Manpower Facility (M=4.37, SD=0.69), Budgetary Requirements (M=4.35, SD=0.67) including Logistics (M=4.43, SD=0.69) all resulted as “very high”.

These implied that the Municipality of Bingawan pays attention to the extent of their services that may offer to respond in case of risk and disaster. Budget, facilities and technology including manpower facility are available and ready to use when necessary. Furthermore, unity and active participation of the Municipal officials and members are visible including the community.

On other hand, even though the municipality are very active it is also important that they need to initiate partnership with Non-Government Organizations and Private Individuals and Sectors for this are also one way to generate funds.

The results manifest the Municipality’s composure on implementation of disaster reduction and disaster risk management system. According to Niekerk (2010) this composure when interpreting risk and making decisions was on the basis of experience. Maybe the people of Binagwan have already experienced multiple characteristics of risks, including not only the severity of the threat or magnitude of potential consequences, but also their ability to do something about the risk, uncertainties and ambiguities about the risk, and what they know about the hazards creating the risk in question.

Table 3. *Potential/capability of the Municipality of Bingawan to respond in case of risk and disasters in terms of the following aspects: Facilities and Technology; Manpower Facility; Logistics; Budgetary Considerations*

Category	Mean	SD	Description
Facilities and Technology	4.37	0.61	Very High
Manpower Facility	4.37	0.69	Very High
Logistics	4.43	0.61	Very High
Budgetary Requirements	4.35	0.67	Very High
Overall mean	4.38	0.65	Very High

Note: To determine the Potential/capability of the Municipality of Bingawan to respond in case of risk and disasters in terms of the following aspects: Facilities and Technology; Manpower Facility; Logistics; Budgetary Considerations., the following scale was used: 3.26-4.00 Very High; 2.51-3.25 High; 1.76-2.50 Low; 1.00-1.75 Very Low.

The Gaps and Barriers between the current Disaster Risk Reduction Management system of Municipality of Bingawan and that of the National/Disaster Reduction and Risk Management Program adherence to R.A. 10121

Data in Table 4 revealed the gaps and barriers between the current disaster risk reduction management system of Municipality of Bingawan and that of the national/disaster reduction and risk management program adhered to R.A 10121. It was revealed that the Municipality

has an existing and established disaster and mitigation system. Training and drills are regularly done including prevention of casualties but evaluation and inspection is quite often done by the responsible person. There is a provision of contingency in case of emergency. The municipality has the capacity to respond with the impacts of risk and disasters in accordance to “building back better” principle.

Table 4. *The Gaps and Barriers between the current Disaster Risk Reduction Management system of Municipality of Bingawan and that of the National/Disaster Reduction and Risk Management Program adherence to R.A. 10121*

Areas	NDRRMO	MDRRMO
Prevention (Pre-disaster)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish disaster prevention and mitigation system through information dissemination. • Conducts training and inspection to avoid or prevent the occurrence of fire and risks resulting from this accident. • Training was conducted to prevent casualties caused by flashfloods and aftershocks of earthquakes. • Equipped with skills and knowledge to mitigate the threat of risk and disaster and its impacts. • Knowledge in the use of equipments to mitigate risk and disaster. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an existing and established disaster and mitigation system within the municipality • There are regular trainings and drills conducted but inspection is quite often times done. • There are earthquake drills conducted including prevention of casualties. • Almost but not all are equipped with skills and knowledge to mitigate the threat of risk and disaster and its impact. • There are trainings conducted in the use of equipment.
Disaster Response (during disaster)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of contingency actions in case of emergency. • Met the basic subsistence needs of its stakeholders in terms of responsiveness to risk and disaster. • Capacity to respond based on standards during or upon occurrence of risk and disaster. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a provision of contingency actions in case of emergency. • Some basic subsistence needs of its stakeholders in terms of responsiveness to risk and disaster are met. • Has the capacity to respond based on standards during or upon occurrence of risk and disaster.
Disaster Rehabilitation (After disaster)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity to immediately restore and improve facilities after occurrence of emergencies. • Capacity to respond with the impacts of risk and disasters in accordance to “building back better” principle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the capacity to immediately restore and improve facilities after occurrence of emergencies. • Has the capacity to respond with the impacts of risk and

		disasters in accordance to “building back better” principle.
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Validating responses to the Gaps between the current Disaster Risk Reduction Management System of the National and of the Municipality of Bingawan.

The result in table 5 shows that all government agencies in the Municipality of Bingawan are working hand in hand in the implementation of Republic Act No. 10121 of 2010. It further reveals that drills and trainings specifically on fire and earthquake is always one of there concern and given emphasis.

Table 5. Validating responses to the Gaps between the current Disaster Risk Reduction Management System of the National and of the Municipality of Bingawan.

Thematic areas	MDRRMCC	School/ District SDRRMC	Barangay BDRRMC	BFP/PNP	Teacher/ Community People
1. Awareness of R.A. 10121	Highly aware since this is always one of the concerned given emphasis by the municipality- the welfare of all Bingawanons.	Highly Aware besides the school is always having earthquake drills in accordance to the mandate of this act.	Highly aware, the barangay is allocating budget on the said republic act.	Highly aware since we are part of the action force to respond in any disasters that may occur within the municipality	Aware but quite practice.
2. Current Status of risk and disaster Reduction Management of the municipality	The municipality already established disaster and reduction management system, at the same time in terms equipment we already have including the designated areas for	We have the earthquake and fire drills in partnership with the Local BFP.	The barangay is already having task force that will lead if necessary or in need.	In terms of preparation due to fire and earthquakes we are always working hand in hand with the school and barangay DRRMC Coordinators.	We have disaster risk reduction management coordinator that facilitates with regards to the mandates and we observed specifically in terms of earthquake drills.

	evacuation.				
3. Where do you think we must start in order to implement this program?	Ourselves- getting involve in all programs and activities of the municipality with regards to the DRRM would be a way to prevent casualties and lessen the worst effect, damages brought about the disasters.	At home but ofcourse the school is also doing there part regarding information drive- awareness and preparation if in case.	At home	Every household	Every household- there involment in the implementation may lessent the worst effect and casualties.
4. Is it necessary that all units in municipal/baran gay/school must be involved in this program? Why?	Yes involvement is very necessary we are not just talking of property but of life and death. Every life of our fellowmen are precious and we need to inform them to best of what we can do and of what we can do to prevent risks, damages and lost of our loveones.	Yes involvement is necessary besides this is for the welfare of everybody.	Yes, we need to be involved.	Yes this is for safety and security of everyone.	Yes invovlement is very important. Getting involve means that they become aware of necessary things and reminders on what to do before, during and after the disaster that may exist if in case.

Conclusions

1. Based from the results it was concluded that the municipality of Bingawan is vulnerable to any types of naturally occurring risks and disasters, that may further cause damage to property, livelihood, and endanger the lives of the people.
2. It was concluded that the MDRRMO in the Municipality of Bingawan are doing their jobs well and providing sufficient information to the people regarding the disaster prevention and mitigation; disaster preparedness; disaster response and disaster rehabilitation and recovery.
3. It was concluded that the Municipality of Bingawan have all the resources that can aid in the implementation of MDRRM Plan in such a way that the municipality can respond in case of risk and disaster and emergencies. It was also concluded that the municipality has the capacity to immediately restore and improve facilities after occurrence of emergencies and to respond with the impacts of risk and disasters in accordance to “building back better” principle.
4. Also, it was concluded that MDRRM office personnel are diligent enough in doing their job. They also understand the possible risk and hazards that may result from negligence in case of emergencies. It was also deduced that the people of Bingawan are law abiding citizens.

Recommendation

In the light of the research findings and conclusions, the following recommendations were given:

1. The MDRRMC of the Municipality of Bingawan had an existing and established program, but it is recommended that they should conduct follow-ups, monitoring, inspection and evaluation of its program for its consistency and continuous improvement.
2. Active involvement of all government agencies and community people are important so that its implementation and awareness will be sustained and maintained. This can also guarantee that the basic needs of the people can be addressed during emergencies.
3. Regular evacuation drills, simulation activities and other disaster trainings must be done by all government agencies and community people in order to be ready at all times.
4. Linkages to NGO's and Private sectors and Individuals are encouraged for additional funding and resources.
5. A Simplified Training Design on Disaster Risk Reduction Management in the Municipality of Bingawan was recommended for better understanding and easy implementation in order to sustain and maintain the MDRRM program of the town.

Proposed Simplified Training Design

This training design is divided into Six (6) categories where each category needs to function well to make the flow smooth, efficient and effective. It is cyclical in form in order to monitor and easily make some revision and prevention if in case maybe. It allows all agencies to be part of the process where everyone is given a chance to give their comments and suggestions in order to build a strong foundation in facing whatever man made or natural calamities that may occur within the municipality. Furthermore, it strengthens the implementation of the program before, during, and after of whatever disaster that might hit the said locality.

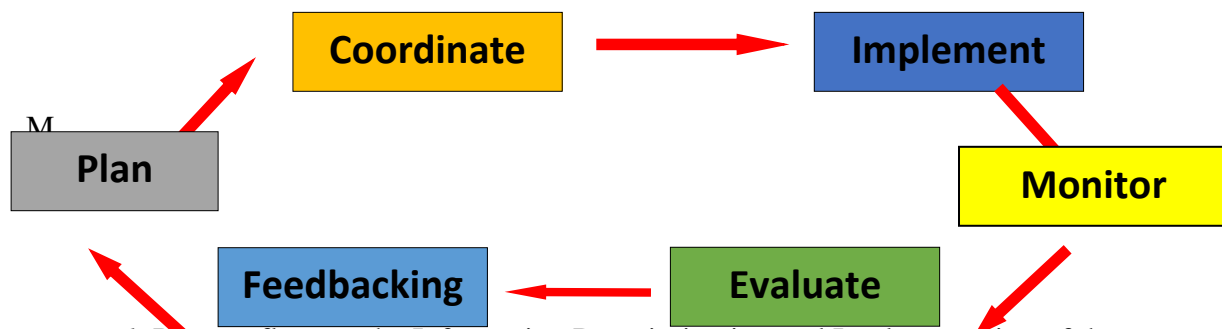


Figure 1. Process flow on the Information Desssimination and Implementation of the Programs and Activities under Republic Act 10121.

1. **Plan**- it deals about the arrangement of details before it is made.

- Under this category MDRRMC, Planning team, Finance team, BFP, PNP, SDRRMC, DDRRMC, BDRRMC are joining forces in the formulation of action plan in terms of budget, schedule and person to handle it.(since they are the one leading it) Example trainings, drills, workshops .

Out of this, every council is fully aware and well-informs of their duties, responsiblities and schedule when to conduct drills and trainings as mandated.

2. **Coordinate**- an arrangement so that two or more people or groups of people can work together properly and well.

- Under this category agencies convene to tackle who will be the resource person whom can execute and dessiminate the information to its best. Including the person who will handle in whatever situation so that coordination and flow of responders are smooth sailing.

Out of it, financial budget will not be put into nothing but turns out to be productive and meaningful. In addition, there will be no overlapping of duties in short everything will be in place.

3. **Implement**- to begin to do to and to make it active and effective.

- In this category, Application and implementation is done to facilitate learning and knowledge in terms of preparation, guidelines, procedure and reminders and formation of skills in order to lessen the damages that might brought about by either natural or man made calamities and in order to perform better and to accomplish big.

With this, casualties, damages of properties and worst effect may lessen.

4. **Monitor**- to check for a purpose

- In this category, each agency is being monitored if they are active and a good implementor of the said mandate. With such, this will lead to know whether each agency needs revisitation or re orientation to further enhanced them and get safe.

Out of it, we able to measure the capacity of each agency on how to handle it in terms of its preparation and mitigation.

5. **Evaluate** – to assess if there is a need for improvement in terms of application of skills including the physical aspects in terms of infrastructure and areas that needs urgent action for prevention of risk such as;

- Infrastructure if can still be occupied or to be abandoned.
- Electric wiring to avoid fire and damages of properties.

➤ Land forms to easily give precautionary measures to avoid accident and casualties.

6. **Feedbacking**-a helpful information to say what can be done to improve such performance to avoid unwanted scenario that may exist.

➤ In this category, corrective action is being done in order to come up with a resounding one.

After it, back to plan again if needs revision, to maintain or an additional action for excellent performance.

Sample Method of Implementation

In order to fully implement awareness with regards to DRRM program, the matrix below can be used:

Intervention	Two-day training for Heads of Different Government Agencies within the municipality, Barangay/Municipal Officials, Barangay/School/Municipal DRRMC officers and Members and Concern Agencies(BFP, PNP, Health Personnel) on the Awareness of the Disaster Risk Reduction Management Program
Objectives	1. To make DRRMC Officers and Members and Concerned agencies aware of the existing status of the program. 2. To determine the important factors in sustaining the existing status of the program. 3. To determine the strenghts and weaknesses in order to level up the implementation of the program.
Activities	1. Permission from cvconcerned personnel will be facilitated. 2. Budget allocation will be facilitated to make sure that all pertinent materials and facilities are in place. 3. Program, certificates and resource person will be finalized
Persons Involved	Heads of Different Government Agencies within the municipality, Barangay/Municipal Officials, Barangay/School/Municipal DRRMC officers and Members and Concern Agencies(BFP, PNP, Health Personnel)
Time Frame	
Budget	
Success Indicator	

Program Evaluation

To determine its success, feedbacking and written evaluation will be facilitated. Furthermore, with the help of those concerned agencies and personnel an on going monitoring and sustainability of the program will be done.

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