

# Disaster Risk Reduction Plan of Borongan City, Eastern Samar: A Grounded Theory

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## INTRODUCTION

The world had experienced numerous disasters over the centuries - driving extreme events, human activities interfering with the Earth System, mismanagement of our natural system, the abrupt shift in human settlements and vulnerability are contributing to the increased effects of hazard events. While there are multiple natural disasters recently reported such as earthquakes, typhoons, tsunamis, and storm surge, it revealed that, both the mortality and economic loss are trending up. Human activities have caused an impact of disasters that are more destructive. We use to play with nature by being in the dreams of development through building infrastructures and forget about the destruction it will cause to nature. We rescind nature from every way - deforestation, massive earthquake, global warming, volcanic eruptions, floods, landslides 'til to a serious disaster in which people are left homeless and evidently death. It is expected that there would be massive damages to infrastructure and the loss of lives, it would persist if there aren't any appropriate measures immediately taken by the government.

A natural disaster is a sudden event in the balanced environment causing a local response that affects the social and economic development of a certain region. It may have multiple causes. Yodmani (2001) pointed out that disaster is no longer seen as extreme events created entirely by natural forces but rather as manifestations of unresolved problems of development. In the Philippines, there are multiple sources related to Disaster Risk Reduction & Management, however, there is lack of capacity and understanding among officials. The flux of public officials makes it all more important to secure a management system in order not to fail the ability and awareness that has been built over a period of time. Traditionally, natural disasters create challenges and problems of humanitarian nature. The natural disasters are hitting harder these days and we should have stronger risk reduction.

Basically, we cannot control what happens over a natural disaster. We cannot even stop those natural disasters from occurring, but what our hands are capable right now, is to be prepared for a disaster through our disaster management plan. Planned and prepared, to minimize the impact of a disaster to property and to lives. The prodigious majority of deaths right after a disaster, the factored risk for increased infectious diseases, and the overcrowded shelters after a disaster happens. Hence, it is of importance for preparedness with the disaster management group to be available as soon as a disaster strikes.

LGUs were found to have still lacked devices on communication, evacuation, search and rescue, transportation, and relief operations. An early warning system and evacuation alert system was not in place and LGUs have yet to enact ordinance on forced or pre-emptive evacuation. Maps, Guides, Communication materials on DRRM were found to be insufficient in substance and form. Furthermore, LGUs do not have supplies and materials due to zero standards.

Sutton and Tierney (2006) pointed out that partnerships between public and private entities that have been established and maintained prior to a disaster event will influence the sharing of resources through mutual aid and enable a capability to deliver emergency public information through previously identified channels.

As stated under RA No. 10121 Section 2 (e) – the Declaration of Policy of the Implementing Rules and

Regulation, “It is the policy of the State to develop, promote and implement a Comprehensive National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP) that aims to strengthen the capacity of the national government and local government units (LGU’s), together with partner stakeholders, to build the disaster resilience of communities, and to institutionalize arrangements and measures for reducing disaster risks, including projected climate risks, and enhancing disaster preparedness and response at all levels”.

As mandated by the RA No. 10121, local governments units and communities have unified disaster risk reduction and management into their strategies and actions. Establishing, training/drills and developing of contingency plans reinforce the risk management of the communities helping them for future preparation.

In Borongan City, due to its geographical location, it is exposed to Typhoons (near the Pacific Ring of Fire) which cause storm surges, landslides and floods resulting to economic losses and environment destructions. It is situated at the southern end of Samar Island, facing the Pacific Ocean.

In 2014, the strongest typhoon to hit the Philippines were the, ST Yolanda and ST Ruby. ST Ruby brought more havoc to the province of Eastern Samar. It was forecasted to hit Southeast of Guiuan, Eastern Samar, on the evening of December 5 and in Borongan, Eastern Samar by the evening of December 6, with the initial strength fastened at maximum sustained winds of 160 kilometer per hour (160 kph) and near the center and gustiness of up to 195 kilometer per hour (195 kph).

On the onslaught of ST Ruby, the electric posts and trees fell, leaving roads impassable but there weren’t any casualties reported in the City of Borongan. The said super typhoon had brought havoc to agri-aquaculture industries.

Gaillard and Mercer (2013) said, that a large amount of studies have been produced on disaster-related issues over the last century of research, yet there, continued to be gaps in translating knowledge into action. The idea to have a better, safer, and suitable evacuation site should be focused by the LGUs and other concern agencies, organization, or institutions. In addition, Witporavong et al (2015) said, that encouraging participation in community activities can have positive externalities in disaster mitigation.

Indeed, having a plan is a realization that nurtures responsibility on the part of every local government enabling an efficient and effective set of stride and institutionalized obligatory phases to be able to protect the lives and properties of individuals. With this plan, all the sectors of the society and participants in the different barangays be involved and encompassed invaluable support and assistance for this plan to be successful and to serve its purpose as well. An integrated sector of the society and well-known partnership is a vital part of this plan attached on the same principle of governance as the government pushed in whipping the probabilities in providing a better quality of life for the people of Borongan City Eastern Samar.

### **Atheoretical Stance**

In the light of conducting a qualitative study, there was a temporary suspension of a-priori assumptions. As a consequence of preventing biases, the study also involved a suspension of literature review.

### **Philosophical Stance**

The study takes on the interpretivist paradigm that evidently incorporates Heideggerian Philosophy into an interpretative phenomenological research design; thus, Heidegger argues that human being is more fundamentally structured by its temporality, or its concern with, and relationship to time. Adolffson (2010) noted that Heideggers interpretative phenomenology where the past, present and future influence the experience and the reality of their lived experience can be more easily and more completely understood.

Philosophers whose inspiration is more ontological such as Heidegger emphasize the uncovering of Being from the perspective of the experiencing human being and how the world is revealed to this experiencing entity within a realm of things (Mead, 1934 p.5). Heidegger’s Philosophical hermeneutics shifted the focus from the interpretation to existential understanding which was treated more as direct, non-mediated way of being in the

world than simply as a way of knowing (Heidegger, 1927).

Conroy, 2003 noted that an implicit acknowledgement of the reality and necessity of movement within any encounter between people and their ways of thinking and acting in the world stimulates questioning and interpretation by the researcher regarding how any shift in thinking was provoked. A lucid definition of a “paradigm shift” is proposed that suggests a paradigm shift is vital to exposing a “hermeneutic turn” (Hoy, 1993).

In other words, Heidegger was concerned with the people’s self-interpretations of their being in the world. Heidegger adopted the view that understanding and interpretation are “foundational modes of man’s being” (Palmer, 1969, p. 42).

This study is assumed to be in the interpretivist paradigm. The characteristics of interpretivism, as applied in this study, are grouped into the purpose of the research, the nature of reality (ontology), nature of knowledge and the relationship between the inquirer and the inquired-into (epistemology). Purpose of research is to understand and interpret how disaster risk and reduction management system is implemented and how functional it is in the research locale. In the study the nature of reality is multiple. Truth and veracity can be explored, and constructed through human dealings interactions and meaningful actions. They discover how people make sense of their social worlds in the natural setting by means of daily routines, conversations and writing while interacting with others around them. These writings could be text and visual pictures. Many social realities exist due to varying human experiences, including people’s knowledge, views, interpretations and experiences.

The state of knowledge and the relationship between the inquirer and the inquired-into explains that happenings are understood through the mental processes of interpretation that is influenced by interaction with the society. Those active in the research process socially construct knowledge by experiencing the real life or nature settings. Inquirer and the inquired-into are interlocked in an interactive process of talking and listening, reading and writing that is more personal, interactive mode of data collection.

In the interpretive approach the researcher does not stand above or outside, but is a participant observer (Carr and Kemmis, 1986) who engages in the activities and discerns the meanings of actions as they are expressed within specific social contexts.

### **Domains of Inquiry**

This study attempted to holistically describe the existing Risk and Disaster Management Practices and Preparedness of the communities in Borongan, Eastern Samar for Fiscal Year 2015. The result of the study was used for the formulation of an efficient disaster and risk management plan. Specifically, the study attempted to answer the following specific questions:

1. How is the implementation of the Disaster Management Program experienced by the people in Borongan City, Eastern Samar?
2. What is the meaning of the experience on the implementation of the Disaster Management Program by the people in Borongan City, Eastern Samar?
3. What policy recommendations can be proposed to strengthen the implementation of the disaster risk and reduction plan of Borongan City, Eastern Samar?
4. What theory can be identified based on the findings?

### **Significance of the Study**

With a past that grieves from recurrent natural disasters, it was claimed that these calamities would make a whirling point in the history of disaster management in the country. Active commitment and leadership from local government is an important factor in the implementation of the new perspective of risk management,

mitigation, and preparedness projects. Such would result progress in the achievement of emergency management and preparedness work. At present, the local government charged its ways for a powerful disaster risk management and a better equipped government that is yet far from being at a satisfactory level.

The findings of the study are beneficial to the following:

**Community.** The study will be beneficial to the Community in reinforcing their defenses against disaster through adaptation to local plans and budget, social safety and alternative sustainable livelihood generation

**City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council.** The study will be beneficial to the CDRRMC of the City Government of Borongan to promote self-reliance in disaster risk reduction by reinforcing the capacity of governments at all levels to prepare and to respond to impending catastrophes in a timely and efficient manner.

**Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council.** This study will be beneficial to the BDRRMC in acknowledging the problem of the members of the community and even identifying solutions and overseeing the implementation of projects and activities.

**LGU in the City of Borongan.** Local governments lack sufficient knowledge on the management of disaster risks and even vulnerabilities of their communities. LGU play the greatest role in sustaining disaster risk reduction. This study will be beneficial to the LGU through the added suggestions on the strategies and measures to ensure and facilitate immediate response before, during and after calamities.

**Local Chief Executives and Legislators.** This study is beneficial to the Local Chief Executive and Legislators in each local government in order for them to carry out measures and institutionalize systematic process of using administrative directives and policies necessary during and after calamities.

**The Public in General.** The public in general will be benefited through the different programs/projects/drills as part of the disaster risk reduction education that the LGU will implement to develop public awareness for disaster risk reduction.

**Researcher.** The study will be beneficial to the Researcher by allowing her to establish understanding of interactions of the community, environment, and disaster risk reduction and for her perspective to be widened when it comes to disaster risk reduction.

**Other Researcher.** The study will be beneficial to other researchers providing a distinctive opportunity for establishing working networks of academics and discussion of peer reviewed knowledge on issues related to community, environment, and disaster risk reduction. This research can also be a take-off point for other studies to be conducted in the future.

## Definition Of Terms

This section provides the terms used in the study with their corresponding meanings.

**Disaster.** Refers to the calamities like typhoons, storm surge, earthquakes, floods that cause devastation to lives and properties.

**Disaster Preparedness.** These are strategic actions and procedures that includes awareness and understanding; contingency planning about the calamity; conduct of local drills on each specific calamity.

**Disaster Prevention and Mitigation.** These are measures taken to reduce risks of hazards, build back better restoration and improvement before disaster occurs.

**Disaster Response.** These provide immediate assistance or the basic needs to refugees to maintain life, improve health and to establish temporary settlement.

**Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery.** It is the restoration of facilities, livelihood, and living conditions of disaster-affected communities at their normal level of functioning.

**Disaster Risk Reduction.** The procedure formulated to reduce hazards and casualties brought about by calamities using analytical systems to improve preparedness and increase safety.

**Hazards.** These are damage of properties and loss of lives or casualties.

**Humanitarian response.** The giving of aid to victims of disaster by dole out foods, clothes etc.

**Policy Recommendations.** An advice to some group or person with authority to influence decision making on policies and is the end point of the study to be implemented to reduce casualties and risks brought about by disasters.

**Republic Act No. 10121.** It is known as the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Act of 2010. An act mandated to strengthen disaster management in the Philippines.

**Risk Reduction.** The procedure conducted to alleviate or lessen the dangers and negative outcomes of the arriving disaster.

**Risk Management.** A systematic method of identifying, dealing, and lessening foreseeable risks thereby improving preparedness for adverse events of disasters in Borongan.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND PROCEDURES

This chapter discusses in detail to the strategies and approaches used in the formulation of a more efficient disaster plan, in the City of Borongan, for the year 2016.

### Design

The researcher will use the Collazi's method of Interpretative Phenomenology approach in gathering information to generate effectiveness in reducing risks in the implementation of the CDRRMC and BDRRMC in the City of Borongan. Collazi's method involves seven (7) steps in which case the researcher reads a description of each person participating in the study to gain a sense of the informants. Next, the researcher extracts statements with significance to the research question.

The methods involved interviews of selected informants using the interview guide questions. The questionnaire is based from the Seal of Good Local Governance and standardized questionnaire from PDRRM which relates to the Disaster Risk and Reduction Management and has been modified by the researcher. The study is predominantly qualitative in nature and its output is not a theory development but policy amendments and change.

### Environment / Locale

The study was done in the City of Borongan, a 2<sup>nd</sup> class city located in the Province of Eastern Samar. The common language is Waray-waray, and huge majorities are also literate in both English and Filipino. Boronganans are predominantly Roman Catholic. Their main product is copra. Borongan was legally constituted as a capital town when Eastern Samar was created as a separate province under Republic Act No. 4221 which was enacted on June 19, 1985. On June 20, 2007, Borongan became the first city in Eastern Samar.

It is composes of 61 barangays with 19 coastal barangays, 2 island barangays, 8 upland barangays, 17 river barangays and 15 downtown barangays, within the locale of Borongan City. It is situated at the Southern end of Samar Island facing the Pacific Ocean, and is exposed to Typhoons and Earthquakes because it geographically lies near the Pacific Ring of Fire thus the high probability to experience storm surges,

landslides and floods during the aforementioned natural disasters. The province itself comprised a part of the Eastern Visayas Region (Region VIII), of the Republic of the Philippines.

The capital district of the Province of Eastern Samar is located along the eastern coast of the island facing the Pacific Ocean, with the geographical coordinates 11°36’ North; 125° 26’ East; 209 kilometers from Tacloban, the regional center, and is located at the heart of the province midway between the extreme municipalities of the province: Arteche to the north and Guiuan and Lawaan to the south.

Borongan City has a wet market located a little upstream and beside the northern bank of the Lo-om River in the Puray district of Brgy. H (Tarusan) selling the usual foodstuffs like rice and corn grains, dried and fresh fish (either caught locally or brought in frozen from Catbalogan City or Guiuan as well as other nearby towns), pork, beef, chicken, carabeef, preserved meats, vegetable, fruits, condiments, and spices, rootcrops, native cakes and the like. The place also sells locally-made and beautiful native basketware. It also has the largest and the only shopping mall in Eastern Samar. Appliance stores, mini-groceries and “sari-sari” stores also abound throughout the length and breadth of the city selling items ranging from necessities to supplies for recreational and entertainment activities. Several hardware stores also operate catering to the needs of the city’s construction industry. The city has numerous restaurants and eateries offering local cuisine randomly located throughout the city limits while nightspots can be found mostly along the length of Baybay Boulevard at the eastern edge of the city immediately abutting the shoreline of Borongan Bay.

Per the 2007 census conducted by the CBMS, Borongan had a total population of 59,354 people in 10,699 households. This rose to 64,457 people in the 2010 census.

Barangay Bugas is a lowland area located 13km away from Poblacion. There primary source of livelihood is fishing and farming with 9 sq.km Agricultural Area.

While Sabang North is located along the North-Eastern Coast of the City of Borongan, 3 kilometers away from Poblacion. Its primary source of livelihood is fishing.

On the other hand, Sabang Suribao is a coastal area facing east of the Pacific Ocean and West of Mountain forest. The place is known for its major river named as Suribao River having approximately 3 kilometers.

Divinubo is an island of Borongan which is 12 kilometers away from Poblacion and 5 km away from the National Highway with a total land area of 65 hectares with fishing as their primary source of livelihood.

While Ando Island is, an elongated island located 12 kilometers away from Borongan City and is known for its white sand beaches composed of 1 sitio in the barangay.

**Informants**

The key informants involve interviewing a group of individuals who are selected as they are likely to provide needed information and understandings on the Disaster Risk and Reduction Plan of the City of Borongan, Eastern Samar. Key informants cover an eclectic range of individuals including the community leaders, residents, and any representatives from different agencies. Identifying therein and creating a list of probable key informants would be the first step in the selection process. The final group of informants should have varied combination of key informants to ensure a variety of perceptions. The investigator frames the actual questions during interviews and the atmosphere in these interviews is informal, like a conversation among acquaintances. It is some interviews relying on a list of issues to be discussed, probing for information and which are then expounded with several facts of understanding. The investigator did not only depend on evidences coming from official resources and those in authority as they do not always embody the groups which are excluded in their community. There is information which will have individual bias and bias in culture which needs to be measured in evaluating the responses of the informants.

<b>Distribution of Informants</b>	
Bugas	Members of the Council: 1 Resident: 1

Sabang North	Members of the Council: 1 Resident: 1
Sabang Suribao	Members of the Council: 1 Resident: 1
Ando Island	Members of the Council: 1 Resident: 1
Divinubo Island	Members of the Council: 1 Resident: 1

The barangays to which interviews/surveys are to be conducted are those whose status each barangay are prone to risk based on the survey conducted by the CDRRMO and the two islands chosen by the panelists. The top three (3) barangays considered as disaster prone areas are: (1) Bugas, (2) Sabang North, (3) Sabang Suribao and the two islands chosen by the panelists are (4) Ando Island, and (5) Divinubo Island.

Of the 10 informants, there will be 5 barangay captains/members of the council to be considered as key informants.

**Instruments**

An interview guide was used to guide the researcher, in the attempt to answer the problems presented. The researcher conducted the interviews in the City of Borongan. Keen observations of certain phenomenon were noted to beef up the discussion and the analysis of data. There were thorough examinations for evaluation and verification on the effectiveness of the program. The researcher conducted direct observation during the interview of the different informants, as screened and selected by the researcher. The questionnaire is a standardized questionnaire from PDRRM and is based from the Seal of Good Local Governance narrating therein the Disaster Risk and Reduction Management most specifically of Borongan City. The questionnaire has been adapted by the researcher where interview was conducted and the study is chiefly qualitative in nature.

**Data Gathering Procedures**

To gather data, the researcher secured permission from the Dean of the Graduate School - University of the Visayas (Appendix A), which allowed the researcher to conduct the study in the City of Borongan. A letter of request addressed to the Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (Appendix B) was also prepared and secured by the researcher of the study.

The researcher sent formal communications allowing her to conduct the survey pertaining to the effectiveness of the Disaster Risk Reduction & Management implementation in their locality. The researcher conducted the interviews with the guidance from the representatives of the DILG and NGOs.

The main source of raw paths were the audio-taped narratives (voice text) and the respective typed transcriptions (written text). The descriptive accounts contained evidence of actual ontological reflection-in-action within the flow of the session in keeping with Being in the world.

Descriptive sessions demand active-engaged-listening and keeping with the rhythm of the description and engagement to the topic and background understanding. Researchers’ contribution to the sessions were often in the form of confirmation, reflective observation and/or requests for clarification to what was said to draw out what is concealed.

**Data Analysis**

After conducting the interview, the researcher verified the documents presented, collated the data, and analysed the gathered data from the interviews done from the different informants of the study.

As to the written texts, it was advantageous to approach it by re-listening to the audio recordings to correctly transcribe and take down precise information given by the informant as well as by the researcher. The researcher listened carefully to each response from the informants of the interview questions and constructively understood the condition and effect experienced by the informants.

Merriam (1998) and Marshall and Rossman (1989) contend that data collection and analysis must be a simultaneous process in a qualitative research. They claim, that a qualitative data analysis entails classifying things, persons, and events and the properties that characterize them.

Data analysis involves the following steps: First, the researcher listened to the audio-recorded interviews several times and transcribed the data collected from the interviews to get a general sense of the whole and ideas presented. Transcription was done within 24-48 hours from the scheduled interview. Transcription format was from verbatim to be translated to English. Next step was to extract from the transcript phrases or sentences that directly pertain to investigated phenomenon to get significant statements (SS). Then, spelled out the meaning of each significant statement to arrive with formulated meaning (FM). The formulated meaning was then organized into themes and these themes evolved into clusters. There was integration of results and the researcher wrote a rich and exhaustive description of the lived experience and from this, the essential structure of the phenomena was formulated.

The researcher used open-ended questions to uncover how people think and feel in certain situations. The researcher applied Colaizzi's seven steps to analyze the data collected in the survey or interview.

The researcher conducted semi-structured, face-to-face interviews by using a prepared interview guide. The informants were encouraged to talk freely and to tell stories using their own words. Each interview lasted from 40 minutes to one-hour and all of them were interviewed by the main researcher. At the end of each interview, the researcher reminded the participants about her need for a subsequent communication with them via telephone calls to discuss the findings of the study and to make sure that the study finding reflected their own experiences. To reflect the research data precisely, the significant statements were direct extracts from the participants. To analyze the significant statements, the researcher began to articulate what the statements meant and created themes from it. The researcher grouped similar themes together and organized them into categories. Ten (10) participants were engaged in the study. The following steps represent Colaizzi process for phenomenological data analysis (cited in Sanders, 2003; Speziale & Carpenter, 2007). 1. Each transcript should be read and re-read to obtain a general sense about the whole content. 2. For each transcript, significant statements that pertain to the phenomenon under study should be extracted. These statements must be recorded on a separate sheet noting their pages and lines numbers. 3. Meanings should be formulated from these significant statements. 4. The formulated meanings should be sorted into categories, clusters of themes, and themes. 5. The findings of the study should be integrated into an exhaustive description of the phenomenon under study. 6. The fundamental structure of the phenomenon should be described. 7. Finally, validation of the findings should be sought from the research participants to compare the researcher's descriptive results with their experiences integrating the result into a comprehensive description of the topic and returns to each participant to verify the results.

### **Acknowledge Bias**

Biases were prevented using the semi-structured interview guided by being subjective and the need to comprehend well the data taken based on the interview. In addition to Glasser and Strauss recommendation researchers entered the field without preconceived or a priori ideas of the subject areas, of what may be discovered or where it may lead. However, many researchers have testified it was very difficult, if not impossible, to totally divorce one's self from accumulations of knowledge and experience with temper understanding, observation and interpretation. Thus, they should disclose information which may affect understanding. Disclosure considered two things. Firstly, they inform the reader of areas where objectively may be at risk of not being absolute. And, more importantly through, it communicates with them, as researchers, will be aware of these potential biases and have endeavored to account for them.

## Trustworthiness

In the conduct of the qualitative study, it is important to ensure trustworthiness in getting information from the informants through these steps: prolonged engagement, persistent observation, reflexivity, triangulation, comprehensive and vivid recording with informants, member checking, searching and conforming an disconfirming evidence and completing explanation, peer review and debriefing, inquiry audits, disclosure of quality enhancement strategies, thick and contextual description, research credibility and commitments.

To address credibility, the researcher attempted to describe the true picture of the phenomenon being presented. To allow transferability, the researcher provided sufficient detail of the description of the study to gain a sense of the participants and to be able to decide whether the prevailing environment is like another situation with which he or she is familiar and whether the findings can justifiably be applied to the other setting. The meeting of the dependability criterion involves the informants evaluating the findings and interpretation and recommendations of the study to make sure that they are all supported by the data received from the informants of the study (Cohen et al., 2011; Tobin and Begley, 2004). Finally, to achieve conformability, researcher took steps to establish that all data and interpretations of the findings are not figments of imagination but are clearly derived and concise from the data.

## Ethical Consideration

The researcher had used the ethical principles in research in the conduct of the study especially during the data gathering procedure. In the conduct of the study, three basic principles will be observed: the principles of respect of persons, beneficence, and justice. In the observance of respect for persons, two ethical convictions will be further observed: first, those individuals should be treated as autonomous agents, and second, that persons with diminished autonomy are entitled to protection. In affording beneficence, respondents will be treated in an ethical manner not only by respecting their decisions and protecting them from harm, but also by making efforts to secure their well-being. Two general rules will be observed in the observance of beneficence: (a) do not harm and (b) maximize possible benefits and minimize possible harms. Lastly, the principle of justice will be applied. In the treatment of respondents, the principle of "fairness in distribution" or "what is deserved" will be observed. To further observe justice, the following formulation will be observed also: (a) to each person an equal share, (b) to each person per individual need, (c) to each person according to individual effort, (d) to each person according to societal contribution, and (e) to each person according to merit.

Before the respondent answers the questionnaire he/she is to be notified about the aims, methods, and anticipated benefits of the study, his/her right to abstain from participation in the research, and his/her right to terminate at any time his/her participation; and the confidential nature of his/her answers and replies.

No person will be made a respondent of the research study unless he/she is given the notice referred to in the previous paragraph and provided a freely given consent that he/she agreed to participate. No pressure or inducement of any kind will be applied to encourage a person to become a respondent of the research.

## Risk-benefit assessment

There were risks involved in the said undertaking as to the threats of the lack of time to finish the undertaking considering this research is time – consuming and the privacy involved in it that there is a need to ensure that the responses will be held with strict confidentiality and would only be used for study purposes.

**Risk Benefit.** The risk benefit of the said undertaking ensures that it improves the present situation of disaster prone barangays in the City of Borongan through finding ways on how to improve its system being used.

## Consent, documentation of informed consent

The participants must fill up the informed consent that ensures their voluntary participation to the research undertaking and that they thoroughly understood the nature and purpose of the said undertaking. They will be

brief in order that they would understand the research undertaking and ensures cooperation to yield positive outcome or result. Informed consent in which the participants will be asked to participate in the research undertaking, they will be interviewed for approximately 30 to 60 minutes about their experiences in times of disaster or when calamity arises. The interview will be tape recorded and take place in the barangay setting. It also conveyed that the participation of the participants in the research undertaking is entirely voluntary and they may withdraw from the study at any time they wish. It will also assure that the participants that the information will be held with strict confidentiality. The research undertaking will be thoroughly explained to the participants and they understood the consent form and agree to participate and they will be asked to sign in the signature of participants and the date in which they will sign. The consent involves a clear discussion of (1) participants' status allows the informants to know that the information they provide will only be used for research purposes; (2) study goals which reflects the overall goals of the research study; (3) type of data that will be collected from the prospective informants; (4) procedures on how the study will be done. In this study, data collection is done through personal interview with the informants; (5) nature of the commitment. In this study, the interaction process with the informant will take 30 – 60 minutes of their time; (6) selection of informant which is mainly done through non-random purposive sampling. In this study, the informants will be members of the council and residents of the community; (7) potential risks. Informants are associated with potential risks of loss of time and privacy. The participation of informants most especially during the interview process, may consume their time; (8) potential benefits. This study will not only benefit the informants through the improvement of finding ways/solution to improve the present situation of the barangay thus, the informant will be benefited for in reinforcing their defences against disaster through adaptation of local plans and budget; (9) social safety and alternative sustainable livelihood generation that can help the informants; (10) compensation. This study is mainly non-monetary and will be provided to the informants as a way of incentive or compensation; (11) confidentiality pledge. A certificate of confidentiality will be given to informants that protect the study from force of involuntary disclosure. In this study, the information given will be kept confidential that will only be used in research purposes; (12) voluntary consent. The participation is strictly voluntary and informants are not forced to participate in the study; (13) right to withdraw and withhold information. Every informant of this study has the right to withdraw from participation at any time and should be treated in the usual and customary fashion; (14) contact information. It is stated in the consent the contact information of the researchers and affiliated organization. The researcher will also use sound recorder during the interview which will be destroyed after the transcription of data.

### **Authorization to access private info**

The respondents will be informed that they do not have access to the research but only the researcher since she has the authority over the research undertaking. The informants will be informed on the output or the results of the research undertaking since they will be the beneficiaries of the research. Inquiry audit will be facilitated by the researchers through seeking information of knowledgeable persons, outside the entity, the purpose of which to ensure performing the audit procedures. Researcher will take into consideration the disclosure of quality enhancement strategies to ensure that the research is substantial and enriching through collaborative effort. It ensures that descriptions of the responses are thick and narratively done. It ensures that the researcher's credibility is observed through ensuring that they can be trusted with the data and that the responses of the informants will be held with strictest confidentiality. The researcher shows commitment in the research undertaking though making an elaborate discussion of the subject matter and the responses of the informants will be formulated by having a categorical scheme wherein themes were given analysis and interpretation.

### **Confidentiality procedures**

The research ensures confidentiality through ensuring that the responses will be kept with strict confidentiality and for study purposes only through disposing of instruments after it has been used to ensure the confidentiality of the research process. Take the case with the use of audiotape after it has been transcribed, coded and interpreted, the tape will then be destroyed to ensure the confidentiality of the research process.

## Debriefings, Communication, and Referrals

Along with being gracious and polite, the researcher will phrase questions tactfully. A debriefing will be conducted after data collection is completed to permit participants to ask questions or air complaints. Further, after the study, the researcher will communicate with the participants to let them know that their participation is appreciated through email. Lastly, referrals will be done should research findings deem it proper.

Referrals when there are inquiries that need to be answered to avoid confusion and ensure clearer understanding of the research undertaking. It could not be avoided that there would be conflict of interests between the members and it is important to deal with it in such a diplomatic way in meeting halfway. It is important that the researchers convey exchange of communication and feedbacks in meeting halfway for the welfare of the people.

## Incentives or Compensation

No incentives or compensation will be afforded to the respondents of the study, considering that the study entails only answering a questionnaire and voluntary in nature. It is non-monetary; therefore, word of gratitude will be the means of thanking the respondents in participating in the study. However, one direct benefit that will be afforded to the participants is the potential to yield generalizable knowledge about the problem being studied and non-material compensation to participant, which may come in the form of a health education, conference, or other creative benefits.

## Conflict of Interest

Should conflict of interest exist in the study, to maintain the independence and integrity of IRB, members of the IRB must identify, eliminate, minimize or otherwise manage real, potential or perceived conflicts of interest. There is no conflict of interest arising in the study. The environment as well as the informants is not personally connected and not influenced by the researcher therefore, there is no bias associated with the study.

Respondents will be chosen based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria set. No recruitment through advertisement is needed in the study as it is pure answering questionnaires. Assent will not apply in the study considering that the respondents are all above 18 years old and are therefore capacitated to give consent

This study is not collaborative in nature, thus, the researcher being the author holds the intellectual property rights as well as the publication rights and information and responsibility sharing. Thus, terms of reference will not be applicable in the study.

## Presentation Of Qualitative Data Of Disaster Risk Reduction And Management

This section of the study is the presentation of the qualitative data and information coming from the participants that described their experiences and the meaning or interpretation of the researcher of such. The experiences are grouped into themes and sub-themes.

### Theme 1: Risk Awareness

**Evacuation.** The residents were convinced to evacuate as learned from experience about the risk that water might rise. During typhoon Yolanda, most residents stayed at home. But after the experience in ST Yolanda, during typhoon Ruby they evacuated right away after announcement of the typhoon signal. They moved to more stable edifice being aware of their place as susceptible to danger. These were the experiences of the residents:

*Han Bagyo Yolanda nakada kami han barangay hall kaupod an mga napulo nga pamilya. Hadton Ruby nakadto kami han balay han akon sister-in-law ha Barangay San Isidro, San Julian para pag escape han pagdako han tubig. (When ST Yolanda hit Eastern Samar, we were in the Barangay Hall together with other 10 families. Meanwhile during ST Ruby, we were in my sister-in-laws in Brgy. San Isidro, San Julian to escape just in case the seawater would rise.) Resident A*

Nakadto ako ha Barangay Hall, Mayda iba nakadto ha Seminaryo ngan ha legislative Building. (I was in the Barangay Hall, while the others were in the seminary and legislative building). Resident B

Han pag Yolanda, nakada ako ha balay tapos han pag Ruby naman didto han balay han ak auntie. (I was at home during Typhoon Yolanda while during Typhoon Ruby I was in my Aunt's House). Resident C

Diritso kami nag-ebakwit didto han hataas nga lugar.(We immediately evacuate to higher grounds.) Resident D

Han pag Yolanda nakadi la ak ha balay han pag Ruby nakadto ak han ak in-laws ha Campesao. (At the time of Typhoon Yolanda, I was at home in Sabang and during typhoon Ruby I was in my parents-in-law at Barangay Campesao, Borongan City.) Resident E

Nakada la kami ha balay han Pag Yolanda nga Ruby pero han natikakusog na an bagyo, nag evacuate na kami ngadto han bukid. (We were just in our house during Yolanda and Ruby. When the wind got stronger, we evacuated in the mountain). Resident F

**Typhoon Information.** Information to the strength and severity, location, direction and path, forecast from PAGA about the super typhoon were the point interest among the participants. PAG-ASA was the main source of information. The residents were interested in location, size and strength of the typhoon and to keep track of the signal warning and guidelines.

*Adton kadakoon han bagyo, an iya sakop, ngan an pagkagda hin storm-surge.* (I was specifically interested in the strength of the typhoon, its direction, its predicted path and whether it would bring about storm surge) Resident A

*Iton impormasyon nga tikang ha PAG-ASA. ) Iton lokasyon han bagyo kun tipakain hiya, an kakusog ngan an kadako han bagyo.* (Information that came from PAG-ASA. It was on the location of the typhoon, size, and strength). Resident B

*Syempre iton kadako han bagyo ngan kun tipakain gud man in hiya. Importante liwat an kakusog han bagyo. Kay permi kami namamati han telebisyon hiton update kanan bagyo, sayod kami han kakusogon ngan kon tipakain iton bagyo* (Of course, it is on the size of the typhoon, its predicted path and the strength of the typhoon. We were watching television for updates regarding the location and the predicted path of the typhoon; we would learn from it the strength and status of the typhoon). Resident C

*An kakusog ngan an lokasyon han bagyo ngan an oras han landfall. Updated kita han mga matatabo tungod han media.* (The strength and location of the typhoon and time of landfall in your place. We would always get update on the present situations through the media). Resident D

*.Interesado ak han impormasyon bag-o han bagyo hiton signal warning ngan an mga posibilidad nga surundon nga ira ihatag.* (I am interested in the signal warning and the possible guidelines that they will give). Resident E

*Sayod kami han mga impormasyon han bagyo kay permi kami namamati ha news ha TV. Dara kay permi kami nagkukulaw han news, nasasayod kami han sitwasyon hiton tipadaraon na bagyo* (We are well informed of the details of the typhoon because we always watch news on television. Because we always watch news, we are well informed of the situation of the coming typhoon) Resident F

*Well informed ak hiton bagyo kay permi ak basa han newspaper ngan namamati ak han news ngan nagkukulaw TV. Naderpender la kami han radyo, media ngan internet hini.* (I was well informed of the details of the typhoon through radio broadcast or news on TV. We depend on radio, media and internet). Resident G

**Typhoon Warnings.** Social media such as TV ,Radio and Internet were commonly used in getting information about the super typhoon that brought knowledge to the participants. Taking chances, change in direction of the super typhoon, unmindful & stubbornness to official typhoon warnings about the super typhoon were the cited

reasons for the unsuccessful evacuation.. People were hesitant and wait for the situation to get worse before evacuating and because there was no warning about the storm surge. Typhoon warnings were less detailed particularly on its risks and effects on lives and properties. Usually evacuation depended on the changes of the direction of the typhoon and storm surge warning. Evacuation is only made when typhoon gets stronger.

There experiences were varied as they expressed:

Tungod han pa iba-iba nga lokasyon han bagyo ngan waray storm surge warning. (This is because of the changes of the direction of the eye of the typhoon and its landfall, and that there was no storm surge warning). Resident A

Mayda oras nga mapaso pa sobra tapos dida hiton impormasyon kay dapat ginpapa evacuate na didto han evacuation centers bisan kon wara pa man gud susulog hin makusog. Amo adto nga an mga tawo di anay na ebakwet, nag aangan-angan hira han kakusugon han uran o bagyo. (Because of the unpredictable weather changes that even when it was not raining heavily, we forced people to evacuate already yet they didn't listen. People were hesitant and waited for the situation to get worst before evacuating). Resident B

Mayda mga tawo nga matig-a gud an ulo, dri namamati, ginpapa-evacuate na kunta. (There were really hard-headed residents that did not listen to the officials if ordered to evacuate). Resident C

Diri man updated danay iton ginahatag na balita. Iton mga babala han bagyo dri man detailed masyado kon anu an effect hini hiton aton kinabuhi ngan hit mga butang. (Because the news was not that updated. Typhoon warnings were not that detailed as to its risks and direct effect to lives and properties). Resident D

Gin-oobserbahan la anay iton bagyo, pag nakusog na, dida na kami na ebakwet. (We tried to observe first the typhoon, once it got stronger, that was the time we evacuate). Resident E

Sources of Information. CDRRMC, DSWD, social media such as TV & Radio, local gov't officials and PAGASA were the sources for information that the participants relied on, to prepare for the typhoon.

An sayod nga impormasyon para makabulig ha ak pag preparer han tipaarabot na bagyo kay impomasyon tikang ha PAG-ASA. (The best source of information that helped me prepare on the coming typhoon was the information from PAGASA) Resident A

News tikang ha radyo, tv ngan internet. (News from Radio, TV and internet). Resident B Telebisyon, radio, call/text from CDRRMC, DSWD ngan local officials. (We had of course, the television, radio, call or text from CDRRMC, DSWD and the local officials). Resident C

*PAGASA, National and Local Media iton amon ginsusunod.* (We follow information from PAGASA together with the National and Local Media). Resident D

The other social media such as Twitter & Facebook were less used to get information about the typhoon due to unfavorable network signals and lack of electricity. Poor network signal impeded the use of social networking sites. Use of social network needs electricity and signal.

Talagsa la ak gumamit hiton fb ngan twitter tungod han maluya nga signal. (I only use fb and twitter sometimes due to its poor network signal). Resident A

Permi man basta mayda la kuryente ngan signal. (Always for as long as there is still electricity and signal). Resident B

Permi iton akon pag aabri hit fb para maka update han bagyo. (My fb is always open for update of the typhoon). Resident C

Dri ak nagamit hiton kay lagas na ak. (I don't have twitter or Fb because I'm too old to use that. Resident D

**Challenges in getting information.** TV & Radio news update, NOAH were the common sources for the participants in preparing before the typhoon impact. But due to unstable electricity there was some hindrance and presented to be a challenge to the participants, as highlighted in the participants interview.

An panginano han katawhan kon hain hira nga lugar makadto, an pagturoy han safe nga lugar para ha ira. An paging visible ha ira para hin madagmit nga aksyon o panginano. (First was the place where people should go to ensure safety and being visible to them for quick response to their needs.) Resident A

Dara na han permi pamamati han news. Ngan maupay liwat mayda mga sites parehas han NOAH nga nag update ha amon hiton kakusog ngan kun tipakain an bagyo. (Because we would always want to listen on the news and we always visited sites like NOAH to update us on the strength and the predicted path of the typhoon.) Resident B

An pagkukulaw hin TV permi para nahibabaruan kon tipakain na an bagyo. (Watching TV always to know the path of the typhoon.) Resident C

Dara kay mga lagas na kami ha balay, iton TV nala kunta it am inaasahan. Makuri gud man basta wara kuryente. (Because we are too old; we stayed at home. It was only the television that we heard news. It was too hard for us to be updated because we did not have electricity.) Resident D

News ngan iton mga social media kay updated man liwat. (News and social media) Resident E Concerns on the evacuation site for safety and being present to make immediate response on their needs are challenges in getting information about the typhoon before landfall.

DRRMC, DSWD, PAGASA, TV and Radio news update were the trusted agency and source information for storm surge warnings considered by the participants, as highlighted below.

Labot la han DRRMO ngan DSWD importante gihapon an partisipasyon han local ngan national officials. (Aside from DRRMO and DSWD, it is important that local and national gov't officials take participation). Resident A

Iton PAG-ASA kay asya man gud ine hira it kamag-araman. Pati liwat iton CDRRM para mahibaruan han mga tawo kon anu nga preparasyon angay buhaton. (It is the PAGASA because they studied on these and also the CDRRM for the people to know the preparation that is needed to be done). Resident B

Mga impormasyon tikan ha PAG-ASA ngan hiton local officials naman. (Information was from PAG-ASA and the local officials) Resident C

TV ngan radyo la am inaasahan, pero sana nalibot iton barangay pag iinform kon anu it kakusog hit bagyo. (TV and radio. It would have been better if the barangay informed us of the strength of the typhoon) Resident D

CDRRM Office pinaagi han paghatag han impormasyon ngadto han kada barangay kon anu iton mahinanabo kahuman hiton storm surge ngan kon anu mga dapat buhaton. (The CDRRM Office through giving of information per barangay on what will happen and what to do after storm surge.) Resident E

## **Theme 2: Preparation for the Typhoon**

The typhoon victims narrated their experience on how they prepared after the announcement of the typhoon. Generally, they were prepared because of the information campaign through the different media resources except for some who did not expect the typhoon to be that strong.

Preparado gad kita tungod han information campaign pero deri kita preparado han storm surge han typhoon Yolanda. Pag-abot han Bagyo Ruby careful na kita tungod nga may-ada na kita eksperyencia. (We were prepared because of the information campaign being disseminated but we were not prepared for the storm

surge to happen during the Typhoon Yolanda. When Typhoon Ruby came, we were careful already because we learned from our experience). Resident A

Sobra kami ka preparado, ginhigtan nam tanan ha balay ngan ginputol an mga puno dapit ha balay para dri ma damage iton amon balay. (We were prepared. We secured our house by tying the roof and by cutting the trees around). Resident B

Permanente andam dara kay permi naman kita naaagian han bagyo. (We are always prepared because our place is always affected by typhoons). Resident C

Dri gud masyado hin ka tima han pag Yolanda. Ini lagi nga permi naaagian hin bagyo parehas hin wara nala. (We were not that prepared yet we are aware that our place is prone to typhoons). Resident D

Diri gud masyado hin ka preparado ka permi naman kita hin gin-iinagian hin bagyo. (Not so prepared even though our place is prone to typhoon.) Resident E

*Diri gud masyado preparado han Yolanda, wara kami mag expect nga sugad adto kadako han bagyo. (We were not that prepared during the typhoon Yolanda. We did not expect of the strength of the Typhoon).* Resident F

The preparation of the residents included securing the roof of the house and cutting of trees. They prepared because of the information but there was no clear information about the storm surge. Some people did not prepare much for ST Yolanda because severity level was least expected. On the other hand, Filipinos are not so keen about safety for even with the information, some did not prepare anything.

### **Theme 3. Experiences during the typhoon**

**Floods, storm surge and landslides.** Experiences of the residents were varied including their emotions. To experience floods, strong winds and storm surge were during the typhoon means a lot to the residents which they always consider as not only as a near-death experience but also a learning experience.

Oo. Harani la kaya iton an eskwelahan ha dagat. Takay it luyo kay salog. Makakurulba gad. Damo liwat an mga puno nga nagkapuputol. (Yes. The school is quite near the sea and on the other side is the river. It's frightening because it poses a threat to us especially there are many trees that could possibly get uprooted). Resident A

Oo nagka storm surge pero dri gud hataas an tubig para maruba an mga bablay. (Yes, there was storm surge but the water was not that high to destroy our houses). Resident B

Oo adto na storm surge. An tubig makusog liwat an pag uran pero wara man kami sak-a lugod ha balay hin tubig. Harani la. (Yes, the storm surge. The water (waves) was strong along with the heavy rain but the water did not rise to get into the house). Resident C

Oo nagka baha adto ngan landslides. Asya gud ini it makuri ngin makusog it bagyo.(Yes, we experienced landslides. It certainly happened because of the strong typhoon). Resident D

An amon barangay naka experience han flash floods ngan storm surge dara kay harani kami han dagat.(Our barangay experienced flash floods and storm surge because it is near the sea). Resident E

**Damage to Properties.** The extent of damage done by ST Yolanda was so huge. Newspapers showed pictures the damage done, especially in nearby provinces. The extent of damage in Samar is less, but still people are suffering due to loss of houses and personal things.

Totally damaged. Dri man dako an amon balay, hibang gud man hiya dara han kakusog han hangin. Pero pasalamat gihap kami nga buhi kami ngatanan ngan wara nahinabo nga maraot. (Our house was totally

damaged because it was small and with that strong wind, the house was a wreck. But we are still thankful that we're alive and nothing bad happened to our family). Resident A

Di man gud dako pero iton atop natanggal. (The damage was not that immense except for the roof that took off). Resident B

Twenty percent an karuba-an ha am balay. An am balay nahulugan hin lubi, nahibang an atop. (Around 20% was the damage of our roofing. It was because of the coconut that fell on it). Resident C

Tubig ngan irimnon ngan pagkaon kay wara na mga tindahan kahuman han bagyo. Wara na nag-abri. (Potable water and food because all stores in the place were closed after the typhoon. They didn't bother to open anymore because of the situation). Resident D

Siguro mga 10% an damage ha balay kay nanlupad an mga atop ngan an alad hibang na. (Maybe 10% damage particularly the roof that was blown and the fence was damaged). Resident E

Blown roofs and lack of potable water were the extent of damages to the properties among the participants, highlighted in the statement above.

**Means of Communicating during the First Week of the Typhoon.** This highlights the participants means of communicating to their families and friends in the first week after the typhoon impact. They could go to the next municipality just to access on mobile networks and internet.

Tungod nga waray signal dinhe ha aton dapit, makadto kani ha Catbalogan para maka contact. (We went to Catbalogan to contact with our family and close friends due to unavailability of network here in our place). Resident A

Kumadto kami ha Catbalogan para makatawagn han ak bugto ngan kasangkaya. Para liwat mahibaro hira han am kamutangan ha Borongan. (We went to Catbalogan to call my brother and friends for them to know our situation in Borongan) Resident B

Pinila ako ha kapitolyo kay may ada free call didto para matawagan iton mga kasangkayan ngan kaurupdan pero gihalalabai an pila. (We lined up in the Capitol that offered free call to relatives. I took the opportunity even if there were too many people who queued up). Resident C

Nagpakiana ako han mga kasangkayan nga nakikita ko ha dalan kon mayda nira binabati han ak anak o han ak mga kaurupdan. (I asked friends whom I had met outside the house to know if they had some information regarding my son). Resident D

Nakanhi manla an ak mga kaurupdan so an akon binubuhat kinakadto ko ha ira balay nala. (My relatives were just around so what I did was to visit them personally in their place). Resident E

#### **Theme 4. Survival After the Typhoon**

Food, shelter and drinking potable were the identified critical needs by the participants that must be met in the first weeks after the typhoon and ensure the safety and well-being of the people. Temporary shelter needs, food and clothing were the basic needs for sustenance and survival of the typhoon victims as expressed by the respondents below.

*Kinahanglan namon hiton temporary nga urukyan ngan pagkaon.* (We needed temporary shelter and food to survive.) Resident A

*An pagkaon kay wara naman nanmamaligya. Mga sirado mga tindahan. Mayda abri pero mahal naman an mga paraliton.* (Food, of course, since may stores were closed. There may be some stores opened but the goods were expensive). Resident B

*Tubig nga irimnon ngan pagkaon kay wara na mga tindahan kahuman han bagyo. Wara na nag-abri. (Potable water and food because all stores in the place were closed after the typhoon. They didn't bother to open anymore because of the situation). Resident C*

*An linya han kuryente ha balay ngan an pagtuhay han atop. (The lines of the electricity and repair materials for the roof). Resident D*

*Pagkaon ngan panapton kay nawad-an man kami hin balay. Sige la am hula thin mga relief goods. (Food and Clothing because we lost our home. We just waited for the relief goods). Resident E*

Disaster does not end when the typhoon passes or the floods subside. Information needed to survive in the first week after the impact is of high importance. The information on the kind/manner of help, the information on relief goods, clothes and drinking water, the information about roads to be passable must be disseminated immediately.

*An pag-aaro hin ayuda han aton mga local officials. (This was on how we can ask the local officials to give us what we need.) Resident A*

*News kon anu an nahinanabo han palibot ngan kon mayda ba mga relief organization kay wara na mga tindahan nga abri para magbaligya. (News relating to the present condition of the barangay if there were relief organizations giving aids to the victims especially on food provisions because there were no stores open.) Resident B*

*Sige an am hulat hiton mga relief goods kon may ada man, iton irimnon nga tubig ngan mga panapton. (We are just waiting for the relief goods, potable water and clothing). Resident C*

*Kon hanggang san-o pwede na maagian an mga kalsada pakadto ha siyudad nga pauli ha balay. (How long it will take for the roads to our place be passable.) Resident D*

*Iton impormasyon kon mayda mga relief goods, kon anu na iton linya han kuryente ngan kon san-o magkakamayda signal hiton cellphone. (Those included information on relief goods, on when will the electricity be back and the signal also.) Resident E*

It highlights the concerns that arouse in the first week after the typhoon hit, concerns to food or relief goods, needed support from local government, potable water and other necessities to survive.

### **Best Sources Of Information.**

Communication through social media such as TV and Radio news updates were considered as the best sources to gather information in the first week after the typhoon impact. But due to unstable network signals and electricity, much were also to contend into getting information from neighbours and barangay officials as expressed due to absence of electricity. The information were simply learned from people to people and being reliant on barangay officials.

*Iton pagkamay-ada hin signal han mga cellphones ngan tv. (It was on the network signal on cellphones and tv that helped us survived in the first week after the typhoon.) Resident A*

*Panginano hiton mga leader hiton molupyo hiton barangay para mahibaruan kun anuman iton ira mga buruhaton para hit ikauupay hit mga tawo hit barangay. (We visited the leaders in our barangay to know what to do for the betterment of the barangay.) Resident B*

*Mga igkasi barangay nga nagigi-buligay. (Shared information from the neighbourhood from different sources) Resident C*

*Cellphone kunta pero wara man kuryente. An mga igkasi barangay nag iniristoryahon nala ha gawas balay kay wara man mga kuryente. (It was supposed to be cellphone but there was not electricity. So, we just talked with*

people from the neighbourhood outside our house because there was no electricity yet). Resident After the typhoon impact during the first week, acquiring and finding information was a big challenge for the participants due to unstable network signals and electricity. Free calls were provided at their capitol gov't office through hand-held radios to resolve the issue, unfortunately there were only a few available units the participants had to queue in to the long line for this. There were no other means of communication to get information because of the absence of power supply as expressed in the statements below.

An pakipagkita hin personal han mga ahensya gobyerno nga makakabolig. (Visiting the government agencies personally to ask for help). Resident A

Makuri an kamutangan namon dara ka wara signal. Mayda free call ha kapitolyo pero ka dara damo an napila wara nala liwat kami kumadto.

(It was so hard for us because there was no signal. There is a free call in the Capitol to call your loved ones but the line was so long). Resident B

Pamamati han radyo nga di-battery para nahibabaruan kon nakain na an bagyo. (Listening on the radio with battery to know the location of the typhoon) Resident C

Nahulat kami hin mga kasangkayan nga naabot tikang ha iba nga lugar.

(We waited for friends who came from different places to give us information or help) Resident D

Nakiki usyoso kami hiton mga concerned agencies sugad hit CDRRM, DSWD etc. (I considered asking information from concerned agencies like CDRRM, DSWD etc.) Resident E

### **Theme 5. Role of Government After the Typhoon**

This highlights the participants to whom they had communicated seeking for assistance in the first week after the impact. Their local government officials were approached namely their Mayor, barangay officials, DSWD and NGO's and even private individuals who were ready to help.

*Ngada han aton Mayor, DSWD Officials, NGOs ug pribado ng amga tawo nga maboligon. (We communicated with the Mayor, DSWD Officials, NGOs and other private individuals who were ready to help us). Resident A*

*Waray nam komunikasyon han mga government agencies o bisan anu nga relief organization. Iton barangay officials la an nahahatag mga relief. Sige la an am lirinis. (We did not have any communications with the government agencies or any relief organizations. Only the barangay officials were the ones who distributed the relief goods. We just cleaned the house).*

#### **Resident B**

Kumadto kami ha barangay ngan nagpakiana han mga problema han barangay ngan han mga tawo hiunong hang bagyo. (We went to the barangay and asked about the problem that the barangay was facing regarding the typhoon). Resident C

Kinadto kami ha City Mayors Office, CDRRM ngan DSWD. (We went to City Mayors Office, CDRRM and DSWD). Resident D

Project NOAH (DOST), shared by the participants, that it can be trusted for typhoon updates in the future for storm surge, landslides or flooding in an area as highlighted in the statements mentioned above. It had more specific updates than other reports.

*Oo kay sakto man siguro ini nga ira ginsisiring. Ugaring lang, wara maapi an Bugas nga mag storm surge han Yolanda. (Yes, because everything they presented was accurate and appropriate. But what happened during Yolanda, Storm Surge occurred in our place; the warning did not specify the inclusion of Barangay Bugas to the warning). Resident A*

Oo, kay mas specific ini it ira mga updates. Mayda ngani hini nira parang picture nga ginpapakita han ira website kun diin an apektado nga lugar kon magkamay-ada man storm surge or landslides. (Yes because their updates are more specific than others. They also show some pictures in their website on the predicted places affected with storm surge or landslides) Resident B

Oo gad kay hira man in mas sayod hini kay ira ma in gin-aadman.  
(Yes because they are experts on this matter). Resident C

Oo,maupay ini nga Project NOAH pero diri la kami maaram gumamit hit computer. (Yes. I heard Project NOAH is good but I really do not know how to use computer). Resident D

*Oo pero pinaagi gihapon kunta hit CDRRM. (Yes but through CDRRM just as before). Resident E* CDRRMC and PAGASA are the government agencies highlighted in this statements below by the participants as the most trusted to bring information of probable emergencies in their hometown. City Mayor, DSWD & DRRM, DOST were also considered.

*CDRRMC ngan DSWD. (CDRRMC and DSWD) Resident A*

PAG-ASA ngan CDRRM, pati na liwat iton DOST. (PAGASA and CDRRM together with DOST) Resident B

Makikipag-ugnayan hit City DRRM. (Coordinate with City DRRM) Resident C

Tikang ha PAG-ASA or local officials. From PAGASA or local officials. Resident D

CDRRMO o iton Mayors Office kay ira ma ini responsibilidad para ma safety it mga tawo. (CDRRMO or the Mayors Office because it is their responsibility to secure safety of the residents). Resident E

## **Theme 6. Lessons Learned from the Experiences**

Announcements by CDRRMC through TV, Radio and social media were the preferred means of getting and reaching information's for disaster warnings as expressed by the participants. The residents must be responsive to the warning, have individual resourcefulness through observation and assessment on what to do during the typhoon.

*Text tikang ha CDRRMC, ha telebisyon ngan radyo. (Receiving texts from CDRRMC, television and on radio). Resident A*

*Ipaagi ini ha local officials, iton naman aada ha barangay hira an ma inform han mga igkasi-barangay naman. (It should be through local officials, then the barangay will be the one to inform the residents of their community) Resident B*

*Mapagmatyag dapat para maaram kon anu an nahinanabo han bagyo.*

We should be observant for us to know what might happen during typhoon. Resident C

*Igin-raradyo kunta ini. (It should have been broadcasted in the radio). Resident D*

*Maupay kunta kon mayda tinatawag nga technical person dinhi hit am isla nga mahatag hiton warning ngan kun anu iton mga dapat buhaton para maka ready kami nga mahatagan hin impormasyon. (It would have been better if we have a technical person here in our island to give warnings on what to do before the typhoon so we should be prepared and be ready if given the information) Resident E*

*Perception about the progress of the program. The participant's perception of the progress of the program – Reduce Disaster-Related Risks, and perceived to be helpful and needs to address to more trainings and seminars in the last three years is highlighted below. The program is a big help to the residents as they become*

*aware of what to do in times of calamities. Despite the fact that it is not totally implemented for some reasons, residents are confident of the program having no casualties reported.*

*Dako adton pakabulig tungod nga maaram na kami han amon bubuhaton oras hin kalamidad (It was of big help because we already know what to do in times of calamity). Resident A*

*Siguro diri pa gud gaano ka implemented iton balaud hiton disaster risk asya dapat pa siguro nga i-train ngan i-seminar iton mga tawo hiton mga kalamidad ngan mga dapat buhaton. (Maybe it its not yet totally implemented so there is still a need for trainings and seminars for the residents on what to do during calamity). Resident B*

*Nahibabaro an mga tawo pag-andam ngin may ada kalamidad dara hin nga programa. (The residents learn how to prepare and be ready when calamity happens through this program). Resident C*

*Diri pa epektibo gud ini nga programa kay danay diri gintutuman. (The program is not that effective because sometimes it is not followed). Resident D*

*Siguro okay gad ini nga program kay so far wara man mga casualties dinhi. (I guess the program is fine because there are no casualties reported). Resident E*

### **Implementation of the DRRM Program**

It is highlighted below the participant's perception of the progress of the program – Reduce Disaster-Related Risks, and perceived to be helpful and needs to address to more trainings and seminars in the last three years.

*Dako adton pakabulig tungod nga maaram na kami han amon bubuhaton oras hin kalamidad. (It was of big help because we already know what to do in times of calamity). Resident A*

*Siguro dri pa gud gaano ka implemented iton balaud hiton disaster risk asya dapat pa siguro nga i-train ngan i-seminar iton mga tawo hiton mga kalamidad ngan mga dapat buhaton. (Maybe it is not yet totally implemented so there is still a need for trainings and seminars for the residents on what to do during calamity) Resident B*

*Nahibabaro an mga tawo pag-andam ngin may ada kalamidad dara hin nga programa. (The residents learn how to prepare and be ready when calamity happens through this program) Resident C*

*Dri pa epektibo gud ini nga programa kay danay dri gintutuman.*

*(The program is not that effective because sometimes it is not followed). Resident D*

*Siguro okay gad ini nga program kay so far wara man mga casualties dinhi. (I guess the program is fine because there are no casualties reported). Resident E*

In addition, below statement identifies the factors that can facilitate or impede the implementation of the program. Cited factors, trainings and seminars for barangay officials and its residents can help facilitate in the implementation of the program while the concern for budget or financial resources can impede or hasten in the implementation of the program.

*Dugangan iton mga Orientation Seminars and Trainings diri la para han mga kapitan kundi para ha tanan nga opisyaales ngan iba liwat iton mga residente. (Additional trainings and orientations must be conducted not only for Barangay Captains or Officials but even the residents must undergo trainings and seminars also) Resident A*

*Sakto nga pagsumat hiton mga tawo kun mayda tipadaraon nga bagyo ngan kulang nga budget para hiton programa. (Exact information to be given to the residents on the coming typhoon and the lack of budget for the program to be realized). Resident B*

*Kulang hin sakto nga impormasyon an mga tawo matiunong hini nga programa. (Lack of information about the program to the residents) Resident C*

Iton mga opisyaales nga dri nagbubuhat ira trabaho ngan irresponsible. (Those officials are irresponsible and not doing their job properly) Resident D

Kooperasyon hiton mga opisyaales nga myembro hit barangay. (Cooperation from the barangay officials and members of the community) Resident E

In this study the researcher has found relevant key needs during the interview namely: pre-disaster and post disaster needs. They came out to be as the participants’ responses repeatedly cited them. In consequence, the proponent of this study identified these items as points of significance that would answer the domains of inquiry.

TABLE 1: Predominating needs of the participants in the early preparedness stage and post-disaster stage.

PRE-DISASTER NEEDS	POST-DISASTER NEEDS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Preparedness</li> <li>2. Typhoon information</li> <li>3. Evacuation</li> <li>4. Early Warning Systems –</li> <li>5. Risks in location</li> <li>6. People to seek aid from (Barangay Officials / Gov’t Agencies / Volunteers / Private Individuals)</li> <li>7. Communication</li> <li>8. Electricity</li> <li>9. Network Signal</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sustenance</li> <li>2. Sources of information about relief goods</li> <li>3. Shelter</li> <li>4. Communication</li> <li>5. Network signal</li> <li>6. People to seek aid from (Barangay Officials / Gov’t Agencies / Volunteers / Private Individuals)</li> <li>7. Electricity</li> <li>8. Trainings and Seminars</li> <li>9. Debriefing Sessions</li> </ol>

During the interview, much perspective and information were given by the participants with regard to the program DRRM. Though it may have been a tragic and rough event that these participants had experienced, but there could never be better teacher and learning than an experience itself. Like in any event or occasion in society, preparedness or being prepared, will help us move and act forward after the impact of the typhoon. Getting the typhoon information, having a clearly defined and well-practiced evacuation plan in place, and the early warning systems are in one way or another, a prevention of a bad situation from becoming worse. Planning in advance helps everyone understand what to do should a disaster strike. Among other things, finding out the risk location can help document areas considered as high risk for flooding and other disasters seeing therein what weakness they have and put changes in place. In addition, for the people to seek aid from and to alleviate human suffering arising from disaster and conflict, we must affirm the right of the people affected in the disaster to receive assistance and protection with dignity and having no discrimination in times of disaster, calamity, and civil strife.

As described in table 1, there are needs that must be prepared and in sufficient supply during the pre-disaster and post-disaster like food and shelter, source of water supply, telecommunications, electricity / power supply, accurate and functional warning devices, sources of funds and most importantly the trainings and seminars needed and be provided to government personnel / officials down to the level of the barangay in the community.

Table 2: Motivation of Preparation by the participants.

Motivation	Description
1. Information campaign	- Disseminated
2. Experience	- learned from the previous super typhoon
3. Knowledge	- knew the proneness of their place to
4. Alertness	

<p>risk; - always prepared</p>
------------------------------------

While information dissemination motivated some participants in preparing for super typhoon Ruby, experience made some of them prepare as they have learned from the devastating effects of super typhoon Yolanda. Knowledge of the proneness of their place to risk motivated them to prepare. Lastly, some participants prepared because they were alert about typhoons to have always affected their place. The participants' knowledge of the proneness of their place to typhoon and their regard preparation are reflected in these lines below:

*“We were prepared because of the information campaign being disseminated. When Typhoon Ruby came, we were careful already because we learned from our experience.” (Resident A)*

*“We are always prepared because our place is always affected by typhoons.” (Resident B)*

The extent of their preparation is expressed in this line:

*“We were prepared. We secured our house by tying the roof and by cutting the trees around.”(Resident D)*

While some of the participants made conscious effort to become thoroughly prepared for the typhoon, others chose not to prepare for the reasons shown in the table below.

Table 3: Lack of preparedness by the participants.

Reasons for lack of preparedness	Description
1. Lack of knowledge	- lack of knowledge about storm surge
2. Low anticipation	- did not expect the severity of the typhoon
3. Lenience and ignorance	- partial to no preparedness despite the knowledge of the proneness of the place to typhoon

The lack of knowledge about storm surge caused them not to prepare; thus, they were exposed to high risk during ST Yolanda. Meanwhile, they have low anticipation about the severity of typhoon, the very reason to point out why they make less or no preparation. Lastly, even for the participants' knowledge of the proneness of their place to typhoon, their preparation is partial or even ignored. These statements below attest the lack of preparedness of the participants:

*“We were not that prepared during the typhoon Yolanda. We did not expect of the strength of the Typhoon.” (Resident C)*

*“Not so prepared even though our place is prone to typhoon.” (Resident B)*

*“We are not that prepared yet we are aware that our place is prone to typhoons” (Resident D)*

*“We were prepared because of the information campaign being disseminated but we were not prepared for the storm surge to happen during the Typhoon Yolanda”. (Resident A)*

These statements by the participants tend to present the vital points of the meaningfulness of preparedness by the participants as representatives of the affected communities and households. Thus, in preparedness we mean information dissemination, learning, and reflecting from a calamity experience, knowledge and understanding risks and warnings, anticipation of the severity of the storm, and alertness.

Table 4: Typhoon information.

TYPHOON INFORMATION		
Points of interest	Medium	Sources
Level of severity	Television	PAGASA
Direction	Radio	DSWD
Path	Social Network/Internet	Local Officials
Storm surge warning		CDRRMC
Location		
Area coverage		
Landfall of the typhoon		
Signal warning		
Guidelines		

The disaster information on level of severity, direction and landfall of typhoon are very crucial knowledge for the participants. This information determines their major decisions and actions to take, for instance in evacuating. The statements below express the notion:

*“We tried to observe first the typhoon, once it got stronger, that was the time we evacuated.” (Resident F)*

*“We were just in our house during Yolanda and Ruby. When the wind got stronger, we evacuated in the mountain.” (Resident 5)*

*“...People were hesitant and waited for the situation to get worst before evacuating.” (Resident D)*

Moreover, the participants expressed their confidence primarily in PAGASA, which is the most cited institution as reflected in these lines:

*“Information that came from PAG-ASA” (Resident B)*

*“We had of course, the television, radio, call or text from CDRRMC, DSWD and the local officials.” (Resident E)*

*“We follow information from PAGASA together with the National and Local Media.” (Resident F)*

*“The best source of information that helped me prepare on the coming typhoon was the information from PAGASA.” (Resident A)*

The statements below convey the participants’ outlooks about PAGASA not meeting their expectations:

*“Typhoon warnings were not that detailed as to its risks and direct effect to lives and properties. (Resident D)*

*“But what happened during Yolanda, Storm Surge occurred in our place; the warning did not specify the inclusion of Barangay Bugas to the warning.” (Resident G)*

*“Exact information to be given to the residents on the coming typhoon.” (Resident A)*

*“...there was no storm surge warning.” (Resident C)*

Regrettably, the information about storm surge was not communicated well by PAGASA when super typhoon Yolanda hit the country. The line below expresses the experience:

*“...we were not prepared for the storm surge to happen during the Typhoon Yolanda. When Typhoon Ruby came, we were careful already because we learned from our experience.”(Resident A)*

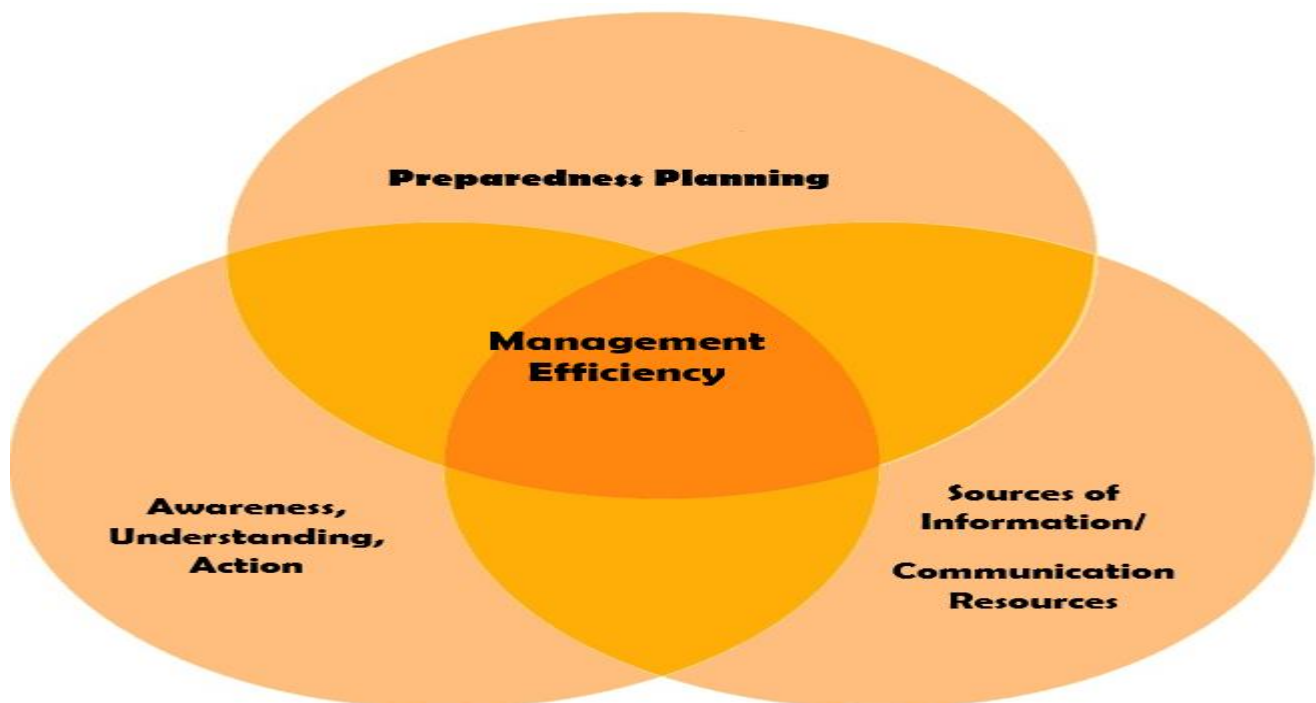
## Theory On Disaster Risk Reduction Management Of Borongan City

In this section of the study, collaborated propositions were made that brought about a better understanding to the Disaster Risk Reduction Management of Borongan City. Extreme natural events and weather conditions confronted the National Government to make a better program in dealing with rehabilitation and recovery after a disaster. Later then, it created a more comprehensive program in the aim to decrease the vulnerabilities of communities that are disposed to danger during a disaster. The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP) realizes the requisite of RA No. 10121 drafted in the year 2010, which delineates the legal basis of policies, plans and programs to deal with disasters. Thus, a framework is created called the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework (NDRRMF), which aims to institute **“safer, adaptive and disaster-resilient Filipino communities toward a sustainable development”** (NDRRMP Manual 2011-2028). It entails the shift of the approach implemented in the past in dealing with disasters which was reactive in approach. That old approach simply aimed recovery and rehabilitation to communities that were affected by disasters.

On the contrary, the new approach on disaster risk reduction and management is framed in a proactive sense that it emphasizes the involvement of local communities to deal with the disaster in terms of preparation, risk reduction, restoration, and improvement. This new approach is geared toward increasing people’s resilience and decreasing their vulnerabilities echoing back the Hyogo Framework of risk reduction. Clearly, this goal will become the essence of all the DRRM Councils created in local communities, by which all efforts in dealing with any kind of calamity will absolutely be driven toward this aim.

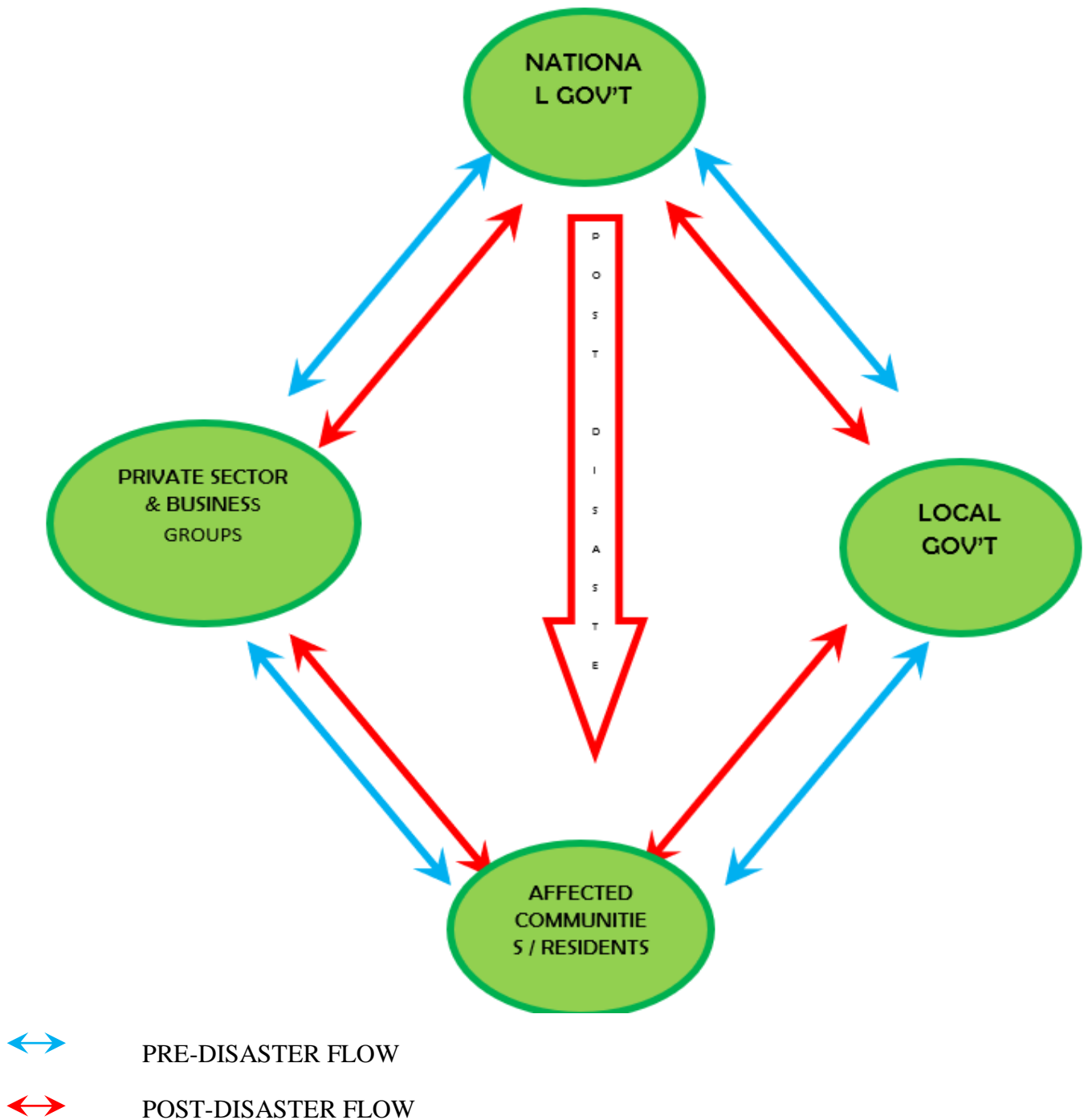
### The Theory

From the previously mentioned propositions, this theory on Disaster Risk Reduction Management of Borongan City emerges: Work efficiency is a product of clear information on what to do, knowledge on how to do it, sufficient resources needed and the cooperation of the constituents. Clear information on what to do are the information to both workers and beneficiaries on what is to happen, what is to be done, and their consequences. These includes accurate and reliable sources of information. Knowledge on how to it refers to the awareness of both the persons that will work and the beneficiaries of the work to be done. This also entails planning on what to do including the preparedness of all things and skills needed to work. Sufficient resources are both human and material resources needed for an efficient work. The human resources are prepared and skilled with sense of commitment. Materials resources are available and accessible when they are needed. Such theory is aptly called: **Lauros’ Theory on Management Efficiency**.



The following assumptions are recognized and followed:

1. Each aspect shown in the schema above has equivalent role to efficiency of the disaster management.
2. In view thereof, testing the following hypotheses can validate this theory:
  - A well-informed and well-organized community is less vulnerable than a community that is unaware of them.
  - The more efficient the plan is, the more it can avoid the need for disaster panicking.
  - The more adequate the resources are to carry-out the activities, the more efficient the plan is.



Local government can be victims of calamities themselves, so the national government must be responsible in directly addressing the post disaster needs of affected communities.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### Summary of Findings

Borongan City is geographically situated facing the Pacific Ocean which means, it is prone to typhoons. As the study considered, at how the disaster risk reduction program has been implemented in the point of view to the local government officials as implementer, as members of the community, and as victims themselves. In fact, it has been affected by two super typhoons Yolanda (2013) and Ruby (2014) hit the country respectively. True enough, these two super typhoons had left Borongan City in serious devastation.

As remembered, this new DRRM approach aims to build back, restore, improve, and reduce risk from the effects of the disaster that hit a community. The key note is to make better of the community after a disaster. This contrasts with the previous disaster relief and response program which merely puts emphasis to restoration (PDNA Training Module for Eastern Samar). With this proactive approach, what is necessary is to consider how the program is being carried out in the great disasters such as Yolanda and Ruby which hit Borongan City, Eastern Samar and the rest of the country.

In the course of interview the participants recurrently iterated these subjects in response to questions relating to pre-disaster experiences and preparations. Better yet, the researcher identified them as themes in consonance with how they were revealed in the process. Moreover, these needs include preparedness, typhoon information, evacuation, early warning systems, risks, people to seek aid, communication, electricity, and network signal.

In line with the Hyogo Framework for Action to which the Philippines was one of the 168 signatory countries, the formulation and implementation of laws and policies in building up disaster preparedness through actions have been given priority by the Philippine National Governments with the enactment of the R.A. 10121 or the “Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Act of 2010” guiding and strengthening therein the DRRM capacity of the country, the LGUs, the communities and other various groups.

DRRM envisions a safe, adaptive and disaster resilient communities affected by a disaster and build them back better toward sustainable development.

PAGASA, the official national weather organization of the country, has established itself as a source that the people follow and trust about weather forecasts.

### NDRRM Four Thematic Areas:

#### Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

Avoid hazards and mitigate their potential impacts by reducing vulnerabilities and exposure and enhancing capacities of communities.

#### Disaster Preparedness (LGU)

Establish and strengthen capacities of communities to anticipate, cope and recover from negative impacts of emergency occurrences and disasters.

#### Disaster Response

Provide life preservation and meet the basic subsistence needs of affected population based on acceptable standards during or immediately after a disaster. Responsible Agencies should have a well – established disaster response operations and adequate and prompt assessment of needs and damages at all levels.

The integration and coordination of search, rescue and retrieval capacity should be of priority too and the safe and timely evacuation of affected communities providing therein a temporary shelter needs and basic social services to affected population.

Moreover, the system integrated for early recovery should be implemented and the psychosocial needs of directly and indirectly affected population be addressed.

### **Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery**

It is the restoration and improvement of facilities, livelihood and living conditions and organizational capacities of affected communities, and reduced disaster risks in accordance with the “building back better” principle. And the assessment of damages, losses, needs and the rebuilding or repaired of houses to be more resilient to hazard events.

When typhoon Yolanda hit Visayas regions, the government aimed to achieve zero casualties. On the contrary, casualties were far many than expected. Despite the efforts, DRRM during typhoon Yolanda had never realized its target. True enough that disaster risk reduction. It has always been a wonder why it is hard for Filipinos to evacuate during calamities.

The following are the critical aspects that show the result of the **Implementation of the DRRM in Borongan City**: (1) The Early Preparedness Actions which is very important to reduce disaster in their community including the creation of necessary arrangements, institutionalizing policies and plans, building skills, and prepositioning equipment and supplies. (2) Forecasting it is definitely probable enough to lessen the subsequent catastrophic effects through satisfactory preparedness and appropriate action. Through forecasting, effectiveness of its action is enhanced then. (4) Strengthening the Local DRRM Structures as they are the forefront of DRRM to initiate programs etc. (5) Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) should be incorporated into formal education for a more prepared community. (5) Evacuation is very critical to have a clearly defined and well practiced evacuation plan in place.

### **The Impact Period**

Includes herein are the Critical Period Actions involving the mobilization of DRRM structures and activation of systems and process, monitoring and responses, evacuation, relief, PDNA and Damages and Losses.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

From the foregoing findings and theory generated, Disaster Risk Reduction Management of Borongan City allied with the planning, preparedness - competency and implementation of the DRRM program, awareness, understanding and action, availability trusted source for information and of sufficient resources significantly affects the organizations performance resulting to efficiency of the DRRM program.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

In the light of the summary of findings and conclusions vis-à-vis the theories cited, the following are recommended:

### **Policy Related:**

#### **Relief Goods Distribution Policy**

LGU’s Policies and directives on the distribution of relief goods to stop riots among the typhoon victims. Drop-off points should be set up to accommodate victims staying outside evacuation centers and should be closely coordinated with local government units to ensure order.

#### **Communication Policy**

Develop effective communication systems like the generators, power bank, satellite phones, free internet services and voice services between islands and mainland which can remain active even during disasters;

## Price Freeze Policy

Freeze on the price of goods in coordination with NEDA, DTI, DOE, NFA, OCD and other government agencies to prevent businessmen from taking advantage of the situation.

## Non-Policy Related

1. OCD – monitoring body – must make specific policies, and an active and concrete monitoring of the implementation of DRRM specifically in disaster prone areas. Active follow-through is to be conducted.
2. National government must oversee and create a special task force to provide the affected residents the immediate post-disaster psychosocial needs.
3. Strengthen communications , creation of communication centers and relations among embodied national governments (NDRRM, CCA, LGU,PAGASA,DOST,DILG,NGO...), to have an improved reformed program to DRRM.
4. Chargeable devices, hand – held radios, power generators be provided to needed barangays that are affected always to natural calamity, as support to DRRM program.
5. Implementation and support in all areas of the proposed action plan (the output).
6. Stipulate Punong Barangay's roles in mobilization of DRRM structures and Activation systems and processes esp. in post-disaster to increase involvement - responsiveness and resourcefulness in the barangay level.
7. Empower agencies – early preparedness and critical periods to initiate actions
8. In partnership with DepEd and BDRRMCs conduct of Drills and Simulation in Schools and Community.
9. Procurement and stockpiling of Food & Non-food medicines; Transportation vehicle for mobility and fuel for positioning and distribution.
10. Implementation of livelihood assistance project through counterpart funding.

## Theory Generation

The method being applied to generate a theory is the inductive approach of treating qualitative empirical data from a phenomenology. It is the grounded theory as an approach of inductive type was used in this research. It is expressively essential in this approach, that the researcher starts with an open mind having no predetermined ideas of what may probably be exposed in the process. It must be highly noted that the grounded theory is an approach that is not to be used informally as it requires extensive and continuous sifting through the data analyzing and re-analyzing multiple time to identify a theory that is emergent one. This is created on a formal and systematic process of data collection, interpretation and analysis and theory generation.

The theory develops from the researcher's understanding and substantiated interpretation of the conducts in which respondents or participants themselves construct their genuineness in the organization and not from his own logical insights. The concepts that emerged were subjected to repeated coding and confirmation of observations from different data sources (interviews-unstructured or structured in nature, memos, and notes), theoretical examination of the interpretations of these sources, and continuous check for consistency of observations. In the process, concepts have been identified, developed, discounted, and merged to produce the component concepts of the emergent theory.

## Propositions

Based on the qualitative data gathered, there are three propositions that were formed.

**Proposition 1- Planning and Preparedness competencies leads to DRRM efficiency.**

How important is the planning and preparedness of the competence of managers to an organizational to implement, succeed and sustain the program for Disaster Risk Reduction Management? Competence is the ability to sustain the coordinated deployment of resources in ways that helps an organization achieve its goals that includes creating and distributing value to customers and stakeholders. It involves planning, managing and controlling financial, material and human resources of the organization to execute operational plans, leverage targets and accomplish goals. Planning (also called forethought), is the process of thinking about and organizing the activities required to achieve a desired goal. It involves the creation and maintenance of a plan. While preparedness, refers to the concrete research based set of actions that are taken as precautionary measures in the face of potential disasters in a calamity. These actions include both physical preparations (such as emergency supply depots, adapting buildings as evacuation centers) and trainings for emergency action.

Results of the study revealed that in the area of planning and preparedness, the DRRM are pictured to be very much concerned, supportive and pro-active in the implementation of the functions and policies among others of the program. They have actively participated in different forum to be able to create a roadmap for short-term and long-term plan for the organization. Their involvement and participations signify the vision, mission, goals and objectives of the DRRM.

DRRM had to come-up with the action and operational plans for their assigned service from time-to-time, as it is one of their imbedded functions. Organizing involves the relationship between the National Government and Local Government, activities and the resources to be used in order to achieve the objectives of the organization. As part of management functions, organizing is basically putting the plans into actions; implementing a program or activity, assigning the right people and allocating the needed resources.

In the context of the DRRM, there are many ways by which the material, financial and informational resources can be gathered and collated. Interview results of several participants revealed that some officers of the DRMM, through their concerted efforts, pulled together needed resources which were used in the implementation of numerous activities of the organization from national and local government units and non-government organization subject to existing rules and regulations.

According to Snell and Bohlander (2011), “the idea that organizations compete through people highlights the fact that success increasingly depends on an organization’s ability to manage talent or human capital. The term human capital describes the economic value of employees’ knowledge, skills and abilities. Although the value of these assets may not show up directly on a company’s balance sheet, it nevertheless has tremendous impact on an organization’s performance.”

DRRM envisions a safe, adaptive and disaster resilient communities affected by a disaster and build them back better toward sustainable development. There is nothing that could beat a prepared man as the old saying goes: “If one fails to prepare; he is therefore preparing to fail”. The line expresses how necessary preparation is in any kind of man’s pursuit. The same essence holds true in DRRM’s goal on disaster preparedness of individuals and communities in the advent of a disaster. It is because preparation would help individuals and communities in dealing and lessening the impact of a disaster. By preparing, one is being conditioned and readied to what “might be” taking place. When an individual or community is aware, they will become prepared; and once prepared, they will be able to take proactive actions in the most critical period of the disaster. Preparedness will determine how well a community responds to a disaster.

**Proposition 2 – Awareness, understanding and appropriate action of the people and the DRRM team leads to work efficiency.**

By preparing, one is being conditioned and readied to what “might be” taking place. As a consequence, the person would be able to anticipate, cope, and recover on the possible predicaments that might occur in the course of the disaster. Then there must be the elements called awareness, understanding, and conscious-action by the subjects in preparation. NDRRMP emphasizes that early preparedness would establish and strengthen

capacities of communities to anticipate, cope and recover from negative impacts of emergency occurrences and disasters (2011-2028 Manual).

One way to increase the level of awareness and understanding of the communities to the threats and impacts brought about by the typhoon, is the information availability. Any information about the typhoon plays a very crucial role in early preparedness (NDRRMP 2011-2028 Manual).

One might be conclusive about the attitude of people in the community showing lenience toward disaster information, particularly on their responses to warnings. However, it is biased to contemplate one perspective alone. A very essential perspective to look at is the source communicating the information about the typhoon. One has to understand that disaster preparedness, interplays disaster management that would ensure its holistic implementation. This means that the source/s who communicated the information relating to typhoon has to be evaluated. Its manner of communicating the information has to be pondered because it is a stimulus that moves the residents to pro-action. The accuracy and language of source should not be miscalculated because communities trust the information it delivers. Hence, it is appropriate to say that the disaster information must be translated in the most precise and clear language possible so that local people could perceive risk and hazard, and prepare. As a result, they will be able to take the appropriate actions for safety.

Experience indeed is the best teacher. However, it should not be in the case for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management. People in communities need not to experience the risk to be aware and understand the threat of the surge. This is where a gap lies.

Better understanding of disaster information and awareness would be helpful for supporting improvement of disaster management preparation. Hence, communication tools for disaster preparedness, such as official warning messages or hazard maps, need to incorporate local references ( Local Knowledge for Disaster Preparedness: A Literature Review by Julie Dekens)

### **Proposition 3- Source of information, communication and of the Resources are essential for DRRM work efficiency.**

As pointed out, PAGASA, DSWD, Local Officials, and CDRRMC, through TV, radio, and internet/social media, are their sources of information. These are revealed in their response to the question regarding the source of information to help him/her prepare before the typhoon. With the confidence placed by the participants on PAGASA, DRRM Councils, Local officials as sources of information, this called for the need to work on information communication and dissemination. PAGASA, the official national weather organization of the country, has established itself as a source that people follow and trust about weather forecasts as described in Leelawat et. al (2014) in their study on Filipinos' Views on the Disaster Information for the 2013 Super Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) in the Philippines.

PAGASA, as the most trusted source, bears the greater accountability in presenting disaster information that is accurate, clear, and understandable in the level of understanding of people in the local communities. Moreover, it must coordinate with DRRM Councils, the government, the country's news media, local governments, and local leaders in giving the residents the same necessary, correct and understandable information for consistency and credibility. Meanwhile, the knowledge of storm surge has been experiential. An experiential knowledge happens when a phenomenon has become meaningful by experience. After the onslaught of typhoon Yolanda, the storm surge phenomenon has been the major concern of communities particularly the ones near the shore. This is because people themselves had a clear insight of what it is like and how it could devastate lives and properties.

The storm surge phenomenon is one that many people did not fully understand and the precise threat from the surge was not communicated by the authorities effectively. PAGASA and the rest of the institutions are counted on accurate and clear information about a disaster for preparedness. To come up with an effective method of communicating information by PAGASA in the level of local perception should be looked at more closely. As such, the government must be able to identify local references to explain a phenomenon. If information on storm surge had been well-established at the very beginning, many lives could have been

saved. The importance of awareness and understanding of the typhoon information, like the storm surge, goes back to the preparedness of communities in the imminence of calamity. Surely, specific typhoon information is indispensable to disaster preparedness.

Having available of an accurate – trusted sources to information and sufficient resources to carry-out plans and activities, it can lead to organizational efficiency. Once the activities, plans and programs of the organization are completely laid-out, the next very vital concern would be the funding and the sufficiency of the funding requirements. Plans will remain to be good plans and programs will remain to be ideal programs if these are not implemented at the end of the day. As expected, the implementation of the plans and programs will redound to the benefit of the organization and the stakeholders of the organization in general.

Implementation however requires a considerable commitment of funds and the study reveals that funds of the organization are very scarce and very limited. As a government agency, the organization is dependent on the budget allocated by the National government. The reality based on the data gathered is that, the National Bureau of Investigation does not have enough resources at hand to be able to implement some of the important programs and activities that needs to be implemented. If these plans were to be implemented in the midst of a “shoe-string” budget, the resulting effect might not be what is ideal or the quality of resulting effect might be sacrificed, thus not being able to achieve targets.

Results of the study showed that the availability trusted information and of resources and how they are allocated greatly affects the implementation of plans and influencing the performance of the organization thus affecting organizational efficiency.

## APPENDIX A

### Informed Consent

I understand that I am being asked to participate in a research study at University of the Visayas Graduate School. This research will explore on the *Disaster Risk Reduction Plan of Borongan City, Eastern Samar: A Grounded Theory*. If I agree to participate in the study, I will be interviewed for approximately 30 to 60 minutes about the issue of concern. The interview will be tape-recorded and will take place in a private place. No identifying information will be included when the interview is transcribed. There are no known risks associated with this study.

I realize that I may not participate in the study if I am younger than 18 years old or I cannot speak English language.

I realize that my knowledge gained from this study may help me or the current public administration practitioners or me.

I realize that my participation in this study is entirely voluntary, and I may withdraw from the study at any time I wish. If I decide to discontinue my participation in this study, I will continue to be treated in the usual customary fashion.

I understand that all study data will be kept confidential. However, the information may be used in research publications.

I understand that if I sustain injuries from my participation in this research project, I will not be automatically compensated by University of the Visayas.

If I need to, I can contact Dr. Marites G. Arcilla, University of the Visayas-IRB Ethics Review Panel at (032) 416-8607, anytime during the study

The study has been explained to me. I have read and understand this consent form, all my questions have been answered, and I agree to participate. I understand that I will be given a copy of the consent form.

Signature of the Participant

Date

Signature of Witness

Date

Signature of Investigator

Date



### APPENDIX B

#### Political Map of Borongan City, Eastern Samar



### APPENDIX C

Letter to the Dean of the Graduate School of Business

**University of the Visayas**

Colon St., Cebu City

February 1, 2016

**ROSEMARIE C. ESPAÑOL, CPA, DM**

Dean, Graduate School of Business

University of the Visayas, Colon St., Cebu City

Madamme:

The undersigned is a post-graduate student of the University of the Visayas, Colon St., Cebu City, and is currently working on my Dissertation entitled “*Disaster Risk Reduction Plan of Borongan City, Eastern Samar: A Grounded Theory.*” in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree, Doctor of Philosophy in Public Administration and Governance.

Relative to this, the undersigned is humbly requesting that he will be allowed to start the conduct of the necessary data gathering activities as requisite in the completion of this study.

Hoping for your support to this undertaking.

Very truly yours,

**CLAUDINE FEL C. LAUROS, LCB, MBA**

Researcher

Recommending Approval:

**ALBIM Y. CABATINGAN, MBA, DBA, Phd, DPAc**

Adviser

Approved:

**ROSEMARIE C. ESPAÑOL, CPA, DM**

Dean, Graduate School of Business

**APPENDIX D**

Letter to the CDRRMO

**University of the Visayas**

Colon St., Cebu City

February 1, 2016

**Engr. JAIME J. VOCES**

OIC-City ENRO

Borongan City, Eastern Samar

Sir:

This letter is a request for your participation in this research study on “*Disaster Risk Reduction Plan of Borongan City, Eastern Samar: A Grounded Theory*”. This is in compliance to my requirement in my doctorate degree Doctor of Philosophy in Public Administration and Governance.

With enthusiasm and vision, I chose the Borongan City as the subject of my study for the fact that it is a disaster prone area. With this, I wish to review and go over your accomplished projects and other documents with your city necessary to support my research if you would cordially grant my request.

I am looking forward to meeting you. I truly hope that you grant my request in accomplishing this research proposal.

Very truly yours,

**CLAUDINE FEL C. LAUROS, LCB, MBA**

Researcher

Recommending Approval:

**ALBIM Y. CABATINGAN, MBA, DBA, Phd, DPAc**

Adviser

Approved:

**ENGR. JAIME J. VOCES**

OIC-City ENRO

**APPENDIX E**

Letter to the Punong Barangay

**University of the Visayas**

Colon St., Cebu City

February 1, 2016

**Hon. DONATO ALAMIN**

Punong Barangay

Bugas, Borongan Eastern Samar

Sir:

This letter is a request for your participation in this research study on “*Disaster Risk Reduction Plan of Borongan City, Eastern Samar: A Grounded Theory*”. This is in compliance to my requirement in my doctorate degree Doctor of Philosophy in Public Administration and Governance.

With enthusiasm and vision, I chose the Borongan City as the subject of my study for the fact that it is a disaster prone area. With this, I would like to conduct an interview discussion in your barangay at your most convenient time. The interview should have 2 informants; 1 member of the council and 1 member of the community. The subject of the query will be on the status of each barangay that are prone to risk. Furthermore,

to take a look at disaster risk reduction program the barangay documented in the past to support my research study.

I am looking forward to meeting you. I truly hope that your grant my request in accomplishing this research proposal.

Very truly yours,

**CLAUDINE FEL C. LAUROS, LCB, MBA**

Researcher

Recommending Approval:

**ALBIM Y. CABATINGAN, MBA, DBA, Phd, DPAc**

Adviser

Approved:

**HON. DONATO ALAMIN**

Punong Barangay

## **APPENDIX F**

Letter to the Punong Barangay

**University of the Visayas**

Colon St., Cebu City

February 1, 2016

**Hon. CESAR BASILGA**

Punong Barangay

Sabang Suribao, Borongan Eastern Samar

Sir:

This letter is a request for your participation in this research study on “*Disaster Risk Reduction Plan of Borongan City, Eastern Samar: A Grounded Theory*”. This is in compliance to my requirement in my doctorate degree Doctor of Philosophy in Public Administration and Governance.

With enthusiasm and vision, I chose the Borongan City as the subject of my study for the fact that it is a disaster prone area. With this, I would like to conduct an interview discussion in your barangay at your most convenient time. The interview should have 2 informants; 1 member of the council and 1 member of the community. The subject of the query will be on the status of each barangay that are prone to risk. Furthermore, to take a look at disaster risk reduction program the barangay documented in the past to support my research study.

I am looking forward to meeting you. I truly hope that your grant my request in accomplishing this research proposal.

Very truly yours,

**CLAUDINE FEL C. LAUROS, LCB, MBA**

Researcher

Recommending Approval:

**ALBIM Y. CABATINGAN, MBA, DBA, Phd, DPAC**

Adviser

Approved:

**HON. CESAR BASILGA**

Punong Barangay

**APPENDIX G**

Letter to the Punong Barangay

**University of the Visayas**

Colon St., Cebu City

February 1, 2016

**Hon.SALVACION R. TIU**

Punong Barangay

Sabang North, Borongan Eastern Samar

Madamme:

This letter is a request for your participation in this research study “*Disaster Risk Reduction Plan of Borongan City, Eastern Samar: A Grounded Theory*”. This is in compliance to my requirement in my doctorate degree Doctor of Philosophy in Public Administration and Governance.

With enthusiasm and vision, I chose the Borongan City as the subject of my study for the fact that it is a disaster prone area. With this, I would like to conduct an interview discussion in your barangay at your most convenient time. The interview should have 2 informants; 1 member of the council and 1 member of the community. The subject of the query will be on the status of each barangay that are prone to risk. Furthermore, to take a look at disaster risk reduction program the barangay documented in the past to support my research study.

I am looking forward to meeting you. I truly hope that your grant my request in accomplishing this research proposal.

Very truly yours,

**CLAUDINE FEL C. LAUROS, LCB, MBA**

Researcher

Recommending Approval:

**ALBIM Y. CABATINGAN, MBA, DBA, Phd, DPAC**

Adviser

Approved:

**HON. SALVACION R. TIU**

Punong Barangay

**APPENDIX H**

Letter to the Punong Barangay

**University of the Visayas**

Colon St., Cebu City

February 1, 2016

**Hon. ELMER BEROS**

Punong Barangay

Ando, Borongan Eastern Samar

Sir:

This letter is a request for your participation in this research study on “*Disaster Risk Reduction Plan of Borongan City, Eastern Samar: A Grounded Theory*”. This is in compliance to my requirement in my doctorate degree Doctor of Philosophy in Public Administration and Governance.

With enthusiasm and vision, I chose the Borongan City as the subject of my study for the fact that it is a disaster prone area. With this, I would like to conduct an interview discussion in your barangay at your most convenient time. The interview should have 2 informants; 1 member of the council and 1 member of the community. The subject of the query will be on the status of each barangay that are prone to risk. Furthermore, to take a look at disaster risk reduction program the barangay documented in the past to support my research study.

I am looking forward to meeting you. I truly hope that your grant my request in accomplishing this research proposal.

Very truly yours,

**CLAUDINE FEL C. LAUROS, LCB, MBA**

Researcher

Recommending Approval:

**ALBIM Y. CABATINGAN, MBA, DBA, Phd, DPAc**

Adviser

Approved:

**HON. ELMER BEROS**

Punong Barangay

**APPENDIX I**

Letter to the Punong Barangay

**University of the Visayas**

Colon St., Cebu City

February 1, 2016

**Hon. EMMALYN DULFO**

Punong Barangay

Bugas, Borongan Eastern Samar

Madamme:

This letter is a request for your participation in this research study on “*Disaster Risk Reduction Plan of Borongan City, Eastern Samar: A Grounded Theory*”. This is in compliance to my requirement in my doctorate degree Doctor of Philosophy in Public Administration and Governance.

With enthusiasm and vision, I chose the Borongan City as the subject of my study for the fact that it is a disaster prone area. With this, I would like to conduct an interview discussion in your barangay at your most convenient time. The interview should have 2 informants; 1 member of the council and 1 member of the community. The subject of the query will be on the status of each barangay that are prone to risk. Furthermore, to take a look at disaster risk reduction program the barangay documented in the past to support my research study.

I am looking forward to meeting you. I truly hope that your grant my request in accomplishing this research proposal.

Very truly yours,

**CLAUDINE FEL C. LAUROS, LCB, MBA**

Researcher

Recommending Approval:

**ALBIM Y. CABATINGAN, MBA, DBA, Phd, DPAC**

Adviser

Approved:

**HON. EMMALYN DULFO**

Punong Barangay

**APPENDIX J**

Interview Documentation





## APPENDIX K

### Interview Guide Questions

1. Where are you situated at the time of typhoon Yolanda and typhoon Ruby?
2. What information were you most interested in to help you prepared in the days before typhoon?
3. How informed were you of the details of the typhoon like the wind speed, size location and predicted path of the typhoon?
4. Why were the typhoon warnings unsuccessful in getting you to evacuate?
5. What are the best sources for information to help you prepare before typhoon?
6. How often did you use social media like twitter or Facebook before typhoon?
7. How prepared were you when the typhoon hit?
8. Did your barangay experience dangerous winds/flash-floods/storm surge/landslides?
9. What was the level of damage to your home?
10. What were your critical needs in the first week after typhoon?
11. In the first week after typhoon, what information did you need the most to help you survive?
12. In the first week after typhoon, what we're the 2 best sources for information to help you survive?
13. In the first week after typhoon, who did you communicate with from government or relief agencies and how?
14. In the first week after the typhoon, how did you communicate with family or close friends to check in with each other or help each other?
15. What were the biggest challenges to finding information before landfall that could have helped you prepare for the typhoon or was information about the typhoon easy to find?
16. How about the challenges finding information in the first week after the typhoon to help you survive?
17. For future typhoons, who or what agency is supposed to warn you of a storm surge in your barangay and how?
18. For future typhoons, do you plan on following updates from Project NOAH (DOST) on the potential for storm surge, landslides, or flooding to affect your area?
19. In general, how would you prefer disaster warnings to be disseminated so that they have the best chance of reaching you?
20. Who / What agency do you trust the most to inform you of emergencies that may affect your local area?
21. What was your family's total income before and after typhoon Yolanda/Ruby?
22. How did the program reduce disaster-related risks for the last 3 years?
23. What other factors can facilitate and impede the implementation of the program?

**APPENDIX L**



**CB CLAUDINE FEL C. LAUROS, MBA**

**11-P Caimito St. Mambaling, Cebu City**

**Mobile number: 09173261634**

**Email Address: cfclauros@gmail.com**

**PERSONAL INFORMATION:**

**Date of Birth:** April 7, 1989

**Age:** 27 years old

**Civil Status:** Single

**Religion:** Roman Catholic

**Place of Birth:** Borongan, Eastern Samar

**Father:** Silvano Lanoy Lauros

**Height:** 5 feet

**Mother:** Dominga Balano Cardona

**Weight:** 51 kgs

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUD:**

<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>Name of School</b>	<b>Year Graduated/Units Earned</b>
<b>Post Graduate</b> Doctor of Philosophy Major in Public Administration & Governance	<b>University of the Visayas</b> (On-going Dissertation)	<b>CAR</b>
<b>Graduate</b> Master in Business Administration	<b>University of the Visayas</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>Tertiary</b> Bachelor of Secondary Education	<b>University of Cebu</b> (18 Units)	<b>2013</b>
<b>University of Cebu</b> Bachelor of Science in Customs Administration	<b>2008</b>	
<b>Secondary</b> March 2005 Borongan Eastern Samar	<b>Eastern Samar National Comprehensive High School</b>	
<b>Primary</b> March 2001 Borongan Eastern Samar	<b>Eugenio S. Daza Pilot Elementary School</b>	

**ELIGIBILITY:**

- **Licensed Customs Broker**
- **Professional Teacher**
- **Master in Business Administration**

**WORK EXPERIENCE:**

<b>Position</b>	<b>Name of Institution</b>	<b>Inclusive Date(s) of Service</b>
Owner/Proprietor	C.F.C. Lauros Customs Brokerage	July 8, 2016 – present
Secretary	Chamber of Customs Brokers, Inc.	March 14, 2013-March 10, 2015
College Teacher	University of Cebu	June 14, 2011 - present
Review Staff	CLAP	July 2011 - present
Licensed Customs Broker	MJDL Customs Brokerage	November 11, 2010 – present
Customer Service Rep.	Options Logistics Inc.	October 13, 2008-April 24, 2009

**WORKSHOPS/SEMINARS ATTENDED:**

- **Seminar on the New Code of Ethics for Customs Brokers**  
June 19, 2016  
University of Cebu – Customs AVR
- **2013 In-Service Training Program (Outcomes Based Teaching and Learning Seminar)**  
May 29, 2013  
University of Cebu
- **UC Semestral Updates in Community Extension Services**  
March 5, 2013  
University of Cebu AVR-1
- **Faculty Orientation on Community Extension Services**  
September 27, 2012  
University of Cebu
- **E2M System- AEDS, CPRS, iCARE & INCOTERMS 2010**  
November 15-16, 2012  
Crown Regency Hotel, Fuente Osmeña Cebu City

- **Updates on Govt Computerization Project PO7**

March 15, 2012

BOC-PO7, Cebu City

- **UC CARES Faculty Orientation**

September 27, 2012

University of Cebu

- **What Everyone Must Know About Chemical Importations**

March 10, 2012

Sacred Heart Parish Ladies Association, Cebu City

- **PAGE VII Summer Assembly**

May 7, 2011

USP, Lahug, Cebu City

- **CCBI National Assembly**

November 8, 2012

Manila Hotel, Manila City

- **“Anti-graft and Corruption Prevention Seminar**

April 12, 2011

ESSEC, Borongan Eastern Samar

- **Seminar on Incoterms & Port Regulations**

March 5, 2011

CAP Bldg, Osmeña Blvd., Cebu City

- **CHED Grant-in-Aid Research Project**

Documentation Protocol

Jan. 19, 2011

University of San Carlos

- **CCBI General Assembly “EMPOWERING CCBI CHAPTERS”**

Dec. 3, 2010

Radisson Blu Hotel, Cebu City

- **E2M IAS**

Seminar/Orientation

March 5, 2010

Port of Cebu)

- **Computation of Excise Taxes Seminar**

Jan.28, 2010

Customs Adm. AVR

- **CPRS Seminar**

Orientation

January 2009

- **Updates in International Trade Seminar**

Sept. 14, 2007

UC-AVR Kalubihan

- **RA 9337: Amendment of the NIRC E-VAT Law**

May 10, 2008

UC-DVD Room

- **Region7-Wide Junior Graft watch Orientation**

Nov. 15, 2007

CNU Convention Hall, Cebu Normal University

## **ON-JOB TRAINING**

- **MJDL Customs Brokerage**

On-Job Training

June 18, 2008- July 25, 2008

CIFC Tower, Cebu City

## **SKILLS:**

- Sales and Marketing (Brokerage)
- Tariff and Customs Valuation and Classification
- Computer Literate
- Good Oral and Written Communication

## Achievements/Affiliations

- **Adviser**

June 14, 2016 – present

Philippine Society of Customs Administration Students

- **Secretary**

University of the Visayas

Graduate School Students Organization

August 3, 2014 - present

- **Secretary**

**Chamber of Customs Brokers, Inc. - Cebu Chapter (APO)**

March 1, 2013- March 10, 2015

- **Adviser**

Philippine Society of Customs Administration Students

June 2013-June 2014

- **President**

March 18, 2008- July 6, 2008

Philippine Society of Customs Administration Students

- **Board of Director**

March 18, 2008- July 6, 2008

University of Cebu Council of Presidents

- **Executive Vice-President**

July 2007- March 17, 2008

Philippine Society of Customs Administration Students

- **Deputy Secretary General for School-Based Administration**

July 2006-2007

CA-Community Extension Services and Development

## APPENDIX M



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**ALBIM Y. CABATINGAN, MBA, DBA, PhD, DPA<sub>c</sub>**

*Mactan Sea Breeze Homes, Lapu-Lapu City*

*0920-920-6501 (Cell) 416-8607(Work)*

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## **P E R S O N A L   B A C K G R O U N D**

Nickname : Bimboy or Al  
Sex : Male  
Age : 41 years old  
Birthday : March 14, 1975  
Religion : Roman Catholic  
Citizenship : Filipino  
Civil Status : Married  
Height : 5'8.7"  
Weight : 250 lbs.  
Spouse: Lani T. Cabatingan, BSC, MBA  
Work : Administrative Officer, Benthel Asia School of  
Technology (BAST), Lapu-Lapu City  
Child : Hans Gabriel T. Cabatingan  
Email Add. : cebuano\_31475@yahoo.com

[aycabatingan@gmail.com](mailto:aycabatingan@gmail.com)

## **Work Experiences**

*University of the Visayas (UV) **September 1, 2015- on-going***

Main Campus

Colon St., Cebu City

DIRECTOR, LINKAGES AND EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OFFICE

COORDINATOR OF GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

*University of the Visayas (UV) **October 1, 2013- August 30, 2015***

Main Campus

Colon St., Cebu City

DIRECTOR, QUALITY ASSURANCE AND

---

CORPORATE PLANNING (QACP) OFFICE

**University of the Visayas (UV)**

*July 2013 and on-going*

Main Campus

Colon St., Cebu City

PROFESSOR, GRADUATE SCHOOL AND COLLEGE

OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (CBA)

**Southwestern University (SWU)**

*June 9, 2011 – July 15, 2013*

Main Campus

Urgello St., Cebu City

DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL OF HEALTH SCIENCE,

MANAGEMENT AND PEDAGOGY

**Southwestern University (SWU)**

*August 1, 2009 – June 30, 2012*

Office of the VP for Finance

Main Campus

Urgello St., Cebu City

VICE PRESIDENT-FINANCE

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (MANCOM) MEMBER

BIDS AND AWARDS COMMITTEE (BAC) MEMBER

UNIVERSITY COUNCIL - MEMBER

**Kwyne Sales and Service Plaza, Inc.**

*August 17, 2011 – Mar. 2013*

260 Villalon Building

Osmeña Blvd., Cebu City

INCORPORATOR AND BOARD OF DIRECTOR

VICE PRESIDENT FOR ADMINISTRATION

**Philippine Bank of Communications**

*April 2007–July 31, 2009*

Legal Division-Visayas-Mindanao Area

Cebu-Magallanes Branch, Magallanes St., Cebu City

ASSISTANT MANAGER – UNIT HEAD

DOCUMENTATION REVIEWER AND PARALEGAL UNIT HEAD FOR VISAYAS AREA

**University of San Jose-Recoletos** *June 2008 –Oct. 2010*

College of Commerce

Business Admin., Finance & Management Dep'ts.

Magallanes Street, Cebu City

PART-TIME INSTRUCTOR/LECTURER 3

A. UNDEGRADUATE - MONEY, CREDIT, BANKING, MGT. SEMINARS  
COST CONTROL AND ANALYSIS, HOSPITALITY  
CRISIS MANAGEMENT/BUSINESS POLICY AND  
DECISION-MAKING, CORPORATE EXPANSION

**Southwestern University**

*June 2004 – July 2013*

School of Business/Commerce and Graduate School

Villa Aznar, Urgello St., Cebu City

PART-TIME ASSISTANT PROFESSOR A

SUBJECTS HANDLED:

A. UNDERGRADUATE - COMMERCIAL BANKING, NON-COMMERCIAL  
BANKING, BANKING THEORY AND  
PRACTICE, CENTRAL BANKING, BANK

LEGISLATION, MARKETING MANAGEMENT, FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, MODERN BANKING,  
MONEY AND CAPITAL MARKETS AND GENERAL BUSINESS, CORPORATE FINANCE, COOPERATIVE  
MANAGEMENT

COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

B. GRADUATE -MARKETING MANAGEMENT, MANAGEMENT

SEMINARS, HUMAN RESOURCES MGT. AND

HUMAN BEHAVIOR IN ORGANIZATION, PHIL. BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT,

PRODUCTION/OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT,

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND STRATEGIC

MANAGEMENT, MACROECONOMICS, PUBLIC

FINANCE AND FISCAL POLICY, ORGANIZATION

AND MANAGEMENT, COMPTROLLERSHIP AND BUSINESS TAXATION, DYNAMICS OF CHANGE

AND LEADERSHIP IN THE WORKPLACE

**Philippine Bank of Communications** *Mar. 2005 – April 2007*

Credit Administration Division-Visayas Area

Cebu-Magallanes Branch

Magallanes St., Cebu City

ASSISTANT MANAGER/UNIT HEAD FOR VISAYAS AREA

AREAS COVERED: CREDIT INVESTIGATION, APPRAISAL, FINANCIAL ANALYSIS, RECORDS AND REPORTS

**University of San Jose-Recoletos**

*Nov. 2004 – Jan. 2007*

Graduate School of Bus. Mgt. & Admin.

Magallanes St., Cebu City

PART-TIME PROFESSOR-GRADUATE SCHOOL

SUBJECTS HANDLED:

A. GRADUATE - QUALITY MARKETING & SALES MANAGEMENT

(MASTERS AND DOCTORATE LEVELS)

**Philippine Bank of Communications**

*Oct. 2002 – Mar. 2005*

VisMin Lending Division-Metro Cebu Branches

Cebu-Magallanes Branch

Magallanes St., Cebu City

ASSISTANT MANAGER-LOANS / METRO CEBU

**Philippine Bank of Communications**

*Aug. 8, 2001-Oct. 1, 2002*

VisMin Lending Division-Visayas

Cebu-Magallanes Branch

Magallanes St., Cebu City

JUNIOR ASSISTANT MANAGER-LOANS / VISAYAS AREA

*Apr. 1999 – August 8, 2001*

**Consumer Savings Bank**

VisMin Lending Center

Co Tiao King Bldg, Cebu North Road

Basak, Mandaue City

ADMINISTRATIVE/ACCOUNT OFFICER-LOANS

**University of San Jose-Recoletos**

*June 1998 – Mar. 2003*

College of Commerce

Business Admin. & Entrepreneurship Dep'ts.

Magallanes Street, Cebu City

PART-TIME INSTRUCTOR/LECTURER 3

A. UNDEGRADUATE - GENERAL BUSINESS, FINANCIAL  
MANAGEMENT, MARKETING

MANAGEMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

**MDB Bank-Gorordo Branch**

*Mar. 1996 – Apr. 1999*

#4 Binamira Bldg. Gorordo Ave.

Cebu City

CREDIT ANALYST

**MDB Bank-Gorordo Branch**

*Mar. 1996 - Oct. 1996*

#4 Binamira Bldg. Gorordo Ave.

Cebu City

CREDIT INVESTIGATOR (C.I.)

**MDB Bank-Mandaue Branch**

*Jan. 1995 - Feb. 1996*

A. C. Cortes Street

Mandaue City

CLEARING PROCESSOR

**Security Bank Corporation**

Lapu-Lapu City Branch

*June 1994 - October 1994*

Pajo, Lapu-Lapu City

TRAINEE/PRACTICUMER, NEW ACCOUNTS AND DISTRIBUTING SECTIONS

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**E D U C A T I O N**

**University of the Visayas**

*April 2014 – April 2015*

Colon St., Cebu City

**DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE (PHD-PAG)**

DISSERTATION: "PERSONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF GRADUATE SCHOOL

---

STUDENTS: IMPORTANCE AND PRACTICES”

**Southwestern University**

*May 2011 – May 2013*

Urgello St., Cebu City

**DOCTOR IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (DPA)- COMPLETED 48 UNITS**

**LACKING DISSERTATIONS A AND B (COMPLETED ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS)**

**University of San Jose-Recoletos**

*May 2003 – Mar. 2005*

Magallanes St., Cebu City

**DOCTOR IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (DBA)**

DISSERTATION: “WORK COMPETENCIES, DEVELOPMENT NEEDS AND JOB STRESS LEVELS AMONG THE EMPLOYEES OF THE VISMIN BRANCHES AND SELECTED HEAD OFFICE-BASED UNITS OF PHILIPPINE BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS: BASES FOR AN EMPLOYEE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM”

**University of San Jose-Recoletos**

*May 1995 -October 1998*

Magallanes St., Cebu City

**MASTER IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (MBA)**

THESIS: “THE LEVEL OF JOB SATISFACTION AMONG THE EMPLOYEES OF MINDANAO DEVELOPMENT BANK-CEBU BRANCHES: BASES FOR PROPOSALS”

**University of San Jose-Recoletos**

*June 1991 - October 1994*

Magallanes, St., Cebu City

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN COMMERCE MAJOR IN COMPUTER SCIENCE (BSC-CS); MAGNA CUM LAUDE AND MOST OUTSTANDING GRADUATE OF THE SEMESTER-OCTOBER 1994.**

THESIS: “THE LEVEL OF JOB SATISFACTION AMONG THE TEACHERS OF LAPU-LAPU CITY CENTRAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, LAPU-LAPU CITY”

**Saint Alphonsus Catholic School**

*June 1987 - March 1991*

Poblacion, Lapu-Lapu City

GRADUATE: SECONDARY EDUC.

**Lapu-Lapu City Central Elem. School**

*June 1981 - March 1987*

Lo-oc, Lapu-Lapu City

GRADUATE: PRIMARY EDUCATION

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## **E X T R A C U R R I C U L A R   A C T I V I T I E S**

DURING FREE TIME, I COLLECT USED STAMPS AND COINS/BILLS OR IF NOT, I COOK FOOD FOR THE FAMILY. I AM VERY ACTIVE RIGHT NOW WHEN IT COMES TO RECYCLING INITIATIVES AS THIS MY LITTLE CONTRIBUTION IN SAVING MOTHER EARTH. AT TIMES, I GO OUT WITH MY

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FRIENDS OR ATTENDING IMPORTANT MEETINGS AND GATHERINGS. LATELY, I AM BUSY GIVING LECTURES OR CONDUCTING SEMINARS TO VARIOUS GROUPS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES OR ACT AS A RESEARCH PANELIST ON RESEARCH OUTPUTS .

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#### **P U B L I S H E D P A P E R / S**

#### **P A P E R S P R E S E N T E D**

1. “TALES ABOUT LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT: THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (NBI) EXPERIENCE” – PRESENTED DURING THE PAGE 7 REGIONAL CONVENTION ON APRIL 28-29-30, 2016 AT THE GOLDEN PRINCE HOTEL AND SUITES, CEBU CITY.
  2. “GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CUSTOMER SATISFACTION IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE INSURANCE SYSTEM” – PRESENTED DURING THE PAGE 7 REGIONAL CONVENTION ON APRIL 28-29-30, 2016 AT THE GOLDEN PRINCE HOTEL AND SUITES, CEBU CITY.
  3. “PERSONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF GRADUATE SCHOOL STUDENTS: IMPORTANCE AND PRACTICES” PUBLISHED AT PAGE 7 RESEARCH JOURNAL, ISSN: 1656-2658, MAY 2015.
- 

#### **P R O F E S S I O N A L / C I V I C M E M B E R S H I P S**

1. ACCREDITOR – PHILIPPINE ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION (PACUCOA)
  4. FINANCE EXECUTIVES INSTITUTE (FINEX) – CEBU –MEMBER AND CONCURRENTLY, BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OF JFINEX
  5. PHILIPPINE ASSOCIATION FOR GRADUATE EDUCATION- REGION VII CONCURRENTLY AS VICE PRESIDENT FOR CEBU AREA.
  6. ASSOCIATION OF MARKETING EDUCATORS OF THE PHILIPPINES, INC. CEBU CHAPTER- VICE PRESIDENT
  7. PHILIPPINE SOCIETY FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (PSPA)- MEMBER
  8. PHILIPPINE BUSINESS FOR SOCIAL PROGRESS (PBSP) [VOLUNTEER ADVISER IN THE VISAYAS]
  7. ASSOCIATION OF BANK CREDIT INVESTIGATORS & APPRAISERS ASSOC.
  8. CHILDREN OF MARY (COM)-LAPU-LAPU CITY UNIT
  9. KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS (K OF C)-LAPU-LAPU CITY COUNCIL
  10. JOSENIANS, INC.-UNIVERSITY OF SAN JOSE-RECOLETOS GRADUATES
  11. GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS & MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION-USJR
- 

#### **S P E A K I N G E N G A G E M E N T S**

1. “**WORK ATTITUDES, VALUES AND ETHICS**” SPONSORED BY THE BS-HRM STUDENTS OF WESTERN LEYTE COLLEGE, ORMOC CITY—FEBRUARY 3, 2016.
  2. “**TRAINING-WORKSHOP ON MANAGING DIVERSITY IN THE WORKPLACE AND ENHANCEMENT OF ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR AND COMMITMENT**” SPONSORED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH REGION VII, OCTOBER 30, NOVEMBER 14 AND NOVEMBER 21, 2014 AT CROWN REGENCY HOTEL, GUADALUPE, CEBU CITY.
  3. “**PERSONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**” SPONSORED BY THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE VISAYAS, DECEMBER 14, 2013 AT THE INDAY PINING HALL, UNIVERSITY OF THE VISAYAS, CEBU CITY.
-

4. **“SUCCESSFUL CEBUANO ENTREPRENEURS AND CUSTOMER SERVICE”** SPONSORED BY THE BUSINESS MANAGEMENT EDUCATION DEPARTMENT STUDENTS OF NOTRE DAME OF JOLO COLLEGE, JANUARY 29, 2013 AT SUGBAHAN RESTAURANT, MANDAUE CITY.
5. **“JOB PREPAREDNESS AND PERSONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT”** SPONSORED BY THE COLLEGE OF COMMERCE OF SAINT CATHERINE’S COLLEGE IN CARCAR CITY, JANUARY 16, 2013.
6. CO-PRESENTOR REPRESENTING THE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS DURING THE 17<sup>TH</sup> IN-HOUSE RESEARCH CONFERENCE ENTITLED: **“PERSONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OF SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY EMPLOYEES”**, FEBRUARY 29, 2012 AT AVR-M2, SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY – AWARDED 3<sup>RD</sup> PLACE FOR THE FACULTY LEVEL.
7. **“GREEN BUSINESS IN THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY”**, SPONSORED BY THE CARAGA COUNCIL OF DEANS AND BUSINESS EDUCATORS ASSOCIATION, INC., JANUARY 26, 2012 AT BALANGHAI HOTEL AND CONVENTION CENTER, BUTUAN CITY.
8. **“PERSONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT”**, SPONSORED BY THE COLLEGE OF COMMERCE OF CEBU INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY, SEPTEMBER 17, 2011 AT KNOWLEDGE ENRICHMENT PROGRAM ROOM B, CEBU INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY.
9. **“SWU-GRADUATE SCHOOL: HARNESSING TALENT AND POTENTIALS FOR THE NEW ECONOMY”**, SPONSORED BY THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, APRIL 29, 2011 AT THE AZNAR COLISEUM, SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.
10. **“SEMINAR ON SALESMANSHIP”**, SPONSORED BY JFINEX, JPMS AND JPMA OF THE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, AUGUST 27, 2010-ABA SEM. ROOM, SOUTHWESTERN UNIV.
11. **“MONEY MANAGEMENT”**, RAISING THE YOUTH SERIES OF SEMINARS AS SPONSORED BY THE BSBS AND BSBIO STUDENTS OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, AUGUST 27, 2010 AT ABA SEMINAR ROOM, SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.
12. **“SALESMANSHIP”**, UNIVERSITY OF CEBU, DECEMBER 14, 2009, OLD AUDIO-VISUAL ROOM, UNIVERSITY OF CEBU LAPULAPU-MANDAUE CAMPUS.
13. **“PERSONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT”**, AUGUST 6, 2009, BENTHEL ASIA SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY, BASAK, LAPU-LAPU CITY.
14. **“WORK ATTITUDES, VALUES AND ETHICS WITH PERSONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT”**, APRIL 17, 2009, ALL NON-TEACHING PERSONNEL OF SAINT ALPHONSUS CATHOLIC SCHOOL (SACS), OLD AVR, POBLACION, LAPU-LAPU CITY.
15. **“WORK ATTITUDES, WORK VALUES & WORK ETHICS”**, FEB. 3-8-15-24, EMPLOYEES OF CEBU WHITE SANDS BEACH IN MARIBAGO, MARIBAGO, LAPU-LAPU CITY.
16. **“ENHANCING COMPETITIVE MARKETING STRATEGIES”-COLLOQUIUM PART II**, JANUARY 31, 2009 AS SPONSORED BY THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF HEALTH SCIENCE, MGT. AND PEDAGOGY OF SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, URGELLO ST., CEBU CITY.
17. **“SALESMANSHIP”**, JANUARY 15, 2009 AS SPONSORED BY PHILTROPICS REALTY, MANDAUE CITY.
18. **“GENDER FAIRNESS AS GOOD BUSINESS PRACTICE”**, SEPTEMBER 30, 2008, UCLM OLD AUDIO-VISUAL ROOM, UNIVERSITY OF CEBU LAPULAPU MANDAUE CAMPUS, MANDAUE CITY.
19. **“PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT AND JOB PREPAREDNESS SEMINAR”**, SEPTEMBER 15, 2008, UCLM AUDIO-VISUAL ROOM”, UNIVERSITY OF CEBU LAPULAPU MANDAUE CAMPUS, MANDAUE CITY
20. **“GENDER FAIRNESS AS GOOD BUSINESS PRACTICE”**, SEPTEMBER 5, 2008, UCLM AMPITHEATER, UNIVERSITY OF CEBU LAPULAPU MANDAUE CAMPUS, MANDAUE CITY.
21. **“THE ROLES AND CHALLENGES OF SMES TOWARDS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT”**, AUGUST 23, 2008 AT AVR M3, ENGINEERING BUILDING, SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, URGELLO ST., CEBU CITY”
22. **“JOB PREPAREDNESS SEMINAR”**, JULY 11, 2008 AT AVR 2, MHAM BUILDING, SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, URGELLO ST., CEBU CITY.
23. **“PARENT’S RESPONSE- 1<sup>ST</sup> GRADUATION CEREMONY OF TREASURE TROVE CENTER FOR EDUCATION”**, MARCH 16, 2008 AT THE SACS AUDITORIUM, LAPU-LAPU CITY.

24. **“ESSENCE OF MICROECONOMIC INVESTMENTS”**, MARCH 1, 2008 AS SPONSORED BY THE MICROECONOMICS CLASS OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES HELD AT THE AVR 2 MHAM BUILDING, SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, URGELLO ST., CEBU CITY.
25. **“THE CHALLENGES OF SMES IN BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT TOWARDS GLOBAL ECONOMIC GROWTH”**, FEBRUARY 17, 2008 AS SPONSORED BY THE FINANCE EXECUTIVES CEBU AND JFINEX CEBU FEDERATION HELD AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SAN CARLOS GIRLS HIGH CULTURAL CENTER, P. DEL ROSARIO ST., CEBU CITY
26. **“RESPONDING TO THE CHALLENGES OF FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS”**, FEB. 9, 2008 AS SPONSORED BY JFINEX USJ-R CHAPTER HELD AT THE CENTER FOR PERFORMING ARTS, UNIVERSITY OF SAN JOSE-RECOLETOS, MAGALLANES ST., CEBU CITY.
27. **“SALESMANSHIP”**, JANUARY 15, 2008, SEMINAR CLASS STUDENTS OF THE COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, UNIVERSITY OF SAN JOSE-RECOLETOS HELD AT THE AUDIO VISUAL ROOM, USJ-R, MAGALLANES ST., CEBU CITY.
28. **“MODERN TRENDS IN MARKETING—SHAPRENING THE SAW IN Us”**, DECEMBER 15, 2007, DOCTORAL STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITY OF SAN JOSE-RECOLETOS HELD AT THE CONFERENCE ROOM, USJR, MAGALLANES ST., CEBU CITY.
29. **“ENTREPRENEURIAL MARKETING”**, NOVEMBER 7, 2007, STUDENTS OF UNIVERSIDAD DE ZAMBOANGA ON THEIR CEBU-BOHOL TOUR HELD AT SUGBAHAN RESTAURANT, AS FORTUNA ST., MANDAUE CITY.
30. **“BANK MANAGEMENT AND ISSUES”**, OCTOBER 26, 2007 ON THEIR 4<sup>TH</sup> CARAGA BUSINESS EDUCATORS CONFERENCE AS SPONSORED BY THE COMMISSION ON HIGHER EDUCATION CARAGA REGION AND THE CARAGA COUNCIL OF DEANS AND BUSINESS EDUCATORS ASSOCIATION INC. (CCDBEA) HELD AT SURIGAO EDUCATION CENTER MINI-HOTEL, SURIGAO CITY.
31. **“PERSONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT”**, OCTOBER 19, 2007, MATIMCO INCORPORATED, ESTANCIA, MANDAUE CITY.
32. **“JOB PREPAREDNESS SEMINAR”**, OCT. 2, 2007 AS SPONSORED BY HRD 10 CLASS, BUSINESS RESEARCH CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF SAN JOSE-RECOLETOS, CEBU CITY.
33. **“BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN CEBU”**, SEPTEMBER 22, 2007 AS SPONSORED BY MICROECONOMICS CLASS, AVR 3, MHAM BUILDING, SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, CEBU CITY.
34. **“REVITALIZING PERSONALITY ASPECT TOWARDS STRONG WORKMANSHIP AND PROPER BEHAVIOR”** JULY 28, 2007 AS SPONSORED BY RECOLETOS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR DESERVING STUDENTS” AT THE CENTER FOR PERFORMING ARTS, UNIVERSITY OF SAN JOSE-RECOLETOS, CEBU CITY.
35. **“INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND IMPORT-EXPORT TRANSACTION”**, MAY 18, 2007 AT NQ HALL, MAIN BUILDING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SAN JOSE-RECOLETOS AS SPONSORED BY THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP CLASSES.
36. **“HOW TO LAND A GOOD JOB?”**, AUGUST 22, 2006 AT THE AUDIO-VISUAL ROOM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SAN JOSE-RECOLETOS AS SPONSORED BY THE MANAGEMENT SEMINAR CLASS OF THE COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.
37. **“JOB HUNTING SEMINAR”** ORGANIZED BY THE GRADUATING HRM AND TOURISM STUDENTS OF SOUTHWESTERN UNIV., JULY 29, 2006-7<sup>TH</sup> FLOOR, MHAM BUILDING”
38. **“INSPIRATIONAL MESSAGE” DELIVERED LAST JULY 22, 2006 TO ALL BANKING AND FINANCE STUDENTS OF SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR 2006 INDUCTION OF OFFICERS AND ACQUAINTANCE PARTY HELD AT THE HRM MINI-HOTEL ROOM, 7<sup>TH</sup> FLOOR MHAM BUILDING.**
39. **“ENHANCING PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS PERSONALITY”**, MARCH 19, 2006 AT METRO CENTRE HOTEL, TAGBILARAN, BOHOL AS SPONSORED BY THE COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, HOLY NAME UNIVERSITY”
40. **“HOW TO LAND A GOOD JOB?”**, MARCH 4, 2006 AT SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY AS SPONSORED BY THE JUNIOR MANAGEMENT SOCIETY OF THE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS.
41. PRESENTOR REPRESENTING THE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS DURING THE 11<sup>TH</sup> IN-HOUSE RESEARCH CONFERENCE ENTITLED: **“A TRANSPORTATION FACILITY FOR**

- SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY (SWU) STUDENTS: A FEASIBILITY STUDY”,** FEBRUARY 21, 2006 AT AVR-M3, SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY – AWARDED 2<sup>ND</sup> PLACE FOR THE FACULTY LEVEL.
42. **“ENTREPRENEURSHIP AS THE KEY TO ECONOMIC CRISIS AND THE SUCCESSFUL ENTREPRENEURS IN CEBU”,** NOVEMBER 2005 AT CEBU FAMILY CHOICE RESTO.
43. **“MANAGING BUSINESS THROUGH SERVICE EXCELLENCE”,** JANUARY 2005 AT USJ-R CENTER FOR PERFORMING ARTS.
44. **“SUCCESSFUL ENTREPRENEURS IN CEBU”,** OCTOBER 2004 AT ABUHAN RESTO.
45. **“SPECIAL TOPICS IN STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT”,** JUNE 19, 2004 AT USJ-R.
46. **“MARKETING AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY”;** APRIL 18, 2004 AT USJ-R CONF.ROOM.
47. **“SEMINAR ON MULTI-LEVEL MARKETING”;** MARCH 14, 2004 AT USJ-R CONF.ROOM.
48. **“SEMINAR ON MARKETING & QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS”;** FEBRUARY 15, 2004 AT USJ-R CONFERENCE ROOM.
49. **“JFINEX: RESPONDING TO THE CHALLENGES OF GOOD GOVERNANCE”,** JANUARY 24, 2004 AT USJ-R CENTER FOR PERFORMING ARTS.

**S E M I N A R S / C O N F E R E N C E S A T T E N D E D**

1. 2016 STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP TRAINING-WORKSHOP SERIES FOR SENIOR LEADERS OF UV- MARCH 23, 2016
2. QUALITY ASSURANCE THROUGH GRADUATE RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION IN THE LIGHT OF ASEAN 2015 -MAY 16, 2015
3. QUALITY GRADUATE RESEARCH AS A RESPONSE TO ASEAN 2015- SPONSORED BY PAGE- FEBRUARY 24-27, 2015
4. THE PHILIPPINE QUALIFICATIONS FRAMEWORK AND QUALITY ASSURANCE- UE MANILA- JANUARY 22-23, 2015
5. INTERFACING PACUCOA STANDARDS WITH ASEAN 2015 AND GLOBAL STANDARDS - DECEMBER 4, 2014
6. REGIONAL COVERGENCE OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS: EMBRACING THE ASEAN INTEGRATION IMPERATIVES-SEPTEMBER 24, 2014
7. TEST CONSTRUCTION WORKSHOP AND GRADING SYSTEM ORIENTATION-AUGUST 29, 2014
8. ORIENTATION ON TYPOLOGY FOR HEIS AND INSTITUTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT FOR AUTONOMOUS & DEREGULATED HEIS-JULY 9, 2014
9. TRAINING OF ACCREDITORS ON OUTCOMES-BASED ACCREDITATION- TIP QUEZON CITY- JULY 3-4, 2014
10. GRADUATE RESEARCH AS A RESPONSE TO ASEAN 2015-MAY 10, 2014
11. HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: LAWS AND ISSUES IN PREPARATION FOR ASEAN 2015AND K-12 -JANUARY 30-31, 2014
12. FACULTY RECOLLECTION: A PSYCHO-SPIRITUAL APPROACH TO EMPLOYEE ENRICHMENT- AUGUST 21, 2013
13. ZONAL PUBLIC CONSULTATION FOR VISAYAS ON THE PROPOSED POLICIES, STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR GRADUATE PROGRAMS IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION -MAY 24, 2013
14. PAGE VII SUMMER ASSEMBLY BUILDING RESEARCH FOR INT’L. PUBL.-MAY 4, 2013
15. 1<sup>ST</sup> STUDENT FINANCE CONVENTION-FEBRUARY 28, 2013
16. SEMINAR-WORKSHOP ON SYLLABUS MAKING- JANUARY 4, 2013
17. ENHANCING GRADUATE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH (PACU-SPONSORED)-AUGUST4-5, 2011
18. HOW TO SEEK FUNDING/GRANTS? -MAY 28, 2011
19. ETHICS, PROFESSIONALISM AND THE MORAL DIMENSION OF WORK: ESSENTIAL NUANCES OF THE HUMAN PERSON AS THE WORKER -MAY 25, 2010
20. PHILIPPINE ECONOMIC BRIEFING WITH THE THEME “INVEST IN THE PHILIPPINES” - DECEMBER 16, 2009
21. MIDYEAR TAX UPDATE AND ENHANCEMENT OURSEF OR PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS-OCTOBER 9, 2009

22. STRENGTHENING LIFELONG PARTNERSHIP WITH ALUMNI -  
FEBRUARY 28, 2009
23. CUSTOMER SERVICE IN THE ACADEME-AUGUST 30, 2008
24. GENDER FAIRNESS AS GOOD BUSINESS PRACTICE (MALATE, MANILA)-JUNE 23-24, 2008
25. TEAM BUILDING ACTIVITY AND SEMINAR ON QUALITATIVE APPROACH IN RESEARCH -  
JUNE 22, 2008
26. LOCAL GOVERNMENT BUDGETING -FEBRUARY 16, 2008
27. LECTURE-FORUM ON NEW PERSPECTIVES ON GENDER AND SEXUALITY -  
SEPTEMBER 2007
28. TEACHING WITH THE CASE METHOD-AUGUST 2007
29. MANDAUE CITY BUSINESS FORUM -AUGUST 2007
30. 2<sup>ND</sup> PHILIPPINE INVESTMENT CONFERENCE-JUNE 2007
31. SEMINAR ON DATA ANALYSIS USING STATISTICAL PACKAGE FOR SOCIAL SERVICES (SPSS-  
JUNE 2007
32. GRADUATE SCHOOL STRATEGIC PLANNING AND WORKSHOP (SWU) -JUNE 2007
33. CHALLENGES OF GRADUATE EDUCATION IN THE 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY-FEBRUARY 2007
34. PRINCIPLE-CENTERED LEADERSHIP AND HABITS OF HIGHLY EFFECTIVE PEOPLE -FEBRUARY  
2007
35. CREATING AN EFFECTIVE POWERPOINT PRESENTATION -FEBRUARY 2007
36. THESIS AND DISSERTATION ADVISING-FEBRUARY 2007
37. SEMINAR ON ENTREPRENEURSHIP: A CAREER OPTION -FEBRUARY 2007
38. ENGLISH COMMUNICATION PROFICIENCY FOR GLOBAL COMPETENCE (SWU)-SEPTEMBER  
2006
39. BANKWIDE CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAM (BCEP)-JUNE 2006
40. MEASURING PERFORMANCE -JUNE 2006
41. BANKWIDE CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAM (BCEP)AUGUST 2005
42. SEMINAR ON REAL ESTATE APPRAISAL & AUTHENTICATION OF TITLES THROUGH THE  
TORRENS SYSTEM OF LAND REGISTRATION (DAVAO CITY-MAY 2005
43. PESO-DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATE: ITS IMPACT TO BUSINESS AND ECONOMY -  
OCTOBER 2004
44. CLASS RECORD KEEPING SEMINAR-OCTOBER 2004
45. CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT SEMINAR-SEPTEMBER 2004
46. SEMINAR ON STRATEGIC IMPLEMENTATION, EVALUATION AND CONTROL -  
JULY 2004
47. SEMINAR ON COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY FORMULATION-JULY 2004
48. INTER-ACTION WITH ENGR. ANTONIO OSMEÑA, AN ENTREPRENEUR -JULY 2004
49. EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP SERIES-NORKIS -JULY 2004
50. BANK PROFICIENCY SEMINAR-JULY 2004
51. STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT AND BUILDING  
COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE - JUNE 2004
52. MARKETING & SUSTAINABLE DEV'T. - APRIL 2004
53. INT'L. MARKETING & GLOBALIZATION - MARCH 2004
54. ENTREPRENEURIAL MARKETING - FEBRUARY 2004
55. CORE CREDIT TRAINING PROGRAM - NOVEMBER 2002
56. CORPORATE SELLING - MARCH 2002
57. SIGNATURE VERIFICATION PROGRAM - NOVEMBER 2001
58. SEMINAR ON H.R. POLICIES - AUGUST 2001
59. PROGRAM LOANS SEMINAR - JULY 2001
60. SEMINAR ON ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING- JULY 2001
61. PRODUCT BRIEFING AND BRANCH  
POLICIES TRAINING - JUNE 2001
62. CREDIT AND SERVICE OFFICER WORKSHOP- JUNE 1999
63. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS - FEBRUARY 1998
64. CUSTOMERS ARE REALLY EVERYTHING - MARCH 1997

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66. CORE CREDIT TRAINING	-	SEPT. TO OCT. 1996
66. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT & ANALYSIS	-	MARCH 1996

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**C O U N T R I E S   T R A V E L L E D / V I S I T E D**

1. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (EAST COAST)
  2. SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA
  3. HONGKONG
  4. HO CHI MINH/VIETNAM
  5. GUANGZHOU, CHINA
  6. BEIJING, CHINA
  7. SINGAPORE
  8. JOHOR, MALAYSIA
  9. BANGKOK, THAILAND
  10. PHUKET, THAILAND
  11. KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA
- 

**C H A R A C T E R   R E F E R E N C E S**

1. MRS. LEILA ORIG, SR. MGR.

BRANCH HEAD, PHIL. BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

CEBU-MANGO BRANCH, MANGO AVE., CEBU CITY

☎ 253-1419 / 253-8241

2. PROF. EMMANUEL R. UMBAO, DBA, DPA

ASST. PROFESSOR A, SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND GOVERNANCE

SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, URGELLO ST., CEBU CITY

☎ 415-5555 LOCAL 318

3. DR. ELIAS TECSON

CHIEF, BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY (DTI), CEBU

WDC BUILDING, OSMEÑA BLVD., CEBU CITY

☎ 0917-3005806

I CERTIFY THAT ALL THE ABOVE INFORMATION ARE TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST                      OF                      MY                      KNOWLEDGE                      AND                      ABILITY
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