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IMPLEMENTATION OF BARANGAY DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT IN THE PROVINCE OF MAGUINDANAO

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Abstract

This study focused on the implementation of Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in Barangays Matuber and Penansaran in Datu Blah Sinsuat and Barangays Lower Taviran and Upper Taviran in Mother Kabuntalan, Maguindanao. It aimed to determine the approaches of each barangays in their implementation of the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management. The status of implementation of Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in selected barangays of Maguindanao appeared that it was poorly implemented in the barangay in all of its components. In prevention and mitigation, it had the lowest mean score of 2.03 where the implementation of BDRRM in these four (4) barangays was poorly implemented. Its target to reduce the risk of being affected by a disaster through capacity building, establishment and improvement of early warning system (EWS) and implementation of social and structural development policies and plans were not addressed accordingly. In preparedness, the respondents believed that there was poor implementation of the program in the community level. The results of the survey also captured that in response, there was poor implementation. In the Rehabilitation and Recovery component, the surveys showed that the implementation of BDRRM on this aspect was also poorly implemented. The status of the BDRRM implementation in the barangays of Datu Blah Sinsuat, Maguindanao captured and drew positive and relevant effects and contributions to some aspect of peacebuilding and development. These included the strengthened awareness on peace and security, strengthened referral system and inclusion of peace issues in planning, strengthened promotion on peace advocacy, increased participation of the community in peacebuilding, secured awareness on security issues and lessened the vulnerabilities of the community. Budget is considered the primary concerns of the barangays in the implementation. Along with other problems encountered, the barangays identified that communication, and security treats were considered to be other problems contributory to the delayed or poor implementation of the BDRRM.

Indeed, the DRR implementation increased the resilience of the communities in facing the impacts of calamities both natural and human-induced. Thus, it positively contributed to peacebuilding in various aspects at all levels.

Keywords: Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (BDRRM), Province of Maguindanao

INTRODUCTION

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) is the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and reduce the causal factors of disasters. It aims to reduce the damage caused by natural hazards like earthquakes, floods, droughts and cyclones, through an ethic of prevention.

These concepts and practices have been globally known since the 2005 World Disaster Reduction Conference in Hyogo, Japan which created the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disaster (HFA). It was the first plan to explain, describe and detail the work that is required from all the different sectors and actors to reduce disaster losses such as loss of lives, social, economic, and environmental assets when hazards strike. During this decade, the total damages are \$1.4 trillion, affected people are 1.7 billion, and total people killed are 0.7 million. China ranked first with 286 disasters, followed by United States as second rank with 212 disasters, and the Philippines ranked third with 181 disasters.

The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) facilitated the process of developing a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. This process culminated in the adoption of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 at the Third United Nations World Conference on DRR in March 2015 in Sendai, Japan. The HFA is the inspiration for knowledge, practice, implementation, experience and the science for disaster risk reduction. According to the International Disasters Database of 2017, disaster events from 1905 to 2017 resulted in human deaths and billions worth of economic losses. There were 837 disasters recorded that resulted to 81,302 people killed, 219,874 people injured, 204,336,105 people affected, 6,276,465 homeless and an estimated damage of .5-3% of GDP.

In the context of the Philippines, an average of 20 typhoons make landfall in the Philippines every year, and typhoons making landfall over the last decade have become stronger and more devastating. Reports from the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (NDRRMC) in 2016 showed that there are 12.1 million Filipinos affected by natural and human-induced disasters per year and an estimated ₱85-422 billion cost of disasters per year to the economy. According to the one of the publications of Philippine Institute for Development Studies in 2017, common hazards and risks in the Philippines are typhoons, floods and droughts, storm surge threats, earthquakes and landslides, volcanic eruption, and human-induced disasters. In January 2018, Mount Mayon erupted, causing more than 56,000 people to evacuate the surrounding areas and damaging agriculture. The World Risk Report 2018 ranked the country third in the list of top 15 countries with the highest exposure to risks.

In local context, Mindanao has faults in the provinces of Lanao and Maguindanao, off shore faults in the Sulu trench and Cotabato trench. Maguindanao has an ecosystem characterized by a chain of mountain ranges and an interconnected river system which have been increasingly threatened by illegal logging that results to landslides and heavy siltation of rivers which bring about flashfloods during torrential rains. The most common hazards and risk in Maguindanao are flash floods and human-induced disasters. Maguindanao is vulnerable to both natural and man-made disasters due to its geographic location, poverty, governance, and being the breeding ground of the Bangsamoro insurgency. According to reports of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) on flooding in Maguindanao in 2011, the municipalities of Mother Kabuntalan and Northern Kabuntalan remain flooded. There were 92,396 families affected and 11,197 farmers. On 10 June 2018, Airstrikes were launched against a faction of the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) by the Philippine Air Force (PAF) in the marshy areas of the municipalities of Datu Montawal, Pagalungan, Gen. SK Pendatun, and Sultan sa Barongis, as well as in the municipality of Pikit in the province of North Cotabato. According to the report provided by the Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office of Maguindanao on 19 June 2018, 5,136 families (23,465

individuals) have been displaced. An undetermined number of civilians residing in the area known as the SPMS Box and in neighboring towns have also pre-emptively evacuated to nearby villages because of fear of a possible escalation of conflict in their areas, triggered by the increasing presence of the military. With these existing realities of how natural disasters and human-induced disasters brought destruction, how do Barangay LGUs respond to these disasters? In the existing RA 10121 or the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010, recognizes local risk patterns and trends and decentralization of resources the participation of NGOs, private sectors, community-based organizations, and community members in disaster management.

The main stimulus for pursuing this research came from the researcher's observation on what are the approaches of Barangay LGUs with these existing laws and universal policies on disaster risk reduction in Maguindanao. Moreover, it aimed to find out the best practices on DRR that could enhance the resiliency of the communities to effectively mitigate, respond and reduce the impact of natural and human-induced disasters.

METHODS

The study used the descriptive-analytical method. This was used in identifying the Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management programs and its status through the qualitative approach in the recording, interpretation and analysis of the necessary information and data which aims to determine the implementations of Barangay on DRRM and its contributions to peacebuilding. Hence, it modified the Naturalistic Inquiry Design (NID), a purely qualitative research design which is a research that does not attempt to manipulate the research setting.

The study was conducted in the Barangays of Matuber and Penansaran of Datu Blah Sinsuat and Barangays Lower Taviran and Upper Taviran of Mother Kabuntalan.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Profile of the Respondents

Table 1: Age Distribution of the Respondents

Age	Barangay								Total %
	Lower Taviran	%	Upper Taviran	%	Matuber	%	Penansaran	%	
18-30	11	44%	21	84%	9	36%	11	44%	52%
31-59	10	40%	2	8%	14	56%	11	44%	37%
60 above	4	16%	2	8%	2	8%	3	12%	11%

TOTAL	25	100%	25	100%	25	100%	25	100%	100
									%

The table above shows the age distribution of all the respondents. The age range of eighteen (18) to thirty (30) had the highest participating group of fifty-two percent (52%) while age range of thirty-one (31) to fifty-nine (59) was thirty-seven percent (37%) and sixty (60) and above was eleven percent (11%). It was notable that the youth, ages 18-30 as defined by most various organization, has participated in this study.

Table 2: Sex Distribution of the Respondents

Sex	Barangay								Total
	Lower Taviran	%	Upper Taviran	%	Matuber	%	Penansaran	%	%
Male	21	84%	13	52%	17	68%	19	76%	70%
Female	4	16%	12	48%	8	32%	6	24%	30%
TOTAL	25	100%	25	100%	25	100%	25	%	100

The table above shows the sex distribution of all the respondents. It shows that seventy percent (70%) of the respondents were male and thirty percent (30%) were female.

Table 3: Civil Status of the Respondents

Civil Status	Barangay								Total
	Lower Taviran	%	Upper Taviran	%	Matuber	%	Penansaran	%	%
Single	1	4%	14	56%	7	28%	7	28%	29%

Married	23	92%	10		17	68%	18	72%	58%
Widowed	1	4%	0		1	4%	0	0%	2%
Separated	0	0%	1	4%	0	0%	0	0%	1%
TOTAL	25	100%	25	60%	25	100%	25	100%	90%

The table above shows the civil status of all the respondents. It shows that fifty-eight percent (59%) of the respondents were married, twenty-nine percent (29%) were single, two percent (2%) were widowed, and one percent (1%) were separated

Table 4: Educational Attainment of the Respondents

Educational Attainment	Barangay								Total %
	Lower Taviran	%	Upper Taviran	%	Matuber	%	Penansaran	%	
None	0	0%	1	4%	0	0%	0	0%	1%
Primary	4	16%	0	0%	0	0%	2	8%	6%
Elementary	13	52%	6	24%	3	12%	12	48%	34%
High School	4	16%	14	56%	18	72%	6	24%	42%
Vocational	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0%
College	4	16%	4	16%	4	16%	5	20%	17%
Total	25	100%	25	100%	25	100%	25	100%	100%

The table above shows the educational attainment of all the respondents. It shows that forty-two percent (42%) were either currently studying high school or their highest educational attainment was high school since this study covered the age starting 18 and above. Thirty-four percent (34%) had the highest educational attainment of elementary. The seventeen percent (17%) were either currently studying college or their highest educational attainment is college. There were six percent (6%) who only completed primary while 1% out of 100 respondents were not able to go to school.

Status of Implementation of BDRRM

Table 5: Implementation of BDRRM

Barangay	Prevention and Mitigation	Preparedness	Response	Rehabilitation and Recovery	Total
Lower Taviran	2.21	2.39	2.54	2.24	2.35
Upper Taviran	2.65	2.48	2.64	2.74	2.63
Matuber	2.72	2.49	2.81	2.91	2.73
Penansaran	2.56	2.84	2.97	2.84	2.80
Grand Mean	2.03	2.04	2.19	2.14	2.10

The table above shows the status of implementation of Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in selected barangays of Maguindanao. In the survey conducted, it appeared that DRRM was poorly implemented in the barangay in all of its components.

Prevention and Mitigation

In prevention and mitigation, it had the lowest mean score of 2.03 where the implementation of BDRRM in these four (4) barangays was poorly implemented. Its target to reduce the risk of being affected by a disaster was not addressed accordingly.

Even if the hazard cannot be removed, vulnerability of the community can be decreased. However, the data shows that the BDRRM and CCA – sensitive environmental

management, and establishment of a knowledge center has been implemented. According to Dabpil M. Kusain, Chairman of Lower Taviran, Datu

Blah Sinsuat, Maguindanao, the implementation is not fully relayed to the community and household level. The center has very limited resources for the community. "There is a conduct vulnerability assessment and hazard mapping, assessed and retrofitted critical infrastructures but not in regular basis." Dabpil added.

There were superficial conducted studies on disaster prevention interventions for armed conflict situation, climate change effects and capacity building research activities selected communities of the region. It has been purposively identified to the flood prone and conflict prone areas. This was affirmed also by the barangay secretary of Matuber, Arvin T. Ferenal. "There were some surveys and interviews on how we prepared ourselves from twin disasters we are confronting. However, results of those studies were not shared to them", he added.

The barangay justified some initial programs for accessible and available risk financing options for communities. These livelihood projects implemented to local communities especially for the youth and women are primarily intended to empower them economically and uplift their living condition. In the same scenario, their vulnerability lessened these capacity building initiatives and supports. In the establishment and improvement of early warning system (EWS), still the traditional way of informing the community is being used, ringing the bell in the nearby primary school. It is poorly implemented since it was not yet discussed and informed among the community and in the household level this kind of mechanism.

Among these preventive and mitigating mechanisms in implementing BDRRM, the implementation of social and development policies and plans and ensuring government assets has the lowest score. This is true according to Bai Myrna M. Sinsuat, Chairwoman of Penansaran, Datu Blah Sinsuat, Maguindanao. "The plans have been complied and submitted to the Municipal DRRM Office. Some of the activities in the plan have been conducted but mostly were not. Budget is the primary reason for not implementing it. Though some measures like house to house information campaign has been maximised, still not sufficient to inform the public of policies or guidance in preventing and mitigating disasters", Bai Myrna highlighted.

In the context of conflict in the locality, the active role of "Lupon Tagapamayapa" in the Barangay Local Government Unit in promoting peace advocacy in the community primarily through Madaris institutions and house to house conversation. The community people were given information of what to do if conflicts will occur or disasters may come.

Preparedness

In preparedness, the barangay local government unit implemented the BDRRM in taking measures to prepare the communities in the occurrence of disasters both natural and human induced as well as in reducing the effects of such. The respondents believed that there is poor implementation of the law in the community level.

The development of IEC materials and conduct of IEC campaigns was based on the activity of the local government and national agencies like of the Office of Civil Defence (OCD) and Bureau of Fire.

During the focus group discussion, the Secretary of Matuber, Datu Blah Sinsuat Maguindanao, Arvin Ferenal highlighted that most of the household participated during the community orientation. However, the materials used during the community orientation were very highly technical that made the community difficult to understand. In sharing this information to their neighbours, "is every individual's effort and responsibility", he added.

It is in the target of the barangays to establish a specialized team were trained for response. That is why when the OCD invited them to participate in a training or workshop, they usually sent people to be trained and participate. With these capacities and support from the LGU and NGAs, the trained fellows re-echoed the inputs and trained communities on disaster preparedness and response. They developed and/or enhanced and simulated scenario-based preparedness and response plans. Considering this aspect, still the quality of results is the state they cannot control.

This preparedness is a key area involving in reducing the vulnerability of households and communities in disaster-prone areas and improving their ability to cope with the effects of disasters. It was affirmed by the Chairman of Penansaran, Bai Myrna M. Sinsuat sharing that this kind of initiative of capacitating community leaders and relaying this learning and information is an effective opportunity to capture realistic and coordinated planning, lessen duplication of efforts, avoid misinformation and disinformation and keep the community prepared for any disaster.

The institutionalized Incident Command System (ICS) and DRRM preparedness teams and the establishment of an integrated information system, protocols and procedures are

necessary for the full implementation of the BDRRM. The poor implementation triggers from the poor dissemination of information and bringing down to the community level. This was also surfaced during the FGD conducted in the barangays of Lower Taviran, Upper Taviran, Matuber and Penansaran. There are implementation of the BDRRM in the preparedness aspect but not enough to inform of the constituents about this timely issue confronting the communities. "This is especially relevant to us where we are confronted with armed conflict and flood most of the time", Chairman Mohammad Taha, Upper Taviran, shared.

Among the issues concerning the preparedness, the lowest rate scale were the DRRM managers and key decision makers trained, the established DRRM training institutions and developed DRRM and CCA materials for formal education and training programs, and the increased DRRM and CCA capacity of Local DRRM Councils and Offices. It was highlighted during the FGD that training should be implemented in the community level for wider dissemination of information and more people will be capacitated. Also, the focal person should be given significant trainings where the LGU should be strict in the implementation. In this case, the constituents will be prepared enough of their tasks and responsibilities in helping their respective communities according to the Chairman of Matuber, Joel M. Bello.

Response

The results of the survey also captured that in response there was poor implementation. According to the community people, the implementation of BDRRM with regards to response component has been laid down in the community based on the actual experiences they have had of disasters. The established disaster response operations or the ICS, the assessment of needs and damages during the disasters and the identification of evacuation areas have been set, however, not effectively implemented with some issues

and loopholes in the implementation on the ground. There were temporary shelters but not adequate total number of evacuees most of the time.

The agencies which take support during the response have provided basic health services, MHPS and undergone briefing. According to the Chairman Bello during the FGD, the response team lacks of human resources and volunteers. "And even the support especially the relief goods are not enough to the victims of calamities", he added.

With regards to the system for early recovery, this was not fully implemented. It is still a big challenge for the barangays to integrate and coordinate Search, Rescue and Retrieval (SRR).

In the context of conflict, traditionally, it perpetuates and recognizes the time-honoured tradition of amicably settling disputes at the community level as a response. According to Chairman Joel M. Bello of Matuber, Datu Blah Sinsuat, Maguindanao, this mechanism is friendly, inexpensive, and speedy forum for the settlement of disputes, the parties can freely explore options for amicably resolving their disputes without resorting to the courts.

"It is an accessible mechanism of justice issues for the community. It is usually relevant to those find filing in courts inaccessible because of the location and because of its expensive cost of litigation" he added.

Rehabilitation and Recovery

In the Rehabilitation and Recovery component, the surveys shows that the implementation of BDRRM on this aspect was poorly implemented. The post disaster needs assessment and strategic action plan and the identification of suitable relocation site were not strictly followed. The provision of food assistance and shelter was not properly addressed.

Since most of the rehabilitation centers of the barangays were the schools, the education of the young children stopped and will just resume after they are fully recovered and that would be long for a month or two according to the statement of a mother in Matuber, Janeth Fernal during the FGD. “Livelihood programs and projects as well as the rehabilitation and repair of damaged infrastructure were not the priority of the barangays”, she added.

All of the barangays affirmed that there were capacity building and psychosocial care after disasters even it is natural or human induced. However, the community perceived as insufficient.

Approaches used by Barangay in the Implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management

Table 6: Approaches in the Implementation of Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management

APPROACHES	BARANGAY				MEAN/ APPROACHES
	LOWER TAVIRA N	UPPER TAVIRA N	MATUBE R	PENANS ARAN	
Communication to LGU	2.44	2.52	3.36	3.48	2.95
Community involvement	2.44	2.48	3.28	3.44	2.91
Transparency of budget	2.48	2.36	3.16	2.96	2.74

Training	2.56	2.44	3.16	2.92	2.77
Participatory	2.48	2.48	3.2	3.6	2.94
Monitoring	2.56	2.48	3.36	3.64	3.01
Preservation of culture response	2.56	2.48	3.28	2.92	2.81
Develop local material	2.4	2.48	3.12	3.04	2.76
ICS Awareness Program	2.6	2.48	3.04	3.48	2.9
MEAN/ BARANGAY	2.50	2.47	3.22	3.28	

The table shows the given approaches in the implementation of BDRRM in four barangays. Both the barangays of Lower Taviran and Upper Taviran have poor implementation in all these given approaches of implementation. While the barangays of Matuber and Penanasaran, the implementation of BDRRM using these approaches as implemented. Accessibility of the barangays was considered the challenge to reach according the barangay local government units of the said barangays.

Of all the given approaches, monitoring is considered the implemented approach of all the barangays. It was affirmed also by the Chairman Sinsuat of Penansaran during the conduct of FGD. "It was already part of the implementation, that is why, one's the BDRRM will implement, monitoring mechanism should be part to be established", she added.

On the other hand, the budget was the approach that has been a challenge

in mostly of the barangays. For barangay Upper Taviran, the budget was insufficient. It would be helpful if some non-government organizations can choose them as beneficiaries for such so that it could complement the efforts of the BLGUs and LGU per se according to Chairman Taha, Upper Taviran.

ICS awareness and local material for information dissemination were quite necessary to give more focus to fully implement BDRRM as to the context of the respective barangays.

Communication, community involvement, and participatory approaches were maximized in the process. Kagawad Giomla Bandon of Penansaran said that working with community is the best approach to implement BDRRM for they are the direct people on the ground even in times of disaster.



Contributions of BDRRM Implementation to Peacebuilding

The status of the BDRRM implementation in the barangays of Datu Blah Sinsuat, Maguindanao captured as the poorly implemented. However, it drew positive and relevant effect and contributions to some aspect of peacebuilding and development.

Table 7: The Contributions of DRRM to Peacebuilding

DRR Programs	Contributions to Peacebuilding
Prevention & Mitigation	Strengthen Awareness on Peace and Security Strengthen Referral System and Inclusion of Peace Issues in Planning
Preparedness	Strengthen Promotion on Peace Advocacy Increase participation of the community in peacebuilding
Response	Secure Awareness on Security Issues
Recovery	Lessen the Vulnerabilities of the Community

The table presented above shows the contributions of BDRRM implementation to peacebuilding that captured and highlighted during the focus group discussions. It included the Strengthen Awareness on Peace and Security, Strengthen Referral System and Inclusion of Peace Issues in Planning, Strengthen Promotion on Peace Advocacy, Increase participation of the community in peacebuilding, Secure Awareness on Security Issues and Lessen the Vulnerabilities of the Community

With the structure of BDRRM which primarily focused on natural disasters, the complexity of the context calls the urgency in the inclusion of peace and security issues in the community. These issues brought the community leaders to take initiative in awareness raising on culture of peace. The communities are aware of the prevalence of violent extremism especially of those ISIS inspired armed groups. Thus, this preventive measures prepared them on how and what to do if these elements will be present in their areas and be vigilant to report in authorities. This manifests the strengthened awareness on peace and security.

In support of the Office of the Civil Defence and the LGU, it provides referral system where the community leaders direct their reports and needs with regards to peace and security issues. Security sectors involving the police and military have the significant role in this aspect where they will ensure the peace and order of the community according to the

Chairman of Matuber, Joel Bello. “The peace and conflict issues have been included now in their BDRRM Plan. This is to consider the context they are in”, he added.

There was a poor implementation of BDRRM on capacity building locally but in other way, the community leaders given significant account in the promotion of peace advocacies. According to Chairman Kusain of Lower Taviran, household level of conversations and dialogue conducted to inform people of peace and conflict issues in the area. This is to prepare the community of what to do when conflict between the state forces and non-state armed groups within their locality.

It also paved the way for the community to participate in peacebuilding. One mother in Penansaran, Sahara Joy Sinsuat said, “am afraid that our community will be a place of terror like what happened in Marawi City”. With the information relayed to them by the community leaders on issues both natural and human induced disasters, they always coordinate and participate with the initiatives of the community leaders.

The same with the awareness raising conducted and initiated in the prevention and mitigation, it also secured awareness on security issues in the aspect of response. The awareness gives the idea to the community people to take their role and understand the role of the security sector and other agencies in responding to the conflict or any disaster in the community. Strong collaboration with the community and security sector as well as the community leaders creates an environment for peace and order.

With the involvement and collaboration of the community to their community leaders especially on peace and conflict issues, it gives an opportunity to the community to lessen their vulnerabilities in confronting those issues on peace and security. The International Humanitarian Law (IHL) orientation which was included in the BDRRM intervention

capacitated the community and the authorities on how to respond to human induced disasters.

Problems Encountered in the Implementation of BDRRM

Table 8: Problems Encountered in the Implementation of BDRRM

Problems Encountered	Frequency Percentage
Human resource	42%
Budget	93%
Material Resource	50%
Policy /Guidelines	37%
Risk and Hazard of the task	35%

The table above shows the problems encountered in the community regarding in the implementation of BDRRM in their respective barangays. It was common that the budget was the primary concerns of the barangays in the implementation. Aside from this priority, there were other priorities in the barangay that need to address first. In this case, the budget intended for BDRRM has been sacrificed and compromised according to Chairman Bello.

The material resources is also a challenge according to the survey. During the FGD, the community identified that they were lack of material resources and equipment. The materials for IEC were coming from the OCD and they are dependent to its availability. For some materials intended for the response and preparedness, only few were available and these

cannot suffice the total population of the barangays.

The communities were also amenable that they had only limited human resources. Volunteers and people who were designated for the BDRRM programming were not enough. Trainings for these human resources should also be prioritized to effectively implement the program in the community level according to Chairman Taha.

The policy and guidelines were very clear, however, some of the guidelines coming from the above authorities were not relayed to the community level. It also includes capacity building and other support mechanisms established in the LGU or PLGU level.

at communication, and security treats are considered to be other problems contributory to the delayed or poor implementation of the BDRRM. Some respondents identified that

Summary of Findings

Based on the gathered data and analysis, the following are the summary of findings:

1. About the respondents, the highest participating group were aged 18-30, mostly male and married, and the highest educational attainment was high school.
2. The status of implementation of Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in selected barangays of Maguindanao appeared that it was poorly implemented in the barangay in all of its components. In prevention and mitigation, it had the lowest mean score of 2.03 where the implementation of BDRRM in these four (4) barangays was poorly implemented. Its target to reduce the risk of being affected by a disaster through capacity building, establishment and improvement of early warning system (EWS) and implementation of social and structural development policies and plans was not addressed accordingly. In

preparedness, the respondents believed that there was poor implementation of the program in the community level. The results of the survey also captured that in response there was poor implementation. In the Rehabilitation and Recovery component, the surveys showed that the implementation of BDRRM on this aspect was also poorly implemented also.

3. Most of the approaches were poorly implemented. Only the monitoring approach rated as implemented while the other approaches such as communication to LGU (protocol), community involvement, transparency (budget), training, participatory, preserve (culture response), develop local material and ICS awareness program were poorly implemented. Both the barangays of Lower Taviran and Upper Taviran had poor implementation in all these given approaches of implementation. While the barangays of Matuber and Penanasaran, the implementation of BDRRM using these approaches as implemented. The contributions of DRR to peacebuilding in Mamasapano, Maguindanao were the establishment of environmental security, strengthening of referral system and peace policy formulation, promote monitoring of violent related case and peace advocacy, increase participation of People's Organization in peacebuilding, secure awareness program and lessen vulnerabilities.

4. The contributions of BDRRM implementation to peacebuilding were strengthened awareness on peace and security, strengthened referral system and inclusion of peace issues in planning, strengthened promotion on peace advocacy, increased participation of the community in peacebuilding, secured awareness on security issues and lessened the vulnerabilities of the community.

5. It is common that the budget was the primary concerns of the barangays in the implementation. The availability of material resources, capacity and number of human resources, contextualize and relayed policy and guidelines to the community level and the risk and hazard of the task were also identified as

problems of the barangays in the implementation of BDRRM.

Conclusion

The implementation of Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (BDRRM) was implemented according to the mandates of the Philippine law and its framework. However, it was rated poorly implemented in selected barangays of Datu Blah Sinsuat, Maguindanao in all BDRRM components such as prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response, and rehabilitation & recovery.

There were details in the policies and guidelines of the program that should be contextualized based on the needs of the communities. Monitoring is the primary approach that the barangays utilized most in the implementation. Communication, community involvement and participatory approaches were maximized also in the process.

The status of the BDRRM implementation in the barangays of Datu Blah Sinsuat, Maguindanao captured and drew positive and relevant effects and contributions to some aspect of peacebuilding and development. These included strengthened awareness on peace and security, strengthened referral system and inclusion of peace issues in planning, strengthened promotion on peace advocacy, increased participation of the community in peacebuilding, secured awareness on security issues and lessened the vulnerabilities of the community. Budget was considered the primary concerns of the barangays in the implementation. Along with other problems encountered, the barangays identified that communication, and security treats are considered to be other problems contributory to the delayed or poor implementation of the BDRRM.

Indeed, the DRR implementation increases the resilience of the communities in facing the impacts of calamities both natural and human-induced. Thus, it positively contributes to

peacebuilding in various aspects at all levels.

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