



# Institutional Readiness of CDRRMO Naga City under the Philippine DRRM Act (RA10121)

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## ABSTRACT

This study aims to assess the institutional readiness of CDRRMO Naga under RA10121 using the disaster preparedness manual issued by DILG as reference. Using a mixed-method approach, the study was conducted into three phases: observation, in-depth interview, and survey. Results were analyzed using descriptive statistics, thematic analysis for the interview transcript, and finally, the triangulation of results from the three methods. Given the unique structure of the DRRM in Naga, PSO was also included in the in-depth interview and survey. Results of the study revealed that CDRRMO Naga is in partial compliance with the requirements under RA10121. Gaps and challenges were identified particularly in reference to resources (lack of manpower and equipments) resulting to underutilization of the department. Results further mentioned that this lack in resources is brought by the lack of prioritization of the administration resulting to the equipment acquisition failure. However, despite the lack in resources, this is augmented by collaboration and coordination with other departments and agencies. However, this often results, in the overlapping of roles and fragmented responsibilities which results to inefficiency in performance. This study further recommends the conduct of institutional reorganization or restructuring which involves resource maximization and prioritization, and clarification of operational roles. Moreover, investment in technology and innovation should also be considered.

**Keyword:** CDRRMO Naga, Preparedness, Institutional Readiness

## INTRODUCTION

Republic Act No. 10121, or the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Act of 2010, provides the local government with the framework in developing and implementing disaster risk reduction and management strategies. Focusing on the 4 priorities of DRRM: (1) Prevention and Mitigation, (2) Preparedness, (3) Response, and (4) Rehabilitation and Recovery with the aim of reducing vulnerability, strengthening capacities, and building the resilience of the community.

However, in light with the changes in the environment brought by Climate Change, and with the recent experience from Typhoon Kristine, various social media platforms were flooded with comments and reactions regarding the preparedness of the city. Even the recent KALASAG Award gained mixed reactions. Albeit the award signifies the effort of the city and the various volunteers who risked their lives during the onset of the storm, this award should not lead to complacency. Likewise, it should not be treated as an end goal but a milestone or a progress which needs continuous improvement specifically with the evolving challenges posed by climate change.

In this context, a 2019 report from the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction identified various challenges faced by LGUs in the Philippines. This includes constraints such as resources, capacities, limited amount of attention and resources devoted to DRR research, unharmonized plans, few learning institutions devoted to DRR, on-going environmental degradation and loss of natural buffer zones, and unplanned urban expansion, which hinders the full implementation of RA 10121.

On the other hand, the study conducted by Dariagan, Atando, and Asis (2020) assessed the disparities in the disaster preparedness among LGUs identifying factors such as geographical exposure, quality of governance,

and institutional arrangements as determinants of DRRM effectiveness. To be specific the study conducted by Dariagan et al (2020) among various local governments in Panay Islands, Philippines, reveal a notable higher level of preparedness in coastal middle-sized LGUs. The municipal profile of the LGUs is further found to have no significant impact on the level of preparedness of the LGUs. Furthermore, results revealed that “diverse attitude of stakeholders, insufficient manpower, and poor database management” were identified to be the major problems in executing countermeasures. Recommendations were identified by the researchers which includes “appointing full-time disaster managers, developing a disaster information management system, massive information drive, organizing village-based volunteers, integrating disaster management into formal education, and mandatory trainings for officials”.

Likewise, Yusay III and Caelian (2022) conducted a similar study assessing the compliance of LGUs in the Province of Negros Occidental, Philippines, in reference to RA10121. Results of the study revealed that geographical factors and exposure to hazards played a vital role in reference to the compliance level to RA10121. Whereas Yusay III and Caelian (2022) observed that LGUs which are frequently exposed to diverse hazards demonstrated higher level of compliance specifically in reference to mitigation and response. Furthermore, it is revealed that income classification played minimal influence on compliance whereas prioritization and quality of governance played a vital role compared to the availability of funds. Institutional arrangements between agencies are further revealed as underlying reason which augment the lack of funds, personnel and the likes. Furthermore, the study identified various challenges faced by the LGUs such as (1) budget limitations for personnel, (2) insufficient technical expertise, (3) poor inter-governmental coordination, (4) limited resources for disaster infrastructure and construction of evacuation centers, and lastly, (5) political and administrative transition which highly influence continuity of DRRM efforts and programs.

In the study conducted by Escobar et al (2023) which assesses the service quality of the Disaster Response of La Paz, Tarlac, three main factors were determined as factors which affect the quality of disaster response of an LGU, namely: efficiency of disaster response, readiness of LGU personnel for disaster operations, and effectivity of disaster plan dissemination. Relative to La Paz, Tarlac, results revealed the lack of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for disaster response resulted to a low efficiency. Further, the limited disaster preparedness training of LGU personnel in addition to the ineffective disaster plan dissemination to the public results to a below expectations service of quality due to weaknesses in preparedness, coordination, and communication.

The study conducted by Gumasing et al. (2022) explores a different perspective on the perceived preparedness of a specific area whereas instead of assessing the preparedness of the LGU, the assessment was conducted on the citizens. Results revealed that aside from disaster adaptation and awareness, physical and macro-ergonomics (infrastructure and organizational preparedness) also plays a crucial role in the preparedness of Filipinos during a disaster.

Building upon the previous research, this study aims to assess the institutional readiness of the City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (CDRRMO) of Naga City by looking through its capacities and resources and identify gaps and challenges in its performance. And likewise, provide recommendations based on the data gathered. However, this study will solely focus on the institutional level using the available disaster preparedness manual as a guide. The assessment, however, does not extend to the community preparedness in the barangay level, public and private organizations and related stakeholders.

## METHODS

Using a mixed method approach, the assessment will be conducted in three phases which will allow the researcher to utilize the results and analyze them using a triangulation method. Thus, ensuring validity and providing a more comprehensive view regarding the matter.

Given the unique institutional structure of LGU Naga, an interview was conducted both with the CDRRMO and PSO, whereas upon clarification during the interview, the city’s Central Communication Center (COMCEN) operates under the supervision of PSO during regular operations and is restructured as the Emergency Operation

Center (EOC) during disasters. This unique structure compelled the researcher to involve the PSO during the

interview whereas it was also noted that confusion in roles often arise due to the unique arrangement between the two departments.

The assessment involved three phases with corresponding tools and analytical techniques. The first phase involved an interview with the CDRRMO and PSO using a structured interview questionnaire as guide. The interview was recorded, transcribed, and analyzed using a thematic analysis. The second phase aims to determine the institutional preparedness of the CDRRMO Naga by using the Disaster Preparedness Manual issued by DILG as a reference in crafting the assessment checklist. The checklist covers early preparedness actions (EPA) minimum critical preparedness action (MCPA), and checklist for C/MLGOOs, Chief of Police, and Fire Marshals. Results were analyzed using a descriptive statistics method particularly percentage and mean scores. Lastly, a survey was conducted in support to the interview and checklist assessment, albeit in a relatively small sample size of 17. The self-rating survey was based on the Disaster Preparedness Manual covering themes such as resources, training, prevention and mitigation strategies, coordination, and community engagement. Similarly, descriptive statistics was employed during the analysis of the results.

## RESULTS

Below are the integrated results from the observations, interviews, and survey which aims to address the current objective of the study: assess the institutional capacities and resources, identify gaps and challenges, and recommend strategies to further enhance the CDRRMO Naga.

### Institutional Capacities and Resources

Results of the **survey** shows an **average rating** in reference to the five key areas/themes derived from the Disaster Preparedness Manual which includes the following: resources, training, prevention and mitigation strategies, and coordination with other agencies and as well as community engagement. However, using the same reference material for the **observation**, results revealed that CDRRMO Naga, in average, is in **partial compliance** across the 3 major checklist (Early Preparedness Actions (EPA), Minimum Critical Preparedness Actions (MCPA), Checklist for C/MLGOOs, Chief of Police, and Fire Marshals). With an overall score of 1.25 which translates to Partial Compliant over a full score of 2 for Full Compliant. Factors influencing the results can be summarized into three subjects: **(1) lack of personnel** (EPA: Creation of LDRRMO – Plantilla specified but not filled in; and MCPA: Resource Mobilization), **(2) updating of plans** (EPA: Contingency Plan, Evacuation Plans, DRRM Plan integration to CLUP & CDP; MCPA: Evacuation Implementation), and **(3) lack of equipment** (EPA: Equipment and Resource Stockpiles; MCPA: Resource Mobilization; Communication Systems).

This finding specifically the lack of personnel and equipment was an apparent theme during the in-depth interview with both the CDRRMO and PSO officer. Whereas CDRRMO expressed sentiment on the inability to procure equipment despite inclusion in the annual investment plan, *“We also face a lack of resources. For instance, we do not have a rescue vehicle despite it being included in the budget. The fault for these gaps often falls on me. Although provisions are included in the budget proposal, they are not acted upon. Our in-house systems are operational but not fully effective due to limited resources. Our capabilities are reduced by about 20% because of a severe lack of equipment.”*

Similar sentiment was expressed by PSO officer, stressing that *“One challenge is the lack of equipment and manpower, as seen during Kristine’s aftermath. The overwhelming demands of disaster recovery highlight the need for special arrangements, such as pre-positioned resources and personnel ready to act immediately.”*

As mentioned during the interview, the lack of manpower and equipment of CDRRMO often led to heavy reliance to other departments and agencies to augment the lack in resources; *“When we need equipment, such as a rescue vehicle, we rely on borrowing from other agencies like the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP), General Services Department (GSD), and City Engineering Office (CEO). Coordination among different offices is critical in managing these constraints.”*

However, albeit ownership and collaborative work shown in such events are commendable, PSO expressed

that “it’s crucial for Naga City to build its own capacity” specifically when recovery and restoration is involved.

## Gaps And Challenges

Results of the interview revealed various challenges in addition to the constraints in resources. This includes:

**Overlapping Roles and Fragmented Responsibilities.** Although collaboration between department is essential, the lack of coordination may result in ineffective response and miscommunication. This was highlighted by PSO during the interview whereas “*there are areas for improvement, particularly in coordination and collaboration, not just among the offices and councils but also in aligning their respective plans. In the future, a more coordinated operation would be far more effective than the current siloed approach. Linking all plans and operations under a centralized system could address gaps and enhance overall efficiency*”. Likewise, both CDRRMO and PSO expressed that the lack of identified roles resulted to inefficient response during disaster. Such instances can be seen with the critical functions of CDRRMO observed as being managed by PSO. Whereas CDRRMO stressed that, “*When you look at the ordinance, the roles should be ours, but in practice, they fall under the Public Safety Office (PSO). For example, the command center, which should be under DRRM, is under PSO, so it is underutilized.*” While PSO state that the lack of personnel led to such circumstances, “*Perhaps the DRRM Office needs a clearer mandate and should strengthen its execution capabilities, instead of merely mobilizing agencies. This would include having its own capacity, such as personnel and equipment.*”

**Prioritization.** As mandated by the law and as well as expressed PSO, concerns pertaining to financial resources should not be a concern given the allocation mandated by the law. However, concern lies within the effective utilization of these resources. CDRRMO further stressed that despite the inclusion of the acquisition of equipment in the local Annual Investment Plan and budget proposal, its implementation remains a concern. Whereas CDRRMO stressed that the lack of performance of the department may be rooted from the lack of prioritization and attention of the administration; “*One major challenge is that leadership does not fully recognize the importance of DRRM, unlike in other LGUs (Local Government Units). DRRM has numerous mandates and circulars, such as those related to the LCCAP (Local Climate Change Action Plan), which are extensive. However, these responsibilities are often assigned to just one person.*”

The study conducted by Dariagan et al (2020) also revealed similar concerns faced by the local government units of Panay Islands particularly pertaining to insufficient manpower. Similarly, using the same reference material in the assessment of the institutional readiness of the LGU, Dariagan et al (2020) revealed that majority of the LGUs in Panay are partially prepared regardless of the municipal profile. This reveals that perhaps constraints in reference to capacities and resources among LGUs particularly in DRRM seems to be common occurrence not just within CDRRMO Naga but as well as in other places around the country.

Results of the present study is further supported by the study of Yusay III and Caelian (2022) which reveals similar challenges faced by the LGUs particularly lack of personnel, weak coordination, and the influence of politics pertaining to continuity of plans and prioritization. However, the study of Yusay III and Caelian (2022) reveals that high exposure to hazards often influence the level of compliance or preparedness of the LGU. Although it is unknown whether the same is applicable to LGU Naga, it is safe to assume that a concern pertaining to prioritization and governance played a role in the level of compliance and preparedness of the city.

The status report issued by UNDRR (2019) revealed similar findings to the constraints in resources, and capacities. Albeit the document is a decade old, it is worth noting that challenges which was experienced in 2019 is the same challenges experienced by the LGUs in present days. Constraints in reference to resources and capacities, limited amount of attention and resources devoted to DRR research, unharmonized plans, few learning institutions devoted to DRR, on-going environmental degradation and loss of natural buffer zones, and unplanned urban expansion remained as a relevant concern in the present times. This may suggest that although improvements to the functions and daily operations of CDRRMO are made, revisiting and enhancement of systems should be made.

## RECOMMENDATION

In view of the insights derived from the results of the present study, below are a few recommendations aimed at

enhancing the current institutional readiness of CDRRMO Naga specifically in performing its function under RA10121:

As mentioned by PSO, *“Perhaps the DRRM Office needs a clearer mandate and should strengthen its execution capabilities, instead of merely mobilizing agencies. This would include having its own capacity, such as personnel and equipment. For example, during rescue operations, an ambulance is insufficient—there should be specialized rescue vehicles that can operate in all terrains and weather conditions. The completion of equipment is critical and should be supported, along with the required personnel.”* This suggests two potential recommendations: (1) Resource Maximation and Prioritization, and (2) Clarify Operational Roles. Or in summary, **reorganization of the CDRRMO Naga.**

**Resource Maximation and Prioritization.** Results of the present study revealed the evident need to maximize resources. As mentioned by PSO, DRRM Funds are available as mandated by the law. However, the concern lies in the actual acquisition of the equipment. This highlights the need for prioritization to ensure that proposed equipments are properly procured as specified under the AIP and/or budget proposals. In addition to the acquisition of equipments, increase in reference to DRRMO personnel shall be implemented. This would address the lack of manpower evident in the results of the study. Further, this would reduce reliance to other departments and ensure proper functioning of CDRRMO Naga.

**Operational and Structural Improvements: Clarify Operational Roles.** Albeit the operational roles are specified under the DRRM Plan of the city, the confusion occurred in the dual role of the Central Communication Center (COMCEN) which operates under the supervision of PSO during regular operations and is restructured as the Emergency Operation Center (EOC) during disasters. Although this may likewise result to positive outcomes such as a highly competent communication center, having a separate EOC would provide not just additional manpower but ensure that task is accomplished efficiently and that employees are not overwhelmed by the sheer volume of deliverables.

However, if overlapping roles and fragmented responsibilities cannot be resolved, perhaps the construction of a **Central Operating Hub** may resolve the issues. Albeit not a long-term solution. This facility in support to the restructuring of CDRRMO Naga would lessen the distance between departments and would ensure quick coordination and collaboration between departments and agency involved.

In support to ensuring adequate resources and the reorganization of the CDRRMO Naga, the following recommendation should also be considered:

**Technology and Innovation.** Given the changes in the environment caused by climate change, utilization of available methods of enhancing knowledge and efficiency must always be taken into account. This includes investment to technology such as utilization of complex Geographic Information System in reference to analyzing hazards, tracking tropical cyclones, and other methods which will enhance and aid the decision-making process and abilities of the LGU. Furthermore, investing in a centralized data management system to ensure efficient monitoring of operations should also be taken into consideration. As mentioned by PSO, *“Use advanced technology for disaster preparedness. For example, monitoring and predicting floods in flood-prone areas. AI technology could enhance prediction and surveillance capabilities. Some places even monitor earthquakes using technology. We need to adopt such measures.”*

## CONCLUSION

Using the disaster preparedness manual issued by DILG as a reference to assess the institutional capacities and resources of CDRRMO Naga, results revealed that, in average, CDRRMO Naga shows partial compliance with the requirements under RA10121. This result, however, is not an in-depth assessment and may be subject to further re-assessment. Moreover, Results revealed that CDRRMO Naga experience constraints in reference to resources (equipments and personnel), overlapping roles and fragmented responsibilities, and issues in prioritization in reference to LGU Administration. To resolve these concerns, the present researcher recommend institutional reorganization or restructuring which involves resource maximation and prioritization, and clarification of operational roles. Moreover, investment in technology and innovation should also be

considered.

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## ANNEX:

### Thematic Analysis of Interview with Pso and Cdrmo

Table 1. Thematic Analysis (Interview)

Themes	Sub-Themes	CDRRMO	PSO
Organizational Structure	Roles/ Fragmented Responsibilities	<p><i>Some functions are handled by PSO due to staff shortages</i></p> <p><i>“When you look at the ordinance, the roles should be ours, but in practice, they fall under the Public Safety Office (PSO). For example, the command center, which should be under DRRM, is under PSO, so it is underutilized.”</i></p>	<p><i>“The EOC is supposed to be run by the CDRRMO, but since there aren’t enough personnel, it’s now attached to the PSO’s COMCEN. This causes confusion.”</i></p> <p><i>“The issue lies in the DRRM Officer’s role, which is more of a facilitator than an implementer. During disasters, the DRRM Officer acts as a bridge for coordination among the CSWDO, PNP, and other agencies to perform their tasks. However, the DRRM Officer doesn’t necessarily execute the tasks directly. This facilitator role is true even at the national level, where the NDRRMC works alongside the OCD (Office of Civil Defense).”</i></p> <p><i>“There’s little direct involvement in documentation and decision-making, even though the DRRM Council exists. Perhaps the DRRM Office needs a clearer mandate and should strengthen its execution capabilities, instead of merely mobilizing agencies. This would include having its own capacity, such as personnel and equipment. For example, during rescue operations, an ambulance is insufficient—there should be</i></p>

			<i>specialized rescue vehicles that can operate in all terrains and weather conditions.”</i>
Administration/ LGU	Prioritization	<i>“One major challenge is that leadership does not fully recognize the importance of DRRM, unlike in other LGUs (Local Government Units). DRRM has numerous mandates and circulars, such as those related to the LCCAP (Local Climate Change Action Plan), which are extensive. However, these responsibilities are often assigned to just one person.”</i>	<i>“Sometimes, we feel pressured by national mandates. However, this should not hinder our innovation and creativity. While we acknowledge and adhere to national directives, we must also strive to think beyond these boundaries and encourage new ideas. Innovation should flow freely, complementing compliance with mandates.”</i>
Constraints in Resources	Lack of manpower and equipment	<p><i>“..totaling 16 personnel.</i></p> <p><i>This is the smallest DRRM team among LGUs in the Bicol Region. The numerous mandates assigned to our office make it challenging to manage with this limited workforce. As a result, we often request assistance from other offices to accomplish tasks.”</i></p> <p><i>“We also face a lack of resources. For instance, we do not have a rescue vehicle despite it being included in the budget. The fault for these gaps often falls on me. Although provisions are included in the budget proposal, they are not acted upon. Our in-house systems are operational but not fully effective due to limited resources. Our capabilities are reduced by about 20% because of a severe lack of equipment.</i></p> <p><i>“Due to a lack of personnel, the most efficient way is to delegate tasks to other offices or departments.</i></p> <p><i>Unlike other LGUs like Legazpi City, which has a dedicated maintenance section for DRRM programs and even a weather specialist sub-unit, we handle all tasks. If you're on duty, you monitor everything. There's no focus.”</i></p>	<p><i>“The PSO generally does not handle CDRRMO-specific concerns except for its role in operating the EOC during disasters. Occasionally, the PSO augments the CDRRMO due to a lack of responders. While the CDRRMO has one rescue team, the PSO can deploy up to three teams, making them more visible in daily operations.”</i></p> <p><i>“Additionally, having the necessary equipment is vital. For example, rescue operations require specialized vehicles capable of operating in all terrains and conditions—not just ambulances. Kristine's impact highlighted the lack of such equipment.”</i></p> <p><i>“One challenge is the lack of equipment and manpower, as seen during Kristine's aftermath. The overwhelming demands of disaster recovery highlight the need for special arrangements, such as pre-positioned resources and personnel ready to act immediately.”</i></p>

Coordination	Coordination/ Collaboration	<p><i>“When we need equipment, such as a rescue vehicle, we rely on borrowing from other agencies like the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP), General Services Department (GSD), and City Engineering Office (CEO). Coordination among different offices is critical in managing these constraints.”</i></p>	<p><i>“During disasters, the DRRM Officer acts as a bridge for coordination among the CSWDO, PNP, and other agencies to perform their tasks. However, the DRRM Officer doesn’t necessarily execute the tasks directly.”</i></p> <p><i>“Perhaps the DRRM Office needs a clearer mandate and should strengthen its execution capabilities, instead of merely mobilizing agencies.”</i></p>
Response and Recovery	Challenges	<p><i>Manpower and equipment shortages hinder our ability to respond effectively during disasters</i></p>	<p><i>“We need pre-positioned resources even at the barangay level. Restoration efforts should not depend solely on external reinforcements.”</i></p> <p><i>“One challenge highlighted during Typhoon Kristine was the lack of equipment and manpower, as the situation was overwhelming. There should be special arrangements in place. While reinforcements from other LGUs are helpful, it’s crucial for Naga City to build its own capacity for restoration. For instance, road clearing operations should be pre-positioned so resources are ready even before the disaster hits.</i></p> <p><i>At the barangay level, there should also be capability-building. It can’t be the city alone handling such situations.”</i></p>

**Observation Analysis**

Legend: 2 = Compliant, 1 = Partial; 0 = None

**Early Preparedness Actions for Mayors (EPA)**

Table 2. Early Preparedness Actions for Mayors (EPA) Results

Checklist Item	Operation Listo Standard	Score	Remarks
Creation of LDRRMC	Establish LDRRMC via EO and make operational.	2	Compliant
Creation of LDRRMO	Ordinance for plantilla positions and staff.	1	Partial; Proposed staffing patterns available but not filled in
ICS Establishment	EO to adopt ICS and training for IMT.	2	Compliant

Risk Assessment and Hazard Mapping	Conduct hazard mapping and risk assessments.	2	Compliant. With aid from Manila Observatory and National Resilience Council
Contingency Planning	Create contingency plans for key hazards.	1	Partial; Requires update and refinement
Evacuation Plans	Identify shelters, routes, and signage.	1	Partial; Routes not found
DRRM Plan Integration	Integrate DRRM into CLUP/CDP.	1	Partial; Not integrated in zoning regulations
Equipment and Resource Stockpiles	Prepare stockpiles for disaster response.	1	Partial; lacks acquisition

Total Score: 11/16

Percentage: 68.75%

Mean Score: 1.37

**Minimum Critical Preparedness Actions for Mayors (MCPA)**

Table 3. Minimum Critical Preparedness Actions for Mayors (MCPA) Results

Checklist Item	Operation Listo Standard	Score	Remarks
Activation of EOC	Activate Emergency Operations Center (EOC) during warnings.	2	Compliant
Pre-Disaster Meetings	Conduct pre-disaster meetings with LDRRMC and stakeholders.	2	Compliant
Resource Mobilization	Mobilize resources (equipment, personnel, stockpiles).	1	Partial; Lack equipment and manpower
Public Advisories	Issue advisories based on PAGASA updates and other warnings.	2	Compliant
Evacuation Implementation	Conduct preemptive or forced evacuation as needed.	1	Partial; Concern with Camp Management
Coordination with Stakeholders	Ensure alignment with police, fire marshals, and health units.	2	Compliant

Total Score: 10/12

Percentage: 83.33%

Mean Score: 1.25

**Checklist for C/MLGOOs, Chief of Police, and Fire Marshals**

Table 4. Checklist for C/MLGOOs, Chief of Police, and Fire Marshals Results

Checklist Item	Operation Listo Standard	Score	Remarks
Incident Command Roles	Assign incident command roles to officers.	2	Compliant
Communication Systems	Establish two-way radios and emergency communications.	1	Partial; System deployed but limited tools;
Search and Rescue Readiness	Train personnel in search and rescue (SAR).	2	Compliant
Traffic and Security Coordination	Deploy police to manage traffic and secure evacuation sites.	2	Compliant
Reporting Flow	Ensure proper flow of reports to higher authorities (e.g., OCD).	2	Compliant

Total Score: 9/10

Percentage: 90%

Mean Score: 1.125

**Survey**

**Institutional Readiness**

Legend: 5 = Highest; 1 = Lowest

**Adequate Resources (Mean Score 3.47)**

The CDRRMO has adequate resources to address disaster risk reduction and management needs.

17 responses

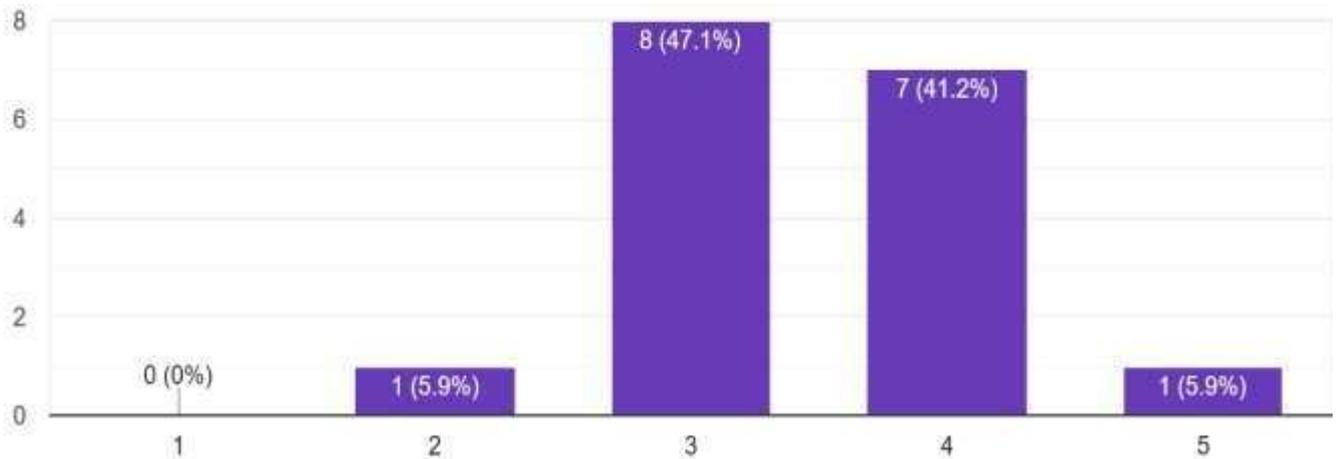
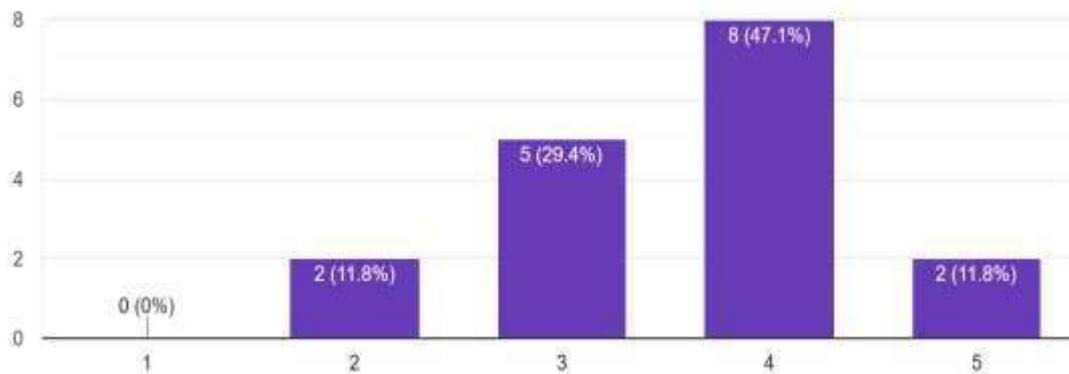


Figure 1. Survey: Adequate Resources

### Well-Trained Staff And Volunteers (Mean Score 3.59)

Staff and volunteers are well-trained in disaster preparedness and response.

17 responses



### Effective Prevention And Mitigation Strategies (Mean Score 3.47)

The organization has effective prevention and mitigation strategies in place.

17 responses

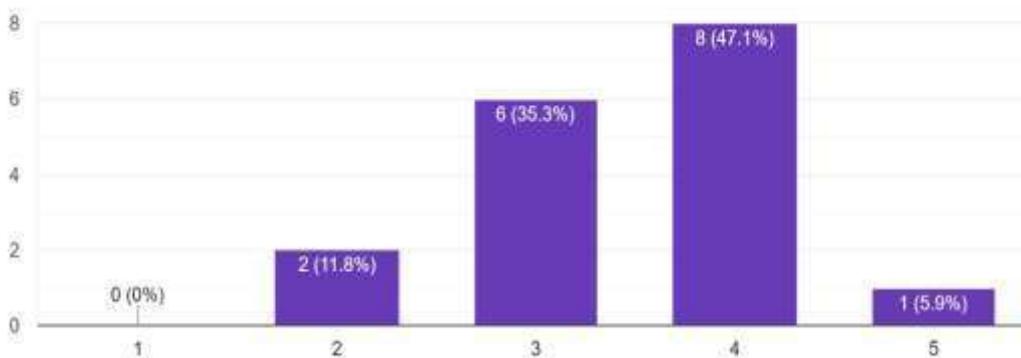


Figure 3. Survey: Prevention and Mitigation Strategies

### Coordination (Mean Score 3.24)

Coordination with other agencies during disaster response is seamless.

17 responses

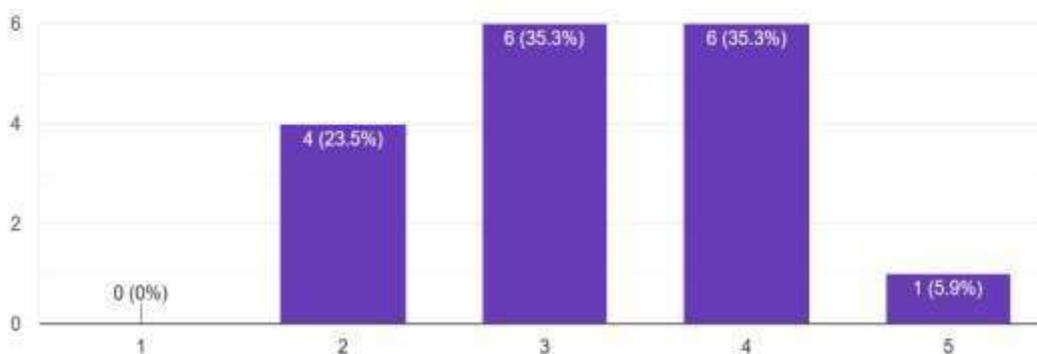


Figure 4. Survey: Coordination

**Community Engagement (Mean Score 3.76)**

Community engagement is a key priority in the CDRRMO's programs.

17 responses

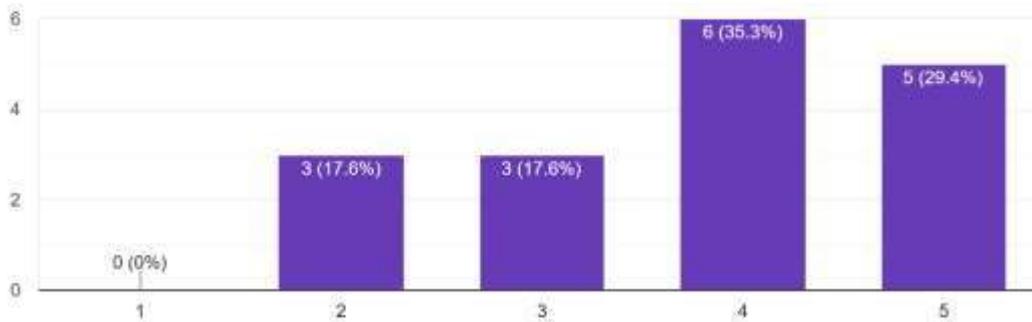


Figure 5. Survey: Community Engagement

**Summary**

Table 5. Survey Summary

Key Area	Rating	Interpretation
Adequate Resources	3.47	Average
Training	3.59	Average
Prevention & Mitigation	3.47	Average
Coordination	3.24	Average
Community Engagement	3.76	Average

**Open-Ended Question**

Table 6. Survey: Open-ended Questions Summary by Themes

CATEGORY	THEMES
<b>Challenges</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Lack of resources (equipment and manpower); need more personnel; Functionality of Department</li> <li>● Need training</li> <li>● Need more infrastructure</li> <li>● Data Management</li> </ul>
<b>Strengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Funds Availability</li> <li>● Trained Workforce</li> <li>● Comprehensive Plans</li> </ul>

<b>Recommendation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Technology (Data Management and Mapping/GIS)</li> <li>● Early Warning System (EWS)</li> <li>● Strengthen Operational Capabilities             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Increase Staff</li> <li>○ Equipment</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Update Plans</li> </ul>
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**Triangulation Matrix**

	<b>Checklist</b>	<b>Interview</b>	<b>Survey</b>
<b>Institutional Capacities</b>	Partial Compliance;	Lack of Personnel; underutilized and unperforming department	Adequate resources rated average (3.47), with gaps in manpower and equipment.
<b>Resources</b>	Lack of Equipment and Manpower noted	Lack of Equipment and Manpower	Survey respondents pointed to gaps in specialized equipment (e.g., all-terrain vehicles).
<b>Organizational Challenges</b>	EOC operational but not fully under CDRRMO control; issues with coordination.	Fragmented responsibilities with other departments (e.g., PSO), resulting to confusion and underutilization.	Coordination rated low (3.24), reflecting fragmented responsibilities
<b>Overall</b>	Moderate compliance with DRRM mandates; significant resource and structural gaps.	Fragmented roles and limited leadership support hinder operational capacity.	Moderate readiness across key areas, with some improvement in community engagement and risk assessment.