

COP 2020-2029 COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

CITY OF GENERAL TRIAS CAVITE

MAANG BAYAN



COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2020-2029 City of General Trias, Cavite

Prepared by:



RURBAN Strategic Development Planners Inc.



Republic of the Philippines Region IV-A (CALABÁRZON) **Province of Cavite** CITY OF GENERAL TRIAS OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD

	RESOLUTION NO. 03-2021-278
Author	: SP Member Walter C. Martinez
	Chair, Committee on Finance, Budget
	and Appropriation
Sponsors	: SP Member Kristine Jane M. Perdito-Barison
	SP Member Gary A. Grepo
	SP Member Vivencio Q. Lozares, Jr.
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	SP Member Richard R. Parin
	SP Member Alfredo S. Ching
	SP Member Reienel R. Ferrer



ADOPTING THE CITY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (CDC) RESOLUTION NO. 07-2021 PERTAINING TO THE COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN (CDP) AND THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM (LDIP) OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF GENERAL TRIAS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020-2029.

WHEREAS, Section 106 of the Local Government Code of 1991 (RA 7160) mandates each local government unit to prepare a comprehensive multi-sectoral development plan to be initiated by its Local Development Council and approved by its respective Sanggunian;

WHEREAS, the City Development Council formulated and approved the City Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) and the Local Development Investment Program (LDIP) for 2020-2029 through City Development Council Resolution No. 07, Series of 2021;

WHEREAS, the City Development Council endorsed to the Sanggunian the said Council Resolution:

WHEREAS, the Sanggunian finds the proposed plan and programs beneficial to the constituents of the City of General Trias;

WHEREFORE, on motion of SP Member Walter C. Martinez duly seconded by SP Member Kristine Jane M. Perdito-Barison, be it

RESOLVED, AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED to adopt the City Development Council (CDC) Resolution No. 07-2021 pertaining to the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) and the Local Development Investment Program (LDIP) of the City Government of General Trias for Fiscal Year 2020-2029.

APPROVED under SECOND READING on 27 DECEMBER 2021

JONAS GLYN PL LABUGUEN GARY A. GREPO CLARISSEL J. CAMPAÑA-MORAL SP Member SP Member SP Member CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



RICHARD & PARIN FLORENOID D. AYOS VIVENCIO Q. LOZARES, JR. SP Member SP Member SP M ALFREDO S. CHING GRANADOS HERNANDO SP Member/LNB President SP Member TEL R. FERRER 10 101 SP Member/SKF President CERTIFIED TRUE AND CORRECT: WENCESLAO F. CAMINGAY Secretary to the Sanggunian APPROVED: MAURITO C. SISON City Vice Mayor/Presiding Officer ROTED: ANTONIO A. FEI City Mayor . FERRER ŧ

wpp/mjm/jfa





OFFICE OF THE CITY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

City Development Council Resolution No. 07 Series of 2021

A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE CITY OF GENERAL TRIAS' COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN (CDP) AND THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM (LDIP) FOR 2020-2029 AND FAVORABLY ENDORSING THE SAME TO THE SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD FOR ADOPTION AND APPROVAL.

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) serves as a guide in defining General Trias' future growth and embodies the desired development path and over-all direction in terms of city's development within the period of ten years;

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Local Government Code of 1991, every local government unit is mandated to prepare this multi-year and multi-sectoral development plan, policies and public investment programs;

WHEREAS, the Local Development Investment Program (LDIP) is the principal instrument for implementing the CDP that translates the CDP into programs and projects, as the LGU selects those that will be picked up for funding in the annual general fund budget or through special fund generation scheme;

WHEREAS, the formulation of the CDP and LDIP involved the participation and collaboration among various development stakeholders in its various stages, from visioning, situational analysis, prioritization of PPAs and the development of policies, strategies and interventions to the development challenges facing the City of General Trias;

WHEREAS, the CDP consolidates the programs and projects designed to carry out the objectives of the five (5) development sectors: social, economic, physical/infrastructure, environmental management and institutional development representing the collective aspirations, needs and priorities of the local society;

WHEREAS, the CDP is the city government's call to its constituents, resource institutions and development stakeholders both in and out of General Trias, to be its pro active partners in the developing the City of General Trias as the center of sustainable economic development in the region, and is expected to provide the future generation a better quality of life;

NOW THEREFORE, based on the premises previously mentioned, and on motion of CLGOO, Mr. Ronald A. Mojica, and seconded by Mr. Xian Lerry G. Lozares, be it.

RESOLVED, as it hereby RESOLVED that the General Trias' Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) and the Local Development Investment Program (LDIP) for 2020-2019 is hereby approved by the City Development Council; RESOVED FURTHER, that the CDC hereby indorses for favorable action the herein CDP and LDIP 2020-2029 to the Sangguniang Panlungsod for their review and approval.

Let copies of this Resolution be furnished the Sangguniang Panlungsod, for their information, review and approval.

APPROVED, this 17th day of December 2021, via Teleconference at City of General Trias, Cavite.

Attested by:

Engr. JEMIE P. CUBILL O. EnP OPDC/CDC Secretary

Approved : ANTONIO A. FERRER

City Mayor/CDC Chairman

FOREWORD

The Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) of the City of General Trias shall be the basis for other plans that will set the City's development direction in the next nine (9) years. The Comprehensive Development Plan is the action plan utilized by every local administration to develop and implement priority sectoral and cross-sectoral programs and projects in the proper locations to put flesh on the skeleton as it were, gradually and incrementally, until the desired shape or form of development is eventually attained over the long term.

The Local Government Code mandates all LGU to prepare their multi-sectoral Comprehensive Development Plans (CDP). The CDP is the medium term and annual guide to public investments implemented through the Local Development Investment Program (LDIP) and the annual budget. The concepts and terminologies used represent a faithful interpretation of, and compliance with the pertinent mandates of the Local Government Code (Sections 20, 106 and 458, among others). The Local Development Investment Program (LDIP) is the principal instrument for implementing the CDP. The LDIP should have a time frame of three (3) years. Its annual component is what is referred to as the Annual Investment Program (AIP).

The first chapter of this document presents the quick facts of the City. Drawn from the City's Ecological Profile (EP), pertinent information of the planning database are discussed and analyzed by sector. The Local Development Indicator, an intermediate analytical tool for planning purposes, is used in the second chapter to generate new information and extract intelligence.

The third chapter, which discusses the CDP includes the City's vision which should be compliant with the recent statutes mandated by the government and a local variation of the very aspiration of the national government that LGU, as political and territorial subdivisions, attain their fullest development as self-reliant communities and become effective partners in the attainment of national goals. Then, characterizing the planning area by determining the current reality in the LGU based on the EP of the City is discussed in the second part. The next part entails the determination of the vision-reality gap. The succeeding part comprises of the sectoral goals, objectives and targets.

Lastly, the LDIP is created as the principal instrument for implementing the CDP and translates the programs and projects that will be used by the LGU for funding the annual general fund budget or through special fund generation schemes.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This Comprehensive Development Plan (2020-2029) is a product of the collaborative efforts of the Technical Working Group, Office of the City Mayor, Office of the City Vice-Mayor and the Sangguniang Panlungsod, participating departments and divisions/ units of the City Government, Barangay Captains and their delegates, representatives from the national government offices and from the non-government organizations, civil society organizations, people's organizations and private sector, technical consultants, and other stakeholders of the City of General Trias, without which the completion of this CDP is not possible.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

A&D	Alienable and Disposable
AICS	Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situation
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AIP	Annual Investment Plan
ALS	Alternative Learning System
ARTA	Anti-Red Tape Act (RA 9485)
BBC	Barangay Business Councilors
BESDO	Barangay Employment Service Desk Officer
BFP	Bureau of Fire and Protection
BHW	Barangay Health Workers
BIR	Bureau of Internal Revenue
BLGU	Barangay Local Government Units
BNS	Barangay Nutrition Scholars
BOSS	Business One-Stop Shop
Brgy.	Barangay
CALABARZON	Region 4: Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal and Quezon
CapDev	Capacity Development
CBFMA	Community Based-Forest Management Agreement
CBMS	Community-Based Monitoring System
CCTV	Closed-circuit television
CDC	City Development Council
CDP	Comprehensive Development Plan
CDRRM	City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
CDRRMC	City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
CDRRMO	City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office
CENRO	City Environment and Natural Resources Office
СНО	City Health Office
CLTS-ZOD	Community-led Total Sanitation Zero Open Defecation
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
COA	Commission on Audit
Соор	Cooperatives
CPDO	City Planning and Development Office
CSC	Civil Service Commission
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
CSWDO	City Social Welfare and Development Office
cu.m	Cubic Meters
DAO	Department Administrative Order
DBM	Department of Budget and Management

DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DepEd	Department of Education
DF	Development Funds
DHSUD	Department of Human Settlements and Urban Development
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DJF	December, January and February
DOF	Department of Finance
DOH	Department of Health
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DOT	Department of Tourism
DPWH	Department of Public Works and Highways
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EBP	Entrepreneurial Boost Program
eBPLS	Electronic Business Permit and Licensing System
ECA	Environmentally Critical Areas
EEU	Energy Efficiency Utility
EPZA	Export Processing Zone Authority
etc	Etcera
EXCEL	EXCeeding Expectations of Learners
FY	Fiscal Year
GEMP	Government Energy Management Program
GenTri	City of General Trias
GIS	Geographic Information System
GT	General Trias
GTWC	General Trias Water Corporation
На	Hectares
HAP	Honor Awards Program
HEARTS	Heads up to Excellence and Access thru Responsive
	TEA (Transparent, Ethical, Accountable)
HH	Households
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLURB	Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board
HOA	Homeowners' Association
HR	Human Resource
HRD	Human Resource and Development
HUDCC	Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDP	Individual Development Plan
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
10	Information Office

IPCR	Individual Performance Commitment Review
IRA	Internal Revenue Allotment
IRR	Implementing Rules and Regulations
ISF	Informal Settler Families
IYRR	Imus-Ylang ylang Rio Grande Rivers
JHS	Junior High School
JJA	June, July and August
kg	Kilograms
km	Kilometer
LCE	Local Chief Executive
LDIP	Local Development Investment Plan
LGC	Local Government Code
LGFPMS	Local Government Financial Performance Monitoring System
LGU	Local Government Unit
LIIC	Local Investments and Incentives Code
lm	Linear Meters
LNB	Liga ng Barangay
LOS	Level of Service
LRA	Land Registration Authority
LRT	Manila Light Rail Transit System
LSP	Local Shelter Plan
LTO	Land Transportation Office
m	Meters
MAM	March, April and May
Meralco	Manila Electric Railroad And Light Company
MICE	Meetings, incentives, conferences and exhibitions
mm	Millimeter
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOOE	Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses
MRF	Materials Recovery Facilities
MSG	Multi-Sectoral Group
MSME	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise
mt	Metric Tons
NA	Not Applicable
NAT	National Achievement Test
NCCA	National Commission for Culture and the Arts
NDA	No Data Available
NDEP	National Drug Education Program
NGO	Non-Government Organizations
NHMFC	National Home Mortgage Finance Corporation
OSCA	Office of the Senior Citizen Affairs

OSHDP	Organization of Socialized and Economic Housing Developers of the Philippines, Inc.
PAGASA	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration
PCG	Philippine Coast Guard
PDAO	Persons with Disability Affairs Office
PEM	Public Expenditure Management
PESO	Public Employment Services Office
PH	Philippines
PhilPost	Philippine Postal Office
PhP	Philippine Peso
PLDT	Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company
PNP	Philippine National Police
PO	People's Organizations
POPCEN	Population Census
PPA	Programs, Projects and Activities
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRIME-HRM	Meritocracy and Excellence in Human Resource Management
PSA	Philippine Statistics Authority
PWD	Persons with Disability
PWE	Persons with Eccentricities
PYAP	Pag-asa Youth Association of the Philippines
QGIS	Quantum Geographic Information System
RA	Republic Act
RPT	Real Property Tax
SCA	Senior Citizen Affairs
SF	Symphysis-fundus
SGLG	Seal of Good Local Governance
SHFC	Social Housing Finance Corporation
SK	Sangguniang Kabataan
SMPS	Strategic Performance Management System
SON	September, October and November
SPED	Special Education for Disabled
SPES	Special Program for the Employment of Students
sq.m	Square Kilometers
SRE	Statement of Receipts and Disbursements
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STP	Sewage Treatment Plant
TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
TRAIN	Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (RA 10963)
TWG	Technical Working Group
VHF	Very High Frequency

VRGA	Vision Reality Gap Analysis
VS	Very Satisfactory
WACS	Waste Analysis and Characterization Study
WQMA	Water Quality Management Areas
ZO	Zoning Ordinance

CHAPTER 2: SECTORAL ANALYSIS AND DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

A. LOCAL DEVELOPMENT INDICATOR MATRIX

The matrix of local development indicators is a statistical compendium of the Ecological Profile of the City of General Trias. This matrix, which considers the three (3) dimensions of planning – sectoral, spatial and temporal, includes indicators that are intended to measure evidence of progress towards the City's desired results.

The five (5) basic sectors such as social, economic, environmental, infrastructure and institutional are presented to cover the sectoral dimension of planning. For the spatial dimension, the larger planning area considered is the Province of Cavite where the City belongs, while the smaller spatial units are four (4) representative barangays from the group of northern, central, southern, and Poblacion barangays. The barangay with the highest population in each group was chosen to be its representative. These are Pasong Camachile II for the northern group, San Francisco for the central group, Biclatan for the southern group, and San Gabriel for the Poblacion group of barangays. For the temporal dimension of planning, the latest available data from each spatial unit is considered, which means that not all indicators have similar period coverage (**Table 88**).

Sector / Sub-			City of	Cavite Province	Smaller Spatial Units of the City of General Trias			
sector	Core Concerns	Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment	General Trias		Pasong Camachile II	San Francisco	Biclatan	San Gabriel
1. SOCIAL			-					
Demography	Population Size	Population size (all census years available including latest)	314,303	3,678,301	31,306	74,344	14,703	1,996
	Population Growth Rate	Growth rate, urban and rural, short-term medium term, long term (formula used)	4.99%	3.37%	49.49%	16.39%	29.45%	4.35%
	Population Distribution	Gross population density, 2010-2015	28/ha	25/ha`	71/ha	80/ha	32/ha	320/ha
Level of Well- Being	Access to education	Proportion of 5-24 year old children who are not attending school, 2015	32.74%	32.32%				
	Access to health	Number of households without sanitary toilets, 2019	220 HH	NDA	31 HH	20 HH	11 HH	3 HH
	services	Prevalence of malnourished children, 2018	3.72%	6%	2.80%	5.82%	1.06%	2.96%
		Proportion of women who died due to pregnancy, 2016, 2017	94.14 (2016) 22.19 (2017	54.91 (2016) 31.81 (2017)	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
		Proportion of 2 births attended by skilled health personnel to total deliveries						
		Prevalence rates of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, and other diseases						
		Death rates of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases latest						
Social Justice	Poverty	Proportion of households whose members eat less than 3 full meals a day, 2 reference years						
		Proportion of population with incomes below poverty line						

Table 88. Matrix of Local Development Indicators (2020), City of General Trias, Cavite

Sector / Sub-		Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment	City of	Cavita	Smaller Spatial Units of the City of General Trias				
sector	Core Concerns	Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment	General Trias	Province	Pasong Camachile II	San Francisco	Itial Units Biclatan Biclatan 86 NDA 0.13% 0.13% NDA NDA NDA	San Gabriel	
	Security	Number of households who are informal settlers, 2015 (based on others in tenure of status of house and lot)	2,623	NDA	141	188	86	0	
		Number of households with dwelling structures unable to protect them from the elements, 2015 (focus on roofing and outer walls)	1.19%	2.51%	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	
		Proportion of households with members victimized by crime to total households, 2 reference years							
		Proportion of households without access to level II and level III water supply system, 2 reference years	0.43%	NDA	0.11%	0.28%	0.13%	0%	
	Gender Equality	Ratio of girls to boys in elementary, secondary and tertiary school, latest							
		Share of women in non-agricultural wage employment	39.84%	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	
2. ECONOMIC	•								
General	Labor and employment	Percent labor force employed by sex, 2015	Male – 94.07%, Female – 94.27%	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	
		Dependency ratio, 2015 (youth and old age)	49	49	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	
		Percent of workers in non-agricultural occupation, 2015	86.35%	82.28%	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	
		Proportion of persons 15 years old and above who are not working but actively seeking work							
		Proportion of children below 15 years old who are employed to the total number of employed persons							

Sector / Sub-			City of	Cavite	Smaller Spatial Units of the City of General Trias			
sector	Core Concerns	Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment	General Trias	Province	Pasong Camachile II	San Francisco	Alial Units Biclatan Biclatan NDA NDA NDA NDA	San Gabriel
Agriculture	Agricultural Production	Volume/value of agricultural crop production by major crop, 2 reference years	10,714.07 MT (2018), 9,933.86 MT (2017)	401,656.86 MT (2018)	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
		Volume/value of fish production inland and marine, 2 reference years	18.875 MT (2017), 33.438 MT (2016)	13,797.94 MT (2018)	NDA	1,469 kg (2017), 1,563 kg (2016)	NDA	NDA
		Fishing HH/Total HH						
	Food self-sufficiency	Food self-sufficiency index by food groups, 2017	 Agricultural crop production – 15.82% Livestock- Poultry production – 268.43% Fish production – 0.18% 	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
	Forestry	Per capita value of production Employment contribution of forestry in percent of total employment						
	Fishery	Per capita fish consumption (mt/year) Ratio of commercial fishing production versus City fishing production						

Sector / Sub			City of	Covito	Smaller Spatial Units of the City of General Trias			
sector / Sub-	Core Concerns	Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment	General Trias	Province	Pasong Camachile II	San Francisco	Datial Units General Trias o Biclatan o Comparing the second	San Gabriel
Industry		Ratio of electrical energy consumption in industry and commerce to total consumption						
		Volume/value or mining/quarrying production, 2 reference years						
Industry and Services	Household Income	Percentage of households with secondary/ tertiary source of income Percentage of households engaged in main source of						
		income only to total number of households	10.000		= 10			
Services		1 otal number of commercial establishments, in EEU, 2018	19,338	NDA	546	978	282	15
		Tourism receipts per year						
3. ENVIRONME	NT AND NATURAL RE	ESOURCES				V		v
Forest	Resource Base and	Change in stock of forestry resources: dipterocarp,						
Ecosystem	Land Use	tree plantation, mangroves, pine, rattan (ha/year)						
		Soil erosion in upland areas (mm/year)	NA	NDA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Forest land classification ratios (forest park/ agri- nursery)	0.10, 2011 0.07, 2018					
		Ratio of population to certified A&D areas	371940%	284278%	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
		Percentage of timberland proclaimed as forest reserve	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA
	Tenure Arrangement	Area covered by leases and permits per lessee/permittee						
	Tenure Arrangement	 Area covered by CBFMA as percent of total forest area 	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Sector / Sub-			City of	Cavita	Smaller Spatial Units of the City of General Trias			
sector	Core Concerns	Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment	General Trias	Province	Pasong Camachile II	San Francisco	NDA NDA A NDA NDA I NA NA I NA I I I I I NA I I NA	San Gabriel
		 Number of families benefitting from community- based projects as percent of total number of families Growth rate of upland population (per annum) 						
Lowland/ Agricultural	Land Use and Land Productivity	Extent of area devoted to agriculture in percent of A&D	39.71%	55.24%	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
Ecosystem		Land Use changes (ha/year)						
		Land productivity (mt/ha)						
		Ratio of upland devoted to agriculture over total upland area (in percent)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
		Areas under IPM relative to total cropland (in percent)						
	Other Agricultural	Cropland per agricultural worker (ha)						
	Areas	Extent of agricultural area under mechanized						
		cultivation (in %)						
		Ratio of agricultural workers to the number of harvesters/threshers servicing the area						
		Extent of irrigable, irrigated, rainfed, non-irrigated and prime lands converted to non-agricultural uses (ha/vear)						
	Soil degradation	Extent of problem soils (hectarage) as percent of total						
		land area						
		Erosion rates by land use (mm/year)	NA		NA	NA	NA	NA
		Area distribution of erosion/degradation classes as percent of total land area	100%	NDA	5%	1%	4%	3%

Sector / Sub-			City of	Covito	Smaller Spatial Units of the City of General Trias			
sector / Sub-	Core Concerns	Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment	General Trias	Province	Pasong Camachile II	San Francisco	Itial Units Biclatan Biclatan Image: Stress	San Gabriel
		Extent of soil conservation (area coverage) as percent of eroded/degraded soils						
	Fertilizer and Pesticides Use	Nitrogen use per unit of agricultural output (kg/mt) Pesticide use per unit of agricultural output (kg/mt) Inorganic fertilizer used per unit area (kg/ha)						
	Fertilizer and Pesticides Use	Organic fertilizer used per unit area (kg/ha) Ratio of organic to inorganic fertilizer used						
	Tenure	Area by tenure of farm per household, 2 reference years						
Urban Ecosystem	Air Quality	Concentration of air pollutants at selected sites: number of violations of standards in a year per site Incidence in a year per site per 1000 inhabitants Emission levels of different pollutants per source						
	Solid Waste Management	Solid waste per capita in mt or cu.m	85,072.31 kg/day					
	Water Quality	Non-biodegradable waste per capita (mt or cu.m) Waste generated per capita per year (in mt or cu.m) Effluents by source (various units) Concentration of water pollutants in selected water bodies (various units)						
	Land Use	Informal settler density (informal settlers/total population) % of total land area occupied by squatters Rate of change in industrial land use (ha/year)						
Freshwater Ecosystem	Surface and Ground Water Quality	Physical quality indicators, 2 reference years Chemical quality indicators, 2 reference years						

Sector / Sub-		Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment	City of General Trias	Cavite Province	Smaller Spatial Units of the City of General Trias				
sector	Core Concerns				Pasong Camachile II	San Francisco	Biclatan	San Gabriel	
		Biological quality indicators, 2 reference years							
		Nitrate content of selected rivers, 2 reference years							
	Quality of Major	Rating of the general condition of freshwater body,							
	Freshwater Bodies	latest							
		Number of licensed abstractors and volume of							
		abstraction in mcm per annum							
		Area of fish pens as percent of area of freshwater							
		bodies							
Biodiversity	Ecosystem Diversity	Proportion of ecosystem area highly threatened							
		species over total number of known species							
	Ecosystem Diversity	Number of sites identified for migratory birds per 100							
		hectares							
		Number of exotic species introduced over total							
		number of species							
		Species diversity index							
	Conservation Efforts	Proportion of protected areas with illegal settlements							
		to total protected areas							
		Level of ex situ conservation in percent							
		Critical habitat/areas restored in ha/year							
		Number of conservation programs implemented per							
		five years							
		Habitat size restored/rehabilitated per year							
		Number of visitors in protected areas per year							
		Percent of protected areas converted to other uses							
		Number of households per square km. of protected							
		area							

Sector / Sub			City of	Cavite	Smaller Spatial Units of the City of General Trias			
sector	Core Concerns Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment General Trias	General Trias	Province	Pasong Camachile II	San Francisco	Biclatan	San Gabriel	
4. INFRASTRU	CTURE							
Social	Utilities	Ratio of HH served by electric power	93%	98%	82%	74%	100%	92%
Support		Ratio of HH served by piped water supply	95%	86%	83%	78%	100%	100%
	Health	No. of hospital beds per 1000 population	1.02	0.76	0	0	0	0
	Education	Classroom-to-pupil ratio in elementary schools	1:58	1:58	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
		Classroom-to-pupil ratio in secondary schools	1:76	1:57	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
	Telecommunications	Ratio of Cell Sites per 1000 HH	0.67	0.59	0.12	0.52	0.80	0
		Ratio of postal employees to total HH population						
Economic	Public Roads	Road density (area covered by roads to total land	11.76%	0.00%	1.20%	1.80%	0.33%	0.10%
Support		area)						
		Total length of roads in km/total land area of A&D	2.15	1.70	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
		Idilu Kilomatar of road par 100 population	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
		Nonneter of road per 100 population	0.06					
		farmland)	109.06	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
		Percent of permanent bridges	91%	0%	100%	97%	100%	0%
Administrative	Office Space	Total office floor space per City employee (in sq. m)	1.25	NDA	0	0	0	0
Support	Public Safety	No. of fire trucks per capita	1:104,768	1:59,327	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
		No. of police outposts/1000 households	1:13	1:37	1:8	1:19	NDA	NDA
		No. of prisoners/detention cell	46	99	0	0	0	0
	City Cemetery	Percent occupancy of cemetery	0.41%	NDA	0.94%	0	0	0
	Open Space	Total area of public open space per 1000 inhabitants	0.036	0.011	0	0	0	0
		Total number of covered courts/number of barangays	2.52	0.29	0	0	0	0

Sector / Sub- sector	Core Concerns	Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment	City of General Trias	Cavite Province	Smaller Spatial Units of the City of General Trias			
					Pasong Camachile II	San Francisco	Biclatan	San Gabriel
5. INSTITUTIO	NAL							
Local Fiscal Management	Revenue Performance	Total revenue per capita, (per capita computation based on projected population from Ecological Profile of Cavite for 2017 and 2018)	3,126.76 (2018) 2,956.78 (2017)	1,031.74 (2018) 1,007.73 (2017)	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
		Self-reliance index, 2 reference years	60.07% (2018) 59.59% (2017)	20.22% (2018) 21.34% (2017)	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
		Proportion of delinquencies to total RPT collected, 2 reference years	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
		Proportion of delinquent RPT payers to total listed taxpayers	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
		Ratio of proceeds from special levies to total revenues, 2 reference years in previous and present administrations	Present Administration: 11.77% (2017) 11.44% (2016)	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
		Ratio of financial grants or donations to total LGU income, 2 reference years in previous and present administrations	Present Administration: 0.13% (2018) 0.11% (2017)	Present Administration: 0.15% (2018) 0.31% (2017	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
	Expenditure	Total public expenditure on capital outlay per capita, 2 reference years (<i>per capita computation based on</i>	991.48 (2018) 591.06 (2017)	255.84 (2018) 170.28 (2017)	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA

Sector / Sub- sector	Core Concerns	Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment	City of General Trias	Cavite Province	Smaller Spatial Units of the City of General Trias			
					Pasong Camachile II	San Francisco	Biclatan	San Gabriel
		projected population from Ecological Profile of Cavite for 2017 and 2018)						
		Ratio of City government employees to total no. of local taxpayers	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
	RPT	No. of big taxpayers who account for 80% of tax revenues Total revenue collected as percent of annual collection target, 2 reference years Percent RPT collected to total potentially collectible Amount of tax arrears recovered over total tax arrears at the beginning of budget year						
	City Enterprises	Proportion of receipts from City enterprises to total local revenues						
Organization and		Proportion of vacancies to total plantilla positions, previous and present administrations	21.56% (2018)		NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
Management		Ratio of casual employees, previous and present administrations	69% (2018 - Contractual and Casual)		NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
		Ratio of employees to total no. of personnel by type, 2 reference years						
		Managerial	4%		NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
		Technical	59%		NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
		Administrative	37%		NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
		Ratio of confidential positions to total plantilla positions, previous and present administrations	13%		NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA

Sector / Sub- sector	Core Concerns	Indicator of Development or Underdevelopment	City of General Trias	Cavite Province	Smaller Spatial Units of the City of General Trias			
					Pasong Camachile II	San Francisco	Biclatan	San Gabriel
Public		Ratio of LDC member NGO and PO per capita,						
Participation		previous and present administrations						
Development	Legislative Output	Proportion of "development" legislation to total						
Administration		Sanggunian output, last and current administrations						
	Credit Financing	Total public debt incurred by the LGU per capita, past						
		and present administrations						

Notes: Shaded parts means no data available.

B. PROBLEM-SOLUTION FINDING MATRIX

The Problem-Solution Finding Analysis (PSFA) utilizes the Local Development Indicators System (LDIS) as input in its two-fold process of analysis – problem-finding and solution-finding. As input to problem-finding analysis, the process involves information generation or making meaningful observations or making sense out of the data displayed in the LDI table and extracting intelligence i.e., probe into the causes or explanations behind the observed conditions and explore the implications of the observed condition if no significant intervention is exerted by anyone anywhere to change the situation. Consequently, the result of the problem-finding analysis is used in the solution-finding analysis. The solutions are policy interventions to address negative implications of observed conditions and maintain or strengthen positive implications of observed conditions. These solutions become the inputs to the sectoral development framework of the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP).

The Technical Working Group (TWG) gathered, assessed, processed, and consolidated various secondary data from official sources such as approved plans of National Agencies, local plans of General Trias, and data from concerned offices of the City LGU (**Table 89**).
Table 89. Problem-Solution Findir	ng Matrix (2020),	, City of General Trias,	Cavite
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Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications		Policy Option/Intervention
Population size of the City had been	The consistent increase in the	When not controlled, public	٠	Implement measures (i.e., IEC campaign, reproductive health
consistently increasing from 34,807	City's population from 1975 to	facilities and services may not be		education) to increase public awareness on responsible
in 1975 to 450,583 in 2020. With its	2020 may be attributed to	able to cope up with the		parenthood and family planning.
limited land area, said rise in	high birth/fertility rate and in-	competing demand of the	•	As far as practicable, undertake population and/or in-migration
population is likewise characterized	migration rate due to	population.		control interventions within the locality (e.g., seminars on new
by the increase in population	favorable socio-economic			forms, policies, laws, and operations)
density.	conditions of the locality (i.e.,	High population density may		
	job opportunities, business	likewise affect not only the		
	activities, etc.)	physical but also psychological		
		and emotional health of		
		residents as it creates more		
		stress, tension, and conflict		
		among people		
Lowest literacy rates found in the	A large proportion of the	Lower educational attainment for	•	Support the implementation of K-12 and inclusive education
barangays of Manggahan at	illiterates must be coming	the general population		(kinder, elementary, junior high school, senior high school,
76.92%, Buenavista II (85.97%),	from the older population			SPED)
and Pasong Kawayan II (90.97%).		High possibility of not getting	•	Strengthen inclusive education by allotting and providing
	This could a result from	jobs or sufficient source of		additional classrooms and facilities at various barangays
There are no NAT examinations for	varied concerns such as the	income due to poor education	•	Improve NAT performance such as extra modules, mock exams
school year 2018-2019, but the most	inadequacy of schools and	that will lead to dependence in		and tutoring for designated year levels
recent NAT results of children from	number of properly trained	government assistance	•	Support the implementation of Alternative Learning System
General Trias show 43.05 for Grade	teachers and the economic			(ALS) and Open High School Program
6 students (Elementary) while 43.33	situation of families that make		•	Promote curricular and extra-curricular activities and projects
for Grade 10 students (Junior High	education for their children a		•	Expand LGU grants for student organizations' projects and
School).	low priority			across natures of projects and activities sanctioned by their
Number of Out of School Youth				respective schools
(OSY) was recorded at 25,535			•	Construct additional classrooms to meet standard classroom-to-
individuals where the highest are				pupil ratio

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications		Policy Option/Intervention
from Barangays San Francisco			• Ac	quire facilities and equipment needed for smart classrooms
(5,190), Manggahan (2,384), and			• Est	tablish computer centers in every barangay
Pasong Kawayan II (2,134).			• Co	nduct capacity building activities for teaching personnel
The student to teacher ratio for	Insufficient resources for the	Decrease in the interest of	• Pro	ovide scholarship programs that would encourage the student
public elementary (37:1) and	hiring of teachers	students to attend school due to	ро	pulation to take up Bachelor's degree in Education to
secondary (34:1) schools are behind		non-conducive facilities for	ma	aintain continuity of local teaching supply
the set standard for SY 2018 to 2019.	Scarcity of qualified teachers in the locality	learning	• Str	engthen procurement and financial systems for investments education-related matters
			• Pro	omote distance learning during the time-being of a public
			hea	alth crisis which includes reducing or revising learning
			COI	mpetencies, procuring gadgets for both students and
			ins	structors, as well as fixing telecommunication accessibility
			acı	ross the LGU
Persistent health and nutrition	Insufficient vitamins and	Persistent health and nutrition	• Pro	ovide required medical personnel, facilities, laboratories,
concerns as follows:	vaccine received by children	issues will demand more budget	equ	uipment and services for Level 1 Hospital and other health
The latest malnutrition rate		allocation	fac	ilities
registered in 2018 was at	Unhealthy diet		 Str 	engthen capacities of Barangay Health Workers and
3.82% for the whole city.		Increased risk in the occurrence	Ba	rangay Nutrition Scholars
Barangays Alingaro, Buenavista	Some families cannot afford	of chronic diseases and mortality	• Est	tablish unified guidelines on managing medical equipment
I, Dulong Bayan, Governor	to buy decent and complete		and	d supplies for all health facilities
Ferrer, Pinagtipunan, San	meals	Potential for having low	• Co	nduct in-house trainings and seminars for health personnel
Francisco, Santiago, and Vibora		educational attainment due to	• Im	prove existing Health Center to cater more patients and
(8 barangays of 33) registered		poor status of health	pro	ovide other Health services/ programs
prevalence rates above 5			• Lai	nd Acquisition
percent;		Lower productivity and	• Co	nstruct Public Health Center within the Poblacion
The country's national standard		decreased access to economic	• Est	tablish public health and nutrition monitoring system
for doctor to patient ratio is		opportunities	 Interview 	ensify health education campaign on disease prevention and
1:33,000. General Trias has a			sur	rveillance
total of 471 doctors both in			• Co	ntinue provision of basic health care programs and services

	Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications	Policy Option/Intervention
	public and private hospitals,			Establish Medicare Hospital as referral hospital
	marking the ratio at 1:779 using			Intensify Services Delivery Network within the city/ Inter-local
	the projected population for			Health Zones (e.g., MNCHN Program, Maternal, Child Health
	2018, which is significantly			and Nutrition)
	better than the global average			Intensify TB Programs
	at 1:6,600;			Promote Facility-based Deliveries
•	The DOH's target for hospital			Update/ reorganize the Ordinance on Home-based deliveries
	bed to population ratio is 1:800.			Provide budget allocation for vaccines as augmentation for
	The City of General Trias has			DOH supplies
	an authorized bed capacity of			 Establish and sustain Teen Health Kiosks
	320 hospital beds for its public			 Intensify the Sanitation Program that includes CLTS-ZOD
	and private hospitals. This			Formulate policy on public cemetery
	marks the hospital bed to			Fully develop Buenavista Cemetery
	population ratio at 1:982,			Create brochures, handbooks and easy access guides to
	inching closely to DOH's			complement seminars for mothers
	standard;			Complement nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programs
•	The prevalence of Wasted and			ensuring intensified mobilization and timely implementation of
	Severely Wasted for the year			scheduled activities
	2018 is at 5.7 percent;			 Conduct trainings and seminars for health personnel
•	The Maternal Mortality Rate			 Provide Operation Timbang Plus facilities
	(MMR) as per the EP of			 Implement Nutritional Programs such as the "Pinggang Pinoy"
	General Trias is 87.37% while			Support the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (2017-2022)
	the Provincial MMR is at 40			Issue an Ordinance on Minimum Public Health Guidelines
	percent;			relative to the prevention of spreading the disease further
•	The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)			Prepare procurement plans for the necessary public health
	as per the EP of General Trias			interventions such as mass testing, contact tracing and isolation
	is 2.84% while the Provincial			Format the City Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit (CESU) of
	IMR is at 9 percent;			General Trias

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications	Policy Option/Intervention
The fertility rate for Philippines			
in 2018 was 2.580 births per			
woman while General Trias is at			
1.14 births per woman;			
According to the latest WHO			
data published in 2018, life			
expectancy in Philippines is:			
Male 66.2, Female 72.6, and			
total life expectancy is 69.3.			
The total life expectancy at			
General Trias is at 79 years of			
age; and			
A total of 220 HH remained			
without access to sanitary toilet			
facilities. Source: CHO (2020)			
There was a total of 314 cases of	Social media influence	Potential for having low	
teenage pregnancy last 2018		educational attainment due to	
(8.02% of total number of mothers	Lack of awareness on the	early pregnancy/ parenthood	
giving birth that year. (Source: Civil	personal and socio-economic		
Registry)	consequences of early	Higher risk for teenage parents	
	pregnancy/ parenthood	to have behavioral and	
		socioemotional problems	
		Exacerbate poverty incidence of	
Our day is such as a discussion of the		The City	
Gender issues and concerns still	The GAD Council was just	The vulnerable sector especially	Intensity GAD organization structure and strengthen the
persist as follows:	recently created. There was	LODTWOMEN, SOID PARENTS and	institution that provides support and protection to all gender and
Lack of awareness of women	no proper authority who will	LGBI W++ WII CONTINUE TO DE	development interventions
on their rights		unapprised of their rights	

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications	Policy Option/Intervention
Inadequate support of local and	guide the implementation of		Conduct IEC campaign to raise awareness and knowledge of
national government agencies	approved GAD interventions.	VAWC cases will persists of	women on the VAWC laws and their rights
to VAWC cases		proper interventions are not	Mobilize and organize groups within the community and provide
Less informed communities on	GAD Code is outdated. Some	timely implemented	them with knowledge and support system regarding gender
the implementation of VAWC	pertinent provisions are not		related issues
laws and their roles to curtail	stipulated in the existing		Provide assistance to VAWC victims
the violence	Code		Capacitate the solo parents and increase their supportive
Increasing cases of VAWC			mechanisms
Presence of discrimination			Provide assistance and additional supportive measures to
against LGBTQ++			PWUDs and their family
Limited resources and support			• Provide technical, financial assistance and increase supportive
for solo parents			measures for social services providers
Insufficient measures for the			
reintegration and aftercare of			
Persons Who Uses Drugs			
(PWUDs)			
Unsecured house and lot tenure	Some ISH have low-income	Possible overcrowding	Implement socialized condominium project/s to house the ISFs
wherein 579 HHs are renting for free	status so they cannot afford		and residents living in danger zones learning from the
and without the consent of the lot	to purchase or upgrade their	Increase pollution i.e., air and	experiences of HLURB/ HUDCC, Gawad Kalinga, Habitat of
owner and 2,623 squatting in	own housing units	water and weak waste	Humanity, and private socialized housing developers such as
vulnerable areas such as the		management	OSHDP
streets, caves and water bodies	Vast employment		• Give fast-track approval process and tax incentives (e.g., real
(2015)	opportunities in the City	Threat to the safety and security	property taxes and capital gains taxes) to private Real Estate
Presence of informal settler	attract in-migrants from far	of ISH against natural and	Developers
households (ISH) in the City:	provinces despite the lack of	human-induced hazards	Conduct consultations and dialogues among community
General Trias recorded a total of	own properties to live in		stakeholders to establish/ form associations that will help
1,704 ISFs.			address community issues and concerns
	Limited number of affordable		Hire resettlement program beneficiaries as project officers to
	housing units		liaise with the LGU and barangay officials, monitor the

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications	Policy Option/Intervention
			construction of illegal structures, and serve as watchdogs of the
	Limited availability of land		community in times of crises
	and financial resources		Avail PAG-IBIG funds (for individuals) and Social Housing and
			finance Corporation (for groups/ associations/ cooperatives) for
	Some resettlement areas are		the provision of housing finance modalities and studies catered
	located in remote areas		to the residents of General Trias City
			 Promote BALAI (Building Adequate, Livable, Affordable, and
			Inclusive Filipino Communities) Filipino Program
			Acquire land for relocation site
Inadequate number of protective	Insufficient LGU resources to	Delay in response time to reports	Ensure presence of police community precinct in strategic
service personnel i.e., less than the	augment hiring of police and	and crimes/ Delay in response	areas
ideal or even the minimum	fire personnel	time to fire incidents	Ensure adequate Police to Population ratio with force multiplier
requirement set by the concerned			Deploy police personnel in depressed areas/ crime prone areas
national government agency. The		Decrease in crime solution	• Strengthen the implementation of the Fire Code, Building Code,
City recorded a 1:3,054 police-to-		efficiency rate	and City ordinances concerning housing, structures, and the
population ratio, 1:16,658 firefighter-			like
to-population ratio and 2,191 crimes		Increase in crime incidence due	Intensity the Oplan Ligtas na Pamayanan
(2016-2018).		to insufficient police visibility	Increase the number of firemen to achieve the prescribed
		Listation the second as a f	firemen to population ratio
		Heighten the number of	Promote volunteerism in tirefighting
		casualties and injuries	Develop capacity of Barangay Fire Brigades
			Adopt laws regarding fire hydrant spacing being implemented by CTMC and the City assessment
			by GTWC and the City government
			Prepare procurement plan for law enforcement equipment Conduct concerning building cominger trainings and modules for
			Conduct capacity-building seminars, trainings, and modules for continuous professional development of the police force.
Absonse of profiling and data as	Not a priority of the City and	Limits the years and ensertusity	Survey existing basis assist assistantiation interpolice force
sports and recreation. However, the	Baranday I CLIs	for the sports onthusiasts to	- Survey existing basic social services initiastructure i.e., spons
	Daranyay LOUS	develop their potentials	nartherships in community mobilization and monitoring
			partnersnips in community mobilization and monitoring

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications	Policy Option/Intervention
City has appropriate venues for			Conduct profiling and data-gathering activities suitable to the
breeding home-grown local athletes			needs of clients/ beneficiaries
		Limits the venue and opportunity	Adopt RA 10742 (SK Reform Act of 2015) in the preparation of
Inadequate public parks and		for communities to develop	the LYDP
playgrounds		strong bond	 Support the City government on PYAP's advocacies
The City's poverty incidence was	Inadequate interventions/	Without institutionalized	 Fully implement poverty alleviation programs, projects and
recorded at 3.91% in 2015.	programs for families living	interventions/programs, they	activities contained in this plan and other development plans
	below the poverty threshold	remain excluded from	Prioritize the delivery of basic socio-economic services to the
	and food threshold	participating and contributing to	poor (i.e., extreme poor, subsistence poor, poor)
		the economy	 Relocate families from high-risk areas
			 Allocate more budget for AICS, and other social welfare
		Greater vulnerability to shocks and risks	programs
		Increase in the number of AICS beneficiaries, which implies higher budget allocation from the government	
Decrease in cultivated area for palay	Farmers opt to not pursue	Decline in the volume of	Intensify IEC campaign approach to motivate and inspire the
and fruit vegetables has a direct	cultivation of farmlands,	agricultural production	community to support and take part in the enrichment of the
effect into the food self-sufficiency	leaving it idle or converted		agricultural sector
level of the City. Consequently, the	into other uses	Farmers who opted not to	 Provide additional post-harvest facilities and other agricultural
declining sufficiency level has been	Young generations are no	pursue farming would require	tools and equipment
attributed to the diminishing levels of	longer interested in farming	alternative source of income	 Establish additional areas for agricultural development
production on major crops (e.g.,			 Provide high-yielding varieties of seeds and other planting
palay, fruits and vegetables) which	Low levels of farm	Exacerbate poverty incidence	materials
began to go down in 2016 to 2017.	mechanization especially in		 Conduct technical training on safe food production for
Fluctuating and diminishing	agricultural areas		producers
production levels of major crops, on			

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications		Policy Option/Intervention
the other hand, came as a result of	Higher operating cost and		•	Advocate Urban Agriculture: Garden Crops and Rooftop
debilitating natural calamities such	capitalization of farmers			Gardening, Hydroponic Production and Vertical Gardening
as typhoons and floods.			•	Provide incentives for post-harvest operators
			•	Diversify agricultural and fisheries activities
As one of the new frontiers of	Unattractive fiscal and non-	Economic potentials of the	•	Provide fiscal and non-fiscal incentives to developers and
growth and development, the City	fiscal incentives for	industrial estates and MSMEs		locators of industrial estates
had increased the number of	prospective locators	are not fully maximized	•	Establish PEZA: Special Economic Zone Institutes
industrial firms located at major			•	Build investment promotion partnerships for new locators
industrial estates in the City which		Persistence of unemployment in	•	Ensure industrial areas and its expansion are provided in the
helps greatly in the financial status		the locality		CLUP
of the locality. However, the said			•	Endorse identified industrial sites to PEZA for its classification
industrial estates are still not fully				as a special economic zone
occupied.			•	Conduct regulatory reforms, implementation and updating of
A steady increase in the number of	The increase in the number of			Local Investment Code that would make the City a friendlier
commercial establishments and	labor force is more than the			environment especially for MSMEs
registered cooperatives has been	employment opportunities		•	Establish incubation hub for entrepreneurs and training centers
noted in the past years. However,	created by the commercial		•	Intensify implementation of Ease of Doing Business Principles
unemployment rate of the City	establishments			and Business One-Stop-Shops
remains at 9.40% (2017).			•	Institutionalize transparent and complete sharing of local
	Mismatch in the skills and			business statistics for employment and market studies`
	knowledge of the labor force		•	Formulate the City's Business Continuity Plan, to be
	against the available job			spearheaded by the Local Investment and Promotion's Office
The economic potentials of the	Lack of technical abilities to		•	Pass an ordinance that would strengthen the implementation of
MSMEs are not maximized	package their products in a			RA 10963 (TRAIN Law)
	way that will capture the		•	Issue an Executive Order (EO) establishing the ICT Council
	interest of a larger market		•	Establish food terminals, transportation, and logistics hubs in
	, v			the City which are mainly concentrated on export activities
	Inadequate investment capital		•	Benchmarking on the best practices of other City LGUs
	and technology. These make		•	Regulate cooperative franchising

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications	Policy Option/Intervention
	their products less		Recognize best performing cooperatives
	competitive compared to		 Intensify IEC campaign on cooperatives
	similar products in the region		Establish cooperatives' organizational network for community
	and national market		service
			Maintain a cooperative formation/registration
			Provide financial assistance to newly-formed transport
			cooperatives
There is a need to tap and revitalize	Lack of a comprehensive	Unsustainable tourism industry	Conduct IEC and tourism campaigns inside/ outside the City
the tourism sector of the City as it	marketing and promotional		Explore MICE and other primary tourism establishment
has several historical sites, festivals	plan/ program for tourism		destinations in neighboring towns
and attractions that remained not so			Provide incentives to prospective investors and encourage
popular to the public but has	Untapped marketing channels		Public-Private Partnership
potential for revenue generation. Not			Determine new potential tourism resources, demand and
only will that generate added	Inadequate tourism support		locations in the City based on the study of National Commission
sustainable income, but it would	infrastructure and facilities		for Culture and Arts (NCCA)
also promote the historical and			Restore and promote historico-cultural tourism in the locality
cultural heritage of General Trias.			
Less employment opportunities for	Weak implementation of GAD	A larger proportion of the labor	Partner PESO with HR practitioners to establish an HR
the vulnerable sector.	and PWD policies in the	force from the vulnerable sector	association/ network to consolidate data regarding employment
	locality	remains unemployed	in various business establishments (local to industrial
			ecozones)
	Mismatch in the skills and	Exacerbate poverty incidence	• Map skills of the local labor force in terms of employable skills
	knowledge of the labor force		Provide technical-vocational and life skills education in CSWD
	from the vulnerable sector		training center
	against the available job		Conduct career guidance and counseling sessions
			Rationalize employment requirements for both employers/
			employees by means of providing additional subsidies
			especially on the hiring process
			Hold Job Fairs

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications	Policy Option/Intervention
			Strengthen other resources of revenue generation to lessen the
			impact of the CITIRA law implementation
Inadequate transportation network.	The NIA roads were recently	Congestion especially in the	Create road maintenance team and provision of adequate tools
The following concerns persist:	turned-over to the LGU. Plan	población area due to high	and equipment
• Under designed farm-to-market	for their improvement is	volume of different transportation	Expand road infrastructure
roads (NIA roads are being	underway	modes	Identify feasible location and lot for public transport terminal
utilized as major thoroughfares);			Hire additional manpower to manage and operate transport
• 32.57% of barangay roads are	Implementation of the	Persistent traffic congestion,	terminal
still paved with earth fill;	programs and projects	thus longer travel time	Establish an environmental-friendly options for transportation
Some road widths are not	indicated in the approved		Implement master road and drainage plan
compliant with the standards of	LPRTP is still ongoing	Continuous difficulties in	Maintain road and drainage facilities
the DPWH;		accessing geographically	Provide additional flood control structures
Absence of sidewalks,		isolated areas will limit provision	Approve and implement local public transportation route plan
pedestrian facilities and PWD		of basic socio-economic services	Enhance skills and knowledge of traffic enforcers and road
friendly infrastructures in local,			users
provincial and national roads;		Difficulty in emergency response	Improve existing road conditions
Poor enforcement of building			Construct new road alignments
code and traffic regulations;		Lowers attractiveness to	Hire additional traffic enforcers
Rampant sidewalk obstruction		investors	Install traffic signs, traffic control devices
which also poses as roadside			
friction for vehicles;		Air pollution	
Slow road maintenance			
process;			
Lack of properly designed			
transport terminals and parking			
areas; and			
Inadequate bus and jeepney			
transportation routes originating			

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications	Policy Option/Intervention
from the city proper to other			
destinations.			
Absence of a sustainable sewerage	Repairs and maintenance/	Water pollution due to effluent	Establish a functional sewerage disposal system thru
system brought the following	Improvements of the local	discharge directly to the rivers	concession
conditions:	drainage system is ongoing	and creeks	
Low capacity and poor			
maintenance of existing		Health risks	
drainage system leads to			
flooding within the City;		Flooding	
Some local roads are without			
provision of drainage structure;		Soil erosion along the riverbanks	
Lack of maintenance of flood			
control and drainage structures.		Destruction of residential	
		properties situated along the	
		riverbanks	
		Injury and/or loss of life	
A total of 5,766 HHs remain without	A large proportion of this HHs	Poor hygiene of households	Ensure additional water source from Bulk Water Supply Project
water supply services.	are informal settlers		 Monitor extraction of groundwater by the GTWC
		Health risks due to dehydration	
		Increase in morbidity rate among	
		affected households due to	
		proliferation of waterborne	
		illnesses due to long-term	
		consumption of contaminated	
		drinking water	
All barangays are presently	Renewable energy is not yet	Long term socioeconomic and	 Allocate budget for the use of renewable energy
energized and have 24-hr electricity.	a priority concern of the LGU	environmental impacts from	Formulate Energy Conservation Plan

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications	Policy Option/Intervention
MERALCO provides the main	as there are other more basic	using renewable energy are not	Install solar powered streetlights
energy source for residential,	socioeconomic services that	achieved	 Install solar panels for the new city hall building
commercial and industrial	the City still has to establish		· Allocate research and development funds for renewable energy
establishments.			
The City has solar power providers that generated a total of 55,170.76 MWhr in 2016. However, it declines by 25.24% in the year 2018. Similarly, the amount of gross sales declined by 6.86% from 2016 to 2018			
Inadequate public facilities such as:	Ongoing improvements of	Poor delivery of basic	Expand existing public facilities/ Construct new public facilities
Health facilities not easily	aovernment buildings.	socioeconomic services	to comply with national standards
accessible (>2km distance):			Strictly adhere to the National Building Code, BP344, Green
School facilities are far from	Ongoing construction of new		Building Code and other local laws and ordinances
other areas within the city	public facilities.		Identify locations for additional social welfare facilities
(>2km distance);			,
Absence of social and			
government support facilities			
(City Warehouse, Impounding			
area, etc.);			
Facilities not PWD friendly;			
and			
Congested government center			
facility (City Hall).			
Persistent solid waste management	Improper implementation of	Increase in health hazard and	Update solid waste analysis and characterization study (WAC
issues	solid waste segregation	possible transmission of	and solid waste management plan (SWMP)
	policies		 Establish a centralized materials recovery facility (MRF)

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications	Policy Option/Intervention
		diseases and contaminants	Conduct massive IEC campaign on solid waste management
	Bulk amount of solid waste	present in hazardous wastes.	programs through social media
	generated within the City		Formulate a 5-year Barangay Solid Waste Management
			Program
	Lack of manpower and		• Search for best barangay, subdivision, or other groups in solid
	equipment requirements for		waste management implementation
	Solid Waste Management		Strictly implement local ordinance on "No Segregation, No
			Collection" through the committee on environment including the
	Weak collection efficiency of		City Hall and other government facilities
	solid waste generated		Recalibrate Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between third
			party disposal facility and the City LGU
	Lack of Material Recovery		Provide additional manpower for solid waste collection
	Facilities		Training and capability building of City Environment Office
			(CENRO) and barangay level staff
	Absence of a City disposal		Strict implementation of 'No Open Burning' as provided in the
	site/landfill		City's Environment Code
			Institutionalization of a weekly clean-up drive for all barangays
Weak wastewater management	Non-institutionalization of	Water pollution due to effluent	Include STP design submission as part of requirement for
	STPs for commercial and	discharge directly to the rivers	building permit, permit-to-operate and occupancy permit for
	industrial establishments	and creeks	large-scale commercial, institutional and industrial
			establishments
	Non-imposition of septic	Health risks	Procure water quality monitoring system (equipment and
	tanks for all dwelling units		facilities)
			Conduct IEC campaign for the protection of water bodies and
	Absence of equipment to		water conservation initiatives
	ensure water quality		Conduct training and capability building for CENRO and
	monitoring in bodies of water		barangay level staff on operations, process and technology for
			wastewater treatment

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications		Policy Option/Intervention
			•	Continue implementing the Manila Bay Clean-up, Rehabilitation
				and Preservation Program
The City is vulnerable to climate	These issues are beyond the	Disasters will result to injuries,	•	Continue tree-planting and monitoring of survival rate of planted
change variables such as:	sole capacity of the LGU.	casualties, and destruction of		trees and plants
Increase in temperature that will	Currently, the LGU planted	residential and some commercial	•	Partner with developers/homeowner's association (HOAs) for
a) cause more heat-related	trees to support the NGP of	establishments		tree planting activities within their vicinity
stress, particularly among the	the national government.		•	Encourage public participation through various IEC activities
elderly, the poor, and the		Loss of lives and damaged to	•	Provide seedlings that are endemic and not harmful to existing
vulnerable population; b) wilt		properties will be expected when		biota in the area
planted crops; c) change crop		this disaster occurs	•	Strictly enforce National Building Code and Structural Code of
yields; d) diminish harvest; e)				the Philippines
reduce farmers' income; f)		Residents in high exposure and	•	Implement and adopt the updated CDRRM Plan and
increase the risk of pest		vulnerability to environmental		Contingency Plans
outbreaks and weeds; g)		hazards will suffer and will	•	Formulate and implement barangay disaster risk reduction and
decrease water security; h)		potentially lose life in the event		management plans, programs, projects, and activities
reduce fisheries income; and i)		of disaster	•	Conduct capacity building for response team and operation
increase demand for irrigation				center team
due to longer and warmer			•	Conduct IEC campaign on Disaster Risk Reduction
growing season				Management protocols
• Increase in rainfall, which will a)			•	Hire additional manpower under CDRRMO
increase in vector-borne			•	Procure additional DRRM equipment
diseases; b) submerge crops in			•	Update the City's Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan
water; c) damage road			•	Active project monitoring of DRRM council and members
transportation network; d)				
lessen quality of agricultural				
products.				
• Extreme rainfall that a) changes				
water quality; b) disrupts travel				
due to landslides and flooding;				

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications	Policy Option/Intervention
and c) damages flood control			
facilities. Refer to Table 77 and			
78 for additional information.			
		Potential accident and/or	Increase local awareness on the impacts of hazard on health
		death	and livelihood of household and individuals
		Negative effect on household	Continuous provision of financial assistance for affected
		income	families
		Potential increase in poverty	Development and implementation of alternative livelihood
		incidence	programs and projects
			Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for affected
			sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
		Damages to properties	Construction of additional drainages and other flood
		Increase in LGU cost of	mitigation measures
		repairs and maintenance	Upgrading and regular declogging of existing drainage
		Disruption of work and school	systems and canals
		activities	Continuous implementation of government regulations on
		Potential loss of income	disaster-related mitigating measures
		Incidence of water-borne	Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure
		diseases	
		Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak structures
		Potential accident and/or	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment, supplies, and
		death	vehicles
		Increase in LGU cost of	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications	Policy Option/Intervention
		repairs and maintenance	Construction of evacuation center with
		Disruption of work and school	temporary animal shelters
		activities	Strengthen regulatory systems for the
		Potential loss of income	approval and issuance of development/ building/ ancillary
		Disruption of utilities (e.g.,	permits
		power, water)	
		Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
		Increase in LGU cost of	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		repairs and maintenance	
		Disruption of work and school	
		activities	
		Potential accident and/or	Increase local awareness on the impacts of hazard on
		death	health and livelihood of household and individuals
		Negative effect on household	Continuous provision of financial assistance for affected
		income	families
		Potential increase in poverty	Development and implementation of alternative livelihood
		incidence	programs and projects
			Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for affected
			sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
		Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak structures
		Potential accident and/or	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment, supplies, and
		death	vehicles
		Increase in LGU cost of	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
		repairs and maintenance	Construction of evacuation center with

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications	Policy Option/Intervention
		Disruption of work and school	temporary animal shelters
		activities	Strengthen regulatory systems for the
		Potential loss of income	approval and issuance of development/ building/ ancillary
		Disruption of utilities (e.g.,	permits
		power, water)	
		Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak structures
		Potential accident and/or	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment, supplies, and
		death	vehicles
		Increase in LGU cost of	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
		repairs and maintenance	Construction of evacuation center with
		Disruption of work and school	temporary animal shelters
		activities	Strengthen regulatory systems for the
		Potential loss of income	approval and issuance of development/ building/ ancillary
		Disruption of utilities (e.g.,	permits
		power, water)	
		Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
		Increase in LGU cost of	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		repairs and maintenance	
		Disruption of work and school	
		activities	
		Potential accident and/or	 Relocation of families residing in danger zones
		death	Identification, assessment, and development of
		Negative effect on household	resettlement sites
		income	Increase local awareness on the impacts of hazard on
		Potential increase in poverty	health and livelihood of household and individuals
		incidence	Continuous provision of financial assistance for affected

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications	Policy Option/Intervention
			families Development and implementation of alternative livelihood programs and projects Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for affected sectors Promotion of disaster-resilient housing/building construction
		Damages to properties Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income Incidence of water-borne diseases	 Construction of additional drainages and other flood mitigation measures Upgrading and regular declogging of existing drainage systems and canals Continuous implementation of government regulations on disaster-related mitigating measures Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure
		Damages to properties Disruption of agricultural activities Potential loss of income	 Provision of small-scale pump irrigation system Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable small-scale farmers
		Damages to properties Potential accident and/or death Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income	 Inspection and geotagging of old and weak structures Purchase of Disaster Response equipment, supplies, and vehicles Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies Construction of evacuation center with temporary animal shelters Strengthen regulatory systems for the

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications	Policy Option/Intervention
		Disruption of utilities (e.g.,	approval and issuance of development/ building/ ancillary
		power, water)	permits
			•
		Potential accident and/or	 Relocation of families residing in danger zones
		death	Identification, assessment, and development of
		Negative effect on household	resettlement sites
		income	Increase local awareness on the impacts of hazard on
		Potential increase in poverty	health and livelihood of household and individuals
		incidence	Continuous provision of financial assistance for affected
			families
			Development and implementation of alternative livelihood
			programs and projects
			Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for affected
			sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
		Damages to properties	Construction of additional drainages and other flood
		Increase in LGU cost of	mitigation measures
		repairs and maintenance	Upgrading and regular declogging of existing drainage
		Disruption of work and school	systems and canals
		activities	Continuous implementation of government regulations on
		Potential loss of income	disaster-related mitigating measures
		Incidence of water-borne	Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure
		diseases	

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications	Policy Option/Intervention
		Damages to properties	 Provision of small-scale pump irrigation system
		Disruption of agricultural	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable small-scale
		activities	farmers
		Potential loss of income	
		Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak structures
		Potential accident and/or	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment, supplies, and
		death	vehicles
		Increase in LGU cost of	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
		repairs and maintenance	Construction of evacuation center with
		Disruption of work and school	temporary animal shelters
		activities	Strengthen regulatory systems for the
		Potential loss of income	approval and issuance of development/ building/ ancillary
		Disruption of utilities (e.g.,	permits
		power, water)	
		Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
		Increase in LGU cost of	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		repairs and maintenance	
		Disruption of work and school	
		activities	
		Potential accident and/or	Increase local awareness on the impacts of hazard on
		death	health and livelihood of household and individuals
		Negative effect on household	Continuous provision of financial assistance for affected
		income	families
		Potential increase in poverty	Development and implementation of alternative livelihood
		incidence	programs and projects
			Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for affected

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications	Policy Option/Intervention
			sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
		Damages to properties	Construction of additional drainages and other flood
		Increase in LGU cost of	mitigation measures
		repairs and maintenance	Upgrading and regular declogging of existing drainage
		Disruption of work and school	systems and canals
		activities	Continuous implementation of government regulations on
		Potential loss of income	disaster-related mitigating measures
		Incidence of water-borne	Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure
		diseases	
		Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak structures
		Potential accident and/or	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment, supplies, and
		death	vehicles
		Increase in LGU cost of	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
		repairs and maintenance	Construction of evacuation center with
		Disruption of work and school	temporary animal shelters
		activities	Strengthen regulatory systems for the
		Potential loss of income	approval and issuance of development/ building/ ancillary
		Disruption of utilities (e.g.,	permits
		power, water)	
		Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
		Increase in LGU cost of	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		repairs and maintenance	
		Disruption of work and school	
		activities	

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications	Policy Option/Intervention
The LGU has to hire job order	The LGC sets limits to	Accountability issue for the City	• Ensure structural transformation, systems enhancement, quality
employees to augment manpower	Personal Services, thus the	property, etc. due to unbonded	policies, and modern technologies
resources	LGU has to hire JO	JO/ casual workers	 Ensure organizational reforms based on Performance
	employees to augment		Management System (PMS)
The City HRDO has yet to	manpower resources		Adhere to Strategic Performance Management System (SMPS)
implement various measures to level			standards
up PRIME-HRM status	The HRDO is currently		 Conduct capacity-development training for employees'
	conducting activities to		competency
	upgrade PRIME level		 Intensify competency-based recruitment
			 Timely implement projects based on the approved Annual
			Procurement Plan (APP) which then derived on the Annual
			Investment Plan (AIP)
			 Formulate executive direction and policies, and general
			supervision and implementation of programs, projects and
			activities to ensure effective and efficient delivery of basic
			services
			Delineate roles and responsibilities of each department, offices,
			and line agencies in the implementation of City development
			programs, projects and activities and reflecting the said
			delineation on their respective Office Performance Commitment
			and Reviews (OPCRs) and Individual Performance
			Commitment and Reviews (IPCRs)
			Formulate Plans in accordance with national standards
			Procure adequate transportation, information technology and
			office equipment, furniture and fixtures, and paraphernalia for
			general public services sector and the legislative branch
			Mobilize the Project Monitoring Team with strong participation
			of Civil Society Organizations

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications	Policy Option/Intervention
			Monitor complaints and grievances, and posting of status (i.e.,
			type and number of grievances received, resolved, and on-
			going resolution) at the LGU website
			 Conduct capacity building on customer satisfaction and
			provision of related trainings and/ or refresher courses
			Enact policies or ordinances to support sectoral and spatial
			goals and objectives
			 Establish a Legislative Tracking System
			Ensure personnel are well-equipped with knowledge and skills
			on quick response to emergencies
			 Organize the City Quick Response Team
			Acquire facilities and equipment for quick response
High reliance on national fiscal	Data on revenues showed a	LGU may not operate at its peak	 Construct new facility for tax collection operators
resources. Income generated from	cumulative increase of	efficiency due to declining	Upgrade eGovernance on revenue and permitting system
local sources still constitutes around	82.98% in the tax and non-tax	financial resources	 Revise property assessment and property classification
60% of the total current operating	income collection of the City		Continue provision of tax holiday
income of the City while IRA	from 2015 to 2019. However,	Constraints in disbursing funds	Intensify tax collection thru the active participation of concerned
dependency is kept at roughly 40	growth rate in local revenues	as budgeted/ targeted	BLGU
percent.	collected has continuously		 Continue implementation of Investor's Day
	declined from 34.56% in 2016	New programs and/or projects in	 Recognize and award top 20 taxpayers
	to 0.40% by the end of 2019,	line with the thrusts of the	Intensive IEC on Tax Related Initiatives to be spearheaded by
	equivalent to an annual 10%	current administration will not be	the Local Treasury
	decrease.	implemented due to insufficient	 Timely publish delinquent RPT taxpayers
		budget.	 Auction of properties of delinquent taxpayers
			Intensify monitoring of concerned implementing Office/s, and
			issue reprimands as need arises
			• Rationalize the City and Barangay local governments' spending
			Conduct reorientation/ Provide refresher course and training on
			prevention of suspension and disallowances

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications	Policy Option/Intervention
			 Institutionalize accountability, impartiality and transparency in the local governance framework Strictly comply with existing government laws, rules, regulations and other issuances relative to the judicious and prudent use of government funds (DBM Circular No. 2017-5 dated 11 December 2017)
Limited participation of the CSOs, NGOs, POs, and private sectors in the local governance	Absence of an institutionalized mechanisms that would increase participation of the CSOs, NGOs, POs, and private sectors	Limited transparency and participatory governance	 Conduct massive orientation of all accredited of CSO/NGO/PO to remind them of their respective roles in local governance Provide capacity building activities for accredited CSO/NGO/PO Recognize or provide token awards for performing private partners on governance Grant assistance to NGOs/CSOs/POs based on their performance on the project monitoring and implementation efforts of the LGU

In view of the mainstreaming of the results of the Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment (CDRA), the following tables on the summary of decisions areas per hazard are presented. These tables contain the technical findings, implications and corresponding policy interventions.

Table 90. Summary of Decision Areas for Flood Hazard (2020), City of General Trias, Cavite

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
1896	159 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 35 young and old dependents		for affected families
	- 19 PWD		Development and implementation of
	- 3 malnourished individuals		alternative livelihood programs and projects
			Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
			for affected sectors

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	Residential areas have high capacity to		Promotion of disaster-resilient
	adapt to flooding		housing/building construction
	3.68 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Construction of additional drainages and
	(commercial, parks and recreation,	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	other flood mitigation measures
	residential)	maintenance	Upgrading and regular declogging of existing
		Disruption of work and school activities	drainage systems and canals
	Low sensitivity to flooding with relatively very	Potential loss of income	Continuous implementation of government
	good condition of structures	Incidence of water-borne diseases	regulations on disaster-related mitigating measures
	Commercial areas and parks have moderate		Construction of disaster-mitigating
	capacity to adapt to flooding, while residential		infrastructure
	areas have high adaptive capacity		
	2 critical point facilities at moderate risk	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	(institutional building, clinic)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
		Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
		Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	and low access to alternative relocation sites.		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
			approval and issuance of development/
			building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	flooding		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to flooding.		
Arnaldo	99 households at low risk (34% of barangay	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	population), while 192 households at	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
	moderate risk (66% of barangay population)	Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
			Continuous provision of financial assistance
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		for affected families
	- 47 housing with light materials		Development and implementation of
	- 120 young and old dependents		alternative livelihood programs and projects
	- 39 PWD		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	- 9 HH below poverty threshold		for affected sectors
	- 20 malnourished individuals		Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	Residential areas have high capacity to		
	adapt to flooding	-	
	0.95 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Construction of additional drainages and
	and 1.67 hectares at moderate risk	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	other flood mitigation measures
	(commercial, residential)	maintenance Discussions of south and a sharehout with a	Upgrading and regular declogging of existing
		Disruption of work and school activities	drainage systems and canals
	Commercial areas have low sensitivity to	Potential loss of income	Continuous implementation of government
	structures, while residential group have high	Incidence of water-borne diseases	
	seneitivity		Construction of disaster mitigating
	Sensitivity		infractructure
	Commercial areas have moderate canacity to		
	adant to flooding while residential areas have		
	high adaptive canacity		
	2 critical point facilities at moderate risk	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	(church, barangay hall)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	 120 young and old dependents 39 PWD 9 HH below poverty threshold 20 malnourished individuals Residential areas have high capacity to adapt to flooding 0.95 hectares of urban use areas at low risk and 1.67 hectares at moderate risk (commercial, residential) Commercial areas have low sensitivity to flooding with relatively very good condition of structures, while residential areas have high sensitivity Commercial areas have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding while residential areas have high sensitivity Commercial areas have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding while residential areas have high sensitivity Commercial areas have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding while residential areas have high adaptive capacity 2 critical point facilities at moderate risk (church, barangay hall) 	Damages to properties Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income Incidence of water-borne diseases	alternative livelihood programs and projects Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for affected sectors Promotion of disaster-resilient housing/building construction Construction of additional drainages and other flood mitigation measures Upgrading and regular declogging of existing drainage systems and canals Continuous implementation of government regulations on disaster-related mitigating measures Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure Inspection and geotagging of old and weak structures

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment, supplies, and vehicles Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage and low access to alternative relocation sites.	Potential loss of income Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	Construction of evacuation center with temporary animal shelters Strengthen regulatory systems for the approval and issuance of development/ building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk category	Difficulty in road access Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Regular maintenance of local roads Continuous improvement of road surfaces
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to flooding	Disruption of work and school activities	
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding.		
Bacao I	1,470 households at low risk (82% of barangay population), while 319 households at moderate risk (18% of barangay population)	Potential accident and/or death Negative effect on household income Potential increase in poverty incidence	Relocation of families residing in danger zones Identification, assessment, and development of resettlement sites Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	Moderate Sensitivity with: - 154 ISH		hazard on health and livelihood of household and individuals
	 176 housing with light materials 891 young and old dependents 		Continuous provision of financial assistance for affected families
	 - 119 PWD - 90 HH below poverty threshold - 135 malnourished individuals 		Development and implementation of alternative livelihood programs and projects Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for affected sectors

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	Residential areas have high capacity to		Promotion of disaster-resilient
	adapt to flooding		housing/building construction
	109.62 hectares of urban use areas at low	Damages to properties	Construction of additional drainages and
	risk (cemetery, commercial, easement, parks	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	other flood mitigation measures
	and recreation, residential)	maintenance	Upgrading and regular declogging of existing
		Disruption of work and school activities	drainage systems and canals
	Commercial areas, cemeteries, parks,	Potential loss of income	Continuous implementation of government
	easements, and PUDs have low sensitivity to	Incidence of water-borne diseases	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	flooding with relatively very good condition of		measures
	structures, while residential areas have		Construction of disaster-mitigating
	moderate sensitivity		infrastructure
	Commercial areas, cemeteries, parks,		
	easements, and PUDs have moderate		
	capacity to adapt to flooding while residential		
	areas have high adaptive capacity		
	31.50 hectares of agricultural production	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	areas at moderate risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	Most NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	flooding while a significant area have		
	moderate sensitivity due to the lack of access		
	to water impounding facilities		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to flooding		
	5 critical point facilities at moderate risk and	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	1 at low risk (retarding basin, school, water	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	tank, barangay hall, utility)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	CPFs have low to moderate sensitivity to flooding All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage and low access to alternative relocation sites.	maintenance Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	supplies, and vehicles Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies Construction of evacuation center with temporary animal shelters Strengthen regulatory systems for the approval and issuance of development/ building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk category Affected roads have moderate to very high sensitivity to flooding Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding.	Difficulty in road access Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities	Regular maintenance of local roads Continuous improvement of road surfaces
Bacao II	 1,758 households at low risk (77% of barangay population), while 528 households at moderate risk (23% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 86 ISH - 159 housing with light materials - 962 young and old dependents - 103 PWD - 37 HH below poverty threshold - 77 malnourished individuals 	Potential accident and/or death Negative effect on household income Potential increase in poverty incidence	Relocation of families residing in danger zones Identification, assessment, and development of resettlement sites Increase local awareness on the impacts of hazard on health and livelihood of household and individuals Continuous provision of financial assistance for affected families Development and implementation of alternative livelihood programs and projects Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for affected sectors

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	Residential areas have high capacity to		Promotion of disaster-resilient
	adapt to flooding		housing/building construction
	155.63 hectares of urban use areas at low	Damages to properties	Construction of additional drainages and
	risk and 16.98 hectares at moderate risk	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	other flood mitigation measures
	(commercial, easement, industrial, parks and	maintenance	Upgrading and regular declogging of existing
	recreation, residential)	Disruption of work and school activities	drainage systems and canals
		Potential loss of income	Continuous implementation of government
	Commercial and industrial areas, parks,	Incidence of water-borne diseases	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	easements, and PUDs have low sensitivity		measures
	to flooding, while residential areas have		Construction of disaster-mitigating
	moderate sensitivity		infrastructure
	Parks, easements, and PLIDs have moderate		
	capacity to adapt to flooding while		
	commercial industrial and residential areas		
	have high adaptive capacity		
	7 hectares of agricultural production areas at	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	moderate risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	flooding		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to flooding		
	7 critical point facilities at moderate risk	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	(institutional building, school, water tank,	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	church, barangay hall, police station, clinic)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment, supplies, and vehicles
	CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
		Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	and low access to alternative relocation sites.		approval and issuance of development/
			building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate to very high	Disruption of work and school activities	
	sensitivity to flooding		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to flooding.		
Bagumbayan	198 households at low risk (63% of barangay	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	population), while 114 households at	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
	moderate risk (37% of barangay population)	Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
			Continuous provision of financial assistance
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		for affected families
	- 1 housing with light materials		Development and implementation of
	- 112 young and old dependents		alternative livelihood programs and projects
	- 49 PWD		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	- 5 HH below poverty threshold		for affected sectors
	- 11 malnourished individuals		Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	Residential areas have high capacity to		
	adapt to flooding		
	5.83 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Construction of additional drainages and
	(commercial, parks and recreation,	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	other flood mitigation measures
	residential)	maintenance	Upgrading and regular declogging of existing

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
		Disruption of work and school activities	drainage systems and canals
	Low sensitivity to flooding with relatively very	Potential loss of income	Continuous implementation of government
	good condition of structures	Incidence of water-borne diseases	regulations on disaster-related mitigating measures
	Commercial areas and parks have moderate		Construction of disaster-mitigating
	capacity to adapt to flooding, while residential		infrastructure
	areas have high adaptive capacity		
	5 critical point facilities at moderate risk	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	(institutional building, school, church, city	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	hall, barangay hall)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment, supplies, and vehicles
	CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
		Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	and low access to alternative relocation sites.		approval and issuance of development/
			building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	flooding		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to flooding.		
Corregidor	340 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income Potential increase in poverty incidence	hazard on health and livelihood of household and individuals
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Continuous provision of financial assistance

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	- 96 young and old dependents		for affected families
	- 29 PWD		Development and implementation of
	- 5 HH below poverty threshold		alternative livelihood programs and projects
	- 5 malnourished individuals		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
			for affected sectors
	Residential areas have high capacity to		Promotion of disaster-resilient
	adapt to flooding		housing/building construction
	4.66 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Construction of additional drainages and
	(commercial, parks and recreation,	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	other flood mitigation measures
	residential)	maintenance	Upgrading and regular declogging of existing
		Disruption of work and school activities	drainage systems and canals
	Low sensitivity to flooding with relatively very	Potential loss of income	Continuous implementation of government
	good condition of structures	Incidence of water-borne diseases	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
			measures
	Commercial areas and parks have moderate		Construction of disaster-mitigating
	capacity to adapt to flooding, while residential		infrastructure
	areas have high adaptive capacity		
	0.14 hectares of agricultural production areas	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	flooding		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to flooding		
	3 critical point facilities at moderate risk	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	(institutional building, school, barangay hall)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
		Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
		Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	and low access to alternative relocation sites.		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
			approval and issuance of development/
			building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	flooding		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to flooding.		
Dulongbayan	77 households at low risk (28% of barangay	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	population), while 195 households at	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
	moderate risk (72% of barangay population)	Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
			Continuous provision of financial assistance
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		for affected families
	- 9 housing with light materials		Development and implementation of
	- 56 young and old dependents		alternative livelihood programs and projects
	- 35 PWD		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	- 11 HH below poverty threshold		for affected sectors
	- 42 malnourished individuals		Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	Residential areas have high capacity to		
	adapt to flooding		
	5.54 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Construction of additional drainages and
	(commercial, residential)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	other flood mitigation measures

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
		maintenance	Upgrading and regular declogging of existing
	Low sensitivity to flooding with relatively very	Disruption of work and school activities	drainage systems and canals
	good condition of structures	Potential loss of income	Continuous implementation of government
		Incidence of water-borne diseases	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	Commercial areas have moderate capacity to		measures
	adapt to flooding, while residential areas		Construction of disaster-mitigating
	have high adaptive capacity		infrastructure
	0.62 hectares of agricultural production areas	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	flooding		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to flooding		
	2 critical point facilities at moderate risk	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	(institutional building, barangay hall)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
		Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
		Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	and low access to alternative relocation sites.		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
			approval and issuance of development/
			building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	flooding		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to flooding.		
Gov. Ferrer	78 households at low risk (95% of barangay	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	population), while 4 households at moderate	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
	risk (5% of barangay population)	Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
			Continuous provision of financial assistance
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		for affected families
	- 34 young and old dependents		Development and implementation of
	- 23 PWD		alternative livelihood programs and projects
	- 4 malnourished individuals		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
			for affected sectors
	Residential areas have high capacity to		Promotion of disaster-resilient
	adapt to flooding		housing/building construction
	1.56 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Construction of additional drainages and
	(commercial, residential)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	other flood mitigation measures
		maintenance	Upgrading and regular declogging of existing
	Low sensitivity to flooding with relatively very	Disruption of work and school activities	drainage systems and canals
	good condition of structures	Potential loss of income	Continuous implementation of government
	• · · · · · · · · ·	Incidence of water-borne diseases	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	Commercial areas have moderate capacity to		measures
	adapt to flooding, while residential areas		Construction of disaster-mitigating
	have high adaptive capacity		Infrastructure
	1 critical point facility at moderate risk	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	(institutional building)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
		Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
		Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
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	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	and low access to alternative relocation sites.		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
			approval and issuance of development/
			building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	flooding		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to flooding.		
Navarro	4,243 households at low risk (96% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	zones
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	Identification, assessment, and development
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		of resettlement sites
	- 103 ISH		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 263 housing with light materials		hazard on health and livelihood of household
	- 1,091 young and old dependents		and individuals
	- 207 PWD		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 115 HH below poverty threshold		for affected families
	- 36 malnourished individuals		Development and implementation of
			alternative livelihood programs and projects
	Residential areas have high capacity to		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	adapt to flooding		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	182.46 hectares of urban use areas at low	Damages to properties	Construction of additional drainages and
	risk (commercial, easement, industrial, parks	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	other flood mitigation measures
	and recreation, residential, tourism)	maintenance	Upgrading and regular declogging of existing
		Disruption of work and school activities	drainage systems and canals
	Commercial and industrial areas, parks,	Potential loss of income	Continuous implementation of government
	easements, and tourism areas have low	Incidence of water-borne diseases	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	sensitivity to flooding with relatively very		measures
	good condition of structures, while residential		Construction of disaster-mitigating
	areas have moderate sensitivity		infrastructure
	Commercial areas and parks have moderate		
	capacity to adapt to flooding, while industrial,		
	residential, and tourism areas have high		
	adaptive capacity		
	51.86 hectares of agricultural production	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	areas at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	flooding		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to flooding		
	7 critical point facilities at moderate risk and	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	1 at low risk (school, hospital, institutional	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	building, water tank, church, orphanage,	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	barangay hall)	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
		Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
		Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage		approval and issuance of development/
	and low access to alternative relocation sites.		building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to flooding	Disruption of work and school activities	
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding.		
Pasong Camachile I	1,579 households at low risk (27% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	zones
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	Identification, assessment, and development
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		of resettlement sites
	- 8 ISH		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 24 housing with light materials		hazard on health and livelihood of household
	- 626 young and old dependents		and individuals
	- 55 PWD		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 28 HH below poverty threshold		for affected families
	- 147 malnourished individuals		Development and implementation of
			alternative livelihood programs and projects
	Residential areas have high capacity to		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	adapt to flooding		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	31.22 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Construction of additional drainages and
	(commercial, easement, parks and	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	other flood mitigation measures
	recreation, residential)	maintenance	Upgrading and regular declogging of existing

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
		Disruption of work and school activities	drainage systems and canals
	Low sensitivity to flooding with relatively very	Potential loss of income	Continuous implementation of government
	good condition of structures	Incidence of water-borne diseases	regulations on disaster-related mitigating measures
	Commercial areas, parks, easements, and		Construction of disaster-mitigating
	PUDs have moderate capacity to adapt to		infrastructure
	flooding, while residential areas have high		
	adaptive capacity		
	1.03 hectares of agricultural production areas	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	at moderate risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	flooding		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt to flooding		
	3 critical point facilities at moderate risk and	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	1 at low risk (school, institutional building,	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	water tank, power substation)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment, supplies, and vehicles
	CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
		Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	and low access to alternative relocation sites.		approval and issuance of development/
			building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	maintenance	
	flooding	Disruption of work and school activities	
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to flooding.		
Pasong Camachile II	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
	Affected roads have very high sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	flooding due to poor road surface and		
	conditions, and lack of resilient design		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to flooding.		
Pasong Kawayan I	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have very high sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	flooding due to poor road surface and		
	conditions, and lack of resilient design		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding.		
Pinagtipunan	2,036 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	zones
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	Identification, assessment, and development
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		of resettlement sites
	- 169 ISH		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 44 housing with light materials		hazard on health and livelihood of household

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	- 814 young and old dependents		and individuals
	- 147 PWD		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 67 HH below poverty threshold		for affected families
	- 199 malnourished individuals		Development and implementation of
			alternative livelihood programs and projects
	Residential areas have high capacity to		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	adapt to flooding		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	37.30 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Construction of additional drainages and
	(cemetery, commercial, easement, parks and	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	other flood mitigation measures
	recreation, residential)	maintenance	Upgrading and regular declogging of existing
		Disruption of work and school activities	drainage systems and canals
	Low sensitivity to flooding with relatively very	Potential loss of income	Continuous implementation of government
	good condition of structures	Incidence of water-borne diseases	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
			measures
	Commercial areas, cemeteries, easements,		Construction of disaster-mitigating
	and parks have moderate capacity to adapt		infrastructure
	to flooding, while residential areas have high		
	adaptive capacity		
	10.93 hectares of agricultural production	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	areas at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	flooding		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to flooding		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	6 critical point facilities at moderate risk	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	(school, hospital, church, institutional	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	building, barangay hall, water tank)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
		maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
		Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	and low access to alternative relocation sites.		approval and issuance of development/
			building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate to very high	Disruption of work and school activities	
	sensitivity to flooding		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to flooding.		
Prinza	126 households at low risk (57% of barangay	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	population), while 95 households at	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
	moderate risk (43% of barangay population)	Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
			Continuous provision of financial assistance
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		for affected families
	- 1 housing with light materials		Development and implementation of
	- 84 young and old dependents		alternative livelihood programs and projects
	- 24 PWD		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	- 6 malnourished individuals		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	Residential areas have high capacity to		
	adapt to flooding		
	4.37 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Construction of additional drainages and
	(commercial, residential)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	other flood mitigation measures
		maintenance	Upgrading and regular declogging of existing
	Low sensitivity to flooding with relatively very	Disruption of work and school activities	drainage systems and canals
	good condition of structures	Potential loss of income	Continuous implementation of government
		Incidence of water-borne diseases	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	Commercial areas have moderate capacity to		measures
	adapt to flooding, while residential areas		Construction of disaster-mitigating
	have high adaptive capacity		infrastructure
	3 critical point facilities at moderate risk	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	(clinic, barangay hall)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
		Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
		Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	and low access to alternative relocation sites.		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
			approval and issuance of development/
			building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	tiooding		
	Affected reads have mederate conscitute		
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	auapt to hooding.		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
Sampalucan	342 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	zones
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	Identification, assessment, and development
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		of resettlement sites
	- 41 ISH		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 22 housing with light materials		hazard on health and livelihood of household
	- 87 young and old dependents		and individuals
	- 34 PWD		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 34 HH below poverty threshold		for affected families
	- 18 malnourished individuals		Development and implementation of
			alternative livelihood programs and projects
	Residential areas have high capacity to		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	adapt to flooding		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	5.69 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Construction of additional drainages and
	(commercial, parks and recreation,	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	other flood mitigation measures
	residential)	maintenance	Upgrading and regular declogging of existing
		Disruption of work and school activities	drainage systems and canals
	Commercial areas and parks have low	Potential loss of income	Continuous implementation of government
	sensitivity to flooding, while residential areas	Incidence of water-borne diseases	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	have moderate sensitivity		measures
			Construction of disaster-mitigating
	Commercial areas and parks nave moderate		Intrastructure
	capacity to adapt to flooding, while residential		
	areas nave nigh adaptive capacity	Demonster avec et la c	Devision of small and survey intertion
	29.00 nectares of agricultural production	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	areas at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	flooding		small-scale farmers
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to flooding		
	5 critical point facilities at moderate risk	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	(school, convention center, church, MRF,	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	barangay hall)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
		maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
		Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	and low access to alternative relocation sites.		approval and issuance of development/
			building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate to high	Disruption of work and school activities	
	sensitivity to flooding		
	Affected roads have low to moderate		
	capacity to adapt to flooding.		
San Gabriel	41 households at low risk (7% of barangay	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger
	population), while 556 households at	Negative effect on household income	zones
	moderate risk (93% of barangay population)	Potential increase in poverty incidence	Identification, assessment, and development
			of resettlement sites
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 1 ISH		hazard on health and livelihood of household

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	- 245 young and old dependents		and individuals
	- 40 PWD		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 23 HH below poverty threshold		for affected families
	- 39 malnourished individuals		Development and implementation of
			alternative livelihood programs and projects
	Residential areas have high capacity to		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	adapt to flooding		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	5.07 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Construction of additional drainages and
	(commercial, residential)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	other flood mitigation measures
		maintenance	Upgrading and regular declogging of existing
	Low sensitivity to flooding with relatively very	Disruption of work and school activities	drainage systems and canals
	good condition of structures	Potential loss of income	Continuous implementation of government
		Incidence of water-borne diseases	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	Commercial areas have moderate capacity to		measures
	adapt to flooding, while residential areas		Construction of disaster-mitigating
	have high adaptive capacity		infrastructure
	No CPF at risk		Continuous inspection and geotagging of old
			and weak structures
			Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
			supplies, and vehicles
			Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
			Construction of evacuation center with
			temporary animal shelters
			Strengthen regulatory systems for the
			approval and issuance of development/
			building/ ancillary permits

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	flooding		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to flooding.		
San Juan I	1,610 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	zones
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	Identification, assessment, and development
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		of resettlement sites
	- 229 ISH		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 61 housing with light materials		hazard on health and livelihood of household
	- 494 young and old dependents		and individuals
	- 87 PWD		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 48 HH below poverty threshold		for affected families
	- 34 malnourished individuals		Development and implementation of
			alternative livelihood programs and projects
	Residential areas have high capacity to		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	adapt to flooding		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	17.43 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Construction of additional drainages and
	(commercial, parks and recreation,	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	other flood mitigation measures
	residential)	maintenance	Upgrading and regular declogging of existing
		Disruption of work and school activities	drainage systems and canals
	Low sensitivity to flooding with relatively very	Potential loss of income	Continuous implementation of government
	good condition of structures	Incidence of water-borne diseases	regulations on disaster-related mitigating

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	Commercial areas and parks have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding, while residential areas have high adaptive capacity		measures Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure
	0.91 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to flooding	Damages to properties Disruption of agricultural activities Potential loss of income	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation system Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable small-scale farmers
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt to flooding		
	4 critical point facilities at moderate risk (school, church, water tank, barangay hall)	Damages to properties Potential accident and/or death Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak structures Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding	maintenance Disruption of work and school activities	supplies, and vehicles Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage and low access to alternative relocation sites.	Potential loss of income Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	Construction of evacuation center with temporary animal shelters Strengthen regulatory systems for the approval and issuance of development/ building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk category	Difficulty in road access Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Regular maintenance of local roads Continuous improvement of road surfaces
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to flooding	Disruption of work and school activities	

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to flooding.		
San Juan II	1,486 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	zones
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	Identification, assessment, and development
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		of resettlement sites
	- 22 ISH		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 55 housing with light materials		hazard on health and livelihood of household
	- 814 young and old dependents		and individuals
	- 68 PWD		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 38 HH below poverty threshold		for affected families
	- 39 malnourished individuals		Development and implementation of
			alternative livelihood programs and projects
	Residential areas have high capacity to		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	adapt to flooding		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	39.58 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Construction of additional drainages and
	(commercial, easement, parks and	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	other flood mitigation measures
	recreation, residential, tourism)	maintenance	Upgrading and regular declogging of existing
		Disruption of work and school activities	drainage systems and canals
	Low sensitivity to flooding with relatively very	Potential loss of income	Continuous implementation of government
	good condition of structures	Incidence of water-borne diseases	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
			measures
	Commercial areas, easements, and parks		Construction of disaster-mitigating
	have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding,		intrastructure
	while residential and tourism areas have high		
	adaptive capacity		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	5.50 hectares of agricultural production areas	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	flooding		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to flooding		
	3 critical point facilities at moderate risk	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	(church, water tank, barangay hall)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
		Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
		Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	and low access to alternative relocation sites.		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
			approval and issuance of development/
			building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate to high	Disruption of work and school activities	
	sensitivity to flooding		
	Affected roads have low to moderate		
	capacity to adapt to flooding.		
Sta. Clara	1,045 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	zones
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	Identification, assessment, and development

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		of resettlement sites
	- 171 ISH		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 82 housing with light materials		hazard on health and livelihood of household
	- 409 young and old dependents		and individuals
	- 74 PWD		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 48 HH below poverty threshold		for affected families
	- 60 malnourished individuals		Development and implementation of
			alternative livelihood programs and projects
	Residential areas have high capacity to		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	adapt to flooding		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	18.04 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Construction of additional drainages and
	(commercial, easement, parks and	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	other flood mitigation measures
	recreation, residential)	maintenance	Upgrading and regular declogging of existing
		Disruption of work and school activities	drainage systems and canals
	Commercial areas, easements, and parks	Potential loss of income	Continuous implementation of government
	have low sensitivity to flooding, while	Incidence of water-borne diseases	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	residential areas have moderate sensitivity		measures
			Construction of disaster-mitigating
	Commercial areas, easements, and parks		Infrastructure
	nave moderate capacity to adapt to modeling,		
	while residential areas have high adaptive		
	24.08 besteres of agricultural production	Domogoo to proportion	Provision of small apple nump irrigation
	stable and the states of agricultural production	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump imgation
	aieas al iuw fisk	Disruption of agricultural activities	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		
	flooding		
	nooung		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt to flooding		
	6 critical point facilities at moderate risk	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	(school, institutional building, church, water	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	tank, barangay hall)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment, supplies, and vehicles
	CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding	Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies Construction of evacuation center with
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	and low access to alternative relocation sites.		approval and issuance of development/
			building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to flooding	Disruption of work and school activities	
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding.		
Таріа	97 households at low risk (12% of barangay population)	Potential accident and/or death Negative effect on household income Potential increase in poverty incidence	Increase local awareness on the impacts of hazard on health and livelihood of household
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 2 housing with light materials		for affected families
	- 29 young and old dependents		Development and implementation of
	- 8 PWD		alternative livelihood programs and projects
	- 1 HH below poverty threshold		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	- 16 malnourished individuals		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
	Residential areas have high capacity to		housing/building construction
	adapt to flooding		
	4.65 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Construction of additional drainages and
	(commercial, residential)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	other flood mitigation measures
		maintenance	Upgrading and regular declogging of existing
	Low sensitivity to flooding with relatively very	Disruption of work and school activities	drainage systems and canals
	good condition of structures	Potential loss of income	Continuous implementation of government
		Incidence of water-borne diseases	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	Parks have moderate capacity to adapt to		measures
	flooding, while residential areas have high		Construction of disaster-mitigating
	adaptive capacity		infrastructure
	2.19 hectares of agricultural production areas	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	flooding		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to flooding		
	1 critical point facility at moderate risk	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	(school)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
		Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
		Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	and low access to alternative relocation sites.		Strengthen regulatory systems for the

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
			approval and issuance of development/
			building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate to very high	Disruption of work and school activities	
	sensitivity to flooding		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to flooding.		
Tejero	2,100 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	zones
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	Identification, assessment, and development
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		of resettlement sites
	- 73 ISH		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 240 housing with light materials		hazard on health and livelihood of household
	- 568 young and old dependents		and individuals
	- 87 PWD		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 40 HH below poverty threshold		for affected families
	- 206 malnourished individuals		Development and implementation of
			alternative livelihood programs and projects
	Residential areas have moderate adaptive		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	capacity to flooding due to low access to		for affected sectors
	financial assistance and to infrastructure-		Promotion of disaster-resilient
	related mitigation measures of nouseholds	Developed to an end to a	nousing/building construction
	96. I I nectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Construction of additional drainages and
	(commercial, industrial, parks and recreation,	micrease in LGU cost of repairs and	Under mood miligation measures
		Diametian of work and achool activities	drainage systems and conclusion of existing
		Disruption of work and school activities	drainage systems and canals

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	Parks, commercial, and industrial areas have	Potential loss of income	Continuous implementation of government
	low sensitivity to flooding, while residential	Incidence of water-borne diseases	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	areas have high sensitivity due to large		measures
	percentage of structures made of light		Construction of disaster-mitigating
	materials		infrastructure
	Parks, industrial, and residential areas have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding, while commercial areas have high adaptive capacity		
	1.63 hectares of agricultural production areas	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	flooding		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt to flooding		
	5 critical point facilities at moderate risk and	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	1 at low risk (school, institutional building,	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	hospital, clinic, water tank, barangay hall)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
		maintenance Discussions of consult and a shared a sticities	supplies, and vehicles
	CPFs have low to moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockplling of basic emergency supplies
	Tiooaing	Potential IOSS OF Income	
	All CDEs have moderate especity to adapt to	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	Strongthon regulatory evotome for the
	All CPT's have moderate capacity to adapt to		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	and low access to alternative relocation sites		building/ancillan/ permits
	מות וטא מננפסט נו מונפווזמנועב ופוטנמנוטוז אופט.		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	flooding		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to flooding.		
Vibora	320 households at low risk (24% of barangay	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	population), while 243 households at	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
	moderate risk (76% of barangay population)	Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
			Continuous provision of financial assistance
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		for affected families
	- 3 housing with light materials		Development and implementation of
	- 154 young and old dependents		alternative livelihood programs and projects
	- 27 PWD		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	- 4 HH below poverty threshold		for affected sectors
	- 18 malnourished individuals		Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	Residential areas have high capacity to		
	adapt to flooding		
	6.65 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Construction of additional drainages and
	(cemetery, commercial, parks and recreation,	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	other flood mitigation measures
	residential)	maintenance	Upgrading and regular declogging of existing
		Disruption of work and school activities	drainage systems and canals
	Low sensitivity to flooding with relatively very	Potential loss of income	Continuous implementation of government
	good condition of structures	Incidence of water-borne diseases	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
			measures
	Commercial areas, cemeteries, and		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	easements, and parks have moderate		Construction of disaster-mitigating
	capacity to adapt to flooding, while residential		infrastructure
	areas have high adaptive capacity		
	2 critical point facilities at moderate risk and	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	1 at low risk (school, barangay hall)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
		Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
		Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	and low access to alternative relocation sites.		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
			approval and issuance of development/
			building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	flooding		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to flooding.		
Alingaro, Biclatan,	No flood risk identified due to the low	Improved overall well-being of household	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
Buenavista I to III,	exposure and vulnerability of all elements	Better socio-economic performance of the	hazard on health and livelihood of household
Javalera, Manggahan,	and/or high government investments on the	LGU	and individuals
Panungyanan, Pasong	formulation of a Master Drainage Plan and	Increased resilience against natural hazards	Promotion of disaster-resilient
Camachile II, Pasong	construction of disaster-mitigating		housing/building construction
Kawayan I and II, San	infrastructure (e.g., flood control)		Continuous implementation of government
Francisco, Santiago			regulations on disaster-related mitigating
			measures

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
			Continuous improvement and maintenance
			of disaster-mitigating infrastructure
			Continuous inspection and geotagging of old
			and weak structures
			Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
			supplies, and vehicles
			Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
			Strengthen regulatory systems for the
			approval and issuance of development/
			building/ ancillary permits
General Trias City			City-wide Interventions
			Improvement of City Government Website
			and social media platform to integrate CCA-
			DRR information
			Capacity Enhancement for DRR Trainers and
			Facilitators
			Conduct of Community-Based DRRM
			Trainings
			Partnership with selected schools and
			private institutions in conducting CCA-DRR
			IEC
			Enhance capacities of psychosocial care
			providers
			Riverbank rehabilitation including
			development of linear parks and tree planting
			Regular conduct of river desilting and river
			cleanup
			Procurement of additional river monitoring
			system (flood early warning system)

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
			Installation of warning signages in different
			hazard areas
			Regular monitoring and implementation of
			programs and projects related to DRR-CCA
			Updating of local plans related to DRR-CCA

Source: CDRA, City of General Trias, Cavite

Table 91. Summary of Decision Areas for Ground Shaking Hazard (2020), City of General Trias, Cavite

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
1896	159 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 35 young and old dependents		for affected families
	- 19 PWD		Development and implementation of
	- 3 malnourished individuals		alternative livelihood programs and projects
			Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	Residential areas have high capacity to		for affected sectors
	adapt to ground shaking		Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	3.68 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, parks and recreation,	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	residential)	maintenance	measures
		Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
	Low sensitivity to ground shaking with	Potential loss of income	infrastructure
	relatively very good condition of structures		Installation of slope protection in landslide
			prone areas
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		
	to adapt to ground shaking		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	2 critical point facilities at low risk	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	(institutional building, clinic)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
		Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to ground	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	shaking	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
		Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	ground shaking. Mostly have no insurance		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	coverage, low access to alternative		approval and issuance of development/
	relocation sites, and low government		building/ ancillary permits
	investments.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	ground shaking		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to ground shaking		
Alingaro	1,123 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 127 housing with light materials		for affected families
	- 519 young and old dependents		Development and implementation of
	- 36 PWD		alternative livelihood programs and projects
	- 47 HH below poverty threshold		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	- 96 malnourished individuals		for affected sectors

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to		Promotion of disaster-resilient
	adapt to ground shaking		housing/building construction
	192.82 hectares of urban use areas at low	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	risk (commercial, easement, parks and	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	recreation, residential, tourism)	maintenance	measures
		Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
	Most urban use areas have low sensitivity to	Potential loss of income	infrastructure
	ground shaking, while residential areas have		Installation of slope protection in landslide
	high sensitivity due to significant percentage		prone areas
	of structures in dilapidated condition		
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		
	to adapt to ground shaking		
	109.60 hectares of agricultural production	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	areas at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	structures
		Potential loss of income	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		supplies, and vehicles
	ground shaking		Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
			Construction of evacuation center with
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		temporary animal shelters
	to ground shaking		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
			approval and issuance of development/
			building/ ancillary permits
	5 critical point facilities at low risk (school,	Damages to properties	Regular maintenance of local roads
	water tank, institutional building, clinic,	Potential accident and/or death	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
	barangay hall)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	
		maintenance	
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to ground	Disruption of work and school activities	
	shaking		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
		Potential loss of income	
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	
	ground shaking. Mostly have no insurance		
	coverage, low access to alternative		
	relocation sites, and low government		
	investments.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	ground shaking		
	Affected reads have mederate consolity to		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
Arnaldo	202 boussholds at low risk (100% of	Potential assident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
Amaidu	baranday population)	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
	Moderate Sensitivity with		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 47 housing with light materials		for affected families
	- 120 young and old dependents		Development and implementation of
	- 39 PWD		alternative livelihood programs and projects
	- 9 HH below poverty threshold		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	- 20 malnourished individuals		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
	Residential areas have high capacity to		housing/building construction
	adapt to ground shaking		
	2.62 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, residential)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
		maintenance	measures

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Most urban use areas have low sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
	ground shaking, while residential areas have	Potential loss of income	infrastructure
	high sensitivity due to significant percentage		Installation of slope protection in landslide
	of structures in dilapidated condition		prone areas
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		
	to adapt to ground shaking		
	2 critical point facilities at low risk (church,	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	barangay hall)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
		Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to ground	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	shaking	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
		Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	ground shaking. Mostly have no insurance		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	coverage, low access to alternative		approval and issuance of development/
	relocation sites, and low government		building/ ancillary permits
	investments.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	ground shaking		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to ground shaking		
Bacao I	1,788 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	zones
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	Identification, assessment, and development

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		of resettlement sites
	- 154 ISH		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 176 housing with light materials		hazard on health and livelihood of household
	- 891 young and old dependents		and individuals
	- 119 PWD		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 90 HH below poverty threshold		for affected families
	- 135 malnourished individuals		Development and implementation of
			alternative livelihood programs and projects
	Residential areas have high capacity to		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	adapt to ground shaking		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	109.62 hectares of urban use areas at low	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	risk (cemetery, commercial, easement, parks	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	and recreation, residential)	maintenance	measures
		Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
	Most urban use areas have low sensitivity to	Potential loss of income	infrastructure
	ground shaking, while residential areas have		Installation of slope protection in landslide
	moderate sensitivity due to significant		prone areas
	percentage of structures in dilapidated		
	condition		
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		
	to adapt to ground shaking		
	31.50 hectares of agricultural production	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	areas at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	Most NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	ground shaking while a significant area have		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	moderate sensitivity due to the lack of access to water impounding facilities		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt to ground shaking	Damages to properties	Inspection and gestagging of old and weak
	low risk (retarding basin, school, water tank, barangay hall, utility)	Potential accident and/or death Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	structures Purchase of Disaster Response equipment, supplies, and vehicles
	CPFs have low to moderate sensitivity to ground shaking	Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies Construction of evacuation center with temporary animal shelters
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to ground shaking. Mostly have no insurance coverage, low access to alternative relocation sites, and low government investments.		Strengthen regulatory systems for the approval and issuance of development/ building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk category	Difficulty in road access Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Regular maintenance of local roads Continuous improvement of road surfaces
	Affected roads have moderate to very high sensitivity to ground shaking	Disruption of work and school activities	
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt to ground shaking		
Bacao II	2,286 households at low risk (100% of barangay population)	Potential accident and/or death Negative effect on household income Potential increase in poverty incidence	Relocation of families residing in danger zones Identification, assessment, and development
	woderate Sensitivity with:		or resettlement sites

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	 - 86 ISH - 159 housing with light materials - 962 young and old dependents - 103 PWD - 37 HH below poverty threshold - 77 malnourished individuals Residential areas have moderate capacity to adapt to ground shaking 	Damages to properties	Increase local awareness on the impacts of hazard on health and livelihood of household and individuals Continuous provision of financial assistance for affected families Development and implementation of alternative livelihood programs and projects Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for affected sectors Promotion of disaster-resilient housing/building construction
	 Investor in the clares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, easement, industrial, parks and recreation, residential) Most urban use areas have low sensitivity to ground shaking, while residential areas have moderate sensitivity due to significant percentage of structures in dilapidated condition All urban use areas have moderate to high capacity to adapt to ground shaking 	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income	regulations on disaster-related mitigating measures Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure Installation of slope protection in landslide prone areas
	7 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to ground shaking	Damages to properties Disruption of agricultural activities Potential loss of income	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation system Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable small-scale farmers

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to ground shaking		
	7 critical point facilities at low risk	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	(institutional building, school, water tank,	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	church, barangay hall, police station, clinic)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
		maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to ground	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	shaking	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
		Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	ground shaking. Mostly have no insurance		approval and issuance of development/
	coverage, low access to alternative		building/ ancillary permits
	relocation sites, and low government		
	investments.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate to very high	Disruption of work and school activities	
	sensitivity to ground shaking		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
<u> </u>	adapt to ground shaking		
Bagumbayan	312 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	barangay population)	Regative effect on household income	nazard on nealth and livelinood of nousehold
	Madarata Sanaitivity with	Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
	1 housing with light materials		for effected families
	- I nousing with light materials		Development and implementation of
			Development and implementation of
	- 49 F WD		alternative livelihood programs and projects

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	- 5 HH below poverty threshold		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	- 11 malnourished individuals		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
	Residential areas have high capacity to		housing/building construction
	adapt to ground shaking		
	5.83 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, parks and recreation,	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	residential)	maintenance	measures
		Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
	Low sensitivity to ground shaking with	Potential loss of income	infrastructure
	relatively very good condition of structures		Installation of slope protection in landslide
			prone areas
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		
	to adapt to ground shaking		
	5 critical point facilities at low risk	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	(Institutional building, school, church, city	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	hall, barangay hall)	maintenance	Supplies, and vehicles
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to ground	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	shaking	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
		Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	ground shaking. Mostly have no insurance		approval and issuance of development/
	coverage, low access to alternative		building/ ancillary permits
	relocation sites, and low government		
	investments.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	maintenance	
	ground shaking	Disruption of work and school activities	
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to ground shaking		
Biclatan	4,396 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	zones
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	Identification, assessment, and development
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		of resettlement sites
	- 380 ISH		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 212 housing with light materials		hazard on health and livelihood of household
	- 2,234 young and old dependents		and individuals
	- 216 PWD		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 74 HH below poverty threshold		for affected families
	- 73 malnourished individuals		Development and implementation of
			alternative livelihood programs and projects
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	adapt to ground shaking		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	245.20 hectares of urban use areas at low	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	risk (agri-industrial, commercial, easement,	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	parks and recreation, residential)	maintenance	measures
		Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
	Low sensitivity to ground shaking with	Potential loss of income	infrastructure
	relatively very good condition of structures		Installation of slope protection in landslide
			prone areas
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		
	to adapt to ground shaking		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	102.34 hectares of agricultural production	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	areas at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	ground shaking		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to ground shaking		
	4 critical point facilities at low risk	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	(institutional building, school, water tank,	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	barangay hall)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
		maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to ground	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	shaking	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
		Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	ground shaking. Mostly have no insurance		approval and issuance of development/
	coverage, low access to alternative		building/ ancillary permits
	relocation sites, and low government		
	investments.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	ground shaking		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to ground shaking		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
Buenavista I	1,672 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	zones
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	Identification, assessment, and development
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		of resettlement sites
	- 64 ISH		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 7 housing with light materials		hazard on health and livelihood of household
	- 475 young and old dependents		and individuals
	- 122 PWD		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 11 HH below poverty threshold		for affected families
	- 97 malnourished individuals		Development and implementation of
			alternative livelihood programs and projects
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	adapt to ground shaking		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	78.03 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, easement, industrial, parks and	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	recreation, planned unit development,	maintenance	measures
	residential, tourism)	Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
		Potential loss of income	Infrastructure
	Low sensitivity to ground shaking with		Installation of slope protection in landslide
	relatively very good condition of structures		prone areas
	All urban use areas have moderate to high		
	capacity to adapt to ground shaking		
	71 30 bectares of agricultural production	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale nump irrigation
	areas at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
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	ground shaking		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt to ground shaking		
	6 critical point facilities at low risk (institutional building, school, water tank, barangay hall, church, new government center)	Damages to properties Potential accident and/or death Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak structures Purchase of Disaster Response equipment, supplies, and vehicles
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to ground shaking	Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies Construction of evacuation center with temporary animal shelters Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to ground shaking. Mostly have no insurance coverage, low access to alternative relocation sites, and low government investments.		approval and issuance of development/ building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk category	Difficulty in road access Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Regular maintenance of local roads Continuous improvement of road surfaces
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to ground shaking	Disruption of work and school activities	
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt to ground shaking		
Buenavista II	2,961 households at low risk (100% of barangay population)	Potential accident and/or death Negative effect on household income Potential increase in poverty incidence	Relocation of families residing in danger zones Identification, assessment, and development
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		of resettlement sites

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
Decision Areas	 49 ISH 12 housing with light materials 1,385 young and old dependents 147 PWD 23 HH below poverty threshold 107 malnourished individuals Residential areas have moderate capacity to adapt to ground shaking 	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions Increase local awareness on the impacts of hazard on health and livelihood of household and individuals Continuous provision of financial assistance for affected families Development and implementation of alternative livelihood programs and projects Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for affected sectors Promotion of disaster-resilient housing/building construction
	85.28 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, easement, industrial, parks and recreation, planned unit development, residential, tourism) Low sensitivity to ground shaking with relatively very good condition of structures All urban use areas have moderate to high capacity to adapt to ground shaking	Damages to properties Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income	Continuous implementation of government regulations on disaster-related mitigating measures Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure Installation of slope protection in landslide prone areas
	59.57 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to ground shaking All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt to ground shaking	Damages to properties Disruption of agricultural activities Potential loss of income	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation system Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable small-scale farmers

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	5 critical point facilities at low risk	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	(institutional building, school, water tank,	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	barangay hall, church)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
		maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to ground	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	shaking	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
		Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	ground shaking. Mostly have no insurance		approval and issuance of development/
	coverage, low access to alternative		building/ ancillary permits
	relocation sites, and low government		
	investments.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate to very high	Disruption of work and school activities	
	sensitivity to ground shaking		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
D	adapt to ground shaking		
Buenavista III	2,406 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger
	barangay population)	Negative effect on nousehold income	zones
	Madagata Oscaritisita adita	Potential increase in poverty incidence	Identification, assessment, and development
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		of resettlement sites
			Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 55 nousing with light materials		nazard on health and livelihood of household
			and individuals
			Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- TU9 HH below poverty threshold		tor attected families

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	- 89 malnourished individuals		Development and implementation of
			alternative livelihood programs and projects
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	adapt to ground shaking		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	48.26 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(agri-industrial, cemetery, easement, parks	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	and recreation, planned unit development,	maintenance	measures
	residential)	Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
		Potential loss of income	Intrastructure
	Low sensitivity to ground shaking with		Installation of slope protection in landslide
			prone areas
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		
	to adapt to ground shaking		
	40.32 hectares of agricultural production	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	areas at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	ground shaking		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to ground shaking		
	5 critical point facilities at low risk (school,	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	clinic, water tank, barangay hall, church)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
		Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to ground	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	shaking	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
		Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	ground shaking. Mostly have no insurance		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	coverage, low access to alternative		approval and issuance of development/
	relocation sites, and low government		building/ ancillary permits
	investments.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
	Affected roads have moderate to very high	Disruption of work and school activities	
	sensitivity to ground shaking		
	Affected roads have low to moderate		
	capacity to adapt to ground shaking		
Corregidor	340 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 96 young and old dependents		for affected families
	- 29 PWD		Development and implementation of
	- 5 HH below poverty threshold		alternative livelihood programs and projects
	- 5 malnourished individuals		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
			for affected sectors
	Residential areas have high capacity to		Promotion of disaster-resilient
	adapt to ground shaking	-	housing/building construction
	4.66 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, parks and recreation, residential)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
			Construction of disaster-mitigating

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Low sensitivity to ground shaking with	Disruption of work and school activities	infrastructure
	relatively very good condition of structures	Potential loss of income	Installation of slope protection in landslide
			prone areas
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		
	to adapt to ground shaking		
	0.14 hectares of agricultural production areas	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	ground shaking		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to ground shaking		
	3 critical point facilities at low risk	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	(institutional building, school, barangay hall)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
		Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to ground	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	shaking	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
		Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	ground shaking. Mostly have no insurance		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	coverage, low access to alternative		approval and issuance of development/
	relocation sites, and low government		building/ ancillary permits
	investments.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	ground shaking		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to ground shaking		
Dulongbayan	273 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 9 housing with light materials		for affected families
	- 56 young and old dependents		Development and implementation of
	- 35 PWD		alternative livelihood programs and projects
	- 11 HH below poverty threshold		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	- 42 malnourished individuals		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
	Residential areas have high capacity to		housing/building construction
	adapt to ground shaking		
	5.54 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, residential)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	regulations on disaster-related mitigating measures
	Low sensitivity to ground shaking with	Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
	relatively very good condition of structures	Potential loss of income	infrastructure
			Installation of slope protection in landslide
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		prone areas
	to adapt to ground shaking		
	0.62 hectares of agricultural production areas	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to ground shaking		small-scale farmers

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to ground shaking		
	2 critical point facilities at low risk	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	(institutional building, barangay hall)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
		Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to ground	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	shaking	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
		Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	ground shaking. Mostly have no insurance		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	coverage, low access to alternative		approval and issuance of development/
	relocation sites, and low government		building/ ancillary permits
	investments.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to ground shaking	Disruption of work and school activities	
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to ground shaking		
Gov. Ferrer	83 households at low risk (100% of barangay	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	population)	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 34 young and old dependents		for affected families
	- 23 PWD		Development and implementation of
	- 4 malnourished individuals		alternative livelihood programs and projects
			Provision of credit/loan assistance programs

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Residential areas have high capacity to		for affected sectors
	adapt to ground shaking		Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	1.56 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, residential)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
		maintenance	measures
	Low sensitivity to ground shaking with	Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
	relatively very good condition of structures	Potential loss of income	infrastructure
			Installation of slope protection in landslide
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		prone areas
	to adapt to ground shaking		
	1 critical point facility at low risk (institutional	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	building)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
		Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to ground	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	shaking	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
		Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	ground shaking. Mostly have no insurance		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	coverage, low access to alternative		approval and issuance of development/
	relocation sites, and low government		building/ ancillary permits
	investments.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	ground shaking		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to ground shaking		
Javalera	1,605 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	zones
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	Identification, assessment, and development
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		of resettlement sites
	- 83 ISH		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 10 housing with light materials		hazard on health and livelihood of household
	- 647 young and old dependents		and individuals
	- 50 PWD		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 39 HH below poverty threshold		for affected families
	- 119 malnourished individuals		Development and implementation of
			alternative livelihood programs and projects
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	adapt to ground shaking		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
	181.00 bostores of urban use areas at low	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	risk (commorpial, opsompt industrial, parks	Damages to properties	continuous implementation of government
	and recreation, residential, tourism)	maintenance	measures
		Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
	Low sensitivity to ground shaking with	Potential loss of income	infrastructure
	relatively very good condition of structures		Installation of slope protection in landslide
			prone areas
	All urban use areas have moderate to high		
	capacity to adapt to ground shaking		
	54.08 hectares of agricultural production	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	areas at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	ground shaking		small-scale farmers
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to ground shaking		
	7 critical point facilities at low risk	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	(institutional building, school, water tank,	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	barangay hall, police station, power	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	substation)	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
		Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to ground	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	shaking	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
			Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to		approval and issuance of development/
	ground shaking. Mostly have no insurance		building/ ancillary permits
	coverage, low access to alternative		
	relocation sites, and low government		
	Investments.		Devular maintenance of least reads
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	maintenance	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	ground shaking		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to ground shaking		
Manggahan	4,675 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	zones
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	Identification, assessment, and development

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		of resettlement sites
	- 412 ISH		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 87 housing with light materials		hazard on health and livelihood of household
	- 2,200 young and old dependents		and individuals
	- 155 PWD		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 163 HH below poverty threshold		for affected families
	- 341 malnourished individuals		Development and implementation of
			alternative livelihood programs and projects
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	adapt to ground shaking		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
		-	housing/building construction
	356.87 hectares of urban use areas at low	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	risk (agri-industrial, cemetery, commercial,	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	easement, industrial, parks and recreation,	maintenance	measures
	residential, tourism)	Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
	Leave a secold distance and shall be added	Potential loss of income	Intrastructure
	Low sensitivity to ground snaking with		Installation of slope protection in landslide
	relatively very good condition of structures		prone areas
	All when we are a have moderate to high		
	All urban use areas have moderate to high		
	28 78 bootares of agricultural production	Damages to properties	Provision of small scale nump irrigation
	aroas at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of cron insurance to vulnerable
	All NRRP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	around shaking		
	ground shaking		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to ground shaking		
	7 critical point facilities at low risk (school,	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	hospital, water tank, institutional building,	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	barangay hall, church, fire station)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
		maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to ground	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	shaking	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
		Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	ground shaking. Mostly have no insurance		approval and issuance of development/
	coverage, low access to alternative		building/ ancillary permits
	relocation sites, and low government		
	investments.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate to high	Disruption of work and school activities	
	sensitivity to ground shaking		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to ground shaking		
Navarro	4,414 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	zones
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	Identification, assessment, and development
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		of resettlement sites
	- 107 ISH		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 274 housing with light materials		hazard on health and livelihood of household
	- 1,135 young and old dependents		and individuals

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	 - 215 PWD - 120 HH below poverty threshold - 37 malnourished individuals Residential areas have moderate capacity to adapt to ground shaking 188.98 hectares of urban use areas at low 	Damages to properties	Continuous provision of financial assistance for affected families Development and implementation of alternative livelihood programs and projects Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for affected sectors Promotion of disaster-resilient housing/building construction Continuous implementation of government
	risk (commercial, easement, industrial, parks and recreation, residential, tourism) Most urban use areas have low sensitivity to ground shaking, while residential areas have moderate sensitivity due to significant percentage of structures in dilapidated condition All urban use areas have moderate to high capacity to adapt to ground shaking	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income	regulations on disaster-related mitigating measures Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure Installation of slope protection in landslide prone areas
	52.80 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to ground shaking All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt to ground shaking	Damages to properties Disruption of agricultural activities Potential loss of income	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation system Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable small-scale farmers

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	10 critical point facilities at low risk (school,	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	hospital, institutional building, water tank,	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	church, orphanage, barangay hall, waste	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	transfer center, city jail)	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
		Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	CPFs have low to moderate sensitivity to	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	ground shaking	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
			Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to		approval and issuance of development/
	ground shaking. Mostly have no insurance		building/ ancillary permits
	coverage, low access to alternative		
	relocation sites, and low government		
	investments.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	ground shaking		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to ground shaking		
Panungyanan	864 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 42 housing with light materials		tor attected families
	- 413 young and old dependents		Development and implementation of
			alternative livelihood programs and projects
	- 36 HH below poverty threshold		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	- 84 malnourished individuals		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to		housing/building construction
	adapt to ground shaking		
	89.92 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, easement, industrial, parks and	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	recreation, residential, tourism)	maintenance	measures
		Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
	Low sensitivity to ground shaking with	Potential loss of income	infrastructure
	relatively very good condition of structures		Installation of slope protection in landslide prone areas
	All urban use areas have moderate to high		
	capacity to adapt to ground shaking		
	58.29 hectares of agricultural production	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	areas at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	ground shaking		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to ground shaking		
	6 critical point facilities at low risk (school,	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	hospital, institutional building, water tank,	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	church, MRF, barangay hall)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
		maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	CPFs have low to moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	ground shaking	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
		Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to		Strengthen regulatory systems for the

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	ground shaking. Mostly have no insurance		approval and issuance of development/
	coverage, low access to alternative		building/ ancillary permits
	relocation sites, and low government		
	investments.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	ground shaking		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to ground shaking		
Pasong Camachile I	5,951 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	zones
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	Identification, assessment, and development
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		of resettlement sites
	- 32 ISH		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 90 housing with light materials		hazard on health and livelihood of household
	- 2,359 young and old dependents		and individuals
	107 UU below poverty threshold		for effected families
	554 malagurighad individuale		Development and implementation of
			alternative liveliheed programs and projects
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	adapt to ground shaking		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	114.86 bectares of urban use areas at low	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	risk (cemetery, commercial, easement, parks	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	and recreation, residential)	maintenance	measures
		Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
	Low sensitivity to ground shaking with	Potential loss of income	infrastructure
	relatively very good condition of structures		Installation of slope protection in landslide
			prone areas
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		
	to adapt to ground shaking		
	37.43 hectares of agricultural production	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	areas at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	ground shaking		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to ground shaking		
	8 critical point facilities at low risk (school,	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	institutional building, water tank, city jail,	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	church, power substation, barangay hall)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
		maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	CPFs have low to moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	ground shaking	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
		Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	ground shaking. Mostly have no insurance		approval and issuance of development/
	coverage, low access to alternative		building/ ancillary permits
	relocation sites, and low government		
	investments.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Affected reads have mederate consitivity to	maintenance	
	ground shaking	Distuption of work and school activities	
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to ground shaking		
Pasong Camachile II	9,360 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	zones
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	Identification, assessment, and development
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		of resettlement sites
	- 23 ISH		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 128 housing with light materials		hazard on health and livelihood of household
	- 3,795 young and old dependents		and individuals
	- 329 PWD		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 118 HH below poverty threshold		for affected families
	- 362 malnourished individuals		Development and implementation of
			alternative livelihood programs and projects
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	adapt to ground shaking		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	143.98 hectares of urban use areas at low	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	risk (cemetery, commercial, easement, parks	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	and recreation, private disposal site,	maintenance	measures
	residential, tourism)	Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
		Potential loss of income	infrastructure
	Low sensitivity to ground shaking with		Installation of slope protection in landslide
	relatively very good condition of structures		prone areas

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity to adapt to ground shaking		
	148.41 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk	Damages to properties Disruption of agricultural activities	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation system
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to ground shaking	Potential loss of income	small-scale farmers
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt to ground shaking		
	7 critical point facilities at low risk (retarding basin, school, institutional building, water tank, church, barangay hall, cellsite) CPFs have moderate sensitivity to ground shaking All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to ground shaking. Mostly have no insurance coverage, low access to alternative relocation sites, and low government investments	Damages to properties Potential accident and/or death Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak structures Purchase of Disaster Response equipment, supplies, and vehicles Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies Construction of evacuation center with temporary animal shelters Strengthen regulatory systems for the approval and issuance of development/ building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk category Affected roads have moderate to very high sensitivity to ground shaking	Difficulty in road access Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities	Regular maintenance of local roads Continuous improvement of road surfaces

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to ground shaking		
Pasong Kawayan I	1,171 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	zones
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	Identification, assessment, and development
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		of resettlement sites
	- 10 ISH		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 15 housing with light materials		hazard on health and livelihood of household
	- 555 young and old dependents		and individuals
	- 78 PWD		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 62 HH below poverty threshold		for affected families
	- 98 malnourished individuals		Development and implementation of
			alternative livelihood programs and projects
	Residential areas have high capacity to		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	adapt to ground shaking		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	31.69 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(cemetery, commercial, easement, industrial,	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	parks and recreation, private disposal site,	maintenance	measures
	residential)	Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
		Potential loss of income	infrastructure
	Low sensitivity to ground shaking with		Installation of slope protection in landslide
	relatively very good condition of structures		prone areas
	All urban use areas have moderate to high		
	capacity to adapt to ground shaking		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	59.47 hectares of agricultural production	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	areas at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	ground shaking		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to ground shaking		
	4 critical point facilities at low risk (school,	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	water tank, church, barangay hall)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
		Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to ground	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	shaking	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
		Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	ground shaking. Mostly have no insurance		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	coverage, low access to alternative		approval and issuance of development/
	relocation sites, and low government		building/ ancillary permits
	investments.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate to very high	Disruption of work and school activities	
	sensitivity to ground shaking		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to ground shaking		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
Pasong Kawayan II	8,270 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	zones
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	Identification, assessment, and development
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		of resettlement sites
	- 80 ISH		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 66 housing with light materials		hazard on health and livelihood of household
	- 3,817 young and old dependents		and individuals
	- 255 PWD		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 107 HH below poverty threshold		for affected families
	- 264 malnourished individuals		Development and implementation of
			alternative livelihood programs and projects
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	adapt to ground shaking		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	224.31 hectares of urban use areas at low	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	risk (cemetery, commercial, easement,	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	industrial, parks and recreation, residential)	maintenance	measures
		Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
	Low sensitivity to ground shaking with	Potential loss of income	Infrastructure
	relatively very good condition of structures		Installation of slope protection in landslide
	All urban una araga bava madarata ta bish		prone areas
	All urban use areas have moderate to high		
	52 05 bootores of agricultural production	Damagaa to proportion	Provision of small apple nump irrigation
	areas at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activition	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	around shaking		
	giounu shaking		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt to ground shaking		
	4 critical point facilities at low risk (school,	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	water tank, institutional building, barangay	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	hall)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment, supplies, and vehicles
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to ground	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	shaking	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
		Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	ground shaking. Mostly have no insurance		approval and issuance of development/
	coverage, low access to alternative		building/ ancillary permits
	relocation sites, and low government		
	Investments.	D'ff a ltair an diana a	Development interview of the set of the
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	maintenance	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
	Affected roads have moderate to high	Disruption of work and school activities	
	sensitivity to ground shaking		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt to ground shaking		
Pinagtipunan	2,036 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	zones
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	Identification, assessment, and development
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		of resettlement sites
	- 169 ISH		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 44 housing with light materials		hazard on health and livelihood of household

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	- 814 young and old dependents		and individuals
	- 147 PWD		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 67 HH below poverty threshold		for affected families
	- 199 malnourished individuals		Development and implementation of
			alternative livelihood programs and projects
	Residential areas have high capacity to		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	adapt to ground shaking		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	37.30 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(cemetery, commercial, easement, parks and	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	recreation, residential)	maintenance	measures
		Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
	Low sensitivity to ground shaking with	Potential loss of income	infrastructure
	relatively very good condition of structures		Installation of slope protection in landslide
			prone areas
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		
	to adapt to ground shaking		
	10.93 hectares of agricultural production	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	areas at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	ground shaking		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to ground shaking	-	
	6 critical point facilities at low risk (school,	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	hospital, church, institutional building,	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	barangay hall, water tank)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
		maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to ground	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	shaking	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
		Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	ground shaking. Mostly have no insurance		approval and issuance of development/
	coverage, low access to alternative		building/ ancillary permits
	relocation sites, and low government		
	investments.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
	Affected and the basic meridemeter to some bight	maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate to very high	Disruption of work and school activities	
	sensitivity to ground shaking		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to ground shaking		
Prinza	221 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 1 housing with light materials		for affected families
	- 84 young and old dependents		Development and implementation of
	- 24 PWD		alternative livelihood programs and projects
	- 6 malnourished individuals		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
			for affected sectors
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to		Promotion of disaster-resilient
	adapt to ground shaking		housing/building construction

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	4.37 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, residential)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
		maintenance	measures
	Low sensitivity to ground shaking with	Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
	relatively very good condition of structures	Potential loss of income	infrastructure
			Installation of slope protection in landslide
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		prone areas
	to adapt to ground shaking		
	2 critical point facilities at low risk (clinic,	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	barangay hall)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
		Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to ground	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	shaking	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
		Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	ground shaking. Mostly have no insurance		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	coverage, low access to alternative		approval and issuance of development/
	relocation sites, and low government		building/ ancillary permits
	investments.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	ground shaking		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to ground shaking		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
Sampalucan	342 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	zones
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	Identification, assessment, and development
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		of resettlement sites
	- 41 ISH		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 22 housing with light materials		hazard on health and livelihood of household
	- 87 young and old dependents		and individuals
	- 34 PWD		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 34 HH below poverty threshold		for affected families
	- 18 malnourished individuals		Development and implementation of
			alternative livelihood programs and projects
	Residential areas have high capacity to		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	adapt to ground shaking		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	5.69 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, parks and recreation,	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	residential)	maintenance	measures
		Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
	Most urban use areas have low sensitivity to	Potential loss of income	infrastructure
	ground shaking, while residential areas have		Installation of slope protection in landslide
	moderate sensitivity due to significant		prone areas
	percentage of structures in dilapidated		
	condition		
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		
	to adapt to ground shaking		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	29.65 hectares of agricultural production	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	areas at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	ground shaking		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to ground shaking		
	5 critical point facilities at low risk (school,	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	convention center, church, MRF, barangay	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	hall)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
		maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to ground	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	shaking	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
		Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	ground shaking. Mostly have no insurance		approval and issuance of development/
	coverage, low access to alternative		building/ ancillary permits
	relocation sites, and low government		
	investments.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate to very high	Disruption of work and school activities	
	sensitivity to ground shaking		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to ground shaking		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
San Francisco	22,227 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	zones
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	Identification, assessment, and development
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		of resettlement sites
	- 704 ISH		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 196 housing with light materials		hazard on health and livelihood of household
	- 8,338 young and old dependents		and individuals
	- 787 PWD		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 445 HH below poverty threshold		for affected families
	- 2,000 malnourished individuals		Development and implementation of
			alternative livelihood programs and projects
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	adapt to ground shaking		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	390.79 hectares of urban use areas at low	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	risk (agri-industrial, commercial, easement,	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	industrial, parks and recreation, residential)	maintenance	measures
		Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
	Low sensitivity to ground shaking with	Potential loss of income	Infrastructure
	relatively very good condition of structures		Installation of slope protection in landslide
			prone areas
	All urban use areas have moderate to high		
	122.68 besteres of agricultural production	Domogoo to proportion	Dravision of small apple nump irrigation
	rzz.00 nectares or agricultural production	Damages to properties	evotor
	aitas al iuw iisk	Disruption of agricultural activities	Brovision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		
	around shaking		
	giound shaking		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt to ground shaking		
	6 critical point facilities at low risk (school,	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	institutional building, church, water tank,	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	clinic, barangay hall)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment, supplies, and vehicles
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to ground	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	shaking	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
		Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	ground shaking. Mostly have no insurance		approval and issuance of development/
	coverage, low access to alternative		building/ ancillary permits
	relocation sites, and low government		
	Investments.	D'ff auto is see al access	Development interview of the set of set
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	maintenance	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
	Affected roads have moderate to high	Disruption of work and school activities	
	sensitivity to ground shaking		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt to ground shaking		
San Gabriel	597 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	zones
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	Identification, assessment, and development
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		of resettlement sites
	- 1 ISH		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 245 young and old dependents		hazard on health and livelihood of household

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	- 40 PWD		and individuals
	- 23 HH below poverty threshold		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 39 malnourished individuals		for affected families
			Development and implementation of
	Residential areas have high capacity to		alternative livelihood programs and projects
	adapt to ground shaking		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
			for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	5.07 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, residential)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
		maintenance	measures
	Low sensitivity to ground shaking with	Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
	relatively very good condition of structures	Potential loss of income	infrastructure
			Installation of slope protection in landslide
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		prone areas
	to adapt to ground shaking		
	No CPF at risk		Continuous inspection and geotagging of old
			and weak structures
			Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
			supplies, and vehicles
			Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
			Construction of evacuation center with
			temporary animal shelters
			Strengthen regulatory systems for the
			approval and issuance of development/
			building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to ground shaking Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt to ground shaking	maintenance Disruption of work and school activities	
San Juan I	 1,610 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: 229 ISH 61 housing with light materials 494 young and old dependents 87 PWD 48 HH below poverty threshold 34 malnourished individuals Residential areas have high capacity to adapt to ground shaking 	Potential accident and/or death Negative effect on household income Potential increase in poverty incidence	Relocation of families residing in danger zones Identification, assessment, and development of resettlement sites Increase local awareness on the impacts of hazard on health and livelihood of household and individuals Continuous provision of financial assistance for affected families Development and implementation of alternative livelihood programs and projects Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for affected sectors Promotion of disaster-resilient housing/building construction
	17.43 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, parks and recreation, residential)Low sensitivity to ground shaking with relatively very good condition of structures	Damages to properties Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income	Continuous implementation of government regulations on disaster-related mitigating measures Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure Installation of slope protection in landslide prone areas

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		
	to adapt to ground shaking		
	0.91 hectares of agricultural production areas	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	ground shaking		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to ground shaking		
	4 critical point facilities at low risk (school,	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	church, water tank, barangay hall)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
		Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to ground	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	shaking	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
		Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	ground snaking. Mostly have no insurance		Strengtnen regulatory systems for the
	coverage, low access to alternative		approval and issuance of development/
	relocation sites, and low government		building/ anciliary permits
	Investments.	Difficulty in road cases	Degular maintanance of legal reads
	All Identified affected Toads have low fisk	Difficulty in road access	Centinuous imprevement of read surfaces
	category	maintenance	Continuous improvement or road surfaces
	Affected roads have moderate consitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	around shaking	Distuption of work and school activities	
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to ground shaking		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt to ground shaking		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
San Juan II	1,486 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	zones
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	Identification, assessment, and development
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		of resettlement sites
	- 22 ISH		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 55 housing with light materials		hazard on health and livelihood of household
	- 452 young and old dependents		and individuals
	- 68 PWD		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 38 HH below poverty threshold		for affected families
	- 89 malnourished individuals		Development and implementation of
			alternative livelihood programs and projects
	Residential areas have high capacity to		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	adapt to ground shaking		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	39.58 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, easement, parks and	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	recreation, residential, tourism)	maintenance	measures
		Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
	Low sensitivity to ground shaking with	Potential loss of income	infrastructure
	relatively very good condition of structures		Installation of slope protection in landslide
			prone areas
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		
	to adapt to ground shaking		
	5.50 hectares of agricultural production areas	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	ground shaking		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt to ground shaking		
	3 critical point facilities at low risk (church,	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	water tank, barangay hall)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
		Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to ground	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	shaking	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
		Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to ground shaking. Mostly have no insurance	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	coverage, low access to alternative		approval and issuance of development/
	relocation sites, and low government		building/ ancillary permits
	investments.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	ground shaking		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to ground shaking		
Santiago	6,795 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	zones
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	Identification, assessment, and development
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		of resettlement sites
	- 134 ISH		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 189 housing with light materials		hazard on health and livelihood of household
	- 2,671 young and old dependents		and individuals
Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
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	 - 285 PWD - 233 HH below poverty threshold - 171 malnourished individuals Residential areas have moderate capacity to adapt to ground shaking 		Continuous provision of financial assistance for affected families Development and implementation of alternative livelihood programs and projects Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for affected sectors Promotion of disaster-resilient housing/building construction
	 179.99 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (agri-industrial, commercial, easement, industrial, parks and recreation, private disposal site, residential) Low sensitivity to ground shaking with relatively very good condition of structures All urban use areas have moderate to high capacity to adapt to ground shaking 	Damages to properties Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income	Continuous implementation of government regulations on disaster-related mitigating measures Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure Installation of slope protection in landslide prone areas
	202.76 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to ground shaking All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt to ground shaking	Damages to properties Disruption of agricultural activities Potential loss of income	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation system Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable small-scale farmers
	8 critical point facilities at low risk (school, church, clinic, water tank, barangay hall, livelihood training center, cellsite, institutional	Damages to properties Potential accident and/or death Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak structures Purchase of Disaster Response equipment

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	building)	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
		Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to ground	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	shaking	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
			Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to		approval and issuance of development/
	ground shaking. Mostly have no insurance		building/ ancillary permits
	coverage, low access to alternative		
	relocation sites, and low government		
	investments.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate to high	Disruption of work and school activities	
	sensitivity to ground shaking		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to ground shaking		
Sta. Clara	1,045 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	zones
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	Identification, assessment, and development
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		of resettlement sites
	- 171 ISH		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 82 housing with light materials		hazard on health and livelihood of household
	- 409 young and old dependents		and individuals
	- 74 PWD		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 48 HH below poverty threshold		for affected families
	- 60 malnourished individuals		Development and implementation of
			alternative livelihood programs and projects

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Residential areas have high capacity to		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	adapt to ground shaking		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	18.04 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, easement, parks and	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	recreation, residential)	maintenance	measures
		Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
	Most urban use areas have low sensitivity to	Potential loss of income	infrastructure
	ground shaking, while residential areas have		Installation of slope protection in landslide
	moderate sensitivity due to significant		prone areas
	percentage of structures in dilapidated		
	condition		
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		
	to adapt to ground shaking		
	34.08 hectares of agricultural production	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	areas at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	ground shaking		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to ground shaking	-	
	5 critical point facilities at low risk (school,	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	institutional building, church, water tank,	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	barangay hall)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
		maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to ground	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	shaking	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
		Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	ground shaking. Mostly have no insurance		approval and issuance of development/
	coverage, low access to alternative		building/ ancillary permits
	relocation sites, and low government		
	investments.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	ground shaking		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to ground shaking		
Tapia	790 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 20 housing with light materials		for affected families
	- 236 young and old dependents		Development and implementation of
	- 65 PWD		alternative livelihood programs and projects
	- 5 HH below poverty threshold		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	- 131 malnourished individuals		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
	Residential areas have high capacity to		housing/building construction
	adapt to ground shaking		
	42.21 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, easement, parks and	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	recreation, residential)	maintenance	measures
		Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
	Low sensitivity to ground shaking with	Potential loss of income	infrastructure
	relatively very good condition of structures		Installation of slope protection in landslide
			prone areas
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		
	to adapt to ground shaking		
	87.15 hectares of agricultural production	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	areas at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	ground shaking		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to ground shaking		
	4 critical point facilities at low risk (retarding	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	basin, school, water tank, barangay hall)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
		Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to ground	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	shaking	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
		Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	ground shaking. Mostly have no insurance		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	coverage, low access to alternative		approval and issuance of development/
	relocation sites, and low government		building/ ancillary permits
	investments.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Affected roads have moderate to very high	maintenance	
	sensitivity to ground shaking	Disruption of work and school activities	
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to ground shaking		
Tejero	2,100 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	zones
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	Identification, assessment, and development
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		of resettlement sites
	- 73 ISH		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 240 housing with light materials		hazard on health and livelihood of household
	- 568 young and old dependents		and individuals
	- 87 PWD		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 40 HH below poverty threshold		for affected families
	- 206 malnourished individuals		Development and implementation of
			alternative livelihood programs and projects
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	adapt to ground shaking		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	96.11 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, industrial, parks and recreation,	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	residential)	maintenance	measures
		Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
	Most urban use areas have low sensitivity to	Potential loss of income	infrastructure
	ground shaking, while residential areas have		Installation of slope protection in landslide
	high sensitivity due to significant percentage		prone areas
	of structures in dilapidated condition		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	All urban use areas have moderate to high		
	capacity to adapt to ground shaking		
	1.63 hectares of agricultural production areas	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	ground shaking		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to ground shaking		
	6 critical point facilities at low risk (school,	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	institutional building, hospital, clinic, water	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	tank, barangay hall)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment, supplies, and vehicles
	CPFs have low to moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	ground shaking	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
		Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	ground shaking. Mostly have no insurance		approval and issuance of development/
	coverage, low access to alternative		building/ ancillary permits
	relocation sites, and low government		
	investments.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	ground shaking		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to ground shaking		
Vibora	320 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 2 housing with light materials		for affected families
	- 154 young and old dependents		Development and implementation of
	- 27 PWD		alternative livelihood programs and projects
	- 4 HH below poverty threshold		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	- 18 malnourished individuals		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
	Residential areas have high capacity to		housing/building construction
	adapt to ground shaking		
	6.65 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(cemetery, commercial, parks and recreation,	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	residential)	maintenance	measures
		Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
	Low sensitivity to ground shaking with	Potential loss of income	infrastructure
	relatively very good condition of structures		Installation of slope protection in landslide
			prone areas
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		
	to adapt to ground shaking		
	2 critical point facilities at low risk (school,	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	barangay hall)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
		Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to ground	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	shaking	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
			Construction of evacuation center with

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Potential loss of income	temporary animal shelters
	ground shaking. Mostly have no insurance	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	coverage, low access to alternative		approval and issuance of development/
	relocation sites, and low government		building/ ancillary permits
	investments.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	ground shaking		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to ground shaking		
General Trias City			City-wide Interventions Improvement of City Government Website and social media platform to integrate CCA- DRR information Capacity Enhancement for DRR Trainers and Facilitators Conduct of Community-Based DRRM Trainings Partnership with selected schools and private institutions in conducting CCA-DRR IEC
			Ennance capacities of psychosocial care providers Riverbank rehabilitation including development of linear parks and tree planting Regular conduct of river desilting and river

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
			cleanup
			Procurement of additional river monitoring
			system (flood early warning system)
			Installation of warning signages in different
			hazard areas
			Regular monitoring and implementation of
			programs and projects related to DRR-CCA
			Updating of local plans related to DRR-CCA

Source: CDRA, City of General Trias, Cavite

Table 92. Summary of Decision Areas for Landslide Hazard (2020), City of General Trias, Cavite

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
Alingaro	4 households at low risk (0.32% of barangay	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	population)	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 2 young and old dependents		for affected families
			Development and implementation of
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to		alternative livelihood programs and projects
	adapt to landslide		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
			for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	1.34 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(parks and recreation, residential, tourism)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
		maintenance	measures
	Most urban use areas have low sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
	landslide, while residential areas have high	Potential loss of income	infrastructure
	sensitivity due to significant percentage of		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	structures in dilapidated condition		Installation of slope protection in landslide
			prone areas
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		
	to adapt to landslide		
	2.14 hectares of agricultural production areas	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		smail-scale farmers
	landslide		
	All NPRP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to landslide		
	1 critical point facility at low risk (institutional	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	building)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	22	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to landslide	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
		Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	landslide. Mostly have no insurance	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	coverage, low access to alternative		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	relocation sites, and low government		approval and issuance of development/
	investments.		building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
	Affected mende have mederate energiations	maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	เล่านรแนย		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to landslide		
Biclatan	9 households at low risk (0.20% of barangay	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger
	population)	Negative effect on household income	zones
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	Identification, assessment, and development
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		of resettlement sites
	- 1 ISH		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 4 young and old dependents		hazard on health and livelihood of household
			and individuals
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	adapt to landslide		for affected families
			Development and implementation of
			alternative livelihood programs and projects
			Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
			for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	2.36 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(agri-industrial, easement, parks and	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	recreation, residential)	maintenance	measures
		Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
	Low sensitivity to landslide with relatively	Potential loss of income	infrastructure
	very good condition of structures		Installation of slope protection in landslide
			prone areas
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		
	to adapt to landslide		
	0.13 hectares of agricultural production areas	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	landslide		small-scale farmers
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to landslide		
	1 critical point facility at low risk (water tank)	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
		Potential accident and/or death	structures
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to landslide	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
		maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	landslide. Mostly have no insurance	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	coverage, low access to alternative	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	relocation sites, and low government		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	investments.		approval and issuance of development/
			building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	ncrease in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
	Affected reads have mederate to high	Discustion of work and school activities	
	sonsitivity to landslide		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to landslide		
Buenavista I	4 households at low risk (0.26% of barangay	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	population)	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 1 young and old dependents		for affected families
			Development and implementation of

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to		alternative livelihood programs and projects
	adapt to landslide		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	1.95 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, easement, industrial, parks and	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	recreation, planned unit development,	maintenance	measures
	residential)	Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
	Low constitute to londelide with relatively	Potential loss of income	Intrastructure
	Low sensitivity to fandshoe with relatively		
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		
	to adapt to landslide		
	0.84 hectares of agricultural production areas	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
	All NPRP areas have low sensitivity to	Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	landslide		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to landslide		
	No critical point facilities at risk		Continuous inspection and geotagging of old
			and weak structures
			supplies and vehicles
			Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
			Construction of evacuation center with

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
			temporary animal shelters
			Strengthen regulatory systems for the
			approval and issuance of development/
			building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	landslide		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to landslide		
Buenavista II	2 households at low risk (0.06% of barangay	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	population)	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 1 young and old dependents		for affected families
			Development and implementation of
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to		alternative livelihood programs and projects
	adapt to landslide		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
			for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	0.70 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, industrial, parks and recreation,	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	planned unit development, residential,	maintenance	measures
	tourism)	Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
		Potential loss of income	infrastructure
	Low sensitivity to landslide with relatively		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	very good condition of structures		Installation of slope protection in landslide
			prone areas
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		
	to adapt to landslide		
	1.10 hectares of agricultural production areas	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	landslide		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	2 critical point facilities at low risk (school,	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	water tank)	Potential accident and/or death	Structures
	CDEs have maderate constituity to landalide	increase in LGO cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
		Disruption of work and appeal activities	Stocknilling of basic omergeney supplies
	All CREs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of evenuation conter with
	All CFFS have moderate capacity to adapt to	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power water)	temporary animal shelters
	coverage low access to alternative	Disruption of dunities (e.g., power, water)	Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	relocation sites, and low government		approval and issuance of development/
	investments		building/ ancillary permits
	No roads at risk		Regular maintenance of local roads
			Continuous improvement of road surfaces
Buenavista III	1 household at low risk (0.05% of barangay	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	population)	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
	,	Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 1 young and old dependents		for affected families

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide		Development and implementation of alternative livelihood programs and projects Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for affected sectors Promotion of disaster-resilient housing/building construction
	 0.47 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (agri-industrial, cemetery, easement, parks and recreation, planned unit development, residential) Low sensitivity to landslide with relatively very good condition of structures 	Damages to properties Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income	Continuous implementation of government regulations on disaster-related mitigating measures Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure Installation of slope protection in landslide prone areas
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide		
	0.92 hectares of agricultural production areas at low riskAll NRBP areas have low sensitivity to landslide	Damages to properties Disruption of agricultural activities Potential loss of income	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation system Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable small-scale farmers
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt to landslide		
	No critical point facilities at risk		Continuous inspection and geotagging of old and weak structures Purchase of Disaster Response equipment, supplies, and vehicles Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
			Construction of evacuation center with
			temporary animal shelters
			Strengthen regulatory systems for the
			approval and issuance of development/
			building/ ancillary permits
	No roads at risk		Regular maintenance of local roads
			Continuous improvement of road surfaces
Javalera	2 households at low risk (0.10% of barangay	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	population)	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 1 young and old dependents		for affected families
			Development and implementation of
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to		alternative livelihood programs and projects
	adapt to landslide		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
			for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	1.46 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(easement, industrial, parks and recreation,	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	residential, tourism)	maintenance	measures
		Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
	Low sensitivity to landslide with relatively	Potential loss of income	infrastructure
	very good condition of structures		Installation of slope protection in landslide
			prone areas
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		
	to adapt to landslide		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	0.09 hectares of agricultural production areas	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	landslide		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to landslide		
	1 critical point facility at low risk (water tank)	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
		Potential accident and/or death	structures
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to landslide	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
		maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	landslide. Mostly have no insurance	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	coverage, low access to alternative	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	relocation sites, and low government		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	investments.		approval and issuance of development/
			building/ ancillary permits
	No roads at risk		Regular maintenance of local roads
			Continuous improvement of road surfaces
Manggahan	13 households at low risk (0.28% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	zones
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	Identification, assessment, and development
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		of resettlement sites
	- 1 ISH		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 6 young and old dependents		hazard on health and livelihood of household
	- 1 malnourished individuals		and individuals
			Continuous provision of financial assistance
			for affected families

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to		Development and implementation of
	adapt to landslide		alternative livelihood programs and projects
			Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
			for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	2.35 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(agri-industrial, cemetery, commercial,	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	easement, industrial, parks and recreation,	maintenance	measures
	residential)	Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
		Potential loss of income	infrastructure
	Low sensitivity to landslide with relatively		Installation of slope protection in landslide
	very good condition of structures		prone areas
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		
	to adapt to landslide		
	0.79 hectares of agricultural production areas	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	landslide		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	2 critical point facilities at low risk (hospital,	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	water tank)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
		Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to landslide	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
		Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	landslide. Mostly have no insurance	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	coverage, low access to alternative		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	relocation sites, and low government		approval and issuance of development/
	investments.		building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to landslide	Disruption of work and school activities	
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide		
Navarro	No households at risk		Increase local awareness on the impacts of hazard on health and livelihood of household and individuals Promotion of disaster-resilient housing/building construction
	0.01 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (easement)	Damages to properties Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Continuous implementation of government regulations on disaster-related mitigating measures
	Low sensitivity to landslide with relatively very good condition of structures	Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income	Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure Installation of slope protection in landslide
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide		prone areas
	0.14 hectares of agricultural production areas	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	landslide		small-scale farmers
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to landslide		
	No critical point facilities at risk		Continuous inspection and geotagging of old
			and weak structures
			Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
			supplies, and vehicles
			Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
			Construction of evacuation center with
			temporary animal shelters
			Strengthen regulatory systems for the
			approval and issuance of development/
			building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance Discussion of course and a sharehout is the	
D		Disruption of work and school activities	here a land an an the branches f
Panungyanan	No nousenolas at risk		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
			nazard on nealth and livelinood of household
			and individuals
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
	0.60 hostores of urban use areas at low risk	Domogoo to proportion	Continuous implementation of government
	(accompant industrial parks and recreation	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	leasement, muusinai, parks anu recreation,	morease in LGU COSt of repairs and	measures
	tourism)	Discustion of work and school activities	Construction of disaster mitigating
		Disruption of work and school activities	infractructure
			แแลงแน่งเนเย

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Low sensitivity to landslide with relatively		Installation of slope protection in landslide
	very good condition of structures		prone areas
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		
	to adapt to landslide		
	0.15 hectares of agricultural production areas	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	landslide		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
		Development to a second the second se	land after and material of ald and made
	i critical point facility at low risk (church)	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	CPEs have low to mederate consitivity to	Potential accident and/or death	Structures
			Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	lanuside	Discustion of work and appeal activities	Stockhilling of basic omorgonou supplies
	All CPEs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Distuption of work and school activities	Construction of evacuation conter with
	landslide. Mostly have no insurance	Disruption of utilities (e.g. nower water)	temporary animal shelters
	coverage low access to alternative	Disruption of dunities (e.g., power, water)	Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	relocation sites, and low government		approval and issuance of development/
	investments		building/ ancillary permits
	No roads at risk		Regular maintenance of local roads
			Continuous improvement of road surfaces
Pasong Camachile I	6 households at low risk (0.10% of barangay	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
-	population)	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Continuous provision of financial assistance

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	- 2 young and old dependents		for affected families
	- 1 malnourished individual		Development and implementation of
			alternative livelihood programs and projects
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	adapt to landslide		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	0.24 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(easement, parks and recreation, residential)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
		maintenance	measures
	Low sensitivity to landslide with relatively	Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
	very good condition of structures	Potential loss of income	infrastructure
			Installation of slope protection in landslide
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		prone areas
	to adapt to landslide		
	0.50 hectares of agricultural production areas	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	landslide		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to landslide		
	1 critical point facility at low risk (water tank)	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
		Potential accident and/or death	structures
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to landslide	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
		maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	landslide. Mostly have no insurance		Construction of evacuation center with

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	coverage, low access to alternative	Potential loss of income	temporary animal shelters
	relocation sites, and low government	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	investments.		approval and issuance of development/
			building/ ancillary permits
	No roads at risk		Regular maintenance of local roads
			Continuous improvement of road surfaces
Pasong Camachile II	23 households at low risk (0.24% of	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 9 young and old dependents		for affected families
	- 1 PWD		Development and implementation of
	- 1 malnourished individual		alternative livelihood programs and projects
			Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to		for affected sectors
	adapt to landslide		Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	0.72 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, easement, parks and	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	recreation, private disposal site, residential,	maintenance	measures
	tourism)	Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
		Potential loss of income	infrastructure
	Low sensitivity to landslide with relatively		Installation of slope protection in landslide
	very good condition of structures		prone areas
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		
	to adapt to landslide		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	0.69 hectares of agricultural production areas	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	landslide		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to landslide		
	3 critical point facilities at low risk (school,	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	barangay hall, water tank)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
		Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to landslide	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
		Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	landslide. Mostly have no insurance	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	coverage, low access to alternative		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	relocation sites, and low government		approval and issuance of development/
	investments.		building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate to very high	Disruption of work and school activities	
	sensitivity to landslide		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to landslide		
Pasong Kawayan I	5 households at low risk (0.42% of barangay	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	population)	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 2 young and old dependents		for affected families
			Development and implementation of
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to		alternative livelihood programs and projects
	adapt to landslide		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
			for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
		-	housing/building construction
	0.22 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(easement, industrial, parks and recreation,	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	private disposal site, residential)	maintenance	measures
	Landard C. Markellande Pala and the sector Conductor	Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
	Low sensitivity to landslide with relatively	Potential loss of income	Intrastructure
	very good condition of structures		
	All urban use areas have moderate canacity		pione aleas
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		
	0.81 bectares of agricultural production areas	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale nump irritation
	at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	landslide		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to landslide		
	1 critical point facility at low risk (water tank)	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
		Potential accident and/or death	structures
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to landslide	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
		maintenance	supplies, and vehicles

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	landslide. Mostly have no insurance	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	coverage, low access to alternative	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	relocation sites, and low government		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	investments.		approval and issuance of development/
			building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	landslide		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to landslide		
Pasong Kawayan II	33 households at low risk (0.40% of	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 15 young and old dependents		for affected families
	- 1 PWD		Development and implementation of
	- 1 malnourished individuals		alternative livelihood programs and projects
			Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to		for affected sectors
	adapt to landslide		Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	2.24 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, easement, industrial, parks and	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	recreation, residential)	maintenance	measures
			Construction of disaster-mitigating

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Low sensitivity to landslide with relatively	Disruption of work and school activities	infrastructure
	very good condition of structures	Potential loss of income	Installation of slope protection in landslide
			prone areas
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		
	to adapt to landslide		
	2.96 hectares of agricultural production areas	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	landslide		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to landslide		
	1 critical point facility at low risk (barangay	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	hall)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
		Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to landslide	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
		Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	landslide. Mostly have no insurance	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	coverage, low access to alternative		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	relocation sites, and low government		approval and issuance of development/
	investments.		building/ ancillary permits
	No roads at risk		Regular maintenance of local roads
			Continuous improvement of road surfaces
San Francisco	No households at risk		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
			hazard on health and livelihood of household
			and individuals

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	2.71 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(agri-industrial, commercial, easement,	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	industrial, parks and recreation, residential)	maintenance	measures
		Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
	Low sensitivity to landslide with relatively	Potential loss of income	infrastructure
	very good condition of structures		Installation of slope protection in landslide
			prone areas
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		
	to adapt to landslide		
	2.45 hectares of agricultural production areas	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	landslide		
	All NPRP areas have high canacity to adapt		
	All INFOF aleas have high capacity to adapt		
	3 critical point facilities at low risk (school	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	water tank institutional building)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	water tarik, institutional ballangy	Increase in LGU cost of renairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to landslide	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	,	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	landslide. Mostly have no insurance	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	coverage, low access to alternative		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	relocation sites, and low government		approval and issuance of development/
	investments.		building/ ancillary permits

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	No roads at risk		Regular maintenance of local roads
			Continuous improvement of road surfaces
Santiago	23 households at low risk (0.34% of	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 1 housing with light materials		for affected families
	- 9 young and old dependents		Development and implementation of
	- 1 PWD		alternative livelihood programs and projects
	- 1 HH below poverty threshold		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs
	- 1 malnourished individual		for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to		housing/building construction
	adapt to landslide		
	1.29 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, easement, parks and	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	recreation, planned unit development,	maintenance	measures
	residential)	Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
		Potential loss of income	infrastructure
	Low sensitivity to landslide with relatively		Installation of slope protection in landslide
	very good condition of structures		prone areas
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		
	to adapt to landslide		
	2.45 hectares of agricultural production areas	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	landslide		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt to landslide		
	2 critical point facilities at low risk (school,	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	water tank)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to landslide	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment, supplies, and vehicles Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	landslide. Mostly have no insurance	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	relocation sites, and low government		approval and issuance of development/
	Investments.	D'ff a du is an discussion	building/ ancillary permits
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to landslide	Disruption of work and school activities	
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide		
Таріа	2 households at low risk (0.26% of barangay population)	Potential accident and/or death Negative effect on household income Potential increase in poverty incidence	Increase local awareness on the impacts of hazard on health and livelihood of household and individuals
	Moderate Sensitivity with:	·····	Continuous provision of financial assistance
	- 1 young and old dependents		for affected families Development and implementation of
	Residential areas have high capacity to		alternative livelihood programs and projects
	adapt to landslide		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
			for affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	0.16 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, parks and recreation,	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	residential)	maintenance	measures
		Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating
	Low sensitivity to landslide with relatively	Potential loss of income	infrastructure
	very good condition of structures		Installation of slope protection in landslide prone areas
	All urban use areas have moderate capacity		
	to adapt to landslide		
	0.88 hectares of agricultural production areas	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation
	at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	system
		Potential loss of income	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		small-scale farmers
	landslide		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to landslide		
	2 critical point facilities at low risk (retarding	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	basin, water tank)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
		Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to landslide	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
		Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	landslide. Mostly have no insurance	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	coverage, low access to alternative		Strengthen regulatory systems for the

Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
relocation sites, and low government		approval and issuance of development/
investments.		building/ ancillary permits
All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
	maintenance	
Affected roads have moderate to very high	Disruption of work and school activities	
sensitivity to landslide		
Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
adapt to landslide		
No landslide risk identified due to the low	Improved overall well-being of nousehold	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
exposure and vulnerability of all elements	Better socio-economic performance of the	nazard on nealth and livelinood of nousehold
and/or high government investments on the		and individuals
construction of disaster-mitigating	Increased resilience against natural nazards	Promotion of disaster-resilient
Infrastructure (e.g., riverbank slope		nousing/building construction
protection)		Continuous implementation of government
		Continuous improvement and maintenance
		of disaster mitigating infrastructure
		Continuous inspection and gostagging of old
		and weak structures
		Burchase of Disaster Posponse equipment
		supplies and vehicles
		Stocknilling of basic emergency supplies
		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
		approval and issuance of development/
		huilding/ ancillary permits
	Technical Findings relocation sites, and low government investments. All identified affected roads have low risk category Affected roads have moderate to very high sensitivity to landslide Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide No landslide risk identified due to the low exposure and vulnerability of all elements and/or high government investments on the construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure (e.g., riverbank slope protection)	Technical FindingsImplications If Not Addressedrelocation sites, and low government investments.Difficulty in road access Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenanceAll identified affected roads have moderate to very high sensitivity to landslideDifficulty in road access Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenanceAffected roads have moderate to very high sensitivity to landslideDifficulty in road access Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenanceAffected roads have moderate capacity to adapt to landslideImproved overall well-being of household Better socio-economic performance of the LGU Increased resilience against natural hazardsinfrastructure (e.g., riverbank slope protection)Improved overall well-being of household Better socio-economic performance of the LGU

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
General Trias City			City-wide Interventions
			Improvement of City Government Website
			and social media platform to integrate CCA-
			DRR information
			Capacity Enhancement for DRR Trainers and
			Facilitators
			Conduct of Community-Based DRRM
			Trainings
			Partnership with selected schools and
			private institutions in conducting CCA-DRR
			IEC
			Enhance capacities of psychosocial care
			providers
			Installation of warning signages in different
			hazard areas
			Regular monitoring and implementation of
			programs and projects related to DRR-CCA
			Updating of local plans related to DRR-CCA

Source: CDRA, City of General Trias, Cavite

Table 93. Summa	ry of Decision	Areas for Lic	uefaction Hazard	(2020), Cit	y of General Tr	ias, Cavite
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Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
1896	159 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Continuous provision of financial assistance for
	- 35 young and old dependents		affected families
	- 19 PWD		Development and implementation of alternative
	- 3 malnourished individuals		livelihood programs and projects

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
			Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to		affected sectors
	adapt to ilqueraction		Promotion of disaster-resilient
		Demonstration	nousing/building construction
	3.68 nectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, parks and recreation,	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	residential)	maintenance	measures
		Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure
	Low sensitivity to inqueraction with relatively	Potential loss of Income	
	very good condition of structures		
	All urban use areas have low capacity to		
	adapt to liquefaction due to low access of		
	structures to disaster-mitigation		
	infrastructure, local awareness, insurance,		
	government incentives, alternative relocation		
	sites		
	2 critical point facilities at low risk	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	(institutional building, clinic)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
		Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	liquefaction	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
		Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	All CPFs have low capacity to adapt to	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	liquefaction. Mostly have no insurance		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	coverage, low access to alternative		approval and issuance of development/ building/
	relocation sites, low government investment		ancillary permits
	and regulations on hazard mitigation against		
	liquefaction.		
Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
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	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	liquefaction		
	Affected as also have meetingets as a situate		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
Arnalda	202 bousshelds at low risk (100% of	Potential agaident and/or death	Increase level owereness on the impacts of
Amaiuo	292 Households at low lisk (100 % 0)	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
	Moderate Sensitivity with		Continuous provision of financial assistance for
	- 47 housing with light materials		affected families
	- 120 young and old dependents		Development and implementation of alternative
	- 39 PWD		livelihood programs and projects
	- 9 HH below poverty threshold		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for
	- 20 malnourished individuals		affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to		housing/building construction
	adapt to liquefaction		
	2.62 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, residential)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
			measures
	Most urban use areas have low sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure
	inqueraction, while residential areas have high	Potential loss of income	
	structures in dilanidated condition		
	All urban use areas have low capacity to		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	adapt to liquefaction due to low access of structures to disaster-mitigation infrastructure, local awareness, insurance, government incentives, alternative relocation sites		
	2 critical point facilities at low risk (church, barangay hall) CPFs have moderate sensitivity to liquefaction All CPFs have low capacity to adapt to	Damages to properties Potential accident and/or death Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak structures Purchase of Disaster Response equipment, supplies, and vehicles Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies Construction of evacuation center with temporary animal shelters
	liquefaction. Mostly have no insurance coverage, low access to alternative relocation sites, low government investment and regulations on hazard mitigation against liquefaction.		Strengthen regulatory systems for the approval and issuance of development/ building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk category Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to liquefaction	Difficulty in road access Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities	Regular maintenance of local roads Continuous improvement of road surfaces
Bacao I	adapt to liquefaction 1,788 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with:	Potential accident and/or death Negative effect on household income Potential increase in poverty incidence	Relocation of families residing in danger zones Identification, assessment, and development of resettlement sites Increase local awareness on the impacts of

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	 154 ISH 176 housing with light materials 891 young and old dependents 119 PWD 90 HH below poverty threshold 135 malnourished individuals Residential areas have low capacity to adapt to liquefaction 		hazard on health and livelihood of household and individuals Continuous provision of financial assistance for affected families Development and implementation of alternative livelihood programs and projects Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for affected sectors Promotion of disaster-resilient
	109.62 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (cemetery, commercial, easement, parks and recreation, residential) Most urban use areas have low sensitivity to liquefaction, while residential areas have moderate sensitivity due to significant percentage of structures in dilapidated condition	Damages to properties Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income	housing/building construction Continuous implementation of government regulations on disaster-related mitigating measures Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure
	All urban areas have low capacity to adapt to liquefaction due to low access of structures to disaster-mitigation infrastructure, local awareness, insurance, government incentives, alternative relocation sites		
	155.40 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All NRBP areas have low to moderate	Damages to properties Disruption of agricultural activities Potential loss of income	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation system Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable small- scale farmers

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	sensitivity to liquefaction		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to liquefaction	-	
	5 critical point facilities at low risk (retarding	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	basin, school, water tank, barangay hall,	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	utility)	maintenance	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment, supplies, and vehicles
	CPFs have moderate to high sensitivity due	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	to non-employment of resilient building	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	design against liquefaction	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	All CPFs have low capacity to adapt to		approval and issuance of development/ building/
	liquefaction. Mostly have no insurance		ancillary permits
	coverage, low access to alternative		
	relocation sites, low government investment		
	and regulations on hazard mitigation against		
	liquefaction.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
	Affected roads have moderate to very high	Disruption of work and school activities	
	sensitivity to liquefaction		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
D	adapt to ilquetaction	Detected as eidenteen dien de alle	Delevelles of feerline section is dee
Bacao II	2,200 NOUSENOIDS AT IOW FISK (100% Of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger zones
	barangay population)	Regative effect on nousenoid income	identification, assessment, and development of
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	resettiement sites

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 86 ISH		hazard on health and livelihood of household
	- 159 housing with light materials		and individuals
	- 962 young and old dependents		Continuous provision of financial assistance for
	- 103 PWD		affected families
	- 37 HH below poverty threshold		Development and implementation of alternative
	- 77 malnourished individuals		livelihood programs and projects
			Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for
	Residential areas have low capacity to adapt		affected sectors
	to liquefaction		Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	172.61 hectares of urban use areas at low	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	risk (commercial, easement, industrial, parks	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	and recreation, residential)	maintenance	measures
		Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure
	Most urban use areas have low sensitivity to	Potential loss of income	
	liquefaction, while residential areas have		
	moderate sensitivity due to significant		
	percentage of structures in dilapidated		
	condition		
	Urban areas have low to moderate capacity		
	to adapt to liquefaction due to low access of		
	structures to disaster-mitigation		
	infrastructure, local awareness, insurance,		
	government incentives, alternative relocation		
	sites		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	49.31 hectares of agricultural production	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation system
	areas at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable small-
		Potential loss of income	scale farmers
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		
	liquefaction		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to liquefaction		
	7 critical point facilities at low risk	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	(institutional building, school, water tank,	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	church, barangay hall, police station, clinic)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment, supplies, and vehicles
	CPFs have moderate to high sensitivity due	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	to non-employment of resilient building	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	design against liquefaction	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
			Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	All CPFs have low capacity to adapt to		approval and issuance of development/ building/
	liquefaction. Mostly have no insurance		ancillary permits
	coverage, low access to alternative		
	relocation sites, low government investment		
	and regulations on hazard mitigation against		
	liquefaction.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate to very high	Disruption of work and school activities	
	sensitivity to liquefaction		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to liquefaction		
Bagumbayan	312 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Continuous provision of financial assistance for
	- 1 housing with light materials		affected families
	- 112 young and old dependents		Development and implementation of alternative
	- 49 PWD		livelihood programs and projects
	- 5 HH below poverty threshold		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for
	- 11 malnourished individuals		affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to		housing/building construction
	adapt to liquefaction		
	5.83 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, parks and recreation,	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	residential)	maintenance	measures
		Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure
	Low sensitivity to liquefaction with relatively	Potential loss of income	
	very good condition of structures		
	All urban use areas have low capacity to		
	adapt to liquefaction due to low access of		
	structures to disaster-mitigation		
	infrastructure, local awareness, insurance,		
	government incentives, alternative relocation		
	sites		
	5 critical point facilities at low risk	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	(institutional building, school, church, city	Potential accident and/or death	structures

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	hall, barangay hall)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
		maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	CPFs have moderate to high sensitivity due	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	to non-employment of resilient building	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	design against liquefaction	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
			Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	All CPFs have low capacity to adapt to		approval and issuance of development/ building/
	liquefaction. Mostly have no insurance		ancillary permits
	coverage, low access to alternative		
	relocation sites, low government investment		
	and regulations on hazard mitigation against		
	liquefaction.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
	Affected reads have maderate consitivity to	Disruption of work and asheel activities	
	Anected Todds have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	Iquelaction		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to liquefaction		
Corregidor	340 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
een eg wei	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Continuous provision of financial assistance for
	- 96 young and old dependents		affected families
	- 29 PWD		Development and implementation of alternative
	- 5 HH below poverty threshold		livelihood programs and projects
	- 5 malnourished individuals		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for
			affected sectors

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Residential areas have low capacity to adapt		Promotion of disaster-resilient
	to liquefaction		housing/building construction
	4.66 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, parks and recreation,	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	residential)	maintenance	measures
		Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure
	Low sensitivity to liquefaction with relatively	Potential loss of income	
	very good condition of structures		
	All urban use areas have low capacity to		
	adapt to liquefaction due to low access of		
	structures to disaster-mitigation		
	infrastructure, local awareness, insurance,		
	government incentives, alternative relocation		
	sites		
	1.56 hectares of agricultural production areas	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation system
	at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable small-
		Potential loss of income	scale farmers
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		
	liquefaction		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	3 critical point facilities at low risk	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	(Institutional building, school, barangay hall)	Potential accident and/or death	Structures
	ODEs have madenate to black a south it. I	increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs nave moderate to high sensitivity due	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	to non-employment of resilient building	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockplling of basic emergency supplies
	design against liquetaction		Construction of evacuation center with

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
		Potential loss of income	temporary animal shelters
	All CPFs have low capacity to adapt to	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	liquefaction. Mostly have no insurance		approval and issuance of development/ building/
	coverage, low access to alternative		ancillary permits
	relocation sites, low government investment		
	and regulations on hazard mitigation against		
	liquefaction.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	liquefaction		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to liquefaction		
Dulongbayan	272 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Continuous provision of financial assistance for
	- 9 housing with light materials		affected families
	- 56 young and old dependents		Development and implementation of alternative
	- 35 PWD		livelihood programs and projects
	- 11 HH below poverty threshold		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for
	- 42 malnourished individuals		affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to		housing/building construction
	adapt to liquefaction		
	5.54 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, residential)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Low sensitivity to liquefaction with relatively very good condition of structures All urban use areas have low capacity to adapt to liquefaction due to low access of structures to disaster-mitigation infrastructure, local awareness, insurance, government incentives, alternative relocation sites	maintenance Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income	measures Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure
	 0.62 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to liquefaction All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt to liquefaction 	Damages to properties Disruption of agricultural activities Potential loss of income	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation system Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable small- scale farmers
	2 critical point facilities at low risk (institutional building, barangay hall) CPFs have moderate sensitivity to liquefaction	Damages to properties Potential accident and/or death Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak structures Purchase of Disaster Response equipment, supplies, and vehicles Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies Construction of evacuation center with
	All CPFs have low capacity to adapt to liquefaction. Mostly have no insurance coverage, low access to alternative relocation sites, low government investment	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters Strengthen regulatory systems for the approval and issuance of development/ building/ ancillary permits

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	and regulations on hazard mitigation against liquefaction.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	liquefaction		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to liquefaction		
Gov. Ferrer	83 households at low risk (100% of barangay	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	population)	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Continuous provision of financial assistance for
	- 34 young and old dependents		affected families
	- 23 PWD		Development and implementation of alternative
	- 4 malnourished individuals		livelihood programs and projects
			Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for
	Residential areas have low capacity to adapt		affected sectors
	to liquefaction		Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	1.56 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, residential)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
		maintenance	measures
	Low sensitivity to liquefaction with relatively	Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure
	very good condition of structures	Potential loss of income	
	All urban use areas have low capacity to		
	adapt to liquefaction due to low access of		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	structures to disaster-mitigation		
	infrastructure, local awareness, insurance,		
	government incentives, alternative relocation		
	sites		
	1 critical point facility at low risk (institutional	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	building)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
		Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	liquefaction	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
		Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	All CPFs have low capacity to adapt to	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	liquefaction. Mostly have no insurance		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	coverage, low access to alternative		approval and issuance of development/ building/
	relocation sites, low government investment		ancillary permits
	and regulations on hazard mitigation against		
	liquefaction.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	liquefaction		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
Maria	adapt to liquetaction	Determined and an diam death	
Navarro	4,∠or nousenoids at low risk (97% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger zones
	barangay population)	Detential increases in neverty insidence	identification, assessment, and development of
	Moderate Separtivity with:	Potential increase in poverty incidence	resettiement sites
			horease local awareness on the impacts of
	- IV3 IST		hazaru on nealth and livelinood of household

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	 263 housing with light materials 1,091 young and old dependents 207 PWD 115 HH below poverty threshold 36 malnourished individuals Residential areas have low capacity to adapt to liquefaction 		and individuals Continuous provision of financial assistance for affected families Development and implementation of alternative livelihood programs and projects Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for affected sectors Promotion of disaster-resilient housing/building construction
	 182.46 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, easement, industrial, parks and recreation, residential, tourism) Most urban use areas have low sensitivity to liquefaction, while residential areas have moderate sensitivity due to significant percentage of structures not employing resilient building design Urban areas have low to moderate capacity to adapt to liquefaction due to low access of structures to disaster-mitigation infrastructure, local awareness, insurance, government incentives, alternative relocation sites 	Damages to properties Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income	Continuous implementation of government regulations on disaster-related mitigating measures Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure
	177.53 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to	Damages to properties Disruption of agricultural activities Potential loss of income	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation system Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable small- scale farmers

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	liquefaction All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to liquefaction		
	9 critical point facilities at low risk (school, hospital, institutional building, water tank, church, orphanage, barangay hall)	Damages to properties Potential accident and/or death Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak structures Purchase of Disaster Response equipment, supplies, and vehicles
	CPFs have moderate to high sensitivity due to non-employment of resilient building design against liquefaction	Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies Construction of evacuation center with temporary animal shelters Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	All CPFs have low capacity to adapt to liquefaction. Mostly have no insurance coverage, low access to alternative relocation sites, low government investment and regulations on hazard mitigation against liquefaction.		approval and issuance of development/ building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk category	Difficulty in road access Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Regular maintenance of local roads Continuous improvement of road surfaces
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to liquefaction	Disruption of work and school activities	
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt to liquefaction		
Pasong Camachile I	1,445 households at low risk (24% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger zones
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	Identification, assessment, and development of
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	resettlement sites

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 8 ISH		hazard on health and livelihood of household
	- 24 housing with light materials		and individuals
	- 626 young and old dependents		Continuous provision of financial assistance for
	- 55 PWD		affected families
	- 28 HH below poverty threshold		Development and implementation of alternative
	- 147 malnourished individuals		livelihood programs and projects
			Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for
	Residential areas have low capacity to adapt		affected sectors
	to liquefaction		Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	28.76 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, easement, parks and	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	recreation, residential)	maintenance	measures
		Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure
	Low sensitivity to liquefaction with relatively	Potential loss of income	
	very good condition of structures		
	All urban use areas have low capacity to		
	adapt to liquefaction due to low access of		
	structures to disaster-mitigation		
	infrastructure, local awareness, insurance,		
	government incentives, alternative relocation		
	sites		
	9.27 hectares of agricultural production areas	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation system
	at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable small-
		Potential loss of income	scale farmers
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		
	liquefaction		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt to liquefaction		
	3 critical point facilities at low risk (school,	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	institutional building, water tank)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
		Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	liquefaction	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
		Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	All CPFs have low capacity to adapt to	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	liquefaction. Mostly have no insurance		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	coverage, low access to alternative		approval and issuance of development/ building/
	relocation sites, low government investment		ancillary permits
	and regulations on hazard mitigation against		
	liquetaction.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	maintenance	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	liquefaction		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt to liquefaction		
Pinagtipunan	2,036 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger zones
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	Identification, assessment, and development of
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	resettlement sites
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 169 ISH		hazard on health and livelihood of household
	- 44 housing with light materials		and individuals

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	- 814 young and old dependents		Continuous provision of financial assistance for
	- 147 PWD		affected families
	- 67 HH below poverty threshold		Development and implementation of alternative
	- 199 malnourished individuals		livelihood programs and projects
			Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for
	Residential areas have low capacity to adapt		affected sectors
	to liquefaction		Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	37.30 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(cemetery, commercial, easement, parks and	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	recreation, residential)	maintenance	measures
		Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure
	Low sensitivity to liquefaction with relatively	Potential loss of income	
	very good condition of structures		
	All urban use areas have low capacity to		
	adapt to liquefaction due to low access of		
	structures to disaster-mitigation		
	infrastructure, local awareness, insurance,		
	government incentives, alternative relocation		
	sites		
	50.76 hectares of agricultural production	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation system
	areas at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable small-
		Potential loss of income	scale farmers
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		
	liquefaction		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to liquefaction		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	6 critical point facilities at low risk (school,	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	hospital, church, institutional building,	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	barangay hall, water tank)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
		maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	CPFs have moderate to high sensitivity due	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	to non-employment of resilient building	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	design against liquefaction	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
			Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	All CPFs have low capacity to adapt to		approval and issuance of development/ building/
	liquefaction. Mostly have no insurance		ancillary permits
	coverage, low access to alternative		
	relocation sites, low government investment		
	and regulations on hazard mitigation against		
	liquefaction.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate to very high	Disruption of work and school activities	
	sensitivity to liquefaction		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
<u> </u>			
Prinza	221 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	barangay population)		nazard on health and livelihood of household
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	
	ivioderate Sensitivity with:		Continuous provision of financial assistance for
	- 1 nousing with light materials		aπected families
	- 84 young and old dependents		Development and implementation of alternative
	- 24 PWD		livelihood programs and projects

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	- 6 malnourished individuals		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for
			affected sectors
	Residential areas have low capacity to adapt		Promotion of disaster-resilient
	to liquefaction		housing/building construction
	4.37 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, residential)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
		maintenance	measures
	Low sensitivity to liquefaction with relatively	Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure
	very good condition of structures	Potential loss of income	
	All urban use areas have low capacity to		
	adapt to liquefaction due to low access of		
	structures to disaster-mitigation		
	Intrastructure, local awareness, insurance,		
	government incentives, alternative relocation		
	Siles	Domogoo to proportioo	Increation and acctogaing of old and wook
	2 childal point facilities at low fisk (ciffic,	Damages to properties	inspection and geologging of old and weak
	Darangay nan)	Potential accident and/or death	Siluciules
	CDEs have moderate sensitivity to	maintenance	Fulctions of Disaster Response equipment,
	liquefaction	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockniling of basic emergency supplies
		Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	All CPEs have low capacity to adapt to	Disruption of utilities (e.g. power water)	temporary animal shelters
	liquefaction Mostly have no insurance		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	coverage. low access to alternative		approval and issuance of development/ building/
	relocation sites. low government investment		ancillary permits
	and regulations on hazard mitigation against		
	liquefaction.		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	liquefaction		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
•	adapt to liquefaction		
Sampalucan	342 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger zones
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	Identification, assessment, and development of
	Madagata Osus (15-16-16-16)	Potential increase in poverty incidence	resettlement sites
			Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 41 ISH		nazard on nealth and livelinood of nousehold
	- 22 nousing with light materials		Continuouals
			offected families
	34 HH below poverty threshold		Development and implementation of alternative
	18 malpourished individuals		livelihood programs and projects
			Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for
	Residential areas have low canacity to adapt		affected sectors
	to liquefaction		Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	5.69 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, parks and recreation,	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	residential)	maintenance	measures
		Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure
	Most urban use areas have low sensitivity to	Potential loss of income	
	liquefaction, while residential areas have		
	moderate sensitivity due to significant		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	percentage of structures not employing		
	resilient building design		
	All urban use areas have low capacity to		
	adapt to liquefaction due to low access of		
	structures to disaster-mitigation		
	infrastructure, local awareness, insurance,		
	government incentives, alternative relocation		
	sites		
	8.58 hectares of agricultural production areas	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation system
	at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable small-
		Potential loss of income	scale farmers
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		
	liquetaction		
	All NPRP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to liquefaction		
	7 critical point facilities at low risk (school	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	convention center church MRE barangay	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	hall)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment
		maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	CPFs have moderate to high sensitivity due	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	to non-employment of resilient building	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	design against liquefaction	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
			Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	All CPFs have low capacity to adapt to		approval and issuance of development/ building/
	liquefaction. Mostly have no insurance		ancillary permits
	coverage, low access to alternative		
	relocation sites, low government investment		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	and regulations on hazard mitigation against		
	liquefaction.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate to very high	Disruption of work and school activities	
	sensitivity to liquefaction		
	Affected roads have low to moderate		
	capacity to adapt to liquefaction		
San Gabriel	597 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger zones
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	Identification, assessment, and development of
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	resettlement sites
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 1 ISH		hazard on health and livelihood of household
	- No housing with light materials		and individuals
	- 245 young and old dependents		Continuous provision of financial assistance for
	- 40 PWD		affected families
	- 23 HH below poverty threshold		Development and implementation of alternative
	- 39 mainourished individuals		livelihood programs and projects
	Desidential and have been and its to a dest		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for
	Residential areas have low capacity to adapt		affected sectors
			Promotion of disaster-resilient
	E 07 hasteres of urban use cross at low rick	Demograp to proportion	Continuous implementation of government
	5.07 nectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, residential)	monease in LGO cost of repairs and	
	Low sensitivity to liquefaction with relatively	Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster mitigating infractructure
	yony good condition of structures	Distruption of work and school activities	
	very good condition of structures	Potential loss of income	

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	All urban use areas have low capacity to adapt to liquefaction due to low access of structures to disaster-mitigation infrastructure, local awareness, insurance, government incentives, alternative relocation sites		
	No CPF at risk		Continuous inspection and geotagging of old and weak structures Purchase of Disaster Response equipment, supplies, and vehicles Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies Construction of evacuation center with temporary animal shelters Strengthen regulatory systems for the approval and issuance of development/ building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk category Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to liquefaction Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt to liquefaction	Difficulty in road access Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities	Regular maintenance of local roads Continuous improvement of road surfaces
San Juan I	1,610 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with:	Potential accident and/or death Negative effect on household income Potential increase in poverty incidence	Relocation of families residing in danger zones Identification, assessment, and development of resettlement sites Increase local awareness on the impacts of

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	 - 229 ISH - 61 housing with light materials - 494 young and old dependents - 87 PWD - 48 HH below poverty threshold - 34 malnourished individuals Residential areas have low capacity to adapt to liquefaction 	Domagos to proportios	hazard on health and livelihood of household and individuals Continuous provision of financial assistance for affected families Development and implementation of alternative livelihood programs and projects Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for affected sectors Promotion of disaster-resilient housing/building construction
	 17.43 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, parks and recreation, residential) Low sensitivity to liquefaction with relatively very good condition of structures All urban use areas have low capacity to adapt to liquefaction due to low access of structures to disaster-mitigation infrastructure, local awareness, insurance, government incentives, alternative relocation sites 	Damages to properties Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income	Continuous implementation of government regulations on disaster-related mitigating measures Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure
	10.83 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to liquefaction	Damages to properties Disruption of agricultural activities Potential loss of income	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation system Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable small- scale farmers

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to liquefaction		
	4 critical point facilities at low risk (school,	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	church, water tank, barangay hall)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
		Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have moderate to high sensitivity due	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	to non-employment of resilient building	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	design against liquefaction	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
		Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	All CPFs have low capacity to adapt to		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	liquefaction. Mostly have no insurance		approval and issuance of development/ building/
	coverage, low access to alternative		ancillary permits
	relocation sites, low government investment		
	and regulations on hazard mitigation against		
	liquefaction.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	liquefaction		
	Affected reads have mederate equation to		
	adapt to liquefaction		
San Juan II	1.486 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger zones
	harangay population)	Negative effect on household income	Identification assessment and development of
	barangay population)	Potential increase in poverty incidence	resettlement sites
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 22 ISH		hazard on health and livelihood of household
	- 55 housing with light materials		and individuals
	- oo nousing with light materials		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	- 814 young and old dependents		Continuous provision of financial assistance for
	- 68 PWD		affected families
	- 38 HH below poverty threshold		Development and implementation of alternative
	- 39 malnourished individuals		livelihood programs and projects
			Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for
	Residential areas have low capacity to adapt		affected sectors
	to liquefaction		Promotion of disaster-resilient
			housing/building construction
	39.58 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, easement, parks and	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	recreation, residential, tourism)	maintenance	measures
		Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure
	Low sensitivity to liquefaction with relatively	Potential loss of income	
	very good condition of structures		
	All urban use areas have low capacity to		
	adapt to liquefaction due to low access of		
	structures to disaster-mitigation		
	infrastructure, local awareness, insurance,		
	government incentives, alternative relocation		
	sites		
	40.34 hectares of agricultural production	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation system
	areas at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable small-
		Potential loss of income	scale farmers
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		
	liquefaction		
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to liquefaction		

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	3 critical point facilities at moderate risk	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	(church, water tank, barangay hall)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
		Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have moderate to high sensitivity due	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	to non-employment of resilient building	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	design against liquefaction	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
		Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	All CPFs have low capacity to adapt to		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	liquefaction. Mostly have no insurance		approval and issuance of development/ building/
	coverage, low access to alternative		ancillary permits
	relocation sites, low government investment		
	and regulations on hazard mitigation against		
	liquefaction.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate to high	Disruption of work and school activities	
	sensitivity to liquefaction		
	Affected roads have low to moderate		
	capacity to adapt to liquetaction		
Sta. Clara	1,045 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger zones
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	Identification, assessment, and development of
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	resettlement sites
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 1/1 ISH		nazard on nealth and livelihood of household
	- 82 nousing with light materials		
	- 409 young and old dependents		Continuous provision of financial assistance for
	- /4 PWD		attected families

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	 - 48 HH below poverty threshold - 60 malnourished individuals Residential areas have low capacity to adapt to liquefaction 		Development and implementation of alternative livelihood programs and projects Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for affected sectors Promotion of disaster-resilient housing/building construction
	 18.04 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, easement, parks and recreation, residential) Most urban use areas have low sensitivity to liquefaction, while residential areas have moderate sensitivity due to significant percentage of structures not employing resilient building design All urban use areas have low capacity to adapt to liquefaction due to low access of structures to disaster-mitigation infrastructure, local awareness, insurance, government incentives, alternative relocation sites 	Damages to properties Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income	Continuous implementation of government regulations on disaster-related mitigating measures Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure
	64.46 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to liquefaction	Damages to properties Disruption of agricultural activities Potential loss of income	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation system Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable small- scale farmers

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	to liquefaction		
	5 critical point facilities at moderate risk	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	(school, institutional building, church, water	Potential accident and/or death	structures
	tank, barangay hall)	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
		maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	liquefaction	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
		Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	All CPFs have low capacity to adapt to		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	liquefaction. Mostly have no insurance		approval and issuance of development/ building/
	coverage, low access to alternative		ancillary permits
	relocation sites, low government investment		
	and regulations on hazard mitigation against		
	liquefaction.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	liquefaction		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to liquefaction		
Таріа	26 households at low risk (3% of barangay	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	population)	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Continuous provision of financial assistance for
	- 2 housing with light materials		affected families
	- 29 young and old dependents		Development and implementation of alternative

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	 - 8 PWD - 1 HH below poverty threshold - 16 malnourished individuals Residential areas have low capacity to adapt to liquefaction 		livelihood programs and projects Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for affected sectors Promotion of disaster-resilient housing/building construction
	1.15 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (residential) Low sensitivity to liquefaction with relatively very good condition of structures All urban use areas have low capacity to adapt to liquefaction due to low access of structures to disaster-mitigation infrastructure, local awareness, insurance, government incentives, alternative relocation sites	Damages to properties Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income	Continuous implementation of government regulations on disaster-related mitigating measures Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure
	12.06 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to liquefaction All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt to liquefaction	Damages to properties Disruption of agricultural activities Potential loss of income	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation system Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable small- scale farmers
	1 critical point facility at moderate risk (school)	Damages to properties Potential accident and/or death Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak structures Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to	maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	liquefaction	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
		Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	All CPFs have low capacity to adapt to	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
	liquefaction. Mostly have no insurance		Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	coverage, low access to alternative		approval and issuance of development/ building/
	relocation sites, low government investment		ancillary permits
	and regulations on hazard mitigation against		
	liquefaction.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate to very high	Disruption of work and school activities	
	sensitivity to liquefaction		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
	adapt to liquefaction		
Tejero	2,100 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Relocation of families residing in danger zones
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	Identification, assessment, and development of
		Potential increase in poverty incidence	resettlement sites
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	- 73 ISH		hazard on health and livelihood of household
	- 240 housing with light materials		and individuals
	- 568 young and old dependents		Continuous provision of financial assistance for
	- 87 PWD		affected families
	- 40 HH below poverty threshold		Development and implementation of alternative
	- 206 mainourished individuals		livelinood programs and projects
			Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for
			attected sectors

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Residential areas have low capacity to adapt		Promotion of disaster-resilient
	to liquefaction		housing/building construction
	96.11 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(commercial, industrial, parks and recreation,	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	residential)	maintenance	measures
		Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure
	Most urban use areas have low sensitivity to	Potential loss of income	
	liquefaction, while residential areas have high		
	sensitivity due to significant percentage of		
	structures not employing resilient building		
	design		
	Urban use areas have low to moderate		
	capacity to adapt to liquefaction due to low		
	access of structures to disaster-mitigation		
	infrastructure, local awareness, insurance,		
	government incentives, alternative relocation		
	sites	-	
	44.65 hectares of agricultural production	Damages to properties	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation system
	areas at low risk	Disruption of agricultural activities	Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable small-
		Potential loss of income	scale farmers
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to		
	liquefaction		
	All NDDD areas have high consein to adapt		
	All NRDP areas have high capacity to adapt		
	Contraction	Domogoo to proportioo	Increation and apotagoing of old and work
	o critical point facilities at low risk (SChool,	Damages to properties	inspection and geolagging of old and Weak
	institutional building, nospital, clinic, water	Potential accident and/or death	Structures
	tank, barangay nali)	increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
		maintenance	supplies, and vehicles
	CPFs have moderate to high sensitivity due	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
	to non-employment of resilient building	Potential loss of income	Construction of evacuation center with
	design against liquefaction	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters
			Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	All CPFs have low capacity to adapt to		approval and issuance of development/ building/
	liquefaction. Mostly have no insurance		ancillary permits
	coverage, low access to alternative		
	relocation sites, low government investment		
	and regulations on hazard mitigation against		
	liquefaction.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces
		maintenance	
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to	Disruption of work and school activities	
	liquetaction		
	Affected roads have moderate capacity to		
1/1	adapt to liquefaction		
Vibora	320 households at low risk (100% of	Potential accident and/or death	Increase local awareness on the impacts of
	barangay population)	Negative effect on household income	hazard on health and livelihood of household
	Madagata Canaiti itu uith	Potential increase in poverty incidence	and individuals
	Moderate Sensitivity with:		Continuous provision of financial assistance for
	- 3 housing with light materials		
	- 154 young and old dependents		Development and implementation of alternative
	- 27 PWD		livelinood programs and projects
			effortision of credit/loan assistance programs for
	- 18 mainourisned individuals		anecied sectors

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to		Promotion of disaster-resilient
	adapt to liquefaction		housing/building construction
	6.65 hectares of urban use areas at low risk	Damages to properties	Continuous implementation of government
	(cemetery, commercial, parks and recreation,	Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	regulations on disaster-related mitigating
	residential)	maintenance	measures
		Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure
	Low sensitivity to liquefaction with relatively	Potential loss of income	
	very good condition of structures		
	All urban use areas have low capacity to		
	adapt to liquefaction due to low access of		
	structures to disaster-mitigation		
	infrastructure, local awareness, insurance,		
	government incentives, alternative relocation		
	sites		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	2 critical point facilities at low risk (school,	Damages to properties	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak
	barangay hall)	Potential accident and/or death	structures
		Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Purchase of Disaster Response equipment,
	CPFs have moderate sensitivity to		supplies, and vehicles
	liquefaction	Disruption of work and school activities	Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies
			Construction of evacuation center with
	All CPFs have low capacity to adapt to	Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal sneiters
			Strengthen regulatory systems for the
	coverage, low access to alternative		approval and issuance of development/ building/
	relocation sites, low government investment		ancillary permits
	Ilqueiaction.	Difficulty in road concer	Degular maintananae of local roads
	All identified affected roads have low fisk	Difficulty in road access	Regular maintenance of local roads
	category	increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous improvement of road surfaces

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to liquefaction Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt to liquefaction	maintenance Disruption of work and school activities	
Alingaro, Biclatan, Buenavista I to III, Javalera, Manggahan, Panungyanan, Pasong Camachile II, Pasong Kawayan I and II, San Francisco, Santiago	No liquefaction risk identified due to the low exposure and vulnerability of all elements and/or high government investments on the construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure	Improved overall well-being of household Better socio-economic performance of the LGU Increased resilience against natural hazards	Increase local awareness on the impacts of hazard on health and livelihood of household and individuals Promotion of disaster-resilient housing/building construction Continuous implementation of government regulations on disaster-related mitigating measures Continuous improvement and maintenance of disaster-mitigating infrastructure Continuous inspection and geotagging of old and weak structures Purchase of Disaster Response equipment, supplies, and vehicles Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies Strengthen regulatory systems for the approval and issuance of development/ building/ ancillary permits
General Trias City			City-wide Interventions Improvement of City Government Website and social media platform to integrate CCA-DRR information Capacity Enhancement for DRR Trainers and
Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
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			Facilitators
			Conduct of Community-Based DRRM Trainings
			Partnership with selected schools and
			private institutions in conducting CCA-DRR IEC
			Enhance capacities of psychosocial care
			providers
			Installation of warning signages in different
			hazard areas
			Regular monitoring and implementation of
			programs and projects related to DRR-CCA
			Updating of local plans related to DRR-CCA

Source: CDRA, City of General Trias, Cavite