

SORSOGON CITY



CONTINGENCY PLAN (TYPHOON) 2021-2023

CHAPTER I. BACKGROUND

I. SORSOGON CITY PROFILE

1. Brief History

Although relatively young, the city boasts of a colorful history that goes back to the pre-Hispanic times, when Moro pirates frequently trespassed its territorial waters. With the coming of the Spanish colonizers in the 1600s, Bacon was organized into a *visita* of the town of Casiguran, one of the oldest settlements in Luzon. The municipality of Sorsogon, whose original Site was in Sitio Pocdol in Capuy, was in turn, a *visita* of Bacon. As its population increased, however, Sorsogon was declared an independent, full-fledged parish in 1628.

The Pueblo Civil de Bacon was established in 1754, with Juan Elias as its first *gobernadorcillo*. Sorsogon on the other hand, became an independent political unit in 1864.

From their organization as *visitas* and eventually as independent *pueblos*, both Bacon and Sorsogon remained under the territorial jurisdiction of the province of Albay. On October 17, 1894, the Spanish authorities organized a geographical unit independent from Albay, with the town of Sorsogon as its seat of government. The new province adopted the name of the town and has since been known as the Province of Sorsogon.

Sorsogon City was created by virtue of Republic Act 8806, which was signed into law on August 16, 2000 and ratified during a plebiscite on December 16, 2000. RA 8806, also known as the Cityhood Law, called for the merger of the municipalities of Sorsogon and Bacon into a component city of the province of Sorsogon

Before the merger to form the City of Sorsogon, Bacon and Sorsogon enjoyed different economic classifications, with Sorsogon classified as first-class municipality and Bacon, fourth class. The merger has resulted in a political unit composed of 64 barangays falling into three districts: Bacon (with 28 barangays), Sorsogon West (with 22 barangays) and Sorsogon East (with 14 barangays).

2. Climate

The climate of Sorsogon is Type II under the Coronas classification system. There is no pronounced dry season but with a very pronounced maximum rain period from November to January. Rains start late September or early October. Annual rainfall ranges from 2,800 mm to 3,500 mm. Rain is expected 200 days in a year and even in the driest months unexpected downpour occurs.

Temperature ranges from 21 °C to 32 °C. Relative humidity is 82 percent. Prevailing winds are the monsoons and Pacific Trade Winds. The Northeast Monsoon (Amihan) occurs from October to March while the Southwest Monsoon (Habagat) occurs from June to September. The Pacific Trade Winds (Gurang na Habagat) occurs during April and May. Wind speed ranges from 7 to 12 kph.

3. Demography

The City has a total population of 168, 110 based on the 2015 national census of population. It is considered as the largest city in Bicol Region in terms of land area and one of the region's leading cities in terms of urbanization as it is one of the most populous cities in the region. The annual growth rate is 1.54% for the period of 2010-2015.

4. Location

Sorsogon City lies from 123° 53' to 124° 09' east longitude and from 12° 55' to 13° 08' north latitude, and is situated in the Philippines' Bicol Region. It is 600 kilometers southeast of Manila and is located at the southernmost tip of Luzon. As part of the geographical chain linking Luzon to the rest of the Philippines, it is a transshipment corridor and serves as the gateway to the Visayas and Mindanao Islands. Its geographical location is such that it opens into the Pacific Ocean to the West and East, through Albay Gulf and Sugod Bay and the China Sea through the Sorsogon Bay.

The city is bounded on the east by the municipalities of Prieto Diaz and Gubat, on the south by the municipality of Casiguran and Sorsogon Bay, on the west by the municipality of Castilla, on the northeast by the municipality of Manito in Albay, and on the north by Albay Gulf. It covers 31,292 hectares and is composed of 64 barangays.

5. Topography

Sorsogon is divided into four physical areas – the northeastern range, the sloping uplands, the plain area, and marshlands. The northeastern range is part of the Bacon-Castilla range, bordering Sorsogon's north and serves as its watershed covered mainly by secondary forest growth and thicket. It starts from 200 m above sea level to Mt. Rangas, the highest point at 1,000 meters. The sloping uplands are the shoulders of the range and the series of hills in the southeast. Coconut, abaca, and fruit trees cover this area. The plain is generally low and level. Settlements and other built-up areas and rice fields occupy the plain area. Marshlands are the mouth of rivers vegetated mainly by nipa and are developed into fishponds.

6. Surface Drainage

A system of rivers and creeks and several small waterways drain the general area of the city: Salog River is an urban river originating from Mt. Alinao and traversing eight barangays before discharging into the Sorsogon Bay. San Isidro, Rizal, and Cawayan Rivers originate from springs and tributaries of secondary forest areas within EDC Geothermal Reservation.

Rivers in Bacon District, at the northwestern to northeastern portion of the city, drain to the Albay Gulf. These include Luluwasan Osiao, Gatbo, and Rangas Rivers. Rivers in the southwest & south namely San Isidro, Cawayan, Salog, and Abuyog Rivers at the East & West District drain into the Sorsogon Bay.

Freshwater rivers, upon reaching the lowlands, are often tapped for irrigation and domestic uses. Brackish ones are source of shrimps and shellfish.

Water resources in the City are generally classified into surface and groundwater. Springs and networks of creeks and tributaries at the upland converge at the downstream to form major river systems. There are also creeks that only exist during rainy periods and dries up during dry season

7. Geology

The northern part of Sorsogon is made up of andesitic lava flows and other volcanic rocks. Rocks in the northeast are coralline limestone which is now being quarried for marble produced by different episodes of volcanic intrusions.

The rest of the flatlands are recent alluvial deposits composed of clays, silt, sand, gravel, and corral.

Geothermal energy has been successfully exploited in the northern part of the city. From wells drilled and developed by the Philippine National Oil Corporation, the National Power Corporation is operating three plants with a capacity of 130 MW connected to the Luzon Grid. As to non-metallic minerals, the Bureau of Mines and Geosciences has determined a sulfur deposit of 755 metric tons in Rizal. Its grade ranges from 10 percent to 40 percent. Gravel and sand can be quarried at the Cawayan River.

8. Soil

Dominant Soil types are Annam clay loam. Annam clay loam has a relief of slightly undulating, roughly rolling to undulating. It covers about half of the area. It is suited to lowland rice, root crops, vegetables, and permanent planting. Sorsogon clay loam is the soil on the plains and valleys. It is suited to lowland rice, abaca, and corn.

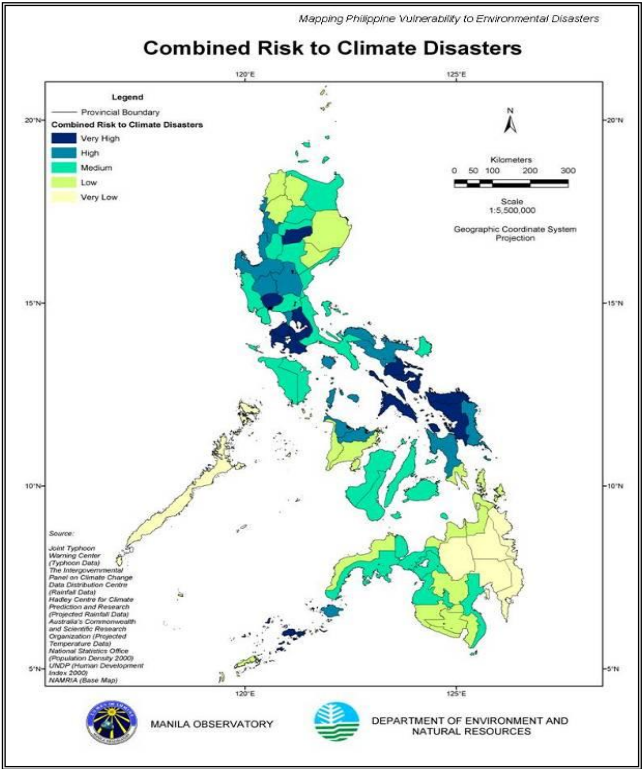
II.HAZARD PROFILE

Sorsogon City is very vulnerable to natural hazards/disasters. The physical setting in the tropics facing the Pacific Ocean on the north and Sorsogon Bay on the south and the Pacific Ring of Fire in the east makes it very susceptible to hydro-meteorological (tropical cyclones and its associated hazards and other severe weather disturbances) and geological hazards such as earthquake and their associated hazards.

Sorsogon City is sandwiched between two (2) coastlines. Eighteen (18) barangays of Bacon District lie along the 33.5-kilometer-long coastline that faces the Pacific Coast while six (6) barangays of the East District and eleven (11) barangays of the West District lie along the twenty-two (22) kilometer coastline facing Sorsogon Bay and the West Philippine Sea.

According to the study conducted by the Manila Observatory and the Department of Environment and Natural Resource, the Province of Sorsogon where the City is located has been identified to be at a Very High-Risk category relative to the Combined Risk to Climate Disasters (*Figure 1*).

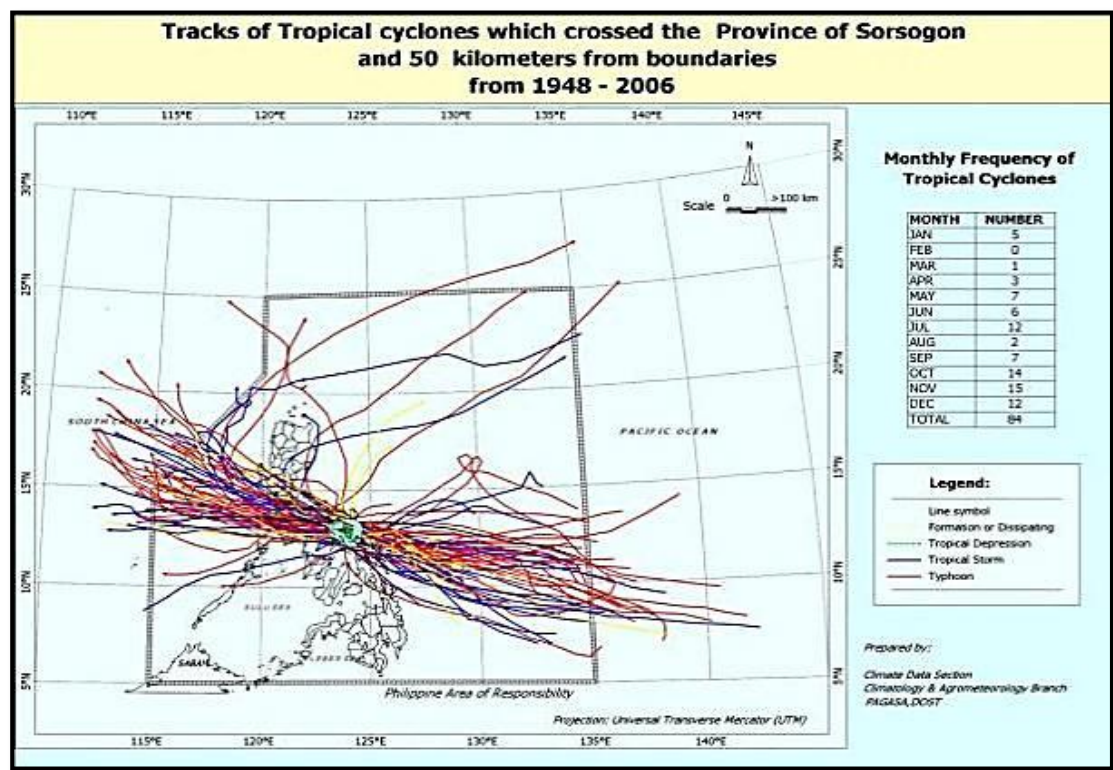
Figure 1: Combined Risk to Natural Disasters



Typhoons/Tropical Cyclones

The Philippines in general is visited by an average of twenty (20) typhoons yearly. Sorsogon, based on national typologies, is regularly visited by at least three (3) direct hits from typhoons every two years. The map in *Figure 2*, shows that in the period of almost sixty (60) years we have been affected by two (2) typhoons on the average every year. The green line stands for tropical depressions, the blue line is for tropical storms, while the red line represents typhoons. For the same period, we were directly hit by thirty-three (33) typhoons. Most of the typhoons that directly hit the city were recorded during the last quarter of every year. These typhoons are stronger than the first to third quarter typhoons.

Figure 2: Tracks of Tropical Cyclones



Below is the list of recorded hydro-meteorological events that happened from 1987 to present (*Table 1*). Typhoons Milenyo, Reming and Glenda has been recorded as the typhoons with grave damage to Sorsogon City.

Table 1: Hydro-meteorological Events from 2006-present

Event Description	Impact
TYPHOON SISANG 1987	No record
TYPHOON MILENYO September 27, 2006	21 Dead, 37 injured PDH – 51,768 ; TDH – 19,717 27,101 Affected Families Php 234 Million (est) Agri- Damage Php 208 Million (est) Infra- Damage
TYPHOON REMING November 29, 2006	6 Dead, 18 Injured, 3 Missing Evacuated 277 fam/1,602 pax PDH – 19,690 ; TDH – 4,812
TYPHOON MINA Nov. 23 – Dec. 14, 2007	Evacuated 24,766 pax PDH – 92 ; TDH – 13

	Agriculture Damage – 4,819,417.96
HEAVY RAINFALL (Cold Front) February 27, 2008	Infra Damage – 20,635,350
TS ONDOY September 24-27, 2009	Agriculture Damage – 238,992
TYPHOON PEPING Sept. 30 – Oct. 3, 2009	Evacuated 1,085fam/5,157pax
TYPHOON MINA November 2007	2,582 families/15,594 persons affected
TYPHOON DANTE May 2009	Php200Million (est) Agri- and Infra- Damage
TYPHOON BEBENG May 2011	860 families affected Rizal: 7 families affected by landslide
TYPHOON CHEDENG May 2011	3846 families affected
TYPHOON JUANING July 2011	486 families affected
TYPHOON PEDRING September 2011	459 families affected
TYPHOON GLENDA July 2014	8,352 Totally Damaged houses Php 394 Million (est) Agriculture Damage Php 380 Million (est) Infra-Damage
TYPHOON RUBY December 2014	1.1 Million (est) Agriculture Damage 1.2 Million (est) Infra-Damage
TYPHOON AMANG January 2015	14.4 Million (est) Infra-Damage 6.9 Million (est) Agriculture Damage
TYPHOON CHEDENG April 2015	2,900 passengers stranded
TYPHOON DODONG May 2015	1,993 passengers stranded
TYPHOON NONA May 2015	2.8Million (est) Infra-Damage 60 Million (est) Agriculture Damage 10,282 families evacuated
TYPHOON NINA December 22 – 27, 2016	7,362 families (39,177 persons) affected 63 buses (3063 passengers) stranded 1.5Million (est) Agriculture damage
TROPICAL STORM URDUJA December 15-16, 2017	43 buses (1357 passengers) stranded 112 trucks (263 passengers) stranded
TROPICAL DEPRESSION USMAN December 27, 2018 – January 2, 2019	33 flooded barangays 2 barangays with landslide incident with 6 casualty 23.5M (est) Infra – Damage 20.8M (est) Agriculture Damage 24,178 families (154,068 persons) affected
TROPICAL DEPRESSION AMANG January 19-22, 2019	30 families (150 persons) evacuated No damages
Tail –end of cold Front January 24, 2019	No damages
TYPHOON TISOY December 1-3, 2019	735.23M (est) Infra Damage 25.0M (est) Lifelines damage 104.0M (est) Agriculture damage

	17,800 families (58,723 persons) affected
TYPHOON URSULA December 23 – 25, 2019	No damages
TYPHOON AMBO May 14-15,2020	31,372 families (122,078 persons) affected 3.7M (est) Agriculture damage
TROPICAL DEPRESSION OFEL October 14-15, 2020	No evacuees 3 damaged “bancas”
TROPICAL CYCLONE QUINTA October 24-25, 2020	26.0M (est) Infra damage 58.91M (est) Agriculture damage 2,278 families (11,579 persons) affected
TYPHOON ROLLY October 31 – November 1, 2020	1.1M (est) infra damage 13.8M (est) agriculture damage 10,596 families (52,980 persons) affected
TYPHOON ULYSSES November 10-11, 2020	5.9M (est) Agriculture damage 2,666 families (12,173 persons) affected
TYPHOON BISING April 18-19, 2021	3.0M (est) infra damage 8.8M (est) agriculture damage 167 families (712 persons) affected
TROPICAL STORM DANTE June 1-2, 2021	No damages No evacuees
TYPHOON JOLINA September 7,2021	No damages 22 families (79 persons) affected
TROPICAL STORM MARING October 9, 2021	No damages No evacuees
TYPHOON ODETTE December 16-17, 2021	No damages No evacuees

Storm Surge

The storm surge brought by Typhoon Sisang in November 1987 caused the death of more than seven hundred (700) people in Sorsogon. With the City’s geographical location, the thirty-four (34) coastal barangays shown in *Table 2* remains to be highly at risk to storm surges.

STORM SURGE							
BARANGAYS	AREAS PRONE TO STORM SURGE						
	NO. OF PERSONS			NO. OF HH	PWD's	Age<=18	Age>=19
	Total	Male	Female				
Abuyog	1493	787	706	331	25	605	888
Almendras Cogon	163	78	85	40	2	75	88
Balete	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balogo - Bacon	183	95	88	40	0	96	87
Balogo - East	2246	1176	1070	477	10	1066	1180
Barayong	45	22	23	10	0	24	21
Basud	87	43	44	21	1	45	42
Bato	544	283	261	128	2	256	288
Bibincahan	28	13	15	5	0	15	13
Bitan-o	1752	873	879	389	24	841	911
Bonga	64	34	30	19	0	29	35
Bon-ot	522	285	237	128	7	212	310
Bucalbucalan	156	87	69	33	3	80	76
Buenavista - Bacon	911	447	464	223	7	386	525

Buenavista - West	40	17	23	9	1	18	22
Buhatan	2022	1038	984	468	15	819	1203
Bulabog	790	410	380	178	8	360	430
Burabod	507	242	265	122	7	204	303
Cabarbuhan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabid-an	3649	1838	1811	793	14	1520	2129
Cambulaga	2660	1348	1312	565	18	1224	1436
Capuy	793	409	384	186	8	345	448
Caricaran	391	206	185	102	3	162	229
del Rosario	41	20	21	10	0	20	21
Gatbo	1374	715	659	319	21	635	739
Gimaloto	816	401	415	196	4	363	453
Guinlajon	16	7	9	2	0	12	4
Jamislagan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macabog	19	11	8	4	0	6	13
Marinas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Osiao	962	467	495	196	13	405	557
Pamurayan	573	295	278	138	6	252	321
Pangpang	6	2	4	2	0	2	4
Panlayaan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penafrancia	258	129	129	50	1	122	136
Piot	1399	679	720	342	4	548	851
Poblacion	2472	1237	1235	662	26	900	1572
Polvorista	179	99	80	62	1	51	128
Rawis	26	18	8	6	1	10	16
Rizal	647	344	303	127	9	316	331
Salog	1324	623	701	338	18	553	771
Salvacion - Bacon	6	4	2	2	0	2	4
Salvacion - West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sampaloc	2227	1089	1138	514	17	1052	1175
San Isidro - Bacon	14	6	8	3	0	7	7
San Isidro - West	44	17	27	8	0	23	21
San Jose	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Juan - Bacon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Juan -roro	81	40	41	24	0	31	50
San Pascual	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Ramon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Roque	5	4	1	1	0	3	2
San Vicente	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sawanga	1366	675	691	327	14	613	753
Sirangan	1983	1019	964	451	14	915	1068
Sta. Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sta. Lucia	18	11	7	4	0	8	10
Sto. Domingo	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
Sto. Nino	399	214	185	86	3	189	210
Sugod	992	501	491	238	15	391	601
Sulucan	194	83	111	51	0	79	115
Talisay	1217	628	589	295	18	530	687
Ticol	5	3	2	1	0	1	4
Tugos	69	34	35	28	0	16	53
Total	37779	19106	18673	8755	340	16437	21342

HEALTH HAZARD PRIORITIZATION MATRIX

In any community, resources for the management of hazards, vulnerability, and emergencies are limited. With the best of intentions, the constraints of time and money preclude protecting people, property, and the environment from every hazard. Therefore, it is crucial to decide which hazards should be dealt with most urgently and which should be dealt with later.

Hazard	SEVERITY	FREQ	EXTENT	DURATION	MANAGEABILITY	TOTAL	RANK
1. Typhoon	5	5	4	4	4	22	1
2. Flood Storm Surge	5	4	4	3	4	20	2
3. Disease Outbreak	4	3	4	3	4	18	3
4. Landslide	4	3	3	4	3	17	4
5. Vehicular accident	3	4	2	1	4	14	5
6. Earthquake	3	2	1	1	5	12	6
7. Volcanic Eruptions	1	1	1	1	5	9	7
8. Insurgency	1	1	1	1	5	9	7

HAZARD MAP

All hazard maps being used by the City came from the DENR-Mines and Geosciences Bureau 5 and other national government agencies. The software (ARC-GIS 10-0 and QGIS) and hardware (computer and printer) being use in the City’s GIS Section was donated by UN-Habitat Philippines. The City brought its own Satellite Imagery. Using the software, the Section was able to map out the road networks, critical infrastructure, and dengue-infested areas.

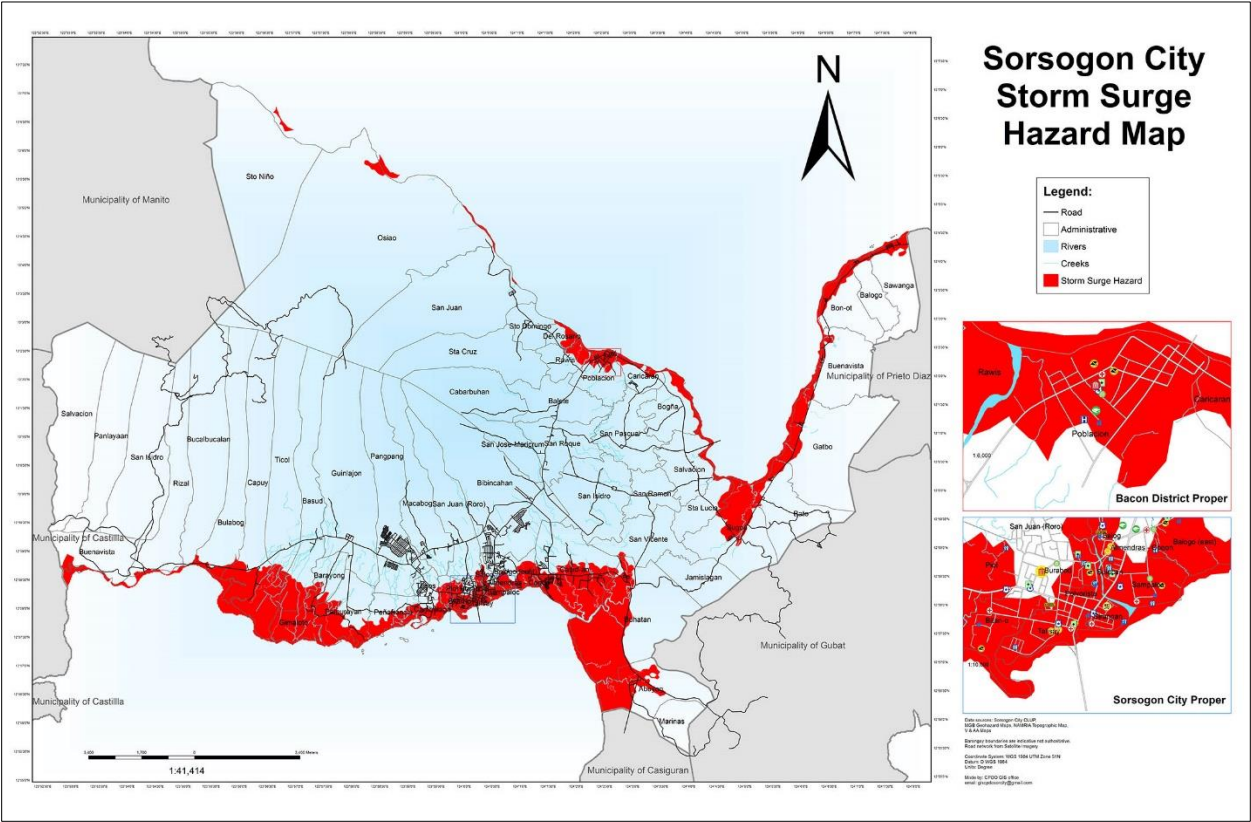


Figure 3: Storm surge Hazard Map

HEALTH VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT MATRIX

Vulnerability is defined as “the characteristics of a person or group and their situation that influences their capacity to anticipate, cope with, resist, and recover from the impact of a hazardous event” It represents the susceptibility of a given population to harmful effects from exposure to hazardous events and directly affects disaster preparation, response, and recovery.

Vulnerability Reduction Plan

HAZARD	VULNERABILITY	RISK	STRATEGIES/ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME	RESOURCE REQUIREMENT			PERSON RESPONSIBLE	INDICA-TOR
					REQUIRED	AVAILABLE	SOURCE		
1. NATURAL HAZARDS: Typhoon, earthquake, tsunami, volcanic eruption, flooding, landslides, storm surge	> Debilitated, PWD, Pregnant, lactating women, young & elderly > less oriented people on dangers of hazards > lack of awareness & training of health personnel on hazards & risk >use of light materials as structures > lack of disaster response equipment >poor drainage system > defective sea wall and floor barriers > lowlanders > Along fault lines > high rise structures	> Disease > Injuries >Displacement >Breakdown in Services > Death	1. CAPABILITY BUILDING & FACILITY ENHANCEMENT a. Training on Health Emergency Preparedness at all levels of the health sector including NGOs b. enhancing health facilities to improve capacities and service delivery c. BLS Training d. EMR Training e. EMT Training f. Basic First Aid Training g. Drills	Jan-Dec, 2022	Training fund Logistics Manual/materials		CLGU DOH	CDRRMO/HEMS Coordinator	Number of trainings conducted Number of trained personnel
			2. HEALTH INFORMATION & ADVOCACY	Year Round	Air time fee Posters Flyers TEV Gasoline Mobility Fund	Pasalinggay a & Spirit FM Stations	CPIO	CDRRMO/HEMS Spokesperson	Number of TV, Radio guesting, airtime

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > old buildings > defective bridges > areas near gasoline depo 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. activities informing the public on prevention & preparedness for emergencies & disasters thru the use of quad-media, conference, updates, posters & other info-materials b. conduct Basic First Aid Training in managing emergencies at home, schools, workplace, public places, etc. c. activities empowering the community thru health education & promotion (BHW meetings, Family Dev't Sessions, Brgy Assembly, Care Givers Class, etc.) 		IEC Materials				Number of posters, flyers distributed and posted
			<p>3. NETWORKING & SOCIAL MOBILIZATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. building up network with involved institutions b. establish linkage with other agencies with related activities thru MOA/MOU c. conduct/attend networking meetings & other activities 						

		<p>d. multi-sectoral activities (drills, benchmarking, etc)</p> <p>4. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION</p> <p>a. response team mobilization</p> <p>b. ambulance team mobilization</p> <p>c.</p> <p>5. POLICY DEVELOPMENT/ STANDARDS & REGULATIONS</p> <p>a. institutionalization of DRRMH Plan & team thru an executive order</p> <p>b. accreditation criteria setting/ standard setting</p> <p>6. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT/ SURVEILLANCE</p> <p>a. risk communication to manage community panic</p> <p>b. identify spokesperson</p> <p>7.SERVICE DELIVERY</p> <p>a. provision of early response services & early warning or alarm system</p>						
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

			b. timely, holistic & appropriate response in emergency situations c. response service provided by competent, compassionate & committed personnel 8. RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT a. conduct research & baseline studies b. documentation of best practices c. record testimonials 9. MONITORING & EVALUATION a. documentation of events & lessons learned b. postmortem evaluation c. after activity report d. regular committee meeting						
2. DISEASE OUTBREAK	1. Low FIC Coverage 2. Debilitated, immunocompromised, young & elderly 3. Pregnant & lactating mothers	> Disease > Injuries > Displacement > Breakdown in Services	1. CAPABILITY BUILDING & FACILITY ENHANCEMENT a. cold chain management training among vaccinators & managers						

<p>4. Lack of knowledge on disease prevention and control</p> <p>5. Poor personal hygiene</p> <p>6. large number of family members</p> <p>7. Inadequate toilet facilities</p> <p>8. unsanitary water containers</p> <p>9. poor surveillance</p>	<p>> Death</p>	<p>b. provision of adequate supply of vaccines, paraphernalia and equipment for immunization</p> <p>2. HEALTH INFORMATION & ADVOCACY</p> <p>a. use of tri-media to promote NIP</p> <p>b. production of info-materials</p> <p>c. conduct mother's/care givers class</p> <p>d. promote NIP during meetings , sessions (Family Devt Sessions)</p> <p>e. Creating community awareness and making the service more community oriented by removing social and cultural barriers</p> <p>f. ENGAGE in a dialogue which both transmits information and responds to people's concerns and fears</p> <p>3. NETWORKING & SOCIAL MOBILIZATION</p>						
---	-------------------	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. coordination meeting among immunization partners & stakeholdersb. engage communities & create demandsc. address vaccine hesitancy & false perceptions <p>4. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. coverage improvement <p>5. POLICY DEVELOPMENT/ STANDARDS & REGULATIONS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. adherence to NIP lawb. secure political commitment & partnership (MOA/MOU) <p>6. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT/ SURVEILLANCE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. prompt reporting & investigation of vaccine preventable disease occurrence <p>7.SERVICE DELIVERY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. monitoring and follow up of defaulters (detect & reach the unreached)						
--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

			<ul style="list-style-type: none">b. giving perks or incentives to mothers with FICc. adjusting service availability & convenienced. Avoiding missed opportunities, invalid doses, and late completion of vaccination schedules <p>8. RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. CONDUCT operational and social science research to identify successful strategies to reduce inequities and improve the quality and delivery of immunization services <p>9. MONITORING & EVALUATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. monitor program performanceb. evaluate program through surveys & reviews					
--	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--

CHAPTER II. GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

CP Goal Statement:

This plan aims to provide effective, efficient, timely and well-coordinated response mechanisms in the event of the occurrence of Typhoon which shall help protect lives, properties and the environment and restore the immediate needs of the people in Sorsogon City.

CP Objectives:

- 1. To ensure the protection of lives and properties in the event of typhoons in Sorsogon City.
- 2. To determine the immediate needs and the resources that will meet the needs of the people.
- 3. To establish coordination and linkages between and among the stakeholders and entities involved to act during disasters
- 4. To adapt and integrate national and local norms and standards to ensure efficient management of resources.

CHAPTER III. RESPONSE ARRANGEMENTS

A. Summary of Cluster Identification

CLUSTER	LEAD AGENCY/ OFFICE	MEMBER AGENCIES/OFFICES
Protection; Law and Order; Management of the Dead and the Missing	Philippine National Police	Philippine Army Bureau of Fire Protection Philippine Coast Guard Liga ng Mga Barangay – Barangay Tanod
HEALTH (WASH, Health, Nutrition and Psychological Services)	City Health Office	Department of Health-PDO Philippine Red Cross-Emergency Medical Services Sorsogon City Emergency Response Team City Social Welfare and Development Office
Search, Rescue and Retrieval	CDRRMO (Sorsogon City Emergency Response Team)	Philippine Army Philippine National Police Bureau of Fire Protection Philippine Coast Guard Philippine Red Cross-Emergency Medical Services Bicol Emergency Response Network
Fire Suppression/ Water Rationing	Bureau of Fire Protection	Filipino-Chinese Fire Volunteers Brigade Philippine National Police Sorsogon City Emergency Response Team Sorsogon City Water District
Camp Coordination and Management	Department of Education, Incident Commander, Barangay Official	City Social Welfare Development Office City General Services Office City Engineers Office Sorsogon II Electric Cooperative City Health Office Gender and Development Unit Sorsogon City Water District Sorsogon City Emergency Response Team Philippine Chamber of Commerce Inc. Liga ng mga Barangay

Relief Operation (Food and Non-food Items)	City Social Welfare Development Office	City General Services Office National Food Authority Philippine Red Cross Sorsogon City Emergency Response Team Sorsogon City Water District Sorsogon Social Action Foundation Inc. Philippine Chamber of Commerce Inc. Coastal Core Inc. Green Valley Development Program
Logistics	City General Services Office	City Engineers Office City Treasurers Office City Budget Office City Accounting Office City Environment and Natural Resources Office
Education	Department of Education	Gender and Development Unit CDRRMO – Training Unit
Emergency Telecommunications	CDRRMO - Radio Communications Unit)	Sorsogon II Electric Cooperative

B. Cluster Needs, Resource Inventory, Projection and Gap Analysis

CLUSTER: Protection, Law and Order

1.1 Needs and Activities Inventory

Needs and Activities Inventory				
Needs that Will Arise	Activities to meet the needs	Agencies Likely Undertaken the Activities	Timeframe	Remarks
Manpower 637 personnel (PNP Pers only) Force Multipliers to be utilized at different Barangays.	Request for force augmentation from other PNP units. Coordinate to other force multipliers (Kabalikat, Kabayan, BPATs,) and friendly forces (AFP, PCG and PSO)	Sorsogon City Police Station	3rd Quarter (Typhoon months)	
Mobility 10 vehicles	Coordinate with the LGU-GSO for the availability of additional vehicles	SOR CPS (Operation Section)	3rd & 4th Quarter (Typhoon months)	
Cooperative and Supportive Residents	Dialogue/Brgy officials and Volunteers,	SORCPS (PCR SECTION)	1st & 2nd Quarter	
Gas Allocation	Request to LGU	LGU (GSO)	3rd & 4th Quarter (Typhoon months)	

1.2 Existing Resources

RESOURCES	UNIT	NUMBER	LOCATION	AGENCY/ OFFICE	REMARKS
Manpower	Personnel	187	Sorsogon City	PNP, PCG,BFP only	
Firearms	Unit	153	Sorsogon City	PNP, PCG only	
Mobile Car	Unit	7	Sorsogon City	PNP only	
Aluminum Boat	Unit	2	Sorsogon City	PCG only	
Ambulance	Unit	4	Sorsogon City	LGU-GSO	
Vehicles	Unit	27	Sorsogon City	LGU-GSO	
Firetrucks	Unit	4	Sorsogon City	BFP	
Trucks	Unit	17	Sorsogon City	LGU-GSO	
Base Radio	Unit	5	Sorsogon City	PNP, PCG, BFP only	
Hand held Radio	Unit	16	Sorsogon City	PNP, PCG, BFP only	
Search Light	Unit	3	Sorsogon City	PNP, PCG only	
Cellphone	Unit	10	Sorsogon City	PNP, PCG,BFP, only	
Tricycle	Unit	3	Sorsogon City	LGU-GSO	
Motorcycle	Unit	47	Sorsogon City	LGU-GSO	

1.3 Needs Projection and Gap Analysis

Items (Needs)	No. of Pop. Likely to be Affecte d	Standard	Existing Resource s (Qty)	Projected Needs (Qty)	Gap		Remarks Source
					Qty	Amt	
Manpower	City Wide	168 (1:1,000 Pop)	187 (PNP, BFP,PCG only)	637 Personnel for PNP only	450	N/A	
Firearms HP/LP		153	153		0	N/A	
Mobile Vehicle		7	7		0	N/A	
Base Radio		6	5		1	Php 6,500.00	
Cellphone with Load		11	10		1	Php 3,000.00	
Repeater		1	0		1	Php 60,000.00	
Hand Held Radio		168	10		158	Php 474,000.00	
Search Light		7	3		4	Php 10,000.00	
Gas Allocation		150 liters/ week	30 Liters/ week		120L/ W	Php 3,600/per week	

CLUSTER: Search, Rescue and Retrieval

1.1 Needs and Activities Inventory

NEEDS THAT WILL ARISE	ACTIVITIES TO MEET THE NEEDS	AGENCIES LIKELY TO UNDERTAKE THE ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME
SRR Personnel	Training for New SRR Personnel and creation of additional SRR Teams Activation of All existing SRR Teams	BFP, AFP, PNP, PCG, ROTC, NSTP and CWTS Graduates	4th quarter
Training of SRR Teams	Conduct WASAR, Collapse Structure and High Angle Rescue Training for new additional Personnel and refresher course for Present SRR teams Include Massive Casualty Incident Simulation for proper on scene training.	BFP, PNP, AFP, PCG, CDRRMO	4th quarter
Participation of the Barangay Volunteers and other Force Multipliers.	Information Drive Regarding Typhoon readiness and preparedness	Barangays LGU's, CDRRMO	4 th quarter
Rescue Equipment Spine Board (20) C-collar (2000) Rubberized Splint (4000) Portable Radio (20) Figure of 8 Ring (20) Carabineers (50) Utility Ropes (1 x 100m) Kern Mantle Ropes (2 x 100m) Pulley (Single Mechanism x 20) Pulley (Double Mechanism x 10) Harness (50) Triangular Bandages (6000) Elastic Bandages (6000) Cutting and Spreading Tool (20) Axe, Pick head or Flat head (10) Search Flash Lights (50) Complete First Aid Kit (10) Mega Phones (10) Chainsaws (10) Safety Goggles (50)	Purchase / Procurement	CDRRMO	4 th Quarter

Life Jackets (50) Ladder with Folding Hooks (10)			
PPE Whistles (100) Working Gloves (50 pairs) Surgical Gloves (500 pairs) Helmet (50) Breathing Apparatus (10) Steel toe boots (50 Pairs) Rescue Trousers (50) Rescue Shirts (50) Reflectorized Jackets (50) Hydration Packs (10) Head Lamp (50) Knee/Elbow Pads (50 pairs)	Purchase / Procurement	CDRRMO	4 th Quarter

1.2 Resource Inventory

Consolidated Assets

RESOURCES	UNIT	NUMBER	LOCATION	AGENCY/ OFFICE	REMARKS
Manpower	Personnel	60	PCG/ PNP/ BFP/ CDRRMO/ Bantay Dagat	Sorsogon City	1 Certified Diver 1 DRT
Aluminum Boat	Unit	02	PCG	Sorsogon City	Ready for Sea
Motor Banca	Unit	01	Bantay Dagat	Sorsogon City	Ready for Sea
Life ring	Pcs	08	PCG /CDRRMO	Sorsogon City	Serviceable
Fire Trucks (as respond vehicle)	Unit	4	BFP	Abuyog Fire Station (1), Bacon Fire Station(1) and Talisay (Central Fire Station (2) Sorsogon City	Serviceable
Torpedo buoy	Pcs	06	CDRRMO	Sorsogon City	Serviceable
Life Jacket	Pcs	42	PCG/ CDRRMO/ Bantay Dagat	Sorsogon City	Serviceable
Megaphone	Pcs	05	PCG/PNP/CDRRMO	Sorsogon City	Serviceable
Hand Held Radio	Pcs	26	PCG/PNP/BFP/ CDRRMO	Sorsogon City	Operating
VHF Marine Band Radio	Unit	01	PCG	Sorsogon City	Operating
VHF Radio	Unit	01	CDRRMO	Sorsogon City	Operating
UHF Base Radio	Unit	01	PNP	Sorsogon City	Operating
Search Light	Unit	03	PCG/ PNP	Sorsogon City	Operating
Flashlight	Unit	51	PCG/PNP/CDRRMO	Sorsogon City	Serviceable

Spine Board	Pcs	07	PCG/PNP/BFP/ CDRRMO	Sorsogon City	Operating
Elastic Bandages	Pcs	5	BFP	Sorsogon City	Serviceable
Triangular bandages	Pcs	180	BFP/CDRRMO	Sorsogon City	
Helmet	Pcs	50	PNP/CDRRMO	Sorsogon City	Serviceable
Medical Kit	Sets	04	BFP/CDRRMO	Sorsogon City	Serviceable
Rubberized Splint	Pcs	10	BFP	Sorsogon City	Serviceable
Daylight Headlight	Pcs.	26	CDRRMO	Sorsogon City	Serviceable
Rope- Alpaca	meters	100	CDRRMO	Sorsogon City	Serviceable
Garmin GPS Map 78	unit	3	CDRRMO	Sorsogon City	Serviceable
Rope- Kernmantle Petzl 12.5 mm Vector Static	meters	300	CDRRMO	Sorsogon City	Serviceable
Pocket Mask (for CPR)	Pcs.	10	CDRRMO	Sorsogon City	Serviceable
Whistle (fox 40)	Pcs.	26	CDRRMO	Sorsogon City	Serviceable
Binocular (daylight)	Pcs.	3	CDRRMO	Sorsogon City	Serviceable
Rescue Basket	Pcs.	1	CDRRMO	Sorsogon City	Serviceable
Mask with snorkel	Pcs.	10	CDRRMO	Sorsogon City	Serviceable
Booties	pairs	10	CDRRMO	Sorsogon City	Serviceable
Wet suit(shorty)	Pcs.	10	CDRRMO	Sorsogon City	Serviceable
Cervical collar	Pcs.	9	CDRRMO	Sorsogon City	Serviceable
Bolt Cutter	Pcs.	3	CDRRMO	Sorsogon City	Serviceable
EMT Chest Rig	unit	10	CDRRMO	Sorsogon City	Serviceable
Base Radio ICOM M412	unit	1	CDRRMO	Sorsogon City	Serviceable
Scoop Stretcher (aluminum)	Pc.	1	CDRRMO	Sorsogon City	Serviceable
Folding Stretcher	Pc.	1	CDRRMO	Sorsogon City	Serviceable
Head Immobilization Blocks (adult)	set	3	CDRRMO	Sorsogon City	Serviceable
Head Immobilization Blocks (child)	set	3	CDRRMO	Sorsogon City	Serviceable
Pulse Oximeter	unit	2	CDRRMO	Sorsogon City	Serviceable

1.3 Needs Projection and Resource Gap Identification

Resource	Target Population		Standards	Current Quantity	Projected Needs						Gaps		Sources
	Families	Persons			1 Day		7 Days		14 Days		Qty	Cost (PHP)	
					Qty	Cost (PHP)	Qty	Cost (PHP)	Qty	Cost (PHP)			
Vehicle Gasoline Allocation (4 Fire Trucks)			800 Liters	400 liters							400 L		
Food and Water for the Responders													
Spine Board			20 pcs (P3,600/pc)	2 pcs	18 pcs	P64, 800					18 pcs	P64, 800	
C-collar			2000 pcs (P500/pc)	0	2000 pcs	P1,000,000					2000 pcs	P1,000,000	
Rubberized Splint			4000 pcs (P50/pc)	10 pcs	3990 pcs	P199,500					3990 pcs	P199,500	
Portable Radio			20 pc (P2000/pc)	4 pcs	16 pcs	P32,000					16 pcs	P32,000	
Utility Ropes			100 m (P100/meter)	0	100m	P10,000					100m	P10,000	
Kern Mantle Ropes			200 m (P9,000/50m)	0	200m	P36,000					200m	P36,000	
Figure of 8 Ring			20 pcs	0							20 pcs		
Pulley (Single Mechanism)			20 pcs (P1,200/pc)	0	20 pcs	P24,000					20 pcs	P24,000	

Pulley (Double Mechanism)			10 pcs (P2,500/pc)	0	10 pcs	P25,000					10 pcs	P25,000	
Harness			50 pcs (P3000/pc)	0	50 pcs	P150,000					50 pcs	150,000	
Triangular Bandages			6000 pcs (P50/pc)	30 pcs	5970 pcs	P298,500					5970 pcs	P298,500	
Elastic Bandages			6000 pcs	5 pcs	5995 pcs	P299,750					5995 pcs	P299,750	
Cutting and Spreading Tool			20 pcs	0							20 pcs		
Axe			10 pcs (P750/pc)	1 pc	9 pc	P6,750					9 pc	P6,750	
Pick head or Flat head			10 pcs (P750/pc)	1 pc	9 pc	P6,750					9 pc	P6,750	
Flash Lights			50 pcs (P250/pc)	0	50 pcs	P12,500					50 pcs	P12,500	
Search Lights			20 pcs (P2,500/pc)	0	20 pcs	P50,000					20 pcs	P50,000	
First Aid Kit			10 pcs (P2,000/pc)	0	10 pcs	P20,000					10 pcs	P20,000	
Mega Phones			10 pcs (P3,000/pc)	0	10 pcs	P30,000					10 pcs	P30,000	
Whistles			100 pcs (P50/pc)	0	100 pcs	P5000					100 pcs	P5000	

Safety Goggles			50 pcs (P150/pc)	0	50 pcs	P7,500					50 pcs	P7,500	
Life Jackets			50 pcs (P300/pc)	0	50 pcs	P15,000					50 pcs	P15,000	
Ladder with Folding Hooks			10 pcs (P10,000/pc)	2 pcs	8 pcs	P80,000					8 pcs	P80,000	
Working Gloves			50 pairs (P150/pc)	0	50 pairs	P7,500					50 pairs	P7,500	
Surgical Gloves			500 pairs (50 Pairs/Box) (P150/Box)	0	500 pairs	P1,500					500 pairs	P1,500	
Helmet			50 pcs (P1000/pc)	8 pcs	42 pcs	P42,000					42 pcs	P42,000	
Breathing Apparatus			10 sets (P75,000/set)	0	10 sets	P750,000					10 sets	P750,000	
Steel toe boots			50 pairs (P500/pair)	0	50 pairs	P25,000					50 pairs	P25,000	
Rescue Trousers			50 pairs (P500/pair)	0	50 pairs	P25,000					50 pairs	P25,000	
Reflectorized Jackets			50 pcs (P200/pc)	0	50 pcs	P10,000					50 pcs	P10,000	
Hydration Packs			10 Packs (P700/pc)	0	10 packs	P7,000					10 packs	P7,000	
Head Lamp			50 pcs (P750/pc)	0	50 pcs	P37,500					50 pcs	P37,500	
Knee/Elbow Pads			50 pairs (P350/pair)	0	50 pairs	P17,500					50 pairs	P17,500	

CLUSTER: Food and Non-Food

1.1 Needs and Activities Inventory

NEEDS THAT WILL ARISE	ACTIVITIES TO MEET THE NEEDS	AGENCIES LIKELY TO UNDERTAKE THE ACTIVITIES	TIME FRAME
Not enough food packs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Early packing of relief goods• Existence of an arrangement with the local supplier for the continuous supply during the disaster	CSWDO and other stakeholders NFA, Business sector and LGU	1 st quarter
No available cooking utensils (evacuees)	Provision of kitchen community	CSWDO, CNAO, BDRRMC,	After the disaster (within 24 hours)
Availability of potable water in the evacuation centers	Provision of water tanks in every evacuation center	SCWD	Before and after the disaster

1.2 Resource Inventory

RESOURCE	UNIT	NUMBER	LOCATION	AGENCY/OFFICE	REMARKS
Manpower	CSWDO Staff	20	LGU	CSWDO	
	CNAO STAFF	3	LGU	CNAO	
	BNS	64	64 Barangays	CHO	
		100	citywide	Volunteers (multi-sector)	
	DCW	90	64 Barangays	CSWDO	
	BDRRMC	128	64 Barangays	BLGU	

1.3 Needs Projection and Resource Gap Identification

RESOURCE	TARGET POPULATION		STANDARD	CURRENT QTY	PROJECTED NEEDS		GAPS		SOURCES
	FAM	IND			14 DAYS				
					QTY	COST (PHP)	QTY	COST	
Rice	27,014	135,000	.33 kg/ person/ day	88,388 bags	15,600 bags (P1,250/bag)	P19,500,000.00			LDRRMF NGAs NGOs International Funding Source
Other Food Items	27,104	135,000	3 tin cans sardines/ 2 corned beef / ½ kl. Sugar/ 1 pack coffee/		27,104 packs per day/per family (P 102/family)	P 38,704,512.00			LDRRMF NGAs NGOs International Funding Source
Water	27,104	135,000	7.5 liters/ person/ day		14,175,000 liters				
Non Food Items	27,104	135,000	• 1 Family Kit (1 towel, 1 bath soap, 1 btl. shampoo, 1 toothpaste, 5 toothbrush, 1 pack sanitary napkin, 1 btl. Mosquito repellant, 1 btl. alcohol) • 1 blanket • 1 mat		27,104 pcs. (Family kit – P 195.00/pack, blanket – P 75 Mat – P 250)	P 14,094,080.00			LDRRMF NGAs NGOs International Funding Source
Establishment of Community Kitchen			1 community kitchen per evacuation center		50,000 x 372 ec	P 18,600,000.00			BLGU (Calamity Fund) with LGU Counterpart (LDRRMF)

CLUSTER: Education

1.1 Needs and Activities Inventory

NEEDS THAT WILL ARISE	ACTIVITIES TO MEET THE NEEDS	AGENCIES LIKELY TO UNDERTAKE THE ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME
PROVISION OF TLS	Coordinate with DepEd Central Office	DepEd/DPWH/LGU	Immediately after the disaster
PROVISION OF LMS/IMS	Coordinate with DepEd Central Office	DepEd	Immediately after the disaster
REHABILITATION OF DAMAGED SCHOOL BUILDINGS	Coordinate with DepEd Central Office	DepEd/DPWH	Immediately after the disaster
RESTORATION OF REGULAR CLASSES	Mobilization of School Heads/teachers	DepEd Schools Division Office	1 week after the disaster

1.2 Resource Inventory

RESOURCE	UNIT	NUMBER	LOCATION	AGENCY/OFFICE	REMARKS
Manpower	Personal	180	Every School	DepEd	With 2 Nurses and 1 EMT
Internet line	gadgets	1	SDO-Command Center	DepEd	With 4 SDO Personnel

1.3 Needs Projection and Resource Gap Identification

RESOURCE	TARGET POPULATION		STANDARDS	CURRENT QUANTITY	PROJECTED NEEDS						GAPS		SOURCES
	FAMILIES	STUDENTS/PERSONS			1 DAY		7 DAYS		14 DAYS				
					QTY	COST (PHP)	QTY	COST (PHP)	QTY	COST (PHP)	QTY	COST (PHP)	
Evacuation Centers	6,400 Families	32,000 persons	4:1 Family per classroom ratio	8:1 family per classroom ratio	1,600 classroom						800 classrooms		DepED
TLS		17.056 students	40 students per TLS	100 students per TLS	128 TLS						298 TLS	55,432,000	DepEd/LGU
LMS		17,056 students	1:1	None	17,056 LMs						17,056 LMs	5,116,800	DepEd/LGU
VHF radio		90 DRRM personnel	1:1	0	90 units						90 units	360,000	LGU

CLUSTER: Agriculture & Livelihood

Scenario	IMPACTS/DAMAGES
Impact on Agriculture & Livelihood	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Coconut (100%) 9,885 has. (source:PCA)	P99B worth of damage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Rice (100%) 2,482 has. (source:CPDO)	P133.5M worth of direct Damage except loss
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Livestock mortality (40%)Companion animals mortality (20%)	21, 158 heads (P13,812,040.00) 4,753 heads (1,425,900.00)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Corn (100%) 10 has	P66.1M worth of damage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Fisheries (95%)	P26.7M worth of damage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">High value crops damaged (90%)	398 has. Worth of damage
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Affected rice farmers	3,453 farmers
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Affected marginal fisherfolk	6,000 fishermen
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Damaged seaweed farms (100%)5 has.	P1.4M
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Damaged green mussel farm (Tahongan) 177,119 poles	P50M
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Others (fishing paraphernalia)	P20M worth of Damage

Disaster to plan for: Typhoon

ROOT CAUSES	EARLY WARNING SIGNS	TRIGGERING FACTORS	MITIGATING MEASURES
Sorsogon City is located in the typhoon belt of the country. The geographic of Sorsogon City makes it prone to typhoon which may occur in the month of June to December. However, with the climate change manifestation, a tropical cyclone may also occur during the months of January to May.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">PAGASA Weather BulletinsTV, radio, & internetVisibility of storm cloudsBig wavesModerate to strong winds	<p>A Typhoon which may landfall in or within the vicinity of Sorsogon City may be enhanced by the following weather conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Habagat or Southwest MonsoonLow Pressure AreaInter-tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ordinance on Pre-emptive EvacuationDe-clogging of waterways and canals in Barangay Salog, Sulucan, Burabod, Sampaloc, Sirangan, Talisay, Balogo and Barangay Bitan-oConstruction of sea wall from Barangay Cabid-an, Balogo, Sampaloc, Sirangan, Talisay Bitan-o Cambulaga and Coastal Barangays in Bacon District.Planting of Mangroves and forest trees along Sorsogon Bay and in some Coastal barangay in Bacon District.Plan to purchase additional weather monitoring equipment

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

LEAD AGENCY	DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">CITY AGRICULTURAL SERVICES OFFICECITY VETERINARY OFFICE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Evaluate/ assess extent of damage to agriculture sector in coordination with the barangay council and key informant within 24 hrs.Prepare damage report and submit the same to concern agency (OPAG, BFAR, DA RO5, PVO within 24 hrs.Provide technical assistance to the affected farmers/fisherfolks.
COOPERATING AGENCY <ul style="list-style-type: none">DA, OPAG, BFAR,PVO	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provide technical assistance and skills training in coordination with concern agency.Establish linkage with cooperating agencies for provision of trainings, farm inputs, implements for potential beneficiaries

Sector Objectives:

SECTOR	LEAD OFFICE	MEMBERS	OBJECTIVES
Coconut Farmers	PCA	CASO,PCA,SCFO,ARB’s,PO’s, Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none">To provide coconut planting materials/seedlings to 7,272 farmer beneficiaries within six months after the occurrence of calamity.To provide alternative livelihood/cash crops to affected coconut farmers within 2 weeks after the typhoon and other alternative livelihood.
Rice farmers	CASO	DA,OPAG,BSWM, DTI, DOST,NFA, NIA, Irrigators Association,CSOs, Private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none">To provide subsidized palay seeds to 50% out of 3,453 affected rice farmers within one month after the typhoon and other alternative livelihood.
Livestock Raisers	City Veterinary Office	Provincial Veterinary Office,CASO, Livestock raisers,backyard and	<ul style="list-style-type: none">To provide rehabilitation treatment to at least 90% of remaining

		commercial raisers, private sector,slaughter house, CSOs	population of livestock/from animals and companion animals within one month after the typhoon.
HVCC	CASO	DA, DTI, DOST, OPAG, BPI, HVCC farmers,private sectors,HVCC Associations, DA, DTI, DOST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide high value commercial crops e.g.(corn, vegetables, fruit bearing trees) to 6,000 HVCC farmers and other alternative livelihood within one month after the typhoon.
Fisherfolk	CASO	CASO,BFAR,OPAG, DA, Private sector, CSOs, Academe, DOLE, DOST, DTI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide fishing paraphernalia to marginal fisherfolk and other alternative livelihood within one month after the typhoon • To provide planting materials and farm implements to affected seaweed and green mussel farmers within one month after the typhoon • To provide tilapia and bangus fingerlings to fresh water and brackish water fish farmers within one month after the typhoon • To provide land-based and skills trainings to displaced or affected fisherfolk within one month after the typhoon

Needs and Activities Inventory

NEEDS THAT WILL ARISE	ACTIVITIES TO MEET THE NEEDS	AGENCIES LIKELY TO UNDERTAKE THE ACTIVITIES	TIMEFRAME
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Planting materials and farm implements, biologics for animals, agricultural equipment, fishing paraphernalia, tilapia and bangus fingerlingsAlternative livelihood for affected farmers and displaced fisherfolk	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Assessment of extent of damages and listing of potential beneficiariesIdentification of potential beneficiariesBudget preparation and procurement process.Need to check the step by step process based on the needs that will arise column	CASO,CVO, BAC,CBO,CTO, CAO, DA, OPAG, BFAR, DTI, DOLE, CSWD	Within one (1) to three (3) months after the typhoon

Sector: Agriculture and Livelihood

RESOURCE	UNIT	NUMBER	LOCATION	AGENCY /OFFICE	REMARKS
CASO Staff	Personnel	49	LGU-Sorsogon City	CASO	19 permanent and 30 job order (Office staff, nursery staff,bantay dagat)
Assorted Vegetable Seeds	kilograms	5 kilos	LGU-Sorsogon City	CASO	Distribute to walk-in clients and to backyard farmers in brgy. during project SERVE
Bokashi organic fertilizer	bags	50	LGU-Sorsogon City	CASO	
Shredder	Pc	3	LGU-Sorsogon City	CASO	
Nurseries (Pili, fruitbearing tree, vegetables, demo farm)	Site	3	LGU-Sorsogon City	CASO	
Vermi house	units	4	Del Rosario, Pamurayan, Bon-ot, Piot	CASO	

Private agricultural warehouse	units	1	Capuy	CASO	
4 - Wheel tractor	Units	4	LGU – Sorsogon City	CASO	Serviceable
Hand tractor	Units	1	LGU – Sorsogon City	CASO	Serviceable
Floating tiller	units	2	LGU – Sorsogon City	CASO	Serviceable
Motorized Banca	Units	5	LGU – Sorsogon City	CASO	1 in Bacon 2 in Sorsogon Bay Serviceable
Seaweed farms	Has.	25	LGU- Sorsogon City	CASO	
Green Mussel Farm	Has.	20	LGU- Sorsogon City	CASO	
Tilapia Hatchery	unit	1	LGU- Sorsogon City	CASO	Non operational
Bantay Dagat Guard House	units	2	Banao Salvacion Bacon and Sorsogon Bay	CASO	For repair
Community fish landing	Site	1	Cambulaga	CASO	Serviceable
Fish Sanctuary	Sites	2	San Juan Bacon and Peñafrancia	CASO	For rehab
Rain shelter	unit	1	LGU – Sorsogon City	CASO	
Shallow Tube Well	units	26	Sorsogon City	CASO	On going installation
Bagsakan Center	unit	1	Bibincahan	CASO	Non operational (serves as training area)
Nursery Shed	Unit	1	Poblacion	CASO	For Repair
SWIP	units	1	Brgy.Abuyog	CASO	
L300 van	unit	1	LGU – Sorsogon City	CASO	Serviceable
Tricycle	units	2	LGU – Sorsogon City	CASO	Serviceable

Motorcycle	units	2	LGU – Sorsogon City	CASO	Serviceable
Veterinary Staff	Personnel	73	LGU- Sorsogon	CVO	8- Perm.;65-Job Order
L300 van	unit	1	LGU – Sorsogon City	CVO	Serviceable
Meat van (truck)	units	2	LGU – Sorsogon City	CVO	Serviceable
Tricycle	units	2	LGU – Sorsogon City	CVO	Serviceable
Motorcycle	units	2	LGU – Sorsogon City	CVO	Serviceable
Biologics	bottles	100 (100ml/bottle)	LGU – Sorsogon City	CVO	Vitamins, Medicines, dewormers
Surgical and Medical Equipment	Pcs.	Too many to mention	LGU – Sorsogon City	CVO	Equipment used for surgery and parenteral administration of medicines and the likes
Animal Health Service Center	unit	1	Balogo, Sor. City	CVO	Operational
Slaughter House	unit	1	Madan-an, Bibincahan	CVO	Operational
AI Center	unit	1	Poblacion Bacon	CVO	Operational

Needs Projection and Resource Gap Identification

RESOURCE	TARGET POPULATION		STAN DARD S	CURRENT QUANTITY	GAPS		SOURCES
	Farmers/ Fisherfolks	PERS ONS			QTY	COST (PHP)	
Bokashi organic fertilizer	50 % of 3453 rice farmers		@300 /bag	50	8,580	P2.57M	DA, LGU
Shredder	3 districts of Sorsogon			3	3	P30k	LGU,DA
Pili, fruitbearing tree, vegeables,	Pili-382 has. FB trees-100 has. Vegetables-100 has.			Pili-0, Fruitbearing tree-1,000 seedlings, Assorted Vegetables-5 kg.	Pili-38,200 FB-Trees-9,000	Pili-1.9M FB-Trees-450K Vegetables-To be research	DA,LGU

					Vegetables-95 kgs.		
Private agricultural warehouse	1 additional warehouse				To be research	P3M	DA, LGU
Seaweed farms	5has.			5 has.	15 has.	P250K	
Green Mussel Farm	50,000 poles				0	0	
Biologics	60% of 15,785 farmers			100 bottles (100 ml per bottle)	0	0	
Surgical and Medical Equipment	40% of 13,672 pet owners			5 vials 5ml per vial of anesthetics, complete sets of surgical paraphernalia	10 vials To be finalized	38k	

CONCEPT OF OPERATION

Long before disaster formulation of agriculture recovery plan

Pre-disaster Activities

- Prepositioning of all Agri staff specially the AEWs and Bantay Dagat.
- Inventory of Resources
- Procurement and Stock piling for emergency agricultural supply
- Insure security and safety of emergency agricultural supply and materials
- Coordination with private sectors and CSOs

Post-disaster Activities:

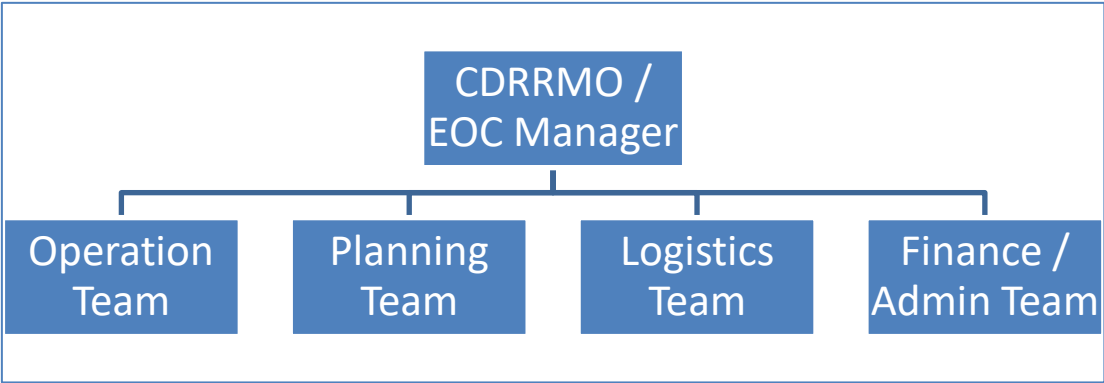
- Coordination with barangay official
- Damage assessment/monitoring
- Preparation of damage report
- Submission of damage report to concerned levels
- Recovery program e.g. provide technical assistance, training, etc. To affected beneficiaries
- Implementation of recovery plan first

CLUSTER: Health

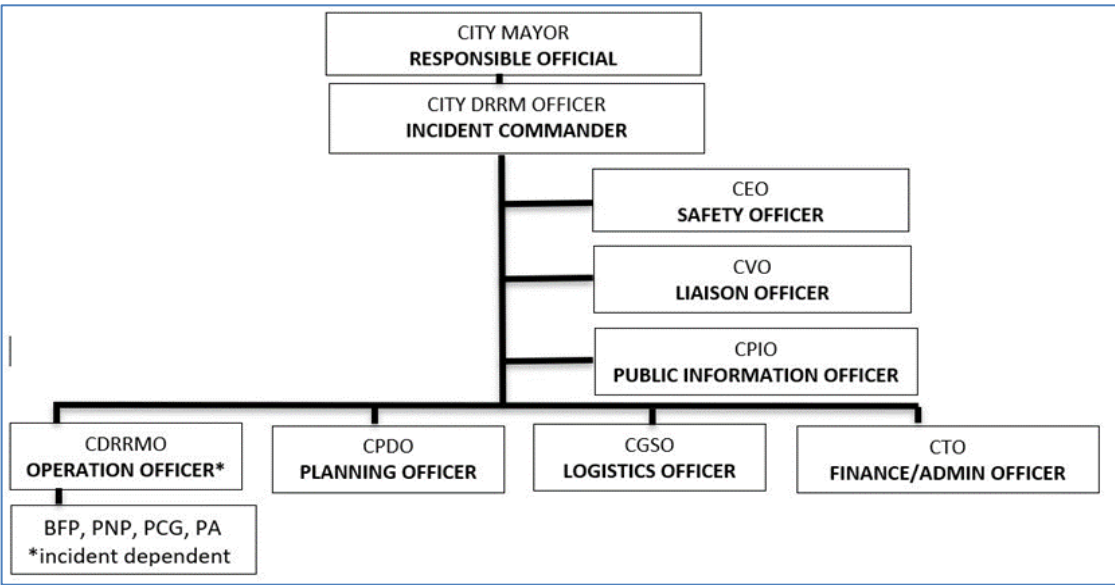
HEALTH EMERGENCY SERVICE/CLUSTER	STAFF	ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES
Water Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)	Marilou D. Arnaldo Raymund N. Gallinera Benito D. Diolata Jose Glenn M. Dichoso	<p>PREPAREDNESS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide support and recommendation in the preparedness effort like planning, trainings, program implementation and as resource person to such related activities.• Contribute to the organization of network or cluster at all levels (regional and LGUs).• Facilitate dissemination of policy, guidelines, standards, indicators, protocols, procedures for emergency management systems• Promote staff capacity and other program development.• Analyze needs and identifying resources.• Assist in developing standard information and communication system which includes a mechanism for timely gathering, collating, analyzing, disseminating, and sharing information/reports.• Provide technical assistance and develop proposals.• Coordinate with Operation Center/RHEMS Coordinators for all emergencies and disasters. <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordinate with Operation Center/RHEMS Coordinators for all emergencies and disasters.• Lead in coordinating with program counterpart or established network (LGUs & regional GAs) with regards to their specialty especially during response.• Initiate appropriate emergency response operation like in rapid health assessment and mobilization of services/resources.• Support in maintaining effective coordination, especially in the management of evacuation centers, facility referrals, dead and the missing, and other service clusters during disaster.
Nutrition in Emergency (NIE)	Nerlyn N. Sta. Ana Marilou O. Jardin	
Mental Health & Psychosocial Services (MHPSS)	Maria Carmen A. Cal-Ortiz Imelda L. Gomez Cristina D. Amador	
Basic Life Support (BLS)	Rea D. Jebulan Raymund N. Gallinera Rowell J. Ladesma Jose Glenn M. Dichoso Jomar V. Delima Gemenick Narvaez Ivan Marchan Gilbeys Danao Erlinda D. Boticario Maria Ellen Dollesin Reyshe Dogillo Mylen Pareja Joana D. Bangcuyo	
Surveillance in Post Extreme Emergencies & Disasters (SPEED)	Dr. Reynario L. Rebustillo	
Risk & Crisis Communication in Health Emergency & Disaster	Sophia D. Dematera	
Disease Surveillance & Response	Ma. Socorro D. Dimaano Marites D. Derilo Ma. Carmen Cal-Ortiz Imelda L. Gomez	

C. Command and Control

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Organizational Structure:



Incident Command System – Incident Management Team (IMT)



CHAPTER IV. ACTIVATION, DEACTIVATION AND NON-ACTIVATION

Flowchart for Activation and De-Activation

