

# Household Inventory After Disaster Using CBMS

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## Municipality of Motiong Province of Samar

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## *Brief Profile of the LGU*

Motiong is one of the municipalities of the second district of the Province of Samar. It is located on the central part of the province more specifically at 12 degrees and 04 minutes latitude and 125 degrees and 12 minutes longitude. It is bounded on the northwest by the municipality of Jiabong, on the north by the municipality of San Jorge, on the eastern part by the municipality of San Jose de Buan, on the west by the Maqueda Bay and on the south by the municipality of Paranas.

Motiong is 19 kilometers from Catbalogan City which is the provincial capital and major growth center of the Province of Samar and 87 kilometers from Tacloban City, the regional capital of Eastern Visayas. It is located along the Maharlika Highway which is the major road link of the Samar Province.

The Municipality of Motiong is a fourth class municipality as to income classification and highly dependent to the Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA), it has a total land area of 24,700 hectares and is composed of thirty (30) Barangays, Two (2) urban and Twenty-Eight (28) rural barangays. It has a total population of 15,561 with 2,973 households.

By Department of Health (DOH), the LGU is considered as GIDA (geographically isolated and depressed area).

## *CBMS Implementation Rationale*

The LGU adopted the CBMS program because we believe that this can be the easier way to address the statistical gaps due to lack of necessary disaggregated data for diagnosing the extent of poverty and its causes which by then could guide us formulate appropriate policies and programs and be able to identify the LGU's eligible beneficiaries at the grassroots level.

The CBMS enhances the Ecological Profile of the municipality which is the source of data in the formulation of policy decisions and identifying interventions. It also compliments the Bottom-up Planning Budgeting Program of the government through the identified problems and issues in the grassroots, thereby encourages CSO's participation development planning.

Ultimately, we can be able to complement the national poverty monitoring system in consonance with the purpose of DILG MC No. 2004-152 re *"Guide to Local Government Units in the Localization of the Millennium Development Goals"* and DILG MC No. 2003-92 dated April 29, 2003 re *"Policy Guidelines for the Adoption of the Core Local Poverty Indicators in Planning"*.

## *CBMS implementation background*

The CBMS program was introduced to the LGU by the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) in January 2008. The LGU intended to implement the program by signing the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between and among CBMS Network Coordinating Team, DILG and LGU in the later part of March 2008.

The LGU started its first wave of implementation last June 2008 covering the whole thirty (30) barangays of the municipality, we had completed the stage but unluckily we were not able to generate the poverty maps due to software technical problem. Meanwhile, the second wave of CBMS implementation was last March 2012 and we were able to complete the stages from data collection, encoding, digitizing and processing to generation of poverty maps.

Despite the many hindrances that came along in the process of our implementation, we ultimately succeeded upon its completion and generation of poverty maps. To date, all households in all thirty (30) barangays of the LGU have been accounted for and its database being managed and maintained at the Office of the Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator.

## *Uses of CBMS in the LGU*

Generally, CBMS is a very useful tool in management decision making. Development plans are now focused on various problem areas identified by the result of the program. Specifically, other uses are:

- The generated data of the CBMS are used in the revision of the Municipal Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) and Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP), the two (2) major plans of the LGU which are the sources in the preparation of the LGU Investment Programming and Budgeting.
- The CBMS data is one of the sources the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (MDRRMC) considered in the formulation of the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (MDRRM) Plan and other programs related to disasters.
- CBMS data is use as secondary data in the social preparation of special projects such as; KALAHI-CIDSS, PAMANA, BuB-LPRAP among others

All stakeholders have access to CBMS data through the Municipal Planning and Development Office as care taker of the LGU database. After every wave of CBMS implementation, result is disseminated by the CBMS Technical Working Group (TWG) through a meeting called for the purpose, participants are the Municipal Officials, Head of Offices, Punong Barangays, Barangay Secretaries and representative of Civil Society Organizations (CSO). CBMS data are also presented during Municipal Development Council (MDC), Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (MDRRMC) and other special bodies meetings.

## *Uses of CBMS in Post Disaster Operations*

Speaking of Disaster preparedness, the LGU through the MDRRMC have already identified vulnerable risk areas, its populace, housing structures using the CBMS data. The challenge of keeping our people safe in times of calamities is a huge task, realizing the effect of super typhoon.

As experienced, the onslaught of Super Typhoon Yolanda tested the capability of the LGU in terms of managing the MDRRM Council post disaster operations programs. With the CBMS, data are readily available like household within the risk areas such as along coastlines and living in low lying areas, including the total number of households and list of vulnerable persons in every household.

Poverty map was very useful in targeting of beneficiaries, and the validation of damaged assessment.

Posing as big challenge in post disaster operations are the assessment of the damages and needs of the people but with CBMS, this was easily accomplished by field volunteers. CBMS data also provided the field volunteers with the type of housing materials and their location thus enable the latter to identify the affected households.

With CBMS, the LGU was able to generate a masterlist of household-based and sex-disaggregated data and even classification of ages of the members of the households, giving names to the vulnerable groups in the community as senior citizens, youth, persons with disabilities, to name a few thus identification of target beneficiaries in post disaster program of the LGU through the CBMS data was made possible. During relief distribution, priority sectors were identified through the poverty incidence data and the number of household members was the primary consideration.

CBMS data provides evidence-based needs of the people and the locality hence it was very useful in the development of programs, interventions needed by the families affected by the disaster. Programs and services of the LGU are now focused on the result of the damaged and needs assessment conducted.

Having CBMS, the LGU have immediately accomplished the post disaster programs thus directly benefitting the community.

## ***Uses of CBMS in rehabilitation plan preparation***

Recognizing the significance of CBMS in plan preparation and in post-disaster operation, the LGU is using the same for its Rehabilitation Plan Preparation specifically on the following, viz:

- Implementation of no build zone policy.
- Provision of Resilient Multipurpose Evacuation Centers in clustered barangays. Currently, dilapidated school buildings are used as evacuation centers during calamities.
- Establish effective communication system. As experienced after Typhoon Yolanda, no electricity, no cellular phone signal, no report up to the extent of damaged in other barangays considering that majority of our barangays are remote and no access road.
- Mangrove reforestation
- Assistance to Farmers and Fisherfolks households mostly affected by typhoon Yolanda. Agriculture sector are the most affected sector, for the next 6 to 12 months after Yolanda, no source of food to feed their families
- Assistance to identified families whose house was damaged by typhoon Yolanda. The LGU recorded a total of 139 totally damaged house and 663 partially damaged house

## ***Challenges encountered and how they are resolved***

There were some challenges that the LGU met in the course of its implementation of CBMS. Specifically, these are on:

- Hesitation of respondent to provide accurate information particularly on household income as the same is misconstrued for taxation purposes. The LGU then tapped the assistance of barangay officials to explain further the purpose of the survey.
- Financial constraint, there are other priority social services of the LGU that needs to be addressed. For the 2<sup>nd</sup> wave of implementation, however, the LGU adopted the cost-sharing scheme with the provincial government.
- Lack of manpower to handle the project. Being the keeper of municipal data in the LGU, usually the CBMS project is assigned to the planning office. However, the office is manned only by two (2) personnel, the MPDC and a utility worker. To complete the CBMS process, we hired technical job order employees during enumeration and encoding stages.

## *Recommendations and next steps*

Recognizing the importance and usefulness of the CBMS particularly in post disaster operations where time is an essence, hence, this level recommends the following:

- Issuances mandating the full implementation of the CBMS program in the LGU and providing the necessary financial, manpower and equipment resources in the implementation of CBMS program
- Given our experiences, enhance proper dissemination of the CBMS result to all stakeholders, particularly the municipal/ barangays officials as decision makers in the LGU. So that actual condition of the community will be considered in the formulation of development plans
- Comply with the scheduled implementation of CBMS program every 3 to 4 years
- Encourage municipal and barangay officials in the utilization of CBMS results in their policy decisions, programming and budgeting
- Enhance the IEC of the CBMS result through the posting of poverty map in every barangays of the municipality