Republic of the Philippines
Province of Oriental Mindoro
MUNICIPALITY OF ROXAS

OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN

EXCERPTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE 23RD REGULAR SESSION OF THE 12TH SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF ROXAS, ORIENTAL MINDORO HELD ON 09 DECEMBER 2025, 1:00 P.M. AT THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN SESSION HALL.

Present:

Municipal Vice Mayor Robert S. Quiatchon	- Presiding Officer
Councilor Lucille T. Bacay	- Member
Councilor Marietta R. Pajila	- Member
Councilor David D. De La Cruz	- Member
Councilor Michael O. Pongyan	- Member
Councilor King Philip B. Dimapilis	- Member
Councilor Christopher Y. Carvajal	- Member
Councilor Gualberto V. Magno	- Member
Councilor Robert A. Baticos	- Member
Councilor Sheikinah Grace C. Sanz	- Member, MSKF President

Absent:

Councilor Hermis S. Catapang	- President, Liga ng Barangay

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE NO. 07
Series of 2025

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING AND INSTITUTIONALIZING A COMMUNITY-BASED EARLY WARNING SYSTEM (CBEWS) IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF ROXAS, DEFINING ITS OPERATIONAL MECHANISMS, AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR

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WHEREAS, it is the policy of the State, as enshrined in the Constitution, to protect the life and property of its inhabitants;

WHEREAS, Republic Act No. 10121, otherwise known as the **"Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010,"** mandates a shift from a reactive to a proactive and institutionalized approach to disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM), strengthening the capacity of Local Government Units (LGUs) and communities;

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WHEREAS, RA 10121 defines an "**Early Warning System**" as a people-centered system comprising four (4) key elements: knowledge of the risks, monitoring and forecasting, communication and dissemination of warnings, and local capabilities to respond;

WHEREAS, Republic Act No. 7160, otherwise known as the **"Local Government Code of 1991,"** vests in the Sangguniang Bayan the power to approve ordinances and pass resolutions adopting measures to protect the inhabitants from the harmful effects of man-made and natural disasters and calamities;

WHEREAS, the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (LDRRMC) and the Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committees (BDRRMCs) are mandated to ensure the operationalization of a DRRM system, including the establishment of an effective and localized early warning system;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Sangguniang Bayan of the Municipality of Roxas, in a session assembled:

ARTICLE I: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1. Title. This Ordinance shall be known as the **"Community-Based Early Warning System (CBEWS) Institutionalization Ordinance of 2025."**

Section 2. Declaration of Policy. It is the established policy of the Local Government Unit (LGU) to mandate the prioritization of the safety, security, and general welfare of its constituents. This shall be accomplished by developing and institutionalizing a proactive, risk-informed, and community-driven system for disaster preparedness, response, and mitigation, specifically through the establishment, maintenance, and sustainment of a functional Community-Based Early Warning System (CBEWS).

Section 3. Scope and Application. This Ordinance shall apply to all Barangays within the territorial jurisdiction of the Municipality of Roxas. The Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee (BDRRMC) is required to integrate specific CBEWS protocols, including the designation of a CBEWS Team, the adoption of the three-tiered warning classification, and the use of approved Local Warning Signals, into their local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) plans and budget.

Section 4. Definition of Terms

For the purpose of this Ordinance, the following terms shall mean:

- **Community-Based Early Warning System (CBEWS):** A system designed, operated, and maintained by the local community and the BDRRMC to generate, disseminate, and receive timely and meaningful hazard information to enable preparatory action.
- **Local Warning Signal:** A unique, agreed-upon, and localized signal (e.g., siren, bells, color-coded flags, text message) used to communicate the level of threat to the community.
- **Hazard-Prone Area:** A geographic area identified by the LDRRMC and BDRRMC as being exposed to a specific hazard (e.g., flood, landslide, storm surge).
- **Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs):** Detailed, step-by-step instructions for all CBEWS operations, from monitoring to dissemination and response.
- **Vulnerable Populations:** Individuals or groups whose circumstances make them more susceptible to the harmful effects of a hazard, including the elderly, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, children, and those residing in informal settlements in Hazard-Prone Areas.

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- **Critical Monitoring Points:** Specific geographical locations identified on the Risk Map where hazard-related data (e.g., water level, ground movement) is collected to inform warning decisions.

- **Immediate Action:** An emergency decision made by the Barangay Captain to declare Alert Level 3 (Mandatory Evacuation) without immediate higher-level confirmation when the threat poses an imminent danger to life, and time does not permit coordination with the Municipal Mayor or LDRRMO.

ARTICLE II: STRUCTURE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Section 5. Creation of the Barangay CBEWS Team. Every Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee (BDRRMC) shall designate and train a CBEWS Team responsible for the continuous monitoring, risk analysis, warning issuance, and communication of potential hazards. The team shall have a clear command structure and defined roles, including, but not limited to:

1. **Team Leader:** Oversees all CBEWS operations and is the primary liaison with the Barangay Captain and LDRRMO.
2. **Monitor/Forecaster:** Responsible for continuous surveillance and data collection at Critical Monitoring Points.
3. **Communicator/Disseminator:** Ensures the timely and accurate broadcast of Local Warning Signals and situation reports using the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
4. **Data Analyst/Map Custodian:** Maintains the updated Hazard Map, analyzes incoming data, and tracks vulnerable populations.

Section 6. Role of the Local DRRM Office (LDRRMO). The LDRRMO shall be the lead coordinating body, responsible for:

a. Providing technical assistance, training, and equipment (e.g., communication devices, rain gauges, signage) to the Barangay CBEWS Teams;
b. Validating and confirming weather, geological, or hydrological information received from national agencies (PAGASA, PHIVOLCS);
c. Establishing and maintaining a centralized communication channel with all Barangay CBEWS Teams;
d. Conducting Bi-Annual Drills and Simulation Exercises: Organizing municipality-wide or clustered barangay drills to test the CBEWS effectiveness, particularly the communication and evacuation components;
e. Developing Standardized Training Modules: Creating and delivering training programs for all CBEWS Teams on risk mapping, hazard monitoring, warning signal interpretation, and the use of equipment;
f. Maintaining an Inventory of Early Warning Equipment: Ensuring all equipment provided to the barangays is functional, calibrated, and replaced as necessary, charging costs to the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (LDRRMF).

ARTICLE III: PROCEEDINGS AND OPERATIONAL PROTOCOLS

Section 7. Hazard Identification and Monitoring.

a. **Risk Mapping:** The CBEWS Team shall maintain an updated hazard map, identifying critical monitoring points (e.g., landslide-prone slopes, flood-level markers, storm surge zones) and vulnerable populations.

b. **Continuous Monitoring:** Designated monitors shall conduct regular surveillance of weather conditions, water levels, and ground stability, especially during periods of high alert or severe weather forecasts.

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c. **Information Integration:** The CBEWS Team must integrate local observations (e.g., river swelling, soil cracks) with official technical data from national agencies like the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) and the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS), as validated by the LDRRMO.

d. **Documentation:** The CBEWS Team shall maintain a logbook or digital record of all monitoring data, warnings issued, and the time and nature of responses, which shall be essential for the After-Action Review (AAR).

Section 8. Warning Level Classification and Decision Flow. The following three-tiered warning classification shall be adopted for all relevant hazards (e.g., flooding, heavy rainfall, storm surge):

Alert Level # 1 (White)

- Standard daily deployment
- Everyday checking\endorsement of equipment
- Fire, rescue and emergency medical service 24\7
- Ambulance transport service
- Continuous daily PAGASA forecast monitoring
- Updating and amendment of documents
- Daily conduct of After Action Review (AAR) for day to day normal activity

Alert Level # 2 (Blue)

- typhoon to hit Oriental Mindoro (48 hours before landfall)
- public storm warning signal (#1)
- continuous monitoring of status of typhoon through PAGASA weather center
- advised council for the activation of Emergency Operation Center (EOC)
- information dissemination for the status and situation report to all Roxaseño
- checking of equipment on stand-by
- tap other agencies/office for possible IMT/DRT deployment
- pre-evacuation is advised to all vulnerable area to get ready
- feeding of situation report to PDRRMO, OCD, DILG and other agencies
- heightened alert
- conduct of after action review for recommendation and proper action needed

Alert Level # 3 (Red)

- forced full evacuation hazard & critical areas (24 hours before landfall)
- public storm warning signal (#2 and above)
- all team personnel of DRRM and other agencies/office are advised for deployment (QRT)
- expected rainfall – critical level
- continuous monitoring of status of typhoon through PAGASA weather center
- continuous feeding of situation report to PDRRMO, OCD, DILG and other agencies
- full/red alert
- conduct of after activity review for recommendation and proper action needed

Section 9. Earthquake Warning Level and Response Flow. These classifications are based on a combination of seismic data (Magnitude) and local observable effects (Modified Mercalli Intensity - MMI).

LEVEL 4: CATASTROPHIC DANGER

Immediate Threat Profile (Impact): Confirmed or highly likely Major Structural Failure, Imminent Tsunami Threat, or Severe Blockage/Entrapment. Ground shaking is Violent (MMI IX-XII). Immediate risk to life.

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Mandatory Personnel Action: Immediate Life-Saving Action: Secure self, then Initiate Evacuation to designated muster points away from coastal areas (if applicable) and damaged structures.

Communication Protocol: Tier 1 (Emergency Services): Auto-dial Public Emergency Services; Leadership Call-in.

LEVEL 3: SEVERE WARNING

Immediate Threat Profile (Impact): Severe/Destructive shaking is ongoing or confirmed (MMI VII-VIII). Significant Non-Structural Damage (e.g., falling ceilings, broken glass, ruptured pipes). Potential localized injuries.

Mandatory Personnel Action: Drop, Cover, and Hold On immediately during shaking. Once shaking stops, perform rapid Buddy Check and Evacuate building via stairwells to muster points.

Communication Protocol: Tier 2 (Safety/Response Teams): Incident Command established; Damage Assessment teams deployed.

LEVEL 2: STRONG ADVISORY

Immediate Threat Profile (Impact): Strong shaking confirmed or observed (MMI V-VI). Minor structural or moderate non-structural damage possible (e.g., objects falling, displacement of heavy furniture). Potential for minor injuries.

Mandatory Personnel Action: Drop, Cover, and Hold On immediately during shaking. Once safe, Shelter-in-Place until the all-clear is given by Response Team after initial inspection.

Communication Protocol: Tier 3 (Local Management): Internal notification to all zones; Inspection required before re-entry/movement.

Level 1: LOW OBSERVATION

Immediate Threat Profile (Impact): Weak to Light shaking confirmed or observed (MMI I-IV). Generally felt by people but causes no damage. Used for tracking and post-event analysis.

Mandatory Personnel Action: Observe and Acknowledge alert. Be prepared for potential aftershocks. No immediate mandatory movement or safety action required.

Communication Protocol: Tier 4 (Documentation): Logged for historical record. Status update broadcast (e.g., "All Clear, Minor Event").

Section 9.1 Earthquake Decision Flow (Action Protocol)

This flow dictates the steps taken from initial seismic wave detection (P-wave) to the final declaration of safety.

1. **Detection (P-wave/EWS Trigger):** The Early Warning System detects the initial, less destructive P-wave, providing a few seconds of warning. **Immediate Action:** Alert systems are auto-triggered, defaulting to **Level 3 - SEVERE WARNING** actions until confirmed otherwise.
2. **Shaking and Observation (S-wave):** The destructive S-wave arrives. Personnel execute **Drop, Cover, and Hold On**.
3. **Post-Shaking Classification:** After shaking stops, the Incident Command Team (ICT) quickly assesses the actual impact based on observed structural integrity, damage, and reports from designated Floor Wardens.

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