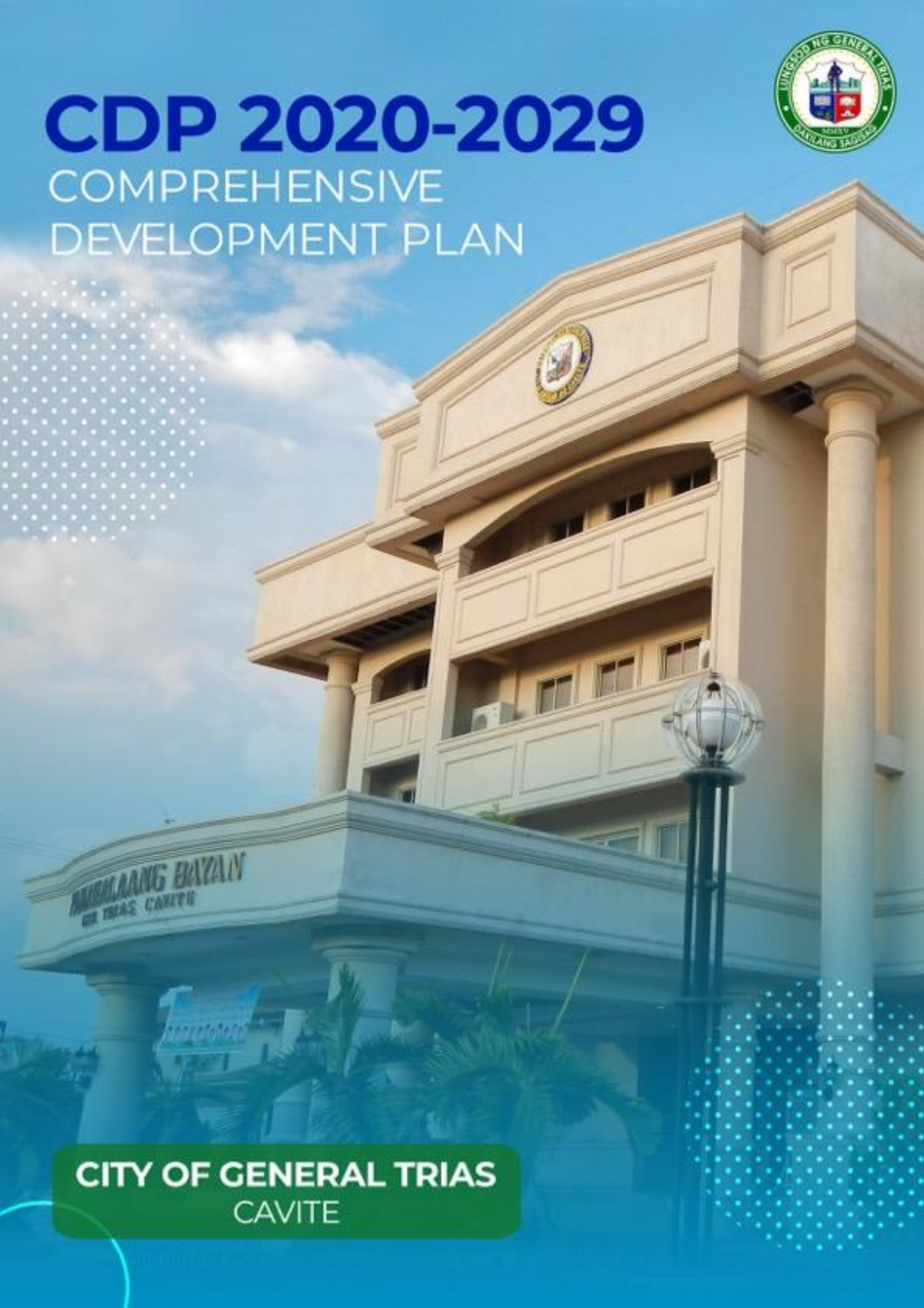
CDP 2020-2029

COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN



CITY OF GENERAL TRIAS
CAVITE

COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2020-2029

City of General Trias, Cavite

Prepared by:

RURBAN Strategic Development Planners Inc.

Republic of the Philippines
Region IV-A (CALABARZON)
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.
SP Member Jonas Glyn P. Labuguen
SP Member Hernando M. Granados
SP Member Clarissel J. Campaña-Moral
SP Member Jowie S. Carampot
SP Member Isagani L. Culanding
SP Member J-M Vergel M. Columna
SP Member Florencio D. Ayos
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 P. LABUGUEN
SP Member

GARY A. GREPO
SP Member

CLARISSEL J. CAMPAÑA-MORAL
SP Member

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Republic of the Philippines
Region IV-A (CALABARZON)
Province of Cavite
CITY OF GENERAL TRIAS

OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD

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.

JOWIE S. CARAMPOT
SP Member

KRISTINE JANE M. PERDITO-BARISON
SP Member

ISAGANI L. CULANDING
SP Member

J-M VERGEL M. COLUMNA
SP Member

WALTER C. MARTINEZ
SP Member

FLORENCIO D. AYOS
SP Member

VIVENCIO Q. LOZARES, JR.
SP Member

RICHARD B. PARIN
SP Member

HERNANDO M. GRANADOS
SP Member

ALFREDO S. CHING
SP Member/LNB President

REIBNEL R. FERRER
SP Member/SKF President

CERTIFIED TRUE AND CORRECT:

WENCESLAO F. CAMINGAY
Secretary to the Sanggunian

APPROVED:

MAURITO C. SISON
City Vice Mayor/Presiding Officer

NOTED:

ANTONIO A. FERRER
City Mayor

wpp/mjm/jlh

Republic of the Philippines
Province of Cavite
City of General Trias

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. CUBILLO, EnP
CPDC/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
CHO	City Health Office
CLTS-ZOD	Community-led Total Sanitation Zero Open Defecation
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Plan
COA	Commission on Audit
Coop	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
Ha	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
IO	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**).

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

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
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 services	Number of households without sanitary toilets, 2019	220 HH	NDA	31 HH	20 HH	11 HH	3 HH
		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						

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
	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-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
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-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
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						
Services		Total number of commercial establishments, in EEU, 2018	19,338	NDA	546	978	282	15
		Tourism receipts per year						
3. ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES								
Forest Ecosystem	Resource Base and Land Use	Change in stock of forestry resources: dipterocarp, 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-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
		• Number of families benefitting from community-based projects as percent of total number of families • Growth rate of upland population (per annum)						
Lowland/ Agricultural Ecosystem	Land Use and Land Productivity	• Extent of area devoted to agriculture in percent of A&D	39.71%	55.24%	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
		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 Areas	Cropland per agricultural worker (ha) 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/year)						
	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-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
		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					
		Non-biodegradable waste per capita (mt or cu.m)						
	Water Quality	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-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
		Biological quality indicators, 2 reference years Nitrate content of selected rivers, 2 reference years						
	Quality of Major Freshwater Bodies	Rating of the general condition of freshwater body, 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-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
4. INFRASTRUCTURE								
Social Support	Utilities	Ratio of HH served by electric power	93%	98%	82%	74%	100%	92%
		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 Support	Public Roads	Road density (area covered by roads to total land area)	11.76%	0.00%	1.20%	1.80%	0.33%	0.10%
		Total length of roads in km/total land area of A&D land	2.15	1.70	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
		Kilometer of road per 100 population	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
		Density of farm to market roads (km/100 ha of farmland)	109.06	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
		Percent of permanent bridges	91%	0%	100%	97%	100%	0%
Administrative Support	Office Space	Total office floor space per City employee (in sq. m)	1.25	NDA	0	0	0	0
	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. INSTITUTIONAL								
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 *(per capita computation based on*	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 Management		Proportion of vacancies to total plantilla positions, previous and present administrations	21.56% (2018)		NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
		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 Participation		Ratio of LDC member NGO and PO per capita, previous and present administrations						
Development Administration	Legislative Output	Proportion of "development" legislation to total 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 Finding Matrix (2020), City of General Trias, Cavite

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

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

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications	Policy Option/Intervention
public and private hospitals, marking the ratio at 1:779 using the projected population for 2018, which is significantly better than the global average at 1:6,600; • The DOH's target for hospital bed to population ratio is 1:800. The City of General Trias has an authorized bed capacity of 320 hospital beds for its public and private hospitals. This marks the hospital bed to population ratio at 1:982, inching closely to DOH's standard; • The prevalence of Wasted and Severely Wasted for the year 2018 is at 5.7 percent; • The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) as per the EP of General Trias is 87.37% while the Provincial MMR is at 40 percent; • The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) as per the EP of General Trias is 2.84% while the Provincial IMR is at 9 percent;			• Establish Medicare Hospital as referral hospital • Intensify Services Delivery Network within the city/ Inter-local Health Zones (e.g., MNCHN Program, Maternal, Child Health and Nutrition) • Intensify TB Programs • Promote Facility-based Deliveries • Update/ reorganize the Ordinance on Home-based deliveries • Provide budget allocation for vaccines as augmentation for DOH supplies • Establish and sustain Teen Health Kiosks • Intensify the Sanitation Program that includes CLTS-ZOD • Formulate policy on public cemetery • Fully develop Buenavista Cemetery • Create brochures, handbooks and easy access guides to complement seminars for mothers • Complement nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive programs ensuring intensified mobilization and timely implementation of scheduled activities • Conduct trainings and seminars for health personnel • Provide Operation Timbang Plus facilities • Implement Nutritional Programs such as the "Pinggang Pinoy" • Support the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (2017-2022) • Issue an Ordinance on Minimum Public Health Guidelines relative to the prevention of spreading the disease further • Prepare procurement plans for the necessary public health interventions such as mass testing, contact tracing and isolation • Format the City Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit (CESU) of 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 teenage pregnancy last 2018 (8.02% of total number of mothers giving birth that year. (Source: Civil Registry)	Social media influence Lack of awareness on the personal and socio-economic consequences of early pregnancy/ parenthood	Potential for having low educational attainment due to early pregnancy/ parenthood Higher risk for teenage parents to have behavioral and socioemotional problems Exacerbate poverty incidence of the City	
Gender issues and concerns still persist as follows: • Lack of awareness of women on their rights	The GAD Council was just recently created. There was no proper authority who will	The vulnerable sector especially the women, solo parents and LGBTW++ will continue to be unapprised of their rights	• Intensify GAD organization structure and strengthen the institution that provides support and protection to all gender and development interventions

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

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications	Policy Option/Intervention
	Limited availability of land and financial resources Some resettlement areas are located in remote areas		construction of illegal structures, and serve as watchdogs of the community in times of crises • Avail PAG-IBIG funds (for individuals) and Social Housing and finance Corporation (for groups/ associations/ cooperatives) for the provision of housing finance modalities and studies catered 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 service personnel i.e., less than the ideal or even the minimum requirement set by the concerned national government agency. The City recorded a 1:3,054 police-to-population ratio, 1:16,658 firefighter-to-population ratio and 2,191 crimes (2016-2018).	Insufficient LGU resources to augment hiring of police and fire personnel	Delay in response time to reports and crimes/ Delay in response time to fire incidents Decrease in crime solution efficiency rate Increase in crime incidence due to insufficient police visibility Heighten the number of casualties and injuries	• Ensure presence of police community precinct in strategic areas • Ensure adequate Police to Population ratio with force multiplier • Deploy police personnel in depressed areas/ crime prone areas • Strengthen the implementation of the Fire Code, Building Code, and City ordinances concerning housing, structures, and the like • Intensify the Oplan Ligtas na Pamayanan • Increase the number of firemen to achieve the prescribed firemen to population ratio • Promote volunteerism in firefighting • Develop capacity of Barangay Fire Brigades • Adopt laws regarding fire hydrant spacing being implemented by GTWC and the City government • Prepare procurement plan for law enforcement equipment • Conduct capacity-building seminars, trainings, and modules for continuous professional development of the police force
Absence of profiling and data on sports and recreation. However, the	Not a priority of the City and Barangay LGUs	Limits the venue and opportunity for the sports enthusiasts to develop their potentials	• Survey existing basic social services infrastructure i.e., sports and recreation to determine their adequacy/ Strengthen local partnerships in community mobilization and monitoring

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

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

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications	Policy Option/Intervention
	their products less competitive compared to similar products in the region and national market		• Recognize best performing cooperatives • Intensify IEC campaign on cooperatives • Establish cooperatives' organizational network for community service • Maintain a cooperative formation/registration • Provide financial assistance to newly-formed transport cooperatives
There is a need to tap and revitalize the tourism sector of the City as it has several historical sites, festivals and attractions that remained not so popular to the public but has potential for revenue generation. Not only will that generate added sustainable income, but it would also promote the historical and cultural heritage of General Trias.	Lack of a comprehensive marketing and promotional plan/ program for tourism Untapped marketing channels Inadequate tourism support infrastructure and facilities	Unsustainable tourism industry	• Conduct IEC and tourism campaigns inside/ outside the City • Explore MICE and other primary tourism establishment destinations in neighboring towns • Provide incentives to prospective investors and encourage Public-Private Partnership • Determine new potential tourism resources, demand and locations in the City based on the study of National Commission for Culture and Arts (NCCA) • Restore and promote historico-cultural tourism in the locality
Less employment opportunities for the vulnerable sector.	Weak implementation of GAD and PWD policies in the locality Mismatch in the skills and knowledge of the labor force from the vulnerable sector against the available job	A larger proportion of the labor force from the vulnerable sector remains unemployed Exacerbate poverty incidence	• Partner PESO with HR practitioners to establish an HR association/ network to consolidate data regarding employment in various business establishments (local to industrial ecozones) • Map skills of the local labor force in terms of employable skills • Provide technical-vocational and life skills education in CSWD training center • 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 following concerns persist: • Under designed farm-to-market roads (NIA roads are being utilized as major thoroughfares); • 32.57% of barangay roads are still paved with earth fill; • Some road widths are not compliant with the standards of the DPWH; • Absence of sidewalks, pedestrian facilities and PWD friendly infrastructures in local, provincial and national roads; • Poor enforcement of building code and traffic regulations; • Rampant sidewalk obstruction which also poses as roadside friction for vehicles; • Slow road maintenance process; • Lack of properly designed transport terminals and parking areas; and • Inadequate bus and jeepney transportation routes originating	The NIA roads were recently turned-over to the LGU. Plan for their improvement is underway Implementation of the programs and projects indicated in the approved LPRTP is still ongoing	Congestion especially in the población area due to high volume of different transportation modes Persistent traffic congestion, thus longer travel time Continuous difficulties in accessing geographically isolated areas will limit provision of basic socio-economic services Difficulty in emergency response Lowers attractiveness to investors Air pollution	• Create road maintenance team and provision of adequate tools and equipment • Expand road infrastructure • Identify feasible location and lot for public transport terminal • Hire additional manpower to manage and operate transport terminal • Establish an environmental-friendly options for transportation • Implement master road and drainage plan • Maintain road and drainage facilities • Provide additional flood control structures • Approve and implement local public transportation route plan • Enhance skills and knowledge of traffic enforcers and road users • Improve existing road conditions • Construct new road alignments • Hire additional traffic enforcers • Install traffic signs, traffic control devices

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

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications	Policy Option/Intervention
MERALCO provides the main energy source for residential, commercial and industrial 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.	as there are other more basic socioeconomic services that the City still has to establish	using renewable energy are not achieved	• Install solar powered streetlights • Install solar panels for the new city hall building • Allocate research and development funds for renewable energy
Inadequate public facilities such as: • Health facilities not easily accessible (>2km distance); • School facilities are far from other areas within the city (>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).	Ongoing improvements of government buildings. Ongoing construction of new public facilities.	Poor delivery of basic socioeconomic services	• Expand existing public facilities/ Construct new public facilities to comply with national standards • Strictly adhere to the National Building Code, BP344, Green Building Code and other local laws and ordinances • Identify locations for additional social welfare facilities
Persistent solid waste management issues	Improper implementation of solid waste segregation policies	Increase in health hazard and possible transmission of	• Update solid waste analysis and characterization study (WACS) and solid waste management plan (SWMP) • Establish a centralized materials recovery facility (MRF)

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications	Policy Option/Intervention
	Bulk amount of solid waste generated within the City Lack of manpower and equipment requirements for Solid Waste Management Weak collection efficiency of solid waste generated Lack of Material Recovery Facilities Absence of a City disposal site/landfill	diseases and contaminants present in hazardous wastes.	• Conduct massive IEC campaign on solid waste management programs through social media • Formulate a 5-year Barangay Solid Waste Management Program • Search for best barangay, subdivision, or other groups in solid waste management implementation • Strictly implement local ordinance on "No Segregation, No Collection" through the committee on environment including the City Hall and other government facilities • Recalibrate Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between third party disposal facility and the City LGU • Provide additional manpower for solid waste collection • Training and capability building of City Environment Office (CENRO) and barangay level staff • Strict implementation of 'No Open Burning' as provided in the City's Environment Code • Institutionalization of a weekly clean-up drive for all barangays
Weak wastewater management	Non-institutionalization of STPs for commercial and industrial establishments Non-imposition of septic tanks for all dwelling units Absence of equipment to ensure water quality monitoring in bodies of water	Water pollution due to effluent discharge directly to the rivers and creeks Health risks	• Include STP design submission as part of requirement for building permit, permit-to-operate and occupancy permit for large-scale commercial, institutional and industrial establishments • Procure water quality monitoring system (equipment and facilities) • Conduct IEC campaign for the protection of water bodies and water conservation initiatives • Conduct training and capability building for CENRO and 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 change variables such as: • Increase in temperature that will a) cause more heat-related stress, particularly among the elderly, the poor, and the vulnerable population; b) wilt planted crops; c) change crop yields; d) diminish harvest; e) reduce farmers' income; f) increase the risk of pest outbreaks and weeds; g) decrease water security; h) reduce fisheries income; and i) increase demand for irrigation due to longer and warmer growing season • Increase in rainfall, which will a) increase in vector-borne diseases; b) submerge crops in water; c) damage road transportation network; d) lessen quality of agricultural products. • Extreme rainfall that a) changes water quality; b) disrupts travel due to landslides and flooding;	These issues are beyond the sole capacity of the LGU. Currently, the LGU planted trees to support the NGP of the national government.	Disasters will result to injuries, casualties, and destruction of residential and some commercial establishments Loss of lives and damaged to properties will be expected when this disaster occurs Residents in high exposure and vulnerability to environmental hazards will suffer and will potentially lose life in the event of disaster	• Continue tree-planting and monitoring of survival rate of planted trees and plants • Partner with developers/homeowner's association (HOAs) for tree planting activities within their vicinity • Encourage public participation through various IEC activities • Provide seedlings that are endemic and not harmful to existing biota in the area • Strictly enforce National Building Code and Structural Code of the Philippines • Implement and adopt the updated CDRRM Plan and Contingency Plans • Formulate and implement barangay disaster risk reduction and management plans, programs, projects, and activities • Conduct capacity building for response team and operation center team • Conduct IEC campaign on Disaster Risk Reduction Management protocols • Hire additional manpower under CDRRMO • Procure additional DRRM equipment • Update the City's Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan • Active project monitoring of DRRM council and members

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 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 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 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 Potential accident and/or death Increase in LGU cost of	• Inspection and geotagging of old and weak structures Purchase of Disaster Response equipment, supplies, and vehicles Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications	Policy Option/Intervention
		repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities 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
		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
		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 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 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 Stockpiling of basic emergency supplies Construction of evacuation center with

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications	Policy Option/Intervention
		Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	temporary animal shelters Strengthen regulatory systems for the approval and issuance of development/ building/ ancillary permits
		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
		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
		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

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., power, water)	approval and issuance of development/ building/ ancillary permits
			•
		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
		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

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications	Policy Option/Intervention
		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 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
		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
		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 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

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications	Policy Option/Intervention
			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 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
		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

Observed Conditions	Explanation (Causes)	Implications	Policy Option/Intervention
The LGU has to hire job order employees to augment manpower resources The City HRDO has yet to implement various measures to level up PRIME-HRM status	The LGC sets limits to Personal Services, thus the LGU has to hire JO employees to augment manpower resources The HRDO is currently conducting activities to upgrade PRIME level	Accountability issue for the City property, etc. due to unbonded JO/ casual workers	• Ensure structural transformation, systems enhancement, quality policies, and modern technologies • Ensure organizational reforms based on Performance Management System (PMS) • Adhere to Strategic Performance Management System (SMPS) standards • Conduct capacity-development training for employees' competency • 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 resources. Income generated from local sources still constitutes around 60% of the total current operating income of the City while IRA dependency is kept at roughly 40 percent.	Data on revenues showed a cumulative increase of 82.98% in the tax and non-tax income collection of the City from 2015 to 2019. However, growth rate in local revenues collected has continuously declined from 34.56% in 2016 to 0.40% by the end of 2019, equivalent to an annual 10% decrease.	LGU may not operate at its peak efficiency due to declining financial resources Constraints in disbursing funds as budgeted/ targeted New programs and/or projects in line with the thrusts of the current administration will not be implemented due to insufficient budget.	• Construct new facility for tax collection operators • Upgrade eGovernance on revenue and permitting system • Revise property assessment and property classification • Continue provision of tax holiday • Intensify tax collection thru the active participation of concerned BLGU • Continue implementation of Investor's Day • Recognize and award top 20 taxpayers • Intensive IEC on Tax Related Initiatives to be spearheaded by the Local Treasury • Timely publish delinquent RPT taxpayers • 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 barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 35 young and old dependents - 19 PWD - 3 malnourished individuals	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 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 adapt to flooding		Promotion of disaster-resilient housing/building construction
	3.68 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, parks and recreation, residential) Low sensitivity to flooding with relatively very good condition of structures Commercial areas and parks have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding, while residential areas have high adaptive capacity	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
	2 critical point facilities at moderate risk (institutional building, clinic) CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage and low access to alternative relocation sites.	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 sensitivity 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

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 population), while 192 households at moderate risk (66% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 47 housing with light materials - 120 young and old dependents - 39 PWD - 9 HH below poverty threshold - 20 malnourished individuals Residential areas have high capacity to adapt to flooding	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 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
	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 adaptive capacity	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
	2 critical point facilities at moderate risk (church, barangay hall)	Damages to properties Potential accident and/or death	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak structures

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage and low access to alternative relocation sites.	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)	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 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 I	1,470 households at low risk (82% of barangay population), while 319 households at moderate risk (18% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 154 ISH - 176 housing with light materials - 891 young and old dependents - 119 PWD - 90 HH below poverty threshold - 135 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 adapt to flooding		Promotion of disaster-resilient housing/building construction
	109.62 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (cemetery, commercial, easement, parks and recreation, residential) Commercial areas, cemeteries, parks, easements, and PUDs have low sensitivity to flooding with relatively very good condition of structures, while residential areas have moderate sensitivity Commercial areas, cemeteries, parks, easements, and PUDs have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding while residential areas have high adaptive capacity	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
	31.50 hectares of agricultural production areas at moderate risk Most NRBP areas have low sensitivity to 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	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
	5 critical point facilities at moderate risk and 1 at low risk (retarding basin, school, water tank, barangay hall, utility)	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	Policy Interventions
		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
	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.		
	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 adapt to flooding		Promotion of disaster-resilient housing/building construction
	155.63 hectares of urban use areas at low risk and 16.98 hectares at moderate risk (commercial, easement, industrial, parks and recreation, residential) Commercial and industrial areas, parks, easements, and PUDs have low sensitivity to flooding, while residential areas have moderate sensitivity Parks, easements, and PUDs have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding while commercial, industrial, and residential areas have high adaptive capacity	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
	7 hectares of agricultural production areas at moderate risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to flooding All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt 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
	7 critical point facilities at moderate risk (institutional building, school, water tank, church, barangay hall, police station, clinic) CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding	Damages to properties Potential accident and/or death Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities	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	Policy Interventions
	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 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
Bagumbayan	198 households at low risk (63% of barangay population), while 114 households at moderate risk (37% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 1 housing with light materials - 112 young and old dependents - 49 PWD - 5 HH below poverty threshold - 11 malnourished individuals Residential areas have high capacity to adapt to flooding	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 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
	5.83 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, parks and recreation, residential)	Damages to properties Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Construction of additional drainages and other flood mitigation measures Upgrading and regular declogging of existing

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	Low sensitivity to flooding with relatively very good condition of structures Commercial areas and parks have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding, while residential areas have high adaptive capacity	Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income Incidence of water-borne diseases	drainage systems and canals Continuous implementation of government regulations on disaster-related mitigating measures Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure
	5 critical point facilities at moderate risk (institutional building, school, church, city hall, barangay hall) CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage and low access to alternative relocation sites.	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 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
Corregidor	340 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	Increase local awareness on the impacts of hazard on health and livelihood of household and individuals Continuous provision of financial assistance

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	- 96 young and old dependents - 29 PWD - 5 HH below poverty threshold - 5 malnourished individuals Residential areas have high capacity to adapt to flooding		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
	4.66 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, parks and recreation, residential) Low sensitivity to flooding with relatively very good condition of structures Commercial areas and parks have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding, while residential areas have high adaptive capacity	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
	0.14 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to flooding All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt 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
	3 critical point facilities at moderate risk (institutional building, school, barangay hall) CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding	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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage and low access to alternative relocation sites.	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 approval and issuance of development/ building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk category Affected roads have moderate 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
Dulongbayan	77 households at low risk (28% of barangay population), while 195 households at moderate risk (72% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 9 housing with light materials - 56 young and old dependents - 35 PWD - 11 HH below poverty threshold - 42 malnourished individuals Residential areas have high capacity to adapt to flooding	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 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
	5.54 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, residential)	Damages to properties Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Construction of additional drainages and other flood mitigation measures

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	Low sensitivity to flooding with relatively very good condition of structures Commercial areas have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding, while residential areas have high adaptive capacity	maintenance Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income Incidence of water-borne diseases	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
	0.62 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to flooding All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt 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
	2 critical point facilities at moderate risk (institutional building, barangay hall) CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage and low access to alternative relocation sites.	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 sensitivity to	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	Policy Interventions
	flooding Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding.		
Gov. Ferrer	78 households at low risk (95% of barangay population), while 4 households at moderate risk (5% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 34 young and old dependents - 23 PWD - 4 malnourished individuals Residential areas have high capacity to adapt to flooding	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 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
	1.56 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, residential) Low sensitivity to flooding with relatively very good condition of structures Commercial areas have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding, while residential areas have high adaptive capacity	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
	1 critical point facility at moderate risk (institutional building) CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding	Damages to properties Potential accident and/or death Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities	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	Policy Interventions
	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 Affected roads have moderate 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
Navarro	4,243 households at low risk (96% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 103 ISH - 263 housing with light materials - 1,091 young and old dependents - 207 PWD - 115 HH below poverty threshold - 36 malnourished individuals Residential areas have high capacity to adapt to flooding	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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	182.46 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, easement, industrial, parks and recreation, residential, tourism) Commercial and industrial areas, parks, easements, and tourism areas have low sensitivity to flooding with relatively very good condition of structures, while residential areas have moderate sensitivity Commercial areas and parks have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding, while industrial, residential, and tourism areas have high adaptive capacity	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
	51.86 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to flooding All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt 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
	7 critical point facilities at moderate risk and 1 at low risk (school, hospital, institutional building, water tank, church, orphanage, barangay hall) CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding	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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage 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 category Affected roads have moderate 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
Pasong Camachile I	1,579 households at low risk (27% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 8 ISH - 24 housing with light materials - 626 young and old dependents - 55 PWD - 28 HH below poverty threshold - 147 malnourished individuals Residential areas have high capacity to adapt to flooding	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
	31.22 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, easement, parks and recreation, residential)	Damages to properties Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Construction of additional drainages and other flood mitigation measures Upgrading and regular declogging of existing

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	Low sensitivity to flooding with relatively very good condition of structures Commercial areas, parks, easements, and PUDs have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding, while residential areas have high adaptive capacity	Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income Incidence of water-borne diseases	drainage systems and canals Continuous implementation of government regulations on disaster-related mitigating measures Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure
	1.03 hectares of agricultural production areas at moderate risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to flooding All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt 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
	3 critical point facilities at moderate risk and 1 at low risk (school, institutional building, water tank, power substation) CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage and low access to alternative relocation sites.	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	Difficulty in road access Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Regular maintenance of local roads Continuous improvement of road surfaces

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to flooding Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding.	maintenance Disruption of work and school activities	
Pasong Camachile II	All identified affected roads have low risk category Affected roads have very high sensitivity to flooding due to poor road surface and conditions, and lack of resilient design 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
Pasong Kawayan I	All identified affected roads have low risk category Affected roads have very high sensitivity to flooding due to poor road surface and conditions, and lack of resilient design 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
Pinagtipunan	2,036 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 169 ISH - 44 housing with light materials	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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	- 814 young and old dependents - 147 PWD - 67 HH below poverty threshold - 199 malnourished individuals Residential areas have high capacity to adapt to flooding		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
	37.30 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (cemetery, commercial, easement, parks and recreation, residential) Low sensitivity to flooding with relatively very good condition of structures Commercial areas, cemeteries, easements, and parks have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding, while residential areas have high adaptive capacity	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
	10.93 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to flooding All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt 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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	6 critical point facilities at moderate risk (school, hospital, church, institutional building, barangay hall, water tank) CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage and low access to alternative relocation sites.	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 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
Prinza	126 households at low risk (57% of barangay population), while 95 households at moderate risk (43% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 1 housing with light materials - 84 young and old dependents - 24 PWD - 6 malnourished individuals	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 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

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 (commercial, residential) Low sensitivity to flooding with relatively very good condition of structures Commercial areas have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding, while residential areas have high adaptive capacity	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
	3 critical point facilities at moderate risk (clinic, barangay hall) CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage and low access to alternative relocation sites.	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 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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
Sampalucan	342 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 41 ISH - 22 housing with light materials - 87 young and old dependents - 34 PWD - 34 HH below poverty threshold - 18 malnourished individuals Residential areas have high capacity to adapt to flooding	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
	5.69 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, parks and recreation, residential) Commercial areas and parks have low sensitivity to flooding , while residential areas have moderate sensitivity Commercial areas and parks have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding, while residential areas have high adaptive capacity	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
	29.65 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk	Damages to properties Disruption of agricultural activities Potential loss of income	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation system

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to flooding All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt to flooding		Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable small-scale farmers
	5 critical point facilities at moderate risk (school, convention center, church, MRF, barangay hall) CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage and low access to alternative relocation sites.	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 high sensitivity to flooding Affected roads have low to 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
San Gabriel	41 households at low risk (7% of barangay population), while 556 households at moderate risk (93% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 1 ISH	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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	- 245 young and old dependents - 40 PWD - 23 HH below poverty threshold - 39 malnourished individuals Residential areas have high capacity to adapt to flooding		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
	5.07 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, residential) Low sensitivity to flooding with relatively very good condition of structures Commercial areas have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding, while residential areas have high adaptive capacity	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
	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 category Affected roads have moderate 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
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 flooding	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 flooding 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 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

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 All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt 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
	4 critical point facilities at moderate risk (school, church, water tank, barangay hall) CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage and low access to alternative relocation sites.	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 sensitivity 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

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 barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 22 ISH - 55 housing with light materials - 814 young and old dependents - 68 PWD - 38 HH below poverty threshold - 39 malnourished individuals Residential areas have high capacity to adapt to flooding	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
	39.58 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, easement, parks and recreation, residential, tourism) Low sensitivity to flooding with relatively very good condition of structures Commercial areas, easements, and parks have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding, while residential and tourism areas have high adaptive capacity	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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	5.50 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to flooding All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt 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
	3 critical point facilities at moderate risk (church, water tank, barangay hall) CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage and low access to alternative relocation sites.	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 high sensitivity to flooding Affected roads have low to 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
Sta. Clara	1,045 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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	Moderate Sensitivity with: - 171 ISH - 82 housing with light materials - 409 young and old dependents - 74 PWD - 48 HH below poverty threshold - 60 malnourished individuals Residential areas have high capacity to adapt to flooding		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
	18.04 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, easement, parks and recreation, residential) Commercial areas, easements, and parks have low sensitivity to flooding, while residential areas have moderate sensitivity Commercial areas, easements, and parks have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding, while residential areas have high adaptive capacity	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
	34.08 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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt to flooding		
	6 critical point facilities at moderate risk (school, institutional building, church, water tank, barangay hall) CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage and low access to alternative relocation sites.	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 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
Tapia	97 households at low risk (12% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 2 housing with light materials - 29 young and old dependents - 8 PWD - 1 HH below poverty threshold	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 Continuous provision of financial assistance for affected families Development and implementation of alternative livelihood programs and projects Provision of credit/loan assistance programs

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	- 16 malnourished individuals Residential areas have high capacity to adapt to flooding		for affected sectors Promotion of disaster-resilient housing/building construction
	4.65 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, residential) Low sensitivity to flooding with relatively very good condition of structures Parks have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding, while residential areas have high adaptive capacity	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
	2.19 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to flooding All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt 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
	1 critical point facility at moderate risk (school) CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage and low access to alternative relocation sites.	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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
			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
Tejero	2,100 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 73 ISH - 240 housing with light materials - 568 young and old dependents - 87 PWD - 40 HH below poverty threshold - 206 malnourished individuals Residential areas have moderate adaptive capacity to flooding due to low access to financial assistance and to infrastructure-related mitigation measures of households	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
	96.11 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, industrial, parks and recreation, residential)	Damages to properties Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities	Construction of additional drainages and other flood mitigation measures Upgrading and regular declogging of existing drainage systems and canals

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	Parks, commercial, and industrial areas have low sensitivity to flooding, while residential areas have high sensitivity due to large percentage of structures made of light materials Parks, industrial, and residential areas have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding, while commercial areas have high adaptive capacity	Potential loss of income Incidence of water-borne diseases	Continuous implementation of government regulations on disaster-related mitigating measures Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure
	1.63 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to flooding All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt 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
	5 critical point facilities at moderate risk and 1 at low risk (school, institutional building, hospital, clinic, water tank, barangay hall) 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.	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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	All identified affected roads have low risk category Affected roads have moderate 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
Vibora	320 households at low risk (24% of barangay population), while 243 households at moderate risk (76% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 3 housing with light materials - 154 young and old dependents - 27 PWD - 4 HH below poverty threshold - 18 malnourished individuals Residential areas have high capacity to adapt to flooding	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 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
	6.65 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (cemetery, commercial, parks and recreation, residential) Low sensitivity to flooding with relatively very good condition of structures Commercial areas, cemeteries, and	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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
	easements, and parks have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding, while residential areas have high adaptive capacity		Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure
	2 critical point facilities at moderate risk and 1 at low risk (school, barangay hall) CPFs have low sensitivity to flooding All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to flooding. Mostly have no insurance coverage and low access to alternative relocation sites.	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 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
Alingaro, Biclatan, Buenavista I to III, Javalera, Manggahan, Panungyanan, Pasong Camachile II, Pasong Kawayan I and II, San Francisco, Santiago	No flood risk identified due to the low exposure and vulnerability of all elements and/or high government investments on the formulation of a Master Drainage Plan and construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure (e.g., flood control)	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

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			<u>City-wide Interventions</u> 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 barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 35 young and old dependents - 19 PWD - 3 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	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
	3.68 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 All urban use areas have moderate 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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	2 critical point facilities at low risk (institutional building, clinic) 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 sensitivity to ground shaking Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt 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
Alingaro	1,123 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 127 housing with light materials - 519 young and old dependents - 36 PWD - 47 HH below poverty threshold - 96 malnourished individuals	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 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 If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to adapt to ground shaking		Promotion of disaster-resilient housing/building construction
	192.82 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, easement, parks and recreation, residential, tourism) Most urban use areas have low sensitivity to ground shaking, while residential areas have high sensitivity due to significant percentage of structures in dilapidated condition All urban use areas have moderate 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
	109.60 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	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
	5 critical point facilities at low risk (school, water tank, institutional building, clinic, barangay hall) CPFs have moderate sensitivity to ground shaking	Damages to properties Potential accident and/or death 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
	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.	Potential loss of income Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	
	All identified affected roads have low risk category Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to ground shaking Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt to ground shaking	Difficulty in road access Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities	
Arnaldo	292 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 47 housing with light materials - 120 young and old dependents - 39 PWD - 9 HH below poverty threshold - 20 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	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
	2.62 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, residential)	Damages to properties Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Continuous implementation of government regulations on disaster-related mitigating measures

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Most urban use areas have low sensitivity to ground shaking, while residential areas have high sensitivity due to significant percentage of structures in dilapidated condition All urban use areas have moderate capacity to adapt to ground shaking	Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income	Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure Installation of slope protection in landslide prone areas
	2 critical point facilities at low risk (church, barangay hall) 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 sensitivity to ground shaking Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt 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
Bacao I	1,788 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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Moderate Sensitivity with: - 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 high capacity to adapt to ground shaking		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
	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 ground shaking, while residential areas have moderate sensitivity due to significant percentage of structures in dilapidated condition All urban use areas have moderate 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
	31.50 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk Most NRBP areas have low sensitivity to ground shaking while a significant area have	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
	moderate sensitivity due to the lack of access to water impounding facilities All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt to ground shaking		
	5 critical point facilities at low risk and 1 at low risk (retarding basin, school, water tank, barangay hall, utility) CPFs have low to 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 Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt 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
Bacao II	2,286 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

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		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
	172.61 hectares 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	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
	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 (institutional building, school, water tank, church, barangay hall, police station, clinic) 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 Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt 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
Bagumbayan	312 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 1 housing with light materials - 112 young and old dependents - 49 PWD	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 Continuous provision of financial assistance for affected families Development and implementation of alternative livelihood programs and projects

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	- 5 HH below poverty threshold - 11 malnourished individuals Residential areas have high capacity to adapt to ground shaking		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for affected sectors Promotion of disaster-resilient housing/building construction
	5.83 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 All urban use areas have moderate 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
	5 critical point facilities at low risk (institutional building, school, church, city hall, barangay hall) 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	Difficulty in road access Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Regular maintenance of local roads 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	
Biclatan	4,396 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 380 ISH - 212 housing with light materials - 2,234 young and old dependents - 216 PWD - 74 HH below poverty threshold - 73 malnourished individuals Residential areas have moderate 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
	245.20 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (agri-industrial, commercial, easement, parks and recreation, residential) Low sensitivity to ground shaking with relatively very good condition of structures All urban use areas have moderate 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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	102.34 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
	4 critical point facilities at low risk (institutional building, school, water tank, barangay hall) 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 sensitivity to ground shaking Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt 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
Buenavista I	1,672 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 64 ISH - 7 housing with light materials - 475 young and old dependents - 122 PWD - 11 HH below poverty threshold - 97 malnourished individuals Residential areas have moderate 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
	78.03 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
	71.30 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
	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) 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 sensitivity to ground shaking Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt 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
Buenavista II	2,961 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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	- 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		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 (institutional building, school, water tank, barangay hall, church) 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 Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt 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
Buenavista III	2,406 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 85 ISH - 55 housing with light materials - 1,163 young and old dependents - 93 PWD - 109 HH below poverty threshold	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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	- 89 malnourished individuals Residential areas have moderate capacity to adapt to ground shaking		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
	48.26 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (agri-industrial, cemetery, easement, parks and recreation, planned unit development, residential) Low sensitivity to ground shaking with relatively very good condition of structures All urban use areas have moderate 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
	40.32 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
	5 critical point facilities at low risk (school, clinic, water tank, barangay hall, church) CPFs have moderate sensitivity to ground shaking	Damages to properties Potential accident and/or death Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities	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
	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.	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 Affected roads have moderate to very high sensitivity to ground shaking Affected roads have low to moderate capacity to adapt 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
Corregidor	340 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 96 young and old dependents - 29 PWD - 5 HH below poverty threshold - 5 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	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
	4.66 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, parks and recreation, residential)	Damages to properties Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Continuous implementation of government regulations on disaster-related mitigating measures Construction of disaster-mitigating

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Low sensitivity to ground shaking with relatively very good condition of structures All urban use areas have moderate capacity to adapt to ground shaking	Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income	infrastructure Installation of slope protection in landslide prone areas
	0.14 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
	3 critical point facilities at low risk (institutional building, school, barangay hall) 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 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		
Dulongbayan	273 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 9 housing with light materials - 56 young and old dependents - 35 PWD - 11 HH below poverty threshold - 42 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	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
	5.54 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, residential) Low sensitivity to ground shaking with relatively very good condition of structures All urban use areas have moderate 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
	0.62 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		
	2 critical point facilities at low risk (institutional building, barangay hall) 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 sensitivity to ground shaking Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt 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
Gov. Ferrer	83 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 34 young and old dependents - 23 PWD - 4 malnourished individuals	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 Continuous provision of financial assistance for affected families Development and implementation of 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 adapt to ground shaking		for affected sectors Promotion of disaster-resilient housing/building construction
	1.56 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, residential) Low sensitivity to ground shaking with relatively very good condition of structures All urban use areas have moderate 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
	1 critical point facility at low risk (institutional building) 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 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		
Javalera	1,605 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 83 ISH - 10 housing with light materials - 647 young and old dependents - 50 PWD - 39 HH below poverty threshold - 119 malnourished individuals Residential areas have moderate 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
	484.09 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, easement, industrial, parks and recreation, 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
	54.08 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk	Damages to properties Disruption of agricultural activities Potential loss of income	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation system

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to ground shaking All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt to ground shaking		Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable small-scale farmers
	7 critical point facilities at low risk (institutional building, school, water tank, barangay hall, police station, power substation) 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 sensitivity to ground shaking Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt 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
Manggahan	4,675 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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Moderate Sensitivity with: - 412 ISH - 87 housing with light materials - 2,200 young and old dependents - 155 PWD - 163 HH below poverty threshold - 341 malnourished individuals Residential areas have moderate capacity to adapt to ground shaking		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
	356.87 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (agri-industrial, cemetery, commercial, easement, industrial, parks and recreation, 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
	38.78 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 (school, hospital, water tank, institutional building, barangay hall, church, fire station) 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 high sensitivity to ground shaking Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt 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
Navarro	4,414 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 107 ISH - 274 housing with light materials - 1,135 young and old dependents	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

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		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
	188.98 hectares of urban use areas at low 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	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
	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, hospital, institutional building, water tank, church, orphanage, barangay hall, waste transfer center, city jail) CPFs have low to 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 sensitivity to ground shaking Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt 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
Panungyanan	864 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 42 housing with light materials - 413 young and old dependents - 53 PWD - 36 HH below poverty threshold	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 Continuous provision of financial assistance for affected families Development and implementation of alternative livelihood programs and projects Provision of credit/loan assistance programs

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	- 84 malnourished individuals Residential areas have moderate capacity to adapt to ground shaking		for affected sectors Promotion of disaster-resilient housing/building construction
	89.92 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, easement, industrial, parks and recreation, 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
	58.29 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
	6 critical point facilities at low risk (school, hospital, institutional building, water tank, church, MRF, barangay hall) CPFs have low to moderate sensitivity to ground shaking All CPFs have moderate 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 Strengthen regulatory systems for the

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	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 Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to ground shaking Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt 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
Pasong Camachile I	5,951 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 32 ISH - 90 housing with light materials - 2,359 young and old dependents - 208 PWD - 107 HH below poverty threshold - 554 malnourished individuals Residential areas have moderate 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
	114.86 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (cemetery, commercial, easement, parks	Damages to properties Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous implementation of government regulations on disaster-related mitigating

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	and recreation, residential) Low sensitivity to ground shaking with relatively very good condition of structures All urban use areas have moderate capacity to adapt to ground shaking	maintenance Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income	measures Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure Installation of slope protection in landslide prone areas
	37.43 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, institutional building, water tank, city jail, church, power substation, barangay hall) CPFs have low to 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	Difficulty in road access Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Regular maintenance of local roads 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	
Pasong Camachile II	9,360 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 23 ISH - 128 housing with light materials - 3,795 young and old dependents - 329 PWD - 118 HH below poverty threshold - 362 malnourished individuals Residential areas have moderate 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
	143.98 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (cemetery, commercial, easement, parks and recreation, private disposal site, residential, tourism) 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		
	148.41 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
	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 barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 10 ISH - 15 housing with light materials - 555 young and old dependents - 78 PWD - 62 HH below poverty threshold - 98 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
	31.69 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (cemetery, 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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	59.47 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
	4 critical point facilities at low risk (school, water tank, church, barangay hall) 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 Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt 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
Pasong Kawayan II	8,270 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 80 ISH - 66 housing with light materials - 3,817 young and old dependents - 255 PWD - 107 HH below poverty threshold - 264 malnourished individuals Residential areas have moderate 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
	224.31 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (cemetery, commercial, easement, industrial, parks and recreation, 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
	53.95 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		
	4 critical point facilities at low risk (school, water tank, institutional building, barangay hall) 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 high sensitivity to ground shaking Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt 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
Pinagtipunan	2,036 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 169 ISH - 44 housing with light materials	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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	- 814 young and old dependents - 147 PWD - 67 HH below poverty threshold - 199 malnourished individuals Residential areas have high capacity to adapt to ground shaking		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
	37.30 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (cemetery, commercial, easement, parks and recreation, residential) Low sensitivity to ground shaking with relatively very good condition of structures All urban use areas have moderate 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
	10.93 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
	6 critical point facilities at low risk (school, hospital, church, institutional building, barangay hall, water tank)	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 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.	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 ground shaking Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt 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
Prinza	221 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 1 housing with light materials - 84 young and old dependents - 24 PWD - 6 malnourished individuals Residential areas have moderate capacity to adapt to ground shaking	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 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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	4.37 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, residential) Low sensitivity to ground shaking with relatively very good condition of structures All urban use areas have moderate 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
	2 critical point facilities at low risk (clinic, barangay hall) 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 sensitivity to ground shaking Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt 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
Sampalucan	342 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 41 ISH - 22 housing with light materials - 87 young and old dependents - 34 PWD - 34 HH below poverty threshold - 18 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
	5.69 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, 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 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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	29.65 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
	5 critical point facilities at low risk (school, convention center, church, MRF, barangay hall) 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 Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt 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
San Francisco	22,227 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 704 ISH - 196 housing with light materials - 8,338 young and old dependents - 787 PWD - 445 HH below poverty threshold - 2,000 malnourished individuals Residential areas have moderate 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
	390.79 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (agri-industrial, commercial, easement, industrial, parks and recreation, 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
	122.68 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		
	6 critical point facilities at low risk (school, institutional building, church, water tank, clinic, barangay hall) 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 high sensitivity to ground shaking Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt 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
San Gabriel	597 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 1 ISH - 245 young and old dependents	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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	- 40 PWD - 23 HH below poverty threshold - 39 malnourished individuals Residential areas have high capacity to adapt to ground shaking		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
	5.07 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, residential) Low sensitivity to ground shaking with relatively very good condition of structures All urban use areas have moderate 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
	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	Difficulty in road access Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Regular maintenance of local roads 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 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
	4 critical point facilities at low risk (school, church, water tank, barangay hall) 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 sensitivity to ground shaking Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt 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
San Juan II	1,486 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 22 ISH - 55 housing with light materials - 452 young and old dependents - 68 PWD - 38 HH below poverty threshold - 89 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
	39.58 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, easement, parks and recreation, residential, tourism) Low sensitivity to ground shaking with relatively very good condition of structures All urban use areas have moderate 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
	5.50 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		
	3 critical point facilities at low risk (church, water tank, barangay hall) 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 sensitivity to ground shaking Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt 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
Santiago	6,795 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 134 ISH - 189 housing with light materials - 2,671 young and old dependents	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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	- 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) 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.	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 high sensitivity to ground shaking Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt 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
Sta. Clara	1,045 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 171 ISH - 82 housing with light materials - 409 young and old dependents - 74 PWD - 48 HH below poverty threshold - 60 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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Residential areas have high capacity to adapt to ground shaking		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 ground shaking, while residential areas have moderate sensitivity due to significant percentage of structures in dilapidated condition All urban use areas have moderate 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
	34.08 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
	5 critical point facilities at low risk (school, institutional building, church, water tank, barangay hall) CPFs have moderate sensitivity to ground	Damages to properties Potential accident and/or death Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities	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
	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.	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 Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to ground shaking Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt 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
Tapia	790 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 20 housing with light materials - 236 young and old dependents - 65 PWD - 5 HH below poverty threshold - 131 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	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
	42.21 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, easement, parks and	Damages to properties Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous implementation of government regulations on disaster-related mitigating

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	recreation, residential) Low sensitivity to ground shaking with relatively very good condition of structures All urban use areas have moderate capacity to adapt to ground shaking	maintenance Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income	measures Construction of disaster-mitigating infrastructure Installation of slope protection in landslide prone areas
	87.15 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
	4 critical point facilities at low risk (retarding basin, school, water tank, barangay hall) 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	Difficulty in road access Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Regular maintenance of local roads Continuous improvement of road surfaces

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Affected roads have moderate to very high sensitivity to ground shaking Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt to ground shaking	maintenance Disruption of work and school activities	
Tejero	2,100 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 73 ISH - 240 housing with light materials - 568 young and old dependents - 87 PWD - 40 HH below poverty threshold - 206 malnourished individuals Residential areas have moderate 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
	96.11 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, industrial, parks and recreation, residential) Most urban use areas have low sensitivity to ground shaking, while residential areas have high 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	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 to high capacity to adapt to ground shaking		
	1.63 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
	6 critical point facilities at low risk (school, institutional building, hospital, clinic, water tank, barangay hall) CPFs have low to 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 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		
Vibora	320 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 2 housing with light materials - 154 young and old dependents - 27 PWD - 4 HH below poverty threshold - 18 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	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
	6.65 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (cemetery, commercial, parks and recreation, residential) Low sensitivity to ground shaking with relatively very good condition of structures All urban use areas have moderate 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
	2 critical point facilities at low risk (school, barangay hall) CPFs have moderate sensitivity to ground shaking	Damages to properties Potential accident and/or death Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities	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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	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.	Potential loss of income Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	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 ground shaking Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt 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
General Trias City			<u>City-wide Interventions</u> 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

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 population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 2 young and old dependents Residential areas have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide	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 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
	1.34 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (parks and recreation, residential, tourism) Most urban use areas have low sensitivity to landslide, while residential areas have high sensitivity due to significant percentage of	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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	structures in dilapidated condition All urban use areas have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide		Installation of slope protection in landslide prone areas
	2.14 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to landslide All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt 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
	1 critical point facility at low risk (institutional building) CPFs have moderate sensitivity to landslide All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide. 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 sensitivity to landslide	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 landslide		
Biclatan	9 households at low risk (0.20% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 1 ISH - 4 young and old dependents Residential areas have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide	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
	2.36 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (agri-industrial, easement, parks and recreation, residential) Low sensitivity to landslide with relatively very good condition of structures All urban use areas have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide	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
	0.13 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk	Damages to properties Disruption of agricultural activities Potential loss of income	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation system

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to landslide All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt to landslide		Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable small-scale farmers
	1 critical point facility at low risk (water tank) CPFs have moderate sensitivity to landslide All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide. 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 high sensitivity to landslide Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide	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
Buenavista I	4 households at low risk (0.26% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 1 young and old dependents	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 Continuous provision of financial assistance for affected families Development and implementation of

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide		alternative livelihood programs and projects Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for affected sectors Promotion of disaster-resilient housing/building construction
	1.95 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, easement, industrial, parks and recreation, planned unit development, residential) Low sensitivity to landslide with relatively very good condition of structures All urban use areas have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide	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
	0.84 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to landslide All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt 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
	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

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 category Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to landslide Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide	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
Buenavista II	2 households at low risk (0.06% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 1 young and old dependents Residential areas have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide	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 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
	0.70 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, industrial, parks and recreation, planned unit development, residential, tourism) Low sensitivity to landslide with relatively	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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	very good condition of structures All urban use areas have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide		Installation of slope protection in landslide prone areas
	1.10 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to landslide All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt 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
	2 critical point facilities at low risk (school, water tank) CPFs have moderate sensitivity to landslide All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide. 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
	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 population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 1 young and old dependents	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 Continuous provision of financial assistance 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 All urban use areas have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide	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
	0.92 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to landslide All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt 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
	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 population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 1 young and old dependents Residential areas have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide	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 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
	1.46 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (easement, industrial, parks and recreation, residential, tourism) Low sensitivity to landslide with relatively very good condition of structures All urban use areas have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide	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
	0.09 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to landslide All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt 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
	1 critical point facility at low risk (water tank) CPFs have moderate sensitivity to landslide All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide. 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
	No roads at risk		Regular maintenance of local roads Continuous improvement of road surfaces
Manggahan	13 households at low risk (0.28% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 1 ISH - 6 young and old dependents - 1 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

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
	2.35 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (agri-industrial, cemetery, commercial, easement, industrial, parks and recreation, residential) Low sensitivity to landslide with relatively very good condition of structures All urban use areas have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide	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
	0.79 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to landslide All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt 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
	2 critical point facilities at low risk (hospital, water tank) CPFs have moderate sensitivity to landslide	Damages to properties Potential accident and/or death Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities	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
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide. Mostly have no insurance coverage, low access to alternative relocation sites, and low government investments.	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 Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to landslide Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide	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
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) Low sensitivity to landslide with relatively very good condition of structures All urban use areas have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide	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
	0.14 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk	Damages to properties Disruption of agricultural activities Potential loss of income	Provision of small-scale pump irrigation system

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to landslide All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt to landslide		Provision of crop insurance to vulnerable small-scale farmers
	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 category	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
Panungyanan	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
	0.60 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (easement, industrial, parks and recreation, planned unit development, residential, tourism)	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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Low sensitivity to landslide with relatively very good condition of structures All urban use areas have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide		Installation of slope protection in landslide prone areas
	0.15 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to landslide All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt 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
	1 critical point facility at low risk (church) CPFs have low to moderate sensitivity to landslide All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide. 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
	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 population) Moderate Sensitivity with:	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 Continuous provision of financial assistance

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	- 2 young and old dependents - 1 malnourished individual Residential areas have moderate capacity to 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
	0.24 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (easement, parks and recreation, residential) Low sensitivity to landslide with relatively very good condition of structures All urban use areas have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide	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
	0.50 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to landslide All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt 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
	1 critical point facility at low risk (water tank) CPFs have moderate sensitivity to landslide All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide. Mostly have no insurance	Damages to properties Potential accident and/or death Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities	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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	coverage, low access to alternative relocation sites, and low government investments.	Potential loss of income Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	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
Pasong Camachile II	23 households at low risk (0.24% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 9 young and old dependents - 1 PWD - 1 malnourished individual Residential areas have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide	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 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
	0.72 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, easement, parks and recreation, private disposal site, residential, tourism) Low sensitivity to landslide with relatively very good condition of structures All urban use areas have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide	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
	0.69 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to landslide All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt 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
	3 critical point facilities at low risk (school, barangay hall, water tank) CPFs have moderate sensitivity to landslide All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide. 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 landslide Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide	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
Pasong Kawayan I	5 households at low risk (0.42% 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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Moderate Sensitivity with: - 2 young and old dependents Residential areas have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide		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
	0.22 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (easement, industrial, parks and recreation, private disposal site, residential) Low sensitivity to landslide with relatively very good condition of structures All urban use areas have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide	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
	0.81 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to landslide All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt 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
	1 critical point facility at low risk (water tank) CPFs have moderate sensitivity to landslide	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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide. Mostly have no insurance coverage, low access to alternative relocation sites, and low government investments.	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 approval and issuance of development/ building/ ancillary permits
	All identified affected roads have low risk category Affected roads have moderate sensitivity to landslide Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide	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
Pasong Kawayan II	33 households at low risk (0.40% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 15 young and old dependents - 1 PWD - 1 malnourished individuals Residential areas have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide	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 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
	2.24 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, easement, industrial, parks and recreation, residential)	Damages to properties Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance	Continuous implementation of government regulations on disaster-related mitigating measures Construction of disaster-mitigating

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Low sensitivity to landslide with relatively very good condition of structures All urban use areas have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide	Disruption of work and school activities Potential loss of income	infrastructure Installation of slope protection in landslide prone areas
	2.96 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to landslide All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt 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
	1 critical point facility at low risk (barangay hall) CPFs have moderate sensitivity to landslide All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide. 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
	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 (agri-industrial, commercial, easement, industrial, parks and recreation, residential) Low sensitivity to landslide with relatively very good condition of structures All urban use areas have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide	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
	2.45 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to landslide All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt 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
	3 critical point facilities at low risk (school, water tank, institutional building) CPFs have moderate sensitivity to landslide All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide. 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

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 barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 1 housing with light materials - 9 young and old dependents - 1 PWD - 1 HH below poverty threshold - 1 malnourished individual Residential areas have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide	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 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
	1.29 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, easement, parks and recreation, planned unit development, residential) Low sensitivity to landslide with relatively very good condition of structures All urban use areas have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide	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
	2.45 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All 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

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, water tank) CPFs have moderate sensitivity to landslide All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide. 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 sensitivity to landslide Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide	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
Tapia	2 households at low risk (0.26% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 1 young and old dependents Residential areas have high capacity to adapt to landslide	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 Continuous provision of financial assistance for affected families Development and implementation of alternative livelihood programs and projects 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 (commercial, parks and recreation, residential) Low sensitivity to landslide with relatively very good condition of structures All urban use areas have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide	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
	0.88 hectares of agricultural production areas at low risk All NRBP areas have low sensitivity to landslide All NRBP areas have high capacity to adapt 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
	2 critical point facilities at low risk (retarding basin, water tank) CPFs have moderate sensitivity to landslide All CPFs have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide. Mostly have no insurance coverage, low access to alternative	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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	relocation sites, and low government investments.		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 landslide Affected roads have moderate capacity to adapt to landslide	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
1896, Arnaldo, Bacao I and II, Bagumbayan, Corregidor, Dulongbayan, Gov. Ferrer, Pinagtipunan, Prinza, Sampalucan, San Gabriel, San Juan I and II, Sta. Clara, Tejero, Vibora	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)	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

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. Summary of Decision Areas for Liquefaction 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 barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 35 young and old dependents - 19 PWD - 3 malnourished individuals	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 Continuous provision of financial assistance for affected families Development and implementation of alternative livelihood programs and projects

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to adapt to liquefaction		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for affected sectors Promotion of disaster-resilient housing/building construction
	3.68 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
	2 critical point facilities at low risk (institutional building, clinic) CPFs have moderate sensitivity to liquefaction 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.	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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	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
Arnaldo	292 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 47 housing with light materials - 120 young and old dependents - 39 PWD - 9 HH below poverty threshold - 20 malnourished individuals Residential areas have moderate capacity to adapt to liquefaction	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 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
	2.62 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, residential) Most urban use areas have low sensitivity to liquefaction, while residential areas have high sensitivity due to significant percentage of structures in dilapidated condition All urban use areas have low capacity to	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

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 liquefaction. Mostly have no insurance coverage, low access to alternative relocation sites, low government investment and regulations on hazard mitigation against 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 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 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
Bacao I	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 housing/building construction
	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 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	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
	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 basin, school, water tank, barangay hall, utility) CPFs have moderate to high sensitivity due to non-employment of resilient building design against liquefaction 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.	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 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
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 of resettlement sites

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	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 Residential areas have low capacity to adapt to liquefaction		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
	172.61 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, easement, industrial, 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 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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	49.31 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
	7 critical point facilities at low risk (institutional building, school, water tank, church, barangay hall, police station, clinic) CPFs have moderate to high sensitivity due to non-employment of resilient building design against liquefaction 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.	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 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

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 barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 1 housing with light materials - 112 young and old dependents - 49 PWD - 5 HH below poverty threshold - 11 malnourished individuals Residential areas have moderate capacity to adapt to liquefaction	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 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
	5.83 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
	5 critical point facilities at low risk (institutional building, school, church, city	Damages to properties Potential accident and/or death	Inspection and geotagging of old and weak structures

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	hall, barangay hall) CPFs have moderate to high sensitivity due to non-employment of resilient building design against liquefaction 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.	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)	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
Corregidor	340 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 96 young and old dependents - 29 PWD - 5 HH below poverty threshold - 5 malnourished individuals	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 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 If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Residential areas have low capacity to adapt to liquefaction		Promotion of disaster-resilient housing/building construction
	4.66 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
	1.56 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
	3 critical point facilities at low risk (institutional building, school, barangay hall) CPFs have moderate to high sensitivity due to non-employment of resilient building design against liquefaction	Damages to properties Potential accident and/or death Increase in LGU cost of repairs and maintenance Disruption of work and school activities	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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	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.	Potential loss of income Disruption of utilities (e.g., power, water)	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
Dulongbayan	272 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 9 housing with light materials - 56 young and old dependents - 35 PWD - 11 HH below poverty threshold - 42 malnourished individuals Residential areas have moderate capacity to adapt to liquefaction	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 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
	5.54 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, residential)	Damages to properties Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Continuous implementation of government 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 All CPFs have low capacity to adapt to liquefaction. Mostly have no insurance coverage, low access to alternative relocation sites, low government investment	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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	and regulations on hazard mitigation against liquefaction.		
	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
Gov. Ferrer	83 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 34 young and old dependents - 23 PWD - 4 malnourished individuals Residential areas have low capacity to adapt to liquefaction	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 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
	1.56 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, 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	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

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 building) CPFs have moderate sensitivity to liquefaction 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.	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 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
Navarro	4,287 households at low risk (97% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 103 ISH	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

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) CPFs have moderate to high sensitivity due to non-employment of resilient building design against liquefaction 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.	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 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
Pasong Camachile I	1,445 households at low risk (24% 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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Moderate Sensitivity with: - 8 ISH - 24 housing with light materials - 626 young and old dependents - 55 PWD - 28 HH below poverty threshold - 147 malnourished individuals Residential areas have low capacity to adapt to liquefaction		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
	28.76 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, easement, 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
	9.27 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		
	3 critical point facilities at low risk (school, institutional building, water tank) CPFs have moderate sensitivity to liquefaction 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.	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 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
Pinagtipunan	2,036 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 169 ISH - 44 housing with light materials	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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	- 814 young and old dependents - 147 PWD - 67 HH below poverty threshold - 199 malnourished individuals Residential areas have low capacity to adapt to liquefaction		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
	37.30 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (cemetery, commercial, easement, 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
	50.76 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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	6 critical point facilities at low risk (school, hospital, church, institutional building, barangay hall, water tank) CPFs have moderate to high sensitivity due to non-employment of resilient building design against liquefaction 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.	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 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
Prinza	221 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 1 housing with light materials - 84 young and old dependents - 24 PWD	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 Continuous provision of financial assistance for affected families Development and implementation of alternative livelihood programs and projects

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	- 6 malnourished individuals Residential areas have low capacity to adapt to liquefaction		Provision of credit/loan assistance programs for affected sectors Promotion of disaster-resilient housing/building construction
	4.37 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, 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
	2 critical point facilities at low risk (clinic, barangay hall) CPFs have moderate sensitivity to liquefaction 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.	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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	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
Sampalucan	342 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 41 ISH - 22 housing with light materials - 87 young and old dependents - 34 PWD - 34 HH below poverty threshold - 18 malnourished individuals Residential areas have low capacity to adapt to liquefaction	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
	5.69 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, parks and recreation, residential) Most urban use areas have low sensitivity to liquefaction, while residential areas have moderate sensitivity due to significant	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

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 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
	7 critical point facilities at low risk (school, convention center, church, MRF, barangay hall) CPFs have moderate to high sensitivity due to non-employment of resilient building design against liquefaction All CPFs have low capacity to adapt to liquefaction. Mostly have no insurance coverage, low access to alternative relocation sites, low government investment	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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	and regulations on hazard mitigation against liquefaction.		
	All identified affected roads have low risk category Affected roads have moderate to very high sensitivity to liquefaction Affected roads have low to 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 Gabriel	597 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 1 ISH - No housing with light materials - 245 young and old dependents - 40 PWD - 23 HH below poverty threshold - 39 malnourished individuals Residential areas have low capacity to adapt to liquefaction	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
	5.07 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, residential) Low sensitivity to liquefaction 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

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		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, church, water tank, barangay hall) CPFs have moderate to high sensitivity due to non-employment of resilient building design against liquefaction 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.	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 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 II	1,486 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 22 ISH - 55 housing with light materials	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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	- 814 young and old dependents - 68 PWD - 38 HH below poverty threshold - 39 malnourished individuals Residential areas have low capacity to adapt to liquefaction		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
	39.58 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, easement, parks and recreation, residential, tourism) 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
	40.34 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

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	3 critical point facilities at moderate risk (church, water tank, barangay hall) CPFs have moderate to high sensitivity due to non-employment of resilient building design against liquefaction 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.	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 high sensitivity to liquefaction Affected roads have low to 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
Sta. Clara	1,045 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 171 ISH - 82 housing with light materials - 409 young and old dependents - 74 PWD	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

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 (school, institutional building, church, water tank, barangay hall) CPFs have moderate sensitivity to liquefaction 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.	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 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
Tapia	26 households at low risk (3% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 2 housing with light materials - 29 young and old dependents	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 Continuous provision of financial assistance for affected families 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 liquefaction 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.	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 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
Tejero	2,100 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 73 ISH - 240 housing with light materials - 568 young and old dependents - 87 PWD - 40 HH below poverty threshold - 206 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 If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Residential areas have low capacity to adapt to liquefaction		Promotion of disaster-resilient housing/building construction
	96.11 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (commercial, industrial, parks and recreation, residential) Most urban use areas have low sensitivity to 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	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
	44.65 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
	6 critical point facilities at low risk (school, institutional building, hospital, clinic, 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,

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	CPFs have moderate to high sensitivity due to non-employment of resilient building design against liquefaction 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.	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 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
Vibora	320 households at low risk (100% of barangay population) Moderate Sensitivity with: - 3 housing with light materials - 154 young and old dependents - 27 PWD - 4 HH below poverty threshold - 18 malnourished individuals	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 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 If Not Addressed	Policy Interventions
	Residential areas have moderate capacity to adapt to liquefaction		Promotion of disaster-resilient housing/building construction
	6.65 hectares of urban use areas at low risk (cemetery, 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
	2 critical point facilities at low risk (school, barangay hall) CPFs have moderate sensitivity to liquefaction 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.	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	Difficulty in road access Increase in LGU cost of repairs and	Regular maintenance of local roads 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			<u>City-wide Interventions</u> 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
			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