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OPLAN SANDIGAN: ACTION PLAN FOR BARANGAY ILIJAN, BATANGAS CITY, RESPONSE TO POWER PLANT BOMBING AND OIL SPILLINCIDENT DUE TO INSURGENCY

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Abstract:

OPLAN SANDIGAN is a strategic action plan responding to the Ilijan Power Plant bombing and resulting oil spill in Batangas City. It integrates security, disaster preparedness, emergency response, and environmental rehabilitation to safeguard communities and infrastructure. A PESTEL analysis informs its approach, while stakeholder insights highlight gaps in logistics and recovery. Centered on four pillars—Security, Preparedness, Response, and Rehabilitation—the plan includes training, containment, and restoration efforts. A Monitoring and Evaluation system ensures adaptability, reinforcing Batangas City's resilience against insurgency-related disasters.

Keywords **—**Ilijan Power Plant, Batangas City, Oil Spill, Counter-insurgency, Bombing, Internal Security and Community Resilience

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I. INTRODUCTION

Batangas City is a key industrial and commercial hub in the CALABARZON region, strategically positioned 112 kilometers south of Manila and connected to major highways for efficient trade. Its Batangas International Port serves as a crucial gateway for economic activities, strengthening its role in national development.

The city hosts vital industries, including energy facilities like the Batangas LNG-fired Power Plant and five natural gas-fired power plants that contribute to national energy security. Major refineries and petrochemical plants further establish Batangas City as an industrial powerhouse.

With a coastal location spanning 27,633.26 hectares, Batangas City serves as a transportation and trade hub. Its accessibility by land and sea enhances its strategic importance, supporting logistics, industry, and commerce.

The Ilijan Power Plant, the largest natural gas facility in the Philippines, is strategically located in the coastal area of Batangas City. Since its commissioning in 2000, it has played a key role in stabilizing Luzon's electricity supply, utilizing combined-cycle technology to ensure efficient and reliable power distribution while supporting national energy security and economic growth.

Fig 1. Ilijan Power Plant

Batangas City has maintained a strong environmental safety record, with no major oil spills recorded in the past 13 years. Though minor hazardous material incidents occur occasionally, effective management and preventive measures help minimize their impact on industrial operations and the local community. The city's coastal location further emphasizes the importance of environmental protection efforts surrounding key industrial facilities like the Ilijan Power Plant.

Oil spills can have devastating environmental and economic impacts, whether caused by industrial accidents, natural disasters, or intentional attacks on critical infrastructure. While terrorist threats in Batangas City are rare, the presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO) remains a concern, occasionally discovered by bystanders. The Police Explosive Ordnance Disposal and Canine Group (PECU Batangas) plays a crucial role in public safety, ensuring the proper recovery and disposal of hazardous devices. Their efforts underscore the importance of vigilance and proactive security measures to prevent incidents that could lead to severe consequences, including oil spills affecting marine ecosystems and nearby communities.

II. SCOPE AND LIMITATION

The Action Plan for an insurgent-led bombing at the Ilijan Power Plant in Batangas City prioritizes emergency response, security measures, environmental mitigation, and recovery efforts. It ensures coordination among government agencies and private stakeholders to contain the oil spill, protect marine ecosystems, and restore power while supporting affected communities.

Despite its structured approach, the plan faces challenges such as limited resources, jurisdictional constraints, unpredictable weather, and security risks. While the response efforts focus on Batangas City and nearby areas, intelligence and law enforcement capabilities play a crucial role in preventing future attacks and ensuring long-term stability.

III. METHODOLOGIES OF THE PLAN

The Action Plan for the Ilijan Power Plant Bombing Incident and Oil Spill in Batangas City is developed using a descriptive research design with exploratory elements, ensuring a systematic assessment of current conditions, community awareness, and response strategies. The study gathers quantitative data through structured surveys to evaluate public knowledge, preparedness levels, and trust in government interventions, while qualitative insights from interviews and open-ended questions explore emerging risks and community-driven solutions. By combining statistical analysis with thematic interpretation, the plan provides an evidence-based framework tailored to Batangas City's needs, strengthening preventive measures against terrorism and environmental hazards.

IV. ASSUMPTIONS OF THE PLAN

The successful implementation of OPLAN SANDIGAN relies on key assumptions, including security stability, resource availability, stakeholder collaboration, and effective policy integration. A cohesive security environment ensures swift countermeasures, while sufficient funding, trained personnel, and advanced technology enable rapid emergency response. Strong multi-sectoral engagement—government agencies, security forces, environmental experts, and industrial stakeholders—supports crisis management and recovery efforts. Additionally, stable environmental conditions facilitate effective containment and cleanup, while real-time monitoring systems and digital communication enhance coordination. Socio-economic resilience, including public awareness and preparedness, plays a crucial role in minimizing disruptions. Despite potential challenges such as bureaucratic delays, resource constraints, and cybersecurity risks, this framework strengthens Batangas City's capacity to mitigate threats, ensuring efficient response and long-term recovery.

V. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Batangas province has faced recurring insurgency-related incidents involving Communist

Terrorist Groups (CTGs) and government security forces, including direct clashes, arson, and harassment. From 2015 to 2023, multiple engagements have occurred across various municipalities, highlighting persistent security concerns. Notable encounters in 2023 include armed confrontations between military forces and CTGs in Lobo, Taysan, and Rosario, demonstrating continued insurgent activity in the region. Similarly, several firefights in 2022, notably in Lobo and Rosario, involved heavily armed insurgents, further emphasizing the need for sustained counterinsurgency efforts.

Beyond direct combat, insurgents have carried out arson attacks, targeting trucks and heavy equipment in multiple areas such as Nasugbu, Taysan, and Sto. Tomas. Instances of harassment, including detachment attacks, further reinforce the security challenges faced by authorities. In response, the Philippine Army and other security forces continue to implement counterinsurgency measures to neutralize these threats. However, the increasing frequency of insurgent activity underscores the need for enhanced intelligence operations, strategic military initiatives, and greater community involvement. Of particular concern is the potential targeting of critical infrastructure, such as the Ilijan Power Plant, which could result in severe economic and environmental consequences, making heightened security and proactive defense measures essential.

5.1 RESULTS FROM SURVEY

A survey was conducted to assess residents' awareness and preparedness for a potential bombing incident resulting in an oil spill, providing valuable insights into their readiness and response capabilities. The survey included 30 residents from Brgy. Ilijan and Brgy. Dela Paz, the communities most likely to be affected by the spill, ensuring a focused evaluation of local risk perception and emergency preparedness.

5.1.1 Level of Awareness and Knowledge about Terrorist Threats and Oil Spill

The gathered data suggests that while individuals have moderate awareness of oil spill risks and terrorist threats, their overall preparedness remains low. Awareness of oil spills ranks highest with a weighted mean of 3.3, while terrorist threat awareness is slightly lower at 2.8, highlighting the need for more educational initiatives. However, the most concerning issue is the lack of formal training, as response preparedness for both terrorist attacks and oil spills scored the lowest at 1.8. This indicates that while people recognize the risks, they lack actionable knowledge, underscoring the need for structured training programs to enhance emergency response and public safety.

Table 1
Level of Awareness and Knowledge about Terrorist Threats and Oil Spill

Questions	WM	Interpretation
I am aware of potential terrorist threats in my area.	2.8	Neutral/ Somewhat Prepared
I am aware of the risks of an oil spill in my area.)	3.3	Neutral/ Somewhat Prepared
I have received formal training on how to respond to a terrorist attack	1.8	Disagree/ Not Prepared
I have received formal training on how to respond to an oil spill.	1.8	Disagree/ Not Prepared

5.1.2 Level of Preparedness and Response about Terrorist Threats and Oil Spill

As shown in the following table. The data indicates that while residents demonstrate moderate awareness of emergency protocols, their preparedness for terrorist threats and oil spills remains inconsistent. Most respondents are familiar with evacuation centers (4.03) and emergency contact numbers for reporting threats (3.5), but awareness of oil spill emergency contacts is lower

(3.2), highlighting the need for better information dissemination. Despite some preparedness, gaps exist in household emergency planning (2.7 for terrorist attacks, 2.6 for oil spills) and community drill participation, with oil spill drills ranking the lowest (2.4). Strengthening emergency planning, increasing public awareness, and encouraging regular participation in drills are essential to improving response capabilities and ensuring community resilience during crises.

Table 2
Level of Preparedness and Response about Terrorist Threats and Oil Spill

Questions	WN	Interpretation
I know the emergency contact numbers for reporting a terrorist threat.	3.5	Agree/Prepared
I know the emergency contact numbers for reporting an oil spill.	3.2	Neutral/ Somewhat Prepared
My household has an emergency plan for terrorist attacks.	2.7	Neutral/ Somewhat Prepared
My household has an emergency plan for an oil spill.	2.6	Neutral/ Somewhat Prepared
I have an emergency kit prepared for disasters.	3.5	Agree/Prepared
I know the nearest evacuation center in case of an oil spill.	4.03	Agree/Prepared
I know safe zones or assembly areas in my community in case of a terrorist attack.	3.1	Neutral/ Somewhat Prepared
I have participated in a community emergency drill for terrorist threats.	2.9	Neutral/ Somewhat Prepared
I have participated in a community emergency drill for oil spills.	2.4	Disagree/Not Prepared

5.1.3 Data on Government Support to the Community

Table 3 indicates strong confidence in the local government's preparedness for terrorist attacks and oil spills, with oil spill response measures perceived as slightly more robust. Respondents show high enthusiasm for emergency preparedness training, particularly for terrorist threats (4.3) and oil spills (4.2), presenting an opportunity to enhance response capabilities further. This willingness to learn suggests that educational initiatives can play a vital role in improving overall disaster readiness.

Despite high trust in government response efforts, community preparedness remains a concern. Residents rated their preparedness for an oil spill (3.6) and terrorist attack (3.5) lower than institutional measures, highlighting a gap in local emergency readiness. A well-prepared government alone is insufficient—effective crisis management requires active engagement from the community. Strengthening coordination, fostering awareness, and encouraging participation in drills can help bridge this divide and ensure a more holistic approach to emergency response.

Table 3
Data on Government Support to the Community

Questions	WM	Interpretation
I believe our local government has adequate measures in place to handle terrorist attacks.	4.03	Agree/Prepared
I believe our local government has adequate measures in place to handle oil spills.	4.2	Agree/ Prepared
I am willing to attend training on emergency preparedness for terrorist attacks	4.3	Agree/ Prepared
I am willing to attend training on emergency preparedness for oil spills.	4.2	Agree/ Prepared
I think my community is well-prepared for an oil spill.	3.6	Agree/ Prepared
I think my community is well-prepared for a terrorist attack.	3.5	Agree/ Prepared

Increasing community involvement in preparedness initiatives can create a more resilient society. Governments should leverage the strong willingness to undergo training by providing accessible and frequent programs. Expanding local efforts such as response teams, awareness campaigns, and simulation exercises can empower residents to actively participate in emergency response strategies. A well-informed community working alongside government agencies enhances overall disaster management, reducing risks and ensuring more effective crisis intervention.

5.2 PESTEL ANAYSIS

5.2.1 Political

Batangas City has long been a political and administrative center, serving as the capital of Batangas Province since 1754 and playing a key role in governance and disaster management. With 20 city government departments and 25 National Government Agencies (NGAs), the city's extensive bureaucratic network supports interagency collaboration, crucial for emergency preparedness and response. However, uneven personnel distribution among departments may hinder crisis management efficiency. The City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (CDRRMC) oversees disaster response efforts, supported by the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP), and local police. Despite formal frameworks for security and disaster management, Batangas City faces persistent threats from insurgents, private armed groups, and extremist elements, increasing the risk to critical infrastructure like the Ilijan Power Plant. Strengthening interagency coordination, clarifying accountability structures, and addressing bureaucratic inefficiencies are essential to ensuring effective crisis response and long-term stability.

5.2.2 Economic

Batangas City, strategically located 112 kilometers south of Manila, is a vital economic and industrial hub in the CALABARZON region, hosting 23 major industrial establishments and key energy facilities like the Batangas LNG-fired Power Plant and multiple natural gas-fired plants. As a top revenue-earning city with a strong industrial base, its economic stability is crucial for national energy security and trade. However, a bombing incident at the Ilijan Power Plant could trigger severe disruptions, including blackouts, trade delays, and financial hardships for its 428,092 residents. The Batangas International Port and STAR Tollway play essential roles in logistics, but an oil spill could cripple operations and cause widespread instability. Despite these risks, Batangas City's efficient governance, recognized by the Seal of Good Local Governance, strengthens its ability to implement disaster response measures. By enhancing security, improving containment strategies, and ensuring interagency coordination, the city can safeguard its economic resilience and maintain its status as a key driver of national growth.

5.2.3 Social

Batangas City's demographic composition plays a crucial role in assessing the social impact of a potential bombing and oil spill. With 66.16% of the population in the working-age group, economic productivity is strong, but the 51.08% dependency ratio underscores the need for stable income and social services. An attack on the Ilijan Power Plant could lead to job losses and financial insecurity, particularly for industrial and maritime workers. Urbanization in key barangays fosters business growth but also presents challenges such as congestion, environmental risks, and increased demand for healthcare. An oil spill could contaminate water sources, disrupt fisheries, and disproportionately affect low-income communities. To mitigate these risks, investments in infrastructure, healthcare, disaster preparedness, and urban planning are necessary to ensure resilience and economic stability.

5.2.4 Technological

Technology plays a vital role in managing the aftermath of the Ilijan Power Plant bombing and oil spill, particularly in communication, emergency response, and environmental monitoring. Batangas City's well-developed media and telecommunication infrastructure ensures swift information dissemination, coordination, and public awareness through radio stations, internet providers, and mobile networks. Advanced technologies, including satellite imaging, drones, and AI-driven predictive models, enhance oil spill detection and containment, while marine pollution monitoring systems help enforce environmental regulations. Call centers and print media further support crisis communication and transparency. Strengthening cybersecurity and integrating real-time monitoring systems will enhance disaster preparedness, ensuring efficient response and recovery efforts.

5.2.5 Environmental

Batangas Bay is a vital ecological and economic resource, supporting industrial plants, fisheries, and marine biodiversity. A bombing at the Ilijan Power Plant causing an oil spill would severely threaten the bay, disrupting trade through the Verde Island Passage and contaminating the city's 56-kilometer coastline. Oil spills undergo complex weathering processes, impacting coral reefs and mangrove forests, which are critical to marine ecosystems. Rapid containment measures, including compliance with environmental regulations and conservation efforts, are essential to minimizing damage. Strengthening monitoring systems, enforcing local ordinances, and prioritizing ecosystem restoration will help protect Batangas Bay's biodiversity and sustain its economic contributions.

5.2.6 Legal

Batangas City has established a strong legal framework to protect its coastal and marine resources, reinforcing fishery laws and environmental regulations to mitigate the risks of an oil spill. Local ordinances such as the Environment Code (Ordinance No. 16, Series of 2010) and fishery sanctuary policies ensure conservation efforts remain intact, while national directives, including Executive Orders 533, 510, and 578, support integrated coastal management and biodiversity protection. Additionally, disaster management laws like RA 10121 enable efficient emergency response through the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils (LDRRMCs). Government agencies, including the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) and Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP), play crucial roles in crisis intervention. Strengthening interagency coordination, enforcing security policies, and ensuring compliance with environmental laws will be key to safeguarding Batangas City's ecosystems and mitigating the impact of a potential bombing incident and oil spill.

5.3 SWOC Analysis

Table 4. SWOC Analysis

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS
The City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (CDRRMC) leads disaster preparedness and response efforts.	Batangas City faces significant security vulnerabilities that could compromise public safety and economic stability.
The council is supported by Resolution No. 133 (2012) and Executive Order No. 19 (2013).	Insurgent threats from Communist Terrorist Groups (CTGs), organized criminal gangs, private armed groups (PAGs), and radical extremists increase security risks.
The Batangas City Police Station protects important buildings and people from security threats.	The Batangas City Police Station and other vital installations are exposed to armed attacks, arson, and potential bombings.
The Philippine Coast Guard (PCG) prevents and controls oil spills in the water.	The Ilijan Power Plant, a critical energy infrastructure, is highly vulnerable to terrorist attacks.
The Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) controls fires and handles hazardous incidents.	Although individuals express willingness to attend training, actual engagement in response exercises remains limited.
Batangas City has enough fire stations, trained personnel, and equipment for emergency response.	The absence of a comprehensive security framework weakens the city's ability to prevent, mitigate, and recover from attacks and disasters.
	The plant's location near coastlines and transportation routes exposes it to land-based and maritime security risks.
	Community preparedness is insufficient due to low participation in emergency response drills.
	Many households lack structured emergency plans for crises such as bombings and oil spills.
OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGES
Batangas City can improve oil spill containment by advancing rapid response techniques such as dispersant application and shoreline protection	Ensuring timely execution of operational procedures while adhering to Police Operational Procedures (POP) can be difficult, especially under high-pressure situations.

Expanding emergency preparedness training will allow responders to integrate oil spill response with counterterrorism measures.	Coordinating real-time communication among multiple agencies, including the PNP, PCG, BFP, and local disaster management offices, requires efficient command structures and reliable communication systems.
Strengthening interagency collaboration between the PCG, BFP, Batangas City Police Station, and local disaster management offices will improve crisis response.	Limited resources, logistical constraints, and equipment shortages may affect the effectiveness of response efforts, particularly in managing both insurgent threats and environmental hazards simultaneously.
Encouraging community engagement through volunteer response teams and public awareness campaigns will promote disaster preparedness and resilience.	

1. ACTION PLAN

6.1 Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

Table 5. Action Plan for Goal 1

Goal 1	**Reduce the risk of future attacks by strengthening intelligence monitoring, personnel, and infrastructure security measures from 2025 to 2030.**
Objective 1.1	*Conduct quarterly joint security meetings with the Military, Police, LGUs, and key stakeholders to strengthen internal security within Batangas City. These meetings will focus on intelligence sharing, coordinated response strategies, and proactive initiatives.*
Outcome	Significant reduction in security threats in Batangas City, demonstrated by improved response coordination, intelligence flow, and stakeholder collaboration.
Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA)	1.1.1 Conduct joint PNP, MILITARY, CDRRMO and Stakeholder intelligence monitoring conference.
Objective 1.2	*Install a surveillance system consisting of 51 highresolution CCTV cameras strategically placed around the 40.87- hectare perimeter of the Ilijan Power Plant. Ensure 24/7 real-time monitoring by security personnel to enhance situational awareness and enable rapid decision-making.*
Outcome	Enhanced security and increased situational awareness, thereby reducing the risk of future attacks and boosting overall safety and stakeholder confidence.
Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA)	1.2.1 Deployment of Perimeter Surveillance System and Establishment of 24/7 Monitoring Operations Center.

As part of the action plan, strengthening security measures from 2025 to 2030 involves enhancing intelligence monitoring, personnel coordination, and infrastructure security. Quarterly joint security meetings between the Military, Police, LGUs, and stakeholders will improve intelligence sharing, response strategies, and proactive initiatives, ensuring better collaboration and faster threat mitigation. Additionally, installing 51 high-resolution CCTV cameras around the 40.87-hectare perimeter of the Ilijan Power Plant and establishing a 24/7 Monitoring Operations Center will boost situational awareness, allowing security personnel to detect and respond to threats more efficiently. These efforts aim to significantly reduce security risks, enhance public safety, and reinforce confidence in disaster preparedness and crisis response.

Table 6. Action Plan for Goal 2

Goal 2	**By the year 2026, reduce the impact of oil spills by 80% through the implementation of environmental protection measures.**
Objective 2.1	*Enforce and strengthen compliance with Ordinance No. 13, Series of 2011— declaring a Fishery Refuge and Sanctuary in Barangay Ilijan—to ensure adherence to environmental regulations and industrial security standards*
Outcome	Enhanced marine ecosystem protection in Barangay Ilijan, reduced environmental damage from oil spills, and increased adherence to environmental and security regulations
Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA)	2.1.1 Implementation and Monitoring of Ordinance No. 13, Series of 2011 through policy enforcement, awareness campaigns, and inter-agency inspections.

By 2026, the goal is to reduce oil spill impact by 80% through strengthened environmental protection measures. Ordinance No. 13, Series of 2011, which designates Barangay Ilijan as a Fishery Refuge and Sanctuary, will be strictly enforced to safeguard marine ecosystems and ensure compliance with environmental regulations. Key activities include policy enforcement, awareness campaigns, and inter-agency inspections to monitor adherence and promote industrial security standards. These measures will enhance marine biodiversity, minimize environmental damage from oil spills, and foster sustainable conservation efforts in the area.

6.2 Disaster Preparedness

Table 7. Action Plan for Goal 3

Goal 3	**Strengthen response capabilities and coordination among stakeholders to effectively handle insurgency attacks, bombing incident and oil spill by the year 2026.**
Objective 3.1	*To conduct once a year security drills and emergency response training for Ilijan Power Plant personnel, PNP,PCG,Barangay and local government units to strengthen response capabilities and coordination among stakeholders to effectively handle insurgency attacks, bombing incident and oil spill.*
Outcome	Enhanced preparedness and strengthened coordination among Ilijan Power Plant personnel, Philippine National Police (PNP), Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), Barangay units, and local government agencies, resulting in faster, more efficient, and well-coordinated responses to insurgency attacks, bombing incidents, and oil spill emergencies by 2026.
Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA)	3.1.1 Conduct Training for the bombing and oil spill responders and strengthen capacity of local responders 3.1.2 Crisis management training 3.1.3 Bomb Threat Awareness training 3.1.4 Rubber boat and amphibious training
Objective 3.2	*Stockpile emergency response personnel such as 4 EOD/K9 trained personnel with 4 bombed sniffing dog.*
Outcome	Enhanced preparedness and faster coordinated responses to insurgency attacks, bombing incidents, and oil spills.
Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA)	3.2.1 Recruitment/Training of additional EOD/K9 personnel
Objective 3.3	*Stockpile emergency response equipment such as 2 oil spill containment booms, 12 20l oil dispersants, 4 rubber boats, and protective gear*
Outcome	Enhanced preparedness and faster coordinated responses to insurgency attacks, bombing incidents, and oil spills.
Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA)	3.3.1 Purchase of oil spill response Equipment
Objective 3.4	*To establish evacuation centers that can accommodate 4,000 person or 1,500 families with adequate sanitation, medical supplies, and emergency food provisions to accommodate the displaced families.*
Outcome	Displaced populations are safely sheltered in well-equipped evacuation centers, reducing casualties and health risks during emergencies such as insurgency attacks, bombing incidents, and oil spills. Improved coordination and preparedness among stakeholders lead to faster, more effective disaster response and recovery.
Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA)	3.4.1 Identification of Safe Zones for Evacuation Centers 3.4.2 Construction of Standard evacuation centers

By 2026, the goal is to strengthen response capabilities and coordination among stakeholders to effectively manage insurgency attacks, bombing incidents, and oil spills. Annual security drills and emergency response training will equip Ilijan Power Plant personnel, PNP, PCG, Barangay units, and local government agencies with the necessary skills for rapid crisis intervention. Stockpiling emergency response personnel, including EOD/K9 trained teams, will enhance security readiness, while acquiring essential equipment such as oil spill containment booms, dispersants, rubber boats, and protective gear will support disaster response efforts. Additionally, establishing evacuation centers with adequate sanitation, medical supplies, and food provisions will ensure the safety and well-being of displaced families. These measures collectively aim to improve preparedness, facilitate coordinated emergency responses, and minimize casualties and environmental damage.

6.3 **Disaster Preparedness**

Table 8. Action Plan for Goal 4

Goal 4	**Implement immediate and coordinated actions such as responding to the attack by CTG's to Ilijan Power Plant , mitigate the impact of the bomb explosion, and conduct investigation and identification of the perpetrators for filing of appropriate cases.**
Objective 4.1	*To secure the power plant and surrounding communities following confirmation of an attack, law enforcement and military personnel will be deployed within one hour. Their operations will include assessing the extent and potential risks of the incident, securing the affected area, establishing perimeter security, and continuously monitoring the situation. Initial deployment will*

	begin within 15 minutes, with full security measures in place within one hour.
Outcome	Ilijan Power Plant and nearby communities are secured, the threat is contained, damage is minimized, and evidence is preserved for investigation and prosecution of the perpetrators.
Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA)	4.1.1Dispatch the nearest available personnel to secure the blast scene and arrest possible perpetrators 4.1.2 Establish perimeter security and cordon off the blast area to preserve evidence and maintain public safety
Objective 4.2	*To establish emergency command centers and an incident command system for real-time coordination and effective decision-making following confirmation of the incident.*
Outcome	Swift and coordinated response to the CTG attack on the Ilijan Power Plant, minimizing damage and casualties while ensuring public safety.
Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA)	4.2.1 Activation of Emergency Operation Center and dispatch of necessary personnel/agencies to the affected area. 4.2.2Incident Command System (ICS) activation.
Objective 4.3	*To deploy SWAT/EOD/k9 within 1 hour from the time of the discovery on the site of the incident and conduct bomb clearing operation and Post Bast Investigation within 12 hours.*
Outcome	Swift and coordinated response to the attack, with SWAT, EOD, and K9 units deployed within 1 hour for bomb clearance and safety.
Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA)	4.3.1 deployment of SWAT/EOD/K9 on the site of the incident and conduct clearing / PBI

As part of disaster response, immediate and coordinated actions will be implemented to address the attack on the Ilijan Power Plant, mitigate the impact of the explosion, and identify perpetrators for legal action. Law enforcement and military personnel will be deployed within one hour to assess risks, secure affected areas, and establish perimeter security, ensuring swift containment and evidence preservation. Emergency command centers will be activated for real-time coordination, enhancing decision-making and response efficiency. Additionally, SWAT, EOD, and K9 units will be dispatched within an hour to conduct bomb clearance and post-blast investigation within 12 hours. These measures aim to minimize casualties, protect surrounding communities, and ensure a structured approach to crisis management.

Table 9 Action Plan for Goal 2 Objective 3

Goal 5	**Contain the oil spill, and secure the affected area.**
Objective 5.1	*Evacuate 4,000 person or 1,500 affected families surrounding the Ilijan Power Plant and provide humanitarian assistance good for two days, including food, water, and medical support.*
Outcome	Humanitarian assistance—including food, clean water, and medical support—was successfully delivered and sustained for two days, ensuring the immediate needs and safety of the affected population were met.
Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA)	5.1.1 Evacuation and transportation of affected families Provision of financial assistance for students 5.1.2 Distribution of food and water supplies 5.1.3 Medical assistance and health services
Objective 5.2	*Conduct 2 days search and rescue operations for injured personnel and civilians inside and outside the Ilijan Power Plant.*
Outcome	Safe recovery and evacuation of all accessible injured personnel and civilians within and around the Ilijan Power Plant.
Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA)	5.2.1 Conduct search and rescue operation
Objective 5.3	*Implement oil spill containment measures, such as 2 oil spill containment booms, 12 20l oil dispersants, 4 rubber boats, and protective gear.*
Outcome	The affected area is secured, limiting damage to marine life and surrounding ecosystems, and supporting a quicker cleanup and recovery process.
Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA)	**5.3.1**Deployment of oil spill containment booms **5.3.2**Application of oil dispersants **5.3.3**Operation of rubber boats for deployment & monitoring

To ensure swift containment and protection, evacuation of 4,000 individuals or 1,500 affected families will be conducted, along with two days of humanitarian assistance, including food, water, and medical support. Search and rescue operations will take place over two days to recover injured personnel and civilians inside and outside the Ilijan Power Plant. Oil spill containment measures will be implemented using containment booms, oil dispersants, rubber boats, and protective gear to minimize environmental damage and accelerate cleanup. These coordinated actions will help mitigate the impact of the oil spill while ensuring the safety and well-being of affected communities.

6.4 Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery

Table 10. Action Plan for Goal 6

Goal 6	**Conduct relief assistance, medical and health services, and rehabilitation program.**
Objective 6.1	*Provide mass feeding and/or food supplies in the evacuation centers.*
Outcome	Improved nutritional status and well-being of evacuees through consistent access to food and nourishment in evacuation centers.
Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA)	6.1.1 Provision of hot meals / food subsistence / relief foods
Objective 6.2	*To administer first aid and medical treatment, serious cases will be prioritized within 30 minutes of triage, ensuring immediate stabilization and intervention.*
Outcome	90% of serious patients stabilized within 30 minutes of triage, with minimal complications during transport.
Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA)	6.2.1 Deployment of medical teams with necessary equipment (stretchers, defibrillators, oxygen) and transport to medical facilities for critical patients
Objective 6.3	*To establish a long-term Community Resilience Program, security awareness, disaster preparedness training, and livelihood sustainability initiatives will be implemented within six months.*
Outcome	Empowered and resilient communities that are better prepared for future disasters, have improved access to health and medical services, and possess sustainable means of livelihood, contributing to long-term recovery and stability.
Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA)	**6.3.1Community Security and Awareness Campaign** **6.3.2** Livelihood Training and Capacity-Building Program

To support rehabilitation and recovery, mass feeding programs will ensure evacuees have consistent access to food and nourishment in evacuation centers. Medical teams will be deployed with necessary equipment to provide immediate stabilization for serious cases within 30 minutes of triage, reducing complications during transport. Additionally, a long-term Community Resilience Program will be implemented, focusing on security awareness, disaster preparedness training, and livelihood sustainability initiatives. These efforts aim to improve health services, strengthen disaster resilience, and ensure sustainable recovery for affected communities.

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