

Original Article

Level of Implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Program in Catarman, Northern Samar

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Abstract - Utilizing the descriptive survey method, this study measures the level of implementation of the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Program in Catarman, Northern Samar. This study document the profile in terms of; population, land area, number of households, disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) facilities, Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) services, Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) organizational structure, Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA), types of disaster encountered by Catarman and the frequency of occurrence, community risk map, Disaster Risk Reduction, and Management (DRRM) plan, identify the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) activities, projects, and programs implemented in Catarman, determine the level of implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) programs and project in Catarman Northern Samar, draw recommendations from the study to improve the implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM)

In Catarman Northern Samar. The survey questionnaire was used to generate information on the necessary data; 284 were the respondents of the study taken with the use of Sloven's formula. The data was analyzed, interpreted, and tabulated.

The study revealed that there is a less level of implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (BDRRMC) and conducted training and seminar on WASH in emergencies training of trainers, Inclusive Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management training sponsored by an NGO, Malteser International.

Red represents for once a year, existing, functioning, answered, and conducted. Blue represents for twice a year, existing but not functioning and not conducted.

Yellow represents quarterly. Green represents others, and orange represents no answer and not existing.

Keywords - Disaster Risk ,Reduction, Management, Northern Samar

I. INTRODUCTION

Disasters are unfavorable aspects that bring risk in life safety, livelihood, shelter, buildings, and infrastructure of the people in the community.

According to DepEd DRR Manual, 2008, the Philippines is prone to all kinds of natural hazards because of its geographical location and physical environment. Common hazards associated with these are heavy rains, strong winds, strong winds, strong surges, floods, and landslides.

Life is the most important thing that God gave us. In case of calamities, life should be the first priority to

Be safe due to the fact that we don't have a second chance to live in this world when life is lost. Aside from life, the livelihood of the people is also important in order to support their basic needs in life; when a disaster occurs, it is difficult for them to have their basic needs since their primary source of income was destroyed.

Furthermore, disasters denude shelter, buildings, and infrastructure in the community.

In 2010, the government passed Republic Act No. 10121, known as an act strengthening the Philippine Risk Reduction and Management system, providing for the national disaster risk reduction and management framework, and institutionalizing the national risk reduction and management plan appropriating funds therefore and for other purposes.



In 2005, the international community signed the adoption of the Hyogo Framework for Action or HFA 2005-2010: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters. It is a 10-year disaster risk reduction blueprint strategy adopted by 168 governments over the world, including the Philippines. Priority 3 of HFA, which is to "use knowledge, innovation, and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels," is considered relevant and attached to education."

In fact, the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council said 117,788 families from all of the 129 barangays of the 24 municipalities were affected by Nona, which the Northern Samarons said was the strongest whatever hit the province. Damages to infrastructures were estimated at more than P.1.37 million, while losses to agriculture reached more than P230 million.

However, the researcher observed that the issues on the implementation of the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Program in Catarman are less prioritized because of the fact that even the government mandate different programs still the community experienced a lack of training and seminar in relation to DRR that can educate and empower them.

The researcher wants to know more about the level of implementation of disaster risk reduction and management programs in Catarman Northern Samar. Hence, this study.

II. OBJECTIVES

This study generally aimed to assess the level of implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Programs in Catarman, Northern Samar.

Specifically, it sought to:

1. Document the profile of Catarman Northern Samar in terms of:
 - a. Population
 - b. Land area
 - c. Number of households
 - d. Disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) facilities
 - e. Disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) services
 - f. Disaster risk reduction management (DRRM) organizational structure
 - g. Internal revenue allotment (IRA)

- h. Types of disaster/s encountered by Catarman and the frequency of occurrence
 - i. Community risk map
 - j. Disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) plan
 2. Identify the DRRM activities, projects, and programs implemented in Catarman.
 3. Determine the level of implementation of DRRM programs and projects in Catarman, Northern Samar.
 4. Draw recommendations from the study to improve the implementation of DRRM in Catarman, Northern Samar.

III. METHODOLOGIES

The project program implemented 3 years ago in terms of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management is the Early Warning Device.

Catarman is chosen as the locale of this study because it is situated along the coastal area that is prone to tsunami, storm surge, tidal wave, typhoon, floods, earthquake, and human-induced disasters.

This study used the descriptive survey method. It is the most appropriate method and design because the descriptive analysis is an appropriate method to determine the level of implementation on the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Program of Catarman, Northern Samar. It refers to the technique which is concerned with the presentation and collection of data.

The respondents of this study were the barangay residents, barangay officials, and DRRMC of Catarman, Northern Samar. They provided the necessary information and data from the records they have and their personal knowledge with regard to this study. Based on Sloven's formula, the total number of respondents is 296. Retrieval, however, was only 284.

Since the population is too large, the researchers used the random sampling technique and Sloven's formula in order to get the sample size from 11138 households of Catarman Northern Samar.

The samples were selected through simple random sampling or the fishbowl technique. This particular sampling technique is done by writing all the names of the respondents on small pieces of paper. One name to a piece of paper. The pieces of paper bearing the name of the respondents of the study were rolled and put in a box. Therefore, the respondents were picked out. This process was repeated until the 296 respondents were identified.

A survey questionnaire was used in gathering the data to obtain the needed information from the respondents. It consists of four parts. The first part was on population, land area, number of households, DRRM facilities, DRRM services, DRRM structure, IRA, types of disaster encountered by Catarman and the frequency of occurrence, hazard map, and community disaster plan. The second part delved into the DRRM activities, projects, programs implemented in Catarman. The third part is the level of implementation of DRRM programs and projects in Catarman Northern Samar, and the fourth part is the implication of the study to improve the implementation of DRRM in Catarman Northern Samar.

The second part is the researchers made and was recommended by the Deputy Program Manager of Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Mr. Steve Allan Cruz de Silva. The third part is patterned from Quality Assessment Tool for Local (Barangay and Municipality) Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) plan in the Philippines.

The data gathered in this study were statistically treated using frequency counts and percentage computations.

IV. FINDINGS

The hereunder statement was the summary findings of the study.

Based on the findings of the study Catarman Northern Samar is classified as an urban municipality. Their major source of livelihood is fishing, driving, and private/government employee, entrepreneur (small and medium enterprises). It has a disaster risk reduction structure or committee. Yet, do not have a disaster risk reduction plan. The barangay has a disaster emergency/response team and the following disaster emergency/response equipment; handheld radios, rain gear (e.g., raincoats and boots), emergency service vehicle, flashlight, medicine/first aid supply, megaphone, and early warning devices like water level alert system. The municipality lacks an evacuation building or center for the people but has other facilities that are converted into evacuation centers when a disaster occurs; Barangay Hall, Barangay Health Center, and Elementary Schools. The types of disasters encountered by the barangay within the last two years, natural hazards are typhoons, flooding, and earthquake. The training and seminars conducted in Catarman related to disaster risk reduction management are WASH in emergencies training of trainers on October 19-21, 2017, inclusive community-based disaster risk

reduction and management training on May 2-8, 2017, sponsored by an NGO, Malteser International.

Based on the result of the study, the programs, projects, and activities that were implemented or conducted in the barangay are DRRMC structure, DRRM training, participatory risk assessment, drills, tees/mangrove planting, and feeding program.

Based on the findings of the study, the level of implementation of the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Program in Catarman Northern Samar is less implemented.

Based on the findings of the study, we draw a conclusion to the implementation of disaster risks reduction and management program in Catarman Northern Samar.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are the researcher's viewpoint.

In light of the findings of the study, the following are recommended:

- 1) Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (MDRRMO) should strictly mandate the BDRRMC to formulate the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan and strictly monitor its implementation in order to use the 58 budgetary allocations on DRRM programs.
- 2) MDRRMC should pass the DRRM plan and Contingency plan for the promotion of environmental protection and public awareness inclined line with 4 thematic areas of the DRRM framework and be proactive in the implementation of DRRM for the welfare of its people because prevention is better than cure.
- 3) All concerned agencies of the government and non-government organizations that have the same advocacy to promote resilient communities should partner with the DRRMC.
- 4) In all barangay, it is recommended that there is a need to have community organizing before the implementation of any projects, programs, and activities in the community in order to mobilize, promote participation, enhance their capabilities, and raise awareness to empower the people in the community.
- 5) For future researchers, a comparative study may use to measure the implementation of the Disaster Risk Reduction and

Management Program in the different barangays of Catarman, Northern Samar.

In utilizing the findings of the study, (1) MDRRMO should strictly monitor the formulation and implementation of its barangay-based disaster risk reduction and management plan, other things that concerned barangay preparedness when facing any kind of disaster. (2) BDRRMC must facilitate the conduct of activities, seminars, training, orientations in relation to the DRRM program to promote public awareness.

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