



Republic of the Philippines  
PROVINCE OF PANGASINAN  
*Lingayen*  
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**OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG PANLALAWIGAN SECRETARY**

# CERTIFICATION

**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:**

*THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at the regular session duly constituted of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan, Province of Pangasinan, held on October 25, 2021 at Lingayen, Pangasinan, the following provincial ordinance was approved:*

Authored by all Members of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan

**PROVINCIAL ORDINANCE NO. 268-2021**

**AN ORDINANCE INSTITUTIONALIZING THE GEOTAGGING OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURES FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM IN THE PROVINCE OF PANGASINAN**

**WHEREAS**, RA 10121 or the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 Sec. 2 (d) decrees that the State shall adopt a disaster risk reduction and management approach that is holistic, comprehensive, integrated, and proactive in lessening the socioeconomic and environmental impacts of disasters including climate change, and promote the involvement and participation of all sectors and all stakeholders concerned, at all levels, especially the local community;

**WHEREAS**, further, Sec. 2 (g) of the law mandates that the State shall mainstream disaster risk reduction and climate change in development processes such as policy formulation, socioeconomic development planning, budgeting, and governance, particularly in the areas of environment, agriculture, water, energy, health, education, poverty reduction, land-use and urban planning, and public infrastructure and housing, among others;

**WHEREAS**, in addition, Sec. 2 (i) of the law dictates that the State shall recognize and strengthen the capacities of LGUs and communities in mitigating and preparing for, responding to, and recovering from the impact of disasters;

**WHEREAS**, Sec. 12 (c) (3) of the PDRRM Act of 2010 mandates that the Provincial Government shall consolidate local disaster risk information which includes natural hazards, vulnerabilities, and climate change risks, and maintain a local risk map;

**WHEREAS**, Sec. 12 (c) (9) (12) orders that the Provincial Government shall identify, assess and manage the hazards vulnerabilities and risks that may occur in their locality and maintain a database of human resource, equipment, directories, and location of critical infrastructures and their capacities such as hospitals and evacuation centers;





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**WHEREAS**, Sec. 12 (c) (21) dictates that the Provincial Government shall recommend through the LDRRMC the enactment of local ordinances consistent with the requirements of this Act;

**WHEREAS**, to lessen the impacts of disasters in the Province of Pangasinan, there is a need to collect data on critical infrastructures to be used for planning and preparing for disaster events;

**WHEREAS**, Geotagging, as the process of appending geographic coordinates to media based on the location of a mobile device, is one of the most efficient and effective DRRM data collection strategies for mapping and planning purposes.;

**NOW, THEREFORE**, on motion of all Members of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan, duly seconded, it was -

*Be it enacted by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan in session assembled:*

**Section 1. TITLE** – This Ordinance shall be known as “INSTITUTIONALIZING THE GEOTAGGING OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURES FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM IN THE PROVINCE OF PANGASINAN”.

**Section 2. DECLARATION OF STATE POLICY** – The Provincial Government of Pangasinan shall;

- (a) consolidate local disaster risk information which includes natural hazards, vulnerabilities, and climate change risks, and maintain a local risk map;
- (b) identify, assess and manage the hazards vulnerabilities and risks that may occur in their locality;
- (c) maintain a database of human resource, equipment, directories, and location of critical infrastructures and their capacities such as hospitals and evacuation centers.

**Section 3. DEFINITION OF TERMS**, for the purposes of this Ordinance, the following shall refer to:

- (a) “Capacity” – a combination of all strengths and resources available within a community, society or organization that can reduce the level of risk, or effects of a disaster. Capacity may include infrastructure and physical means, institutions, societal coping abilities, as well as human knowledge, skills and collective attributes such as social relationships, leadership and management. Capacity may also be described as capability.
- (b) “Critical Infrastructures” – refer to public or private infrastructures which are susceptible to significant damage in the event of a disaster which include the following but are not limited to; buildings of 3 or more floors, Hospitals, Rural Health Units, Evacuation Centers, Schools, Higher Educational Institutions, Churches, Chapels, Barangay Halls, Municipal Halls, Bridges, C/MDRRM Offices and other Government Offices, Ports, Cell Sites, Electric Posts, and Transportation Terminals.





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- (c) “Disaster” – a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources. Disasters are often described as a result of the combination of: the exposure to a hazard; the conditions of vulnerability that are present; and insufficient capacity or measures to reduce or cope with the potential negative consequences. Disaster impacts may include loss of life, injury, disease and other negative effects on human, physical, mental and social well-being, together with damage to property, destruction of assets, loss of services, Social and economic disruption and environmental degradation.
- (d) “Disaster Preparedness” – the knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from, the Impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions. Preparedness action is carried out within the context of disaster risk reduction and management and aims to build the capacities needed to efficiently manage all types of emergencies and achieve orderly transitions from response to sustained recovery. Preparedness is based on a sound analysis of disaster risk and good linkages with early warning systems, and includes such activities as contingency planning, stockpiling of equipment and supplies, the development of arrangements for coordination, evacuation and public information, and associated training and field exercises. These must be supported by formal institutional, legal and budgetary capacities.
- (e) “Disaster Risk” – the potential disaster losses in lives, health status, livelihood, assets and services, which could occur to a particular community or a Society over some specified future time period.
- (f) “Disaster Risk Reduction” – the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposures to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.
- (g) “Disaster Risk Reduction and Management” – the systematic process of using administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster. Prospective disaster risk reduction and management refers to risk reduction and management activities that address and seek to avoid the development of new or increased disaster risks, especially if risk reduction policies are not put in place.
- (h) “Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Information System” – a specialized database which contains, among others, information on disasters and their human material, economic and environmental impact, risk assessment and mapping and vulnerable groups.
- (i) “Geotagging” is the process of appending geographic coordinates to media based on the location of a mobile device.





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- (j) “Hazard” – a dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihood and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.
- (k) “Preparedness” – pre-disaster actions and measures being undertaken within the context of disaster risk reduction and management and are based on sound risk analysis as well as pre-disaster activities to avert or minimize loss of life and property such as, but not limited to, community organizing, training, planning, equipping, stockpiling, hazard mapping, insuring of assets, and public information and education initiatives. This also includes the development/enhancement of an overall preparedness strategy, policy, institutional structure, warning and forecasting capabilities, and plans that define measures geared to help at-risk communities safeguard their lives and assets by being alert to hazards and taking appropriate action in the face of an Imminent threat or an actual disaster.
- (l) “Resilience” – the ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions.
- (m) “Risk” – the combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences.
- (n) “Risk Assessment” – a methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk by analyzing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that together could potentially harm exposed people, property, services, livelihood and the environment on which they depend. Risk assessments with associated risk mapping include: a review of the technical characteristics of hazards such as their location, intensity, frequency and probability; the analysis of exposure and vulnerability including the physical, social, health, economic and environmental dimensions; and the evaluation of the effectiveness of prevailing and alternative coping capacities in respect to likely risk scenarios.
- (o) “Vulnerability” – the characteristics and circumstances of a community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard. Vulnerability may arise from various physical, social, economic, and environmental factors such as poor design and construction of buildings, inadequate protection of assets, lack of public information and awareness, limited official recognition of risks and preparedness measures, and disregard for wise environmental management.

**Section 4. SCOPE** – This Ordinance provides for the specific guidelines in geotagging critical infrastructures in the different municipalities and cities in the Province of Pangasinan as well as in submitting such geotagged infrastructures to the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office.





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**Section 5. IMPLEMENTING GUIDELINES** – The following are the implementing guidelines that must be strictly followed in submitting reports re: geotagging the critical infrastructures in the Province of Pangasinan.

### **I. Roles of Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office**

- a) The Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office shall conduct orientation and training to the BDRRMC for the accomplishment of this task.
- b) The Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office shall collate all the softcopies and hardcopies of the geotagged critical infrastructures from all of the Local Government Units in the Province of Pangasinan.
- c) Gathered data shall be stored and consolidated in the office's Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Information System and will be utilized by the office for DRRM purposes.
- d) The PDRRM Office shall abide by the Data Privacy Act of 2012 or the RA10173 upon collecting all the data from the LGUs.

### **II. Roles of the Local Government Units**

The Local Government Unit shall coordinate with its local disaster risk reduction and management office or assign other related agency/office for the data collection stated in this resolution.

### **III. Roles of the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office**

- a) The Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office or any other office assigned by the LGU shall coordinate the completion of the critical infrastructure data.
- b) The LDRRM Office or any other office assigned shall coordinate with the Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee to gather data through geotagging the critical infrastructures in their respective Area of Responsibility.
- c) The LDRRM Office shall furnish copies of the abovementioned risk data to the PDRRM Office with the following specifications and requirements:
  - i. The softcopy of the files must follow the Excel format provided by the PDRRMO.



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- ii. The softcopies must be sent through the official email of the PDRRMO.
  - a. Subject: LGU Critical Infrastructure (i.e., Provincial Government of Pangasinan Critical Infrastructure)
  - b. Documents/files attached through Google drive shall be furnished by granting access to the office's email address, pangasinan.pdrmo@gmail.com.
- iii. The local government units shall provide a hardcopy of the files and must be handed over at the PDRRM Office in Lingayen.
- iv. The softcopy and hardcopy of the documents must be sent on or before the identified deadline.
- d) Assigned office is called upon to report to PDRRMO's focal person on steps they have taken or intended to implement this Ordinance.
- e) The LGU shall not disclose, release, distribute, disseminate, or sell the information and data collected or allow others to obtain such copies from the system or records for any purpose other than that permitted by PDRRMO and/or as required by law.

**IV. Roles of the Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee per City/Municipality**

- a) The Barangay DRRM Committee is called upon to execute the geotagging and shall include information of all their existing infrastructures within their respective areas;
  - i. Photos per infrastructure with the following naming convention: LGU Name of Infrastructure (i.e., Provincial Government PDRRMO), and must be embedded with accurate geographic coordinates.
    - a. Front/inside facade
    - b. Back façade
  - ii. Name of the infrastructure
  - iii. Location of the infrastructure
  - iv. Type of infrastructure
  - v. Number of capacities
- b) The BDRRMC shall submit softcopies and hardcopies of the geotagged critical infrastructures to the LDRRM Office.





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**Section 6. DEADLINE OF SUBMISSION** - The LGUs shall regularly submit reports semi-annually at the PDRRMO. In any case that there are no updates or supplemental information available, the local government shall notify the PDRRM Office based on the new schedule provided on a separate communication letter.

**Section 7. ALLOCATION OF BUDGET** - The PDRRM Office shall allot budget to fund the geotagging activity to every local government unit for the purchase of equipment. The PDRRM Office shall obtain funding from the approved Annual Investment Program (AIP) under the Research and Planning Initiatives in the amount of P500,000.00 as indicated.


**Section 8. REPEALING CLAUSE** - All provisions of local ordinances, orders, and resolutions inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed and/or modified accordingly.

**Section 9. EFFECTIVITY** - This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon approval and publication and automatically ceases upon revocation.

CERTIFIED BY:

  
**VERNA T. NAVA-PEREZ**  
*Secretary to the Sanggunian*

ATTESTED:

  
**MARK RONALD DG. LAMBINO**  
Vice Governor  
*(Presiding Officer)*

APPROVED:

  
**AMADO I. ESPINO III**  
*Governor*