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Community Preparedness and Disaster Management of Purok 33-A Agro Compound, Ecoland, Davao City, Philippines

Suzanne Rose B. Sepanton[1], Lumer M. Salvador Jr[2]

[1,2]Researcher, Education

ABSTRACT

Effective community preparedness and disaster management are critical for reducing risks andguaranteeing the safety and well-being of locals in the face of an increase in natural disasters and emergencies. This research paper explores the dynamics of community preparedness and disaster management within Purok 33-a Agro Compound, Ecoland, Davao City, Philippines. The study aims to investigate the existing challenges, strengths, and strategies employed by the community in dealing with disasters. Through a descriptive quantitative research design, a method involving logical data collection based on numbers and values. This approach allowed them to investigate research objectives and gain a fresh perspective on the collected data. The study assessed the level of Community Preparedness in terms of Healthcare Preparedness, Emergency Readiness, and Health Provider Preparedness, as well as Disaster Management regarding Accessibility in Disaster Preparedness, Community Disaster Preparedness, and Family Emergency Preparedness. Findings revealed a moderately implemented level of Community Preparedness with a weighted mean of 3.07 and a similarly moderately implemented Disaster Management level with a weighted mean of 3.26. The research highlights the importance of community involvement, accessibility to disaster preparedness resources, and family emergency planning in enhancing overall disaster resilience.

Keywords: Disaster resilience, Disaster Management and Family Emergency Preparedness

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Natural disasters pose significant threats to communities worldwide, necessitating proactive measures to mitigate their impact and enhance resilience. The Philippines, in particular, is highly susceptible to various natural hazards, including typhoons, earthquakes, and floods, given its geographical location. In this context, understanding and evaluating community preparedness for such disasters become paramount for effective disaster risk reduction and management. According to Douglas Paton (2019), being prepared helps reduce the increasing costs of hazard incidents while also lowering risk and improving people's capacity to deal with, adapt, and recover from disasters. For instance, survival (such as storing food, water, and cooking supplies) and structural (such as establishing a defensible space, securing buildings and contents to mitigate the effect of ground shaking, etc.) preparedness measures increase the likelihood that family members will not suffer injury or die, provide them with additional opportunities to stay in their

homes and neighborhoods and enable them to take care of their basic needs without needing help from other people.

Moreover, Rubel Das (2018) stated that disasters are defined to be highly concentrated, time-and space-limited events that subject a society to extreme peril and result in losses to its members and property to the point where the social order is upset and all or some of the society's fundamental functions cannot be fulfilled. Disasters are no longer seen as isolated incidents; they happen regularly all across the world. As a result, catastrophe management has gained popularity in human security and urban development.

Furthermore, Rubel Das (2018) added that when disaster strikes, communities can react quickly thanks to preparations made beforehand. Reduction of casualties, damage, and disruption is the goal of prevention strategies implemented shortly before, during, and after a disaster. These actions include identifying dangers, warning others, evacuating populations that pose a hazard, looking for and rescuing those who have become trapped in disasters, offering emergency shelter and food, and providing emergency medical attention.

In global scenario, in all communities, in order to successfully prepare for and respond to disasters, several groups with a range of talents and abilities as well as personal and professional experiences are necessary (Brennan et al. 2022). Moreover, (Johnston et al. 2022) stated that communities in the United States and other countries are regularly at risk from hurricanes, tornadoes, flooding, and other natural catastrophes; these hazards are well-documented and anticipated. With the likelihood of major natural disaster events rising due to climate change trends, every community needs to develop comprehensive crisis and emergency planning procedures. These ideas also apply to circumstances of terrorism and other non-natural disasters. When disasters do strike, local volunteers working in concert with citizen groups can help mitigate the effects and "build back better." The first responders will be locals. When a tragedy strikes, many communities are unprepared and caught off guard (Johnston et al. 2022).

Furthermore, the Center for Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance (2021) stated that the Philippines is prone to a variety of natural catastrophes, including typhoons, earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions, landslides, and fires, due to its location on the "Pacific Ring of Fire" and along the Pacific typhoon belt. Moreover, no matter how prepared we are, disasters will still happen, and in the event of a big natural disaster, the Philippines may accept aid from other countries. The nation has established organizations and systems to accelerate and screen the entry of foreign humanitarian teams, supplies, and donations. In addition to individuals from national, provincial, and local governments, coordination involves the police, armed forces, and foreign organizations. Finally, through the 2014 Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement (EDCA), the U.S. government and military forces have been able to further relations on humanitarian assistance and disaster response (HADR). These parties have historically been involved in disaster response in the Philippines.

Lastly, Moises JR Torrentira et al. (2019) stated that based on Eigenvalues of at least 0.4; there are twelve dimensions of public participation in disaster response in Davao City, Philippines. These include social capital investment, an institutionalized supportive environment, integrative and holistic disaster response formation, the development of technical and practical capabilities, the opportunity for nationalism, the provision of materials as a source of inspiration, an efficient information and education campaign, the availability of disaster response equipment, the formation of values, the availability of logistical support, the creation of personal participation agendas, and the institutionalization of disaster response. The inclusion of these factors in the formulation of policies will considerably encourage the participation of an increasing number of individuals in the disaster response.

Statement of the Problem

This research aims to evaluate the Community Preparedness and Disaster Management of Purok 33-a Agro Compound, Ecoland, Davao City, Philippines. This study specifically sought to address the following question:

1.) What are the demographic profiles of the respondents in terms of:

a. age
b. sex
c. residence status

2.) What is the level of Community Preparedness of Purok 19-A Brgy 76-A Bucana Davao City; In terms of:

a. Healthcare Preparedness
b. Emergency Readiness
c. Health Provider Preparedness

3.) What is the level of Disaster Management of Purok 19-A Brgy 76-A Bucana Davao City; In terms of:

a. Accessibility in Disaster Preparedness
b. Community Disaster Preparedness
c. Family Emergency Preparedness

Significance of the Study

The study focuses on the Analyzation of Community Preparedness and Disaster Management of Purok 33-a Agro Compound, Ecoland, Davao City, Philippines.

The following individuals will benefit from this research:

The National Government (NGO) and the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC): The findings of the investigation might provide helpful direction for assessing and making adjustments to disaster risk management-related decisions, actions, and policies as necessary to strengthen the country's resistance to natural catastrophes.

The Local Government: The results of this study can offer useful information for evaluating and developing policies, decisions, programs, and activities connected to disaster management that are needed to increase the disaster resilience of their barangays.

The Barangay Residents: This study will help the residents to become more aware of their rights after a crisis has happened and more responsive and prepared during disaster situations.

The Students: They can gain a better understanding of the significance of disaster risk reduction in our community from this study, which has also sparked their interest in researching risk reduction management.

The Future Researchers: This study may improve the effectiveness of research on disaster preparedness and other disaster-related topics using qualitative and quantitative methods.

Time and Place of the Study

The study was conducted during the second semester of the school year 2023-2024 in January 2024 at Purok 19-A, Brgy 76-A Bucana, Davao City, Philippines.

Conceptual Framework

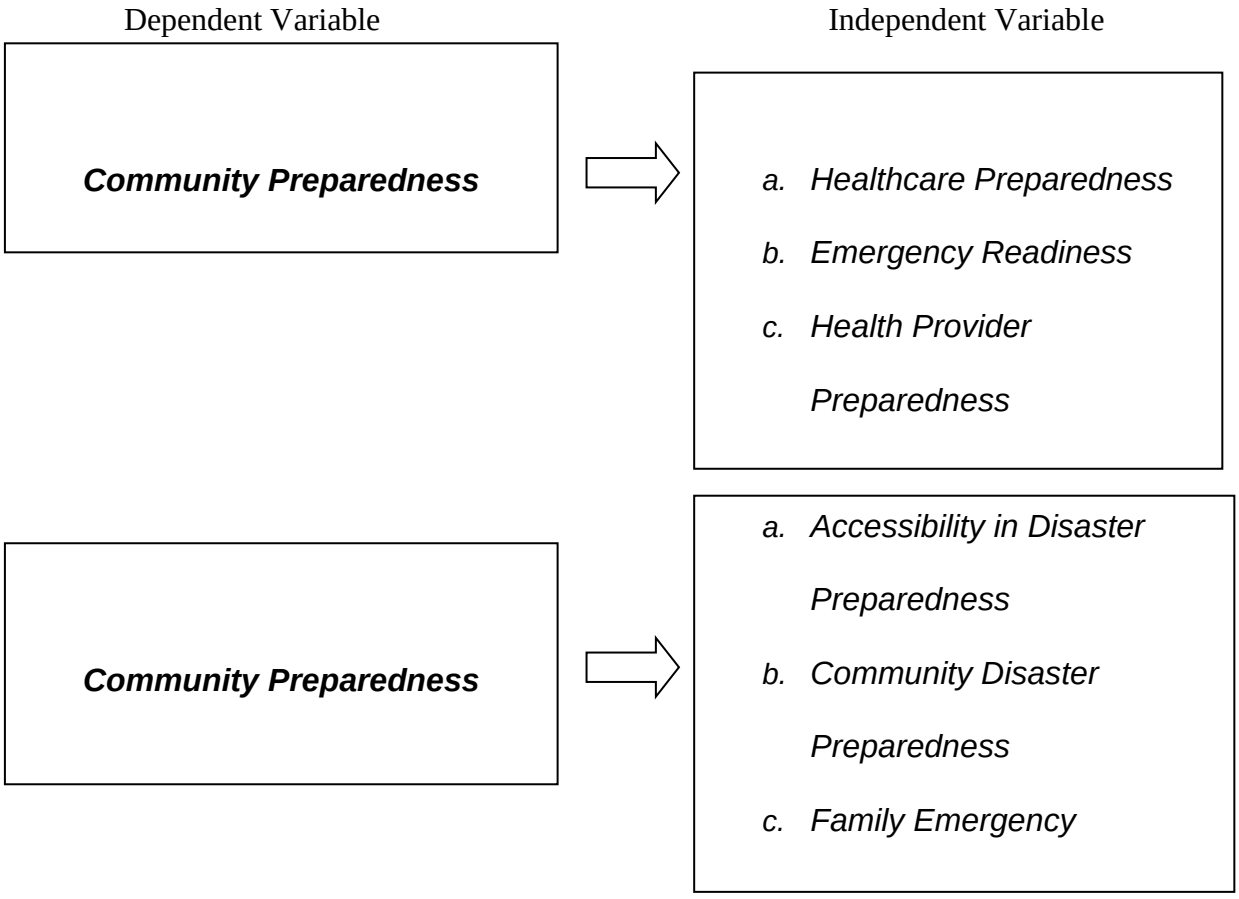

Figure 2. Schematic Framework of the Study

Figure 2 shows the two variables of the study community preparedness and disaster management of Purok 33-A Agro Compound, Ecoland, Davao City, Philippines. The independent variables focus on the main factors that analyze community preparedness and disaster management, while the dependent variable focuses on community preparedness and disaster management of residents of Purok 33-A Agro Compound, Ecoland, Davao City, Philippines..

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This study will anchor on the **Theory of Planned Behavior and Disaster Preparedness** cited by Mehdi Najafi et.al (2017). Actions taken ahead of a crisis to guarantee the availability of resources needed to execute an efficient response are referred to as disaster preparedness. The field of catastrophe risk reduction can directly benefit from the application of the idea of planned behavior. DPB is the conduct that interests us at this time. Not a single action under the DPB group of behaviors was examined. To define and evaluate the DPB, the behavioral components of the public readiness index (PRI) were employed. PRI's validity and reliability have been demonstrated in earlier research. Intentions to engage in DPB are thought to be predicted by attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control regarding the behavior; correspondingly, intentions and perceptions of behavioral control are seen to be predictive of actually engaging in DPB.

This first supporting theory will anchor on the **Community Resilience Theory** cited by Tony Robertson et.al (2021). The ability of a community to use its resources to anticipate, respond to, endure, and recover

from extreme events like floods, economic shocks, and disease outbreaks is known as community resilience. Social ties and connections; experience and shared memory; leadership, engagement, and shared responsibility; mindset, collective thinking, openness to adapt and cultural change; reintegration, inclusivity, equity, and diversity; communications, social support, and coordination; training and exercises; and identifying local needs are the seven key themes that emerged from their study about what makes communities resilient. Building resilient communities is by no means simple; resilience is a process rather than a result (or maybe a condition of becoming?). To offer a fresh viewpoint on community resilience and its development, this study has integrated the body of research on the subject with qualitative contributions from a variety of academic, policy, and community stakeholders.

This last supporting theory will anchor on the **Risk Perception Theory** cited by Sai Leung (2021). For disaster management to be effective, it is essential to comprehend how communities view and interpret threats. This hypothesis contends that people's behaviors and choices about preparedness measures are influenced by their perceptions of risk. Examining elements such as prior experiences, cultural norms, and media depictions of disasters that influence risk perceptions is a necessary step in analyzing community preparedness. The actions and preparations made ahead of time to guarantee a successful reaction to the effects of hazards are referred to as disaster preparedness. The ability of individuals to handle, adjust, react, and recuperate from a calamity is enhanced by being prepared. As a result, the expenses associated with natural hazard-related calamities might be decreased. Still, one of Hong Kong's risk management system's weakest points is preparing for disasters. Our knowledge is restricted to the description of the phenomenon, despite the fact that these studies are helpful in comprehending the state of individual readiness for typhoons in Hong Kong. It's important to comprehend the elements that encourage or discourage disaster preparedness behavior in order to advance personal readiness in society.

Definition of Terms

Analyze – It refers to a detailed examination of anything complex in order to understand its nature or to determine its essential features.

Community Preparedness – It is defined as the ability of communities to prepare for, withstand, and recover from public health incidents in the short and long term.

Disaster Management – It refers to the process of effectively preparing for and responding to disasters. It involves strategically organizing resources to lessen the harm that disasters cause. It also involves a systematic approach to managing the responsibilities of disaster prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery.

Healthcare Preparedness – It refers is collaboration between key health care organizations and associations to develop and enhance hospital and other healthcare entities' capacity and capability to respond to terrorism, natural disasters, and other public health emergencies.

Emergency Readiness – This refers to the ability of the residents to be always ready when certain emergencies come up during disasters and health-related emergencies.

Health Provider Preparedness – It refers to the community authorities that provide the residents with healthcare and disaster-related support and resources.

Accessibility in Disaster Preparedness – It refers to the practice of making information, activities, and/or environments sensible, meaningful, and usable for as many people as possible.

Community Disaster Preparedness – Refers to the ability of the community to prepare accordingly to prevent disaster's impact from affecting a bigger area than expected.

Family Emergency Preparedness – This refers to the ability of the family household to shut off utilities (water, gas, electricity). Also, making a complete inventory of their home and property.

Review of Related Literature

This chapter discussed the research and studies that have been conducted on the factors under consideration. The presentation proceeds in this sequence. Community Preparedness, Disaster Management, Disaster Prevention, Disaster Response, Community Protection.

Community Preparedness

According to Rachel Nonkin Avche et al. (2019), The need for community preparedness has no boundaries since a variety of community demographics will be impacted by a natural disaster, whether it be localized or as wide as a pandemic. Planning for preparedness also needs to take into consideration and make use of the many complicated organizational and socioeconomic elements that go into strengthening a community's resilience in the wake of an enormous disaster.

Brennan et al. (2022), Said that every diverse group possessing a range of talents and abilities along with personal and professional experiences are present in every community, and these groups are crucial for the effective planning and handling of disasters.

Moreover, Mary Kate Berardi et al. (2022) added that Effective community preparedness and response to natural disasters requires the involvement of local volunteers and community in preparation initiatives. They are especially crucial as, in many situations, residents are the first to respond to disasters and have the best opportunity to save lives and offer assistance in the hours and days that follow. Additionally, a successful community preparedness response lessens some of the loss and suffering that happens both during and after a disaster. Coordinators of the community and volunteer corps have a responsibility to support community Preparedness and readiness to assist neighbours in such critical circumstances. In these uncertain times, the one thing that is certain is that the first people who can respond will be the locals. (Mary Kate Berardi et al. (2022).

According to Wittingham (2020), the community, being the front line, needs to be sufficiently skilled and equipped to manage emergencies and make sure that property and lives are not destroyed. Thus, it follows that dealing with disasters requires community preparedness and readiness.

Furthermore, Community preparedness projects have typically centered on preparing individuals through the promotion of personal or household readiness behaviours, with the goal of facilitating a safe response and speedy recovery. Public awareness campaigns have stressed the importance of every home having an emergency supply kit, creating a disaster plan, and keeping up with local vulnerabilities. (Rachel M. Adams et al. 2019)

Lastly according to (Rachel M. Adams et al. 2019), since more and more academics, professionals, and decision-makers focus on the procedures and elements that can boost a community's ability to lessen risks from a variety of hazards, community preparedness has emerged as the primary framework directing preparations for catastrophic events.

Disaster Management

According to Shyam B. R. et al. (2024), the idea of disaster management has been comprehended in distinct sizes. The relevance of catastrophe management pertains generally to the degradation of the environment where appropriate forecasting or preplanning is done and decisions are then made to prevent

the disaster. Additionally, natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, famines, droughts, landslides, and unusual climate fluctuations are all included in disaster management. The field of disaster management examines the most effective ways to prevent damages and casualties that would otherwise be unthinkable Shyam B. R. et al. (2024).

Moreover, Renu Bali (2024) stated that the occurrence of disasters impedes the progress of development by harming long-term developmental initiatives. It frequently causes the nations to regress for several decades. Thus, effective disaster management before they happen, as opposed to reacting to them after they have occurred, has garnered more attention recently, both domestically and internationally. It is now understood that disaster management ought to be incorporated into the process of any area's development. It will lessen the likelihood of disasters as well as enable communities to be ready to respond to them with efficiency, which will lessen damage and devastation after the event has occurred. A nation's danger of disaster is directly correlated with its level of development. Through the incorporation of disaster risk considerations, appropriate development policies can serve to mitigate disaster losses, safeguard recent development benefits, and avert new hazards Renu Bali (2024).

Furthermore, M C Jayaprakash et al (2023) stated that Disaster Risk Management (DRM) strategies ought to permeate every developing sector. This would ensure that all building projects—including those involving roads, airports, canals, hospitals, schools, bridges, and railroads—are built in compliance with the relevant regulations and strengthen the resilience of the communities they are intended to serve.

Lastly, Nazaruddin Ali Basyah et al (2023) stated that to ensure the prompt delivery of vital relief resources, including food, water, transportation, and medical supplies to the impacted areas, effective disaster management demands an interdisciplinary and well-coordinated response. Additionally, a wide range of medical specialists, including doctors, nurses, and paramedics, as well as members of the fire department and security forces—possibly even military personnel—are involved in the complete approach to disaster response. Disaster managers may come with unusual issues in these exceptional conditions that challenge their professional ethics, which are normally relevant in routine emergency and healthcare settings Nazaruddin Ali Basyah (2023).

Disaster Prevention

According to Shimazaki& Ozeki (2022), disaster prevention is defined as “the degree to which people are aware of their potential to be affected by disasters and the need for informational, material, and social preparedness daily, as-well as the degree to which they are willing to protect their own lives and property, the lives of those around them, and their local culture and community” developed using the Disaster Prevention Consciousness Scale, which found that high disaster prevention consciousness was connected with disaster prevention measures such as food and water stockpiling, furniture security, and emergency kit preparation.

While Naya et al. (2022) stated that disaster prevention consciousness was linked to healthcare behaviours such as daily meals, sleep hours, and exercise routines. Furthermore, a previous study found a significant correlation between disaster prevention consciousness and healthcare behaviour and disaster prevention measures, indicating that people with high disaster prevention consciousness actively engage in health management and disaster prevention behaviours, even during normal times (Naya et al. 2022).

Moreover, Bay Dinh Yu et al (2023) said that disaster-prevention education in Vietnamese schools is primarily carried out through extracurricular lessons, experiences, organized drills, injury-prevention practice, swimming lessons and events; a natural disaster-prevention exam; integration into the curricula

of subjects with relevant knowledge in high schools; and the development of student manuals, teaching materials for teachers, and teacher and student training. As a result of the excellent outcomes, many schools and high school students around the country have seen improvements in their disaster prevention awareness, knowledge, and skills. However, due to financing, time, location, and material constraints, as well as problems in incorporating them into high school curricula, the impact has been limited. The community has not yet had access to disaster prevention education. Natural disasters continue to occur and are growing increasingly unusual and unpredictable, with serious consequences for the country and its people in Vietnam. As a result, disaster prevention education must be provided on a frequent and ongoing basis in a variety of ways. This study looked at NDP literacy levels and determinants among Vietnamese high school students.

Lastly, Gireesh Kumar et.al (2021) claimed that natural disasters have an impact on property, human life, and a nation's economy. They are an inevitable element of the ecosystem. According to research, there are no long-term ways to prevent natural disasters from happening, and even small changes to the ecosystem can have a disastrous effect. Numerous scientists think that to lessen the severity of unnatural disasters, they should be monitored and controlled. The goal of current research is to identify workable strategies for minimizing the harm that natural catastrophes do, including loss of life, property, and the environment. To quantify catastrophe resilience, researchers are also evaluating existing disaster resilience metrics and developing new ones. Researchers from all over the world have looked into the origins and impacts of catastrophes since they cause uneconomical harm to society and the environment. Certain academics have discovered strategies for managing losses resulting from natural and man-made disasters. International committees, organizations, and scholars have started catastrophe mitigation initiatives.

Disaster Response

According to Vladimir M. Cvetković et al. (2021) All phases of intervention, recovery, reconstruction, harm reduction, and disaster preparedness that follow a disaster event and last until the next one happens are collectively referred to as the disaster response process. Activities for disaster management must be taken into account at every level of a nation's growth. In this situation, it is better to involve all societal groups at every stage of governance to lower the risk of disasters and accomplish the trend of sustainable development. To this end, educational initiatives are implemented with the maximum degree of participation guarantees, to guarantee that the members of society obtain the knowledge and abilities needed to minimize potential damage from disasters.

While Győző Gidófalvi et al. (2019), added that one of the most difficult stages of the disaster management system is disaster response, which deals with the immediate threats posed by the calamity. These threats include preserving human life, providing for humanitarian needs (clothing, food, shelter, and safety for the public), cleaning up the damage, assigning tasks, and allocating resources. The concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere is rising, according to recent research, and it is not expected to stabilize anytime soon. As a result, significant natural disasters brought on by climate change are inevitable and lend credence to the theory that disasters are caused by social, political, and economic environments just as much as by the environmental environment. In addition to generating enormous infrastructure damages (such as buildings and roads), severe natural disasters have also had a detrimental economic impact.

Moreover, Gerald Potutan et al. (2021) stated that multiple disasters striking one area simultaneously could overwhelm disaster response systems and cause greater loss of life and property damage. For example,

the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake triggered a massive tsunami and nuclear plant failure - a cascading series of disasters with devastating impacts. Experts warn that Asia's disaster-prone geography increases the risk of these compounding, interconnected disasters. Given the threat, interest has grown in understanding cascade events, including new research and training. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) now offers financing instruments to help countries address multi-hazard risks. The Sendai Framework also encourages broader preparations, recognizing that disasters can come from natural hazards, industrial accidents, disease outbreaks, and more. Yet many Asian countries still take a narrow, single-hazard approach to disaster planning.

Meanwhile, Forouzandeh Jannat et al. (2021) added, that depending on the pre-existing strategy, emergency management agencies and specific non-profit organizations (NGOs) handle crises resulting from natural or man-made disasters. These days, there are social groups that act as impulsive, self-sufficient volunteers who provide support wherever there is a problem. One strategy to increase the health system's capacity and responsiveness during catastrophes is to use volunteers to increase human resources. However, inadequate preparation for the health sector's volunteer healthcare workers is a major issue during disasters. This can result in overcrowding, incompetent interventions, a decline in safety, a failure to follow regulations, a waste of resources, and lost time.

Furthermore, Eckardt et al. (2023) stated natural catastrophes, such as earthquakes, volcanoes, floods, droughts, typhoons, tsunamis, landslides, avalanches, and so forth, are disastrous events that result in losses to human life, property, and social activities (Botzen, Deschenes, & Sanders, 2019). Many factors, including climate change, geological formations, and human activity, affect the frequency and intensity of natural catastrophes worldwide. These causes exhibit distinct regional and temporal distribution features.

Lastly, Mohamed Abdel-Basset et al., (2020) stated that responding to disasters in a way that protects residents' lives from their effects is one of the most crucial tenets of disaster management. Studying disaster response systems is therefore regarded as one of the most crucial subjects that has to be researched and developed. where failing to react appropriately to calamities has disastrous effects on both human and economic life. There is a staggering amount of disaster victims who are not reacting appropriately. This is the result of the world's technical advancements failing to warn citizens of the impending disaster before it happened. The aftermath of calamities that have not been adequately addressed is another major factor contributing to the growth retardation of a nation. As the number of disasters rises over time, scientists are becoming more and more interested in finding ways to stop disasters and lessen the negative consequences they have on people's lives.

Community Protection

According to Nanami Hasegawa and Tomoyuki Takabatake (2023), Human populations have been greatly affected by natural disasters, and since global warming may make them more frequent and severe, it is imperative to build durable structures and efficient evacuation preparations. Residential preferences are mostly determined by things like cost, ease of access to healthcare, work, family, and friends, safety from crime, recreational opportunities, and a conducive atmosphere for raising children. Nonetheless, there can be large regional and national variations in both these preferences and the likelihood of natural disasters. While a study found that residential region distribution in Japan closely matched the country's actual population distribution, the study also found that the proportion of female respondents (36.4%) to male respondents (65.6%) did not match the country's real gender ratio. The most common response chronological age range (50s, 60s, 40s, 30s, and 20s) matched the real age distribution of the population.

In addition, according to Min-Kyu Kim et al, (2023), through the identification and promotion of emerging industries, especially those in their early phases of growth, the government plays a critical role in boosting national competitiveness. It is essential to identify and comprehend these industries in order to establish policies that work. Industries involved in disaster relief are essential for boosting both national competitiveness and resilience to disasters. Emerging industries can be the consequence of technical innovation, customer needs, and sociological and economic developments. In 2013, the Korean government linked the disaster industry with the safety sector, dubbing it the "disaster safety industry." The association between these parameters and the population density and gross regional product of a district was ascertained by correlation analysis. This contributes to improving resilience to disasters and disaster management.

Moreover, Briar Goldwyn et.al (2022) stated that Communities in hazard-prone areas like the Caribbean are at risk from the increasing frequency and severity of disasters. Because it is affordable and accessible, and regulations are not strictly enforced, most housing is constructed through informal processes, which results in a wide range of structural performance and design elements. Building techniques and hazard resistance are influenced by builders' ideas about housing safety. Studies haven't looked into these opinions or compared them to engineering evaluations of the safety of dwellings. The earthquake performance of confined masonry buildings is enhanced by its stronger and more flexible vertical reinforcement. Only 44% of respondents, meanwhile, concur with these conclusions. In constrained masonry construction, ring beams are essential, yet only 52% of respondents think so. Furthermore, 75% of respondents said that they do not use ring beams in their house designs because of budgetary and technological limitations. The majority of respondents have opinions about house safety that are at odds with structural evaluations, which demonstrate that limited masonry methods improve relative safety.

On top of that, Ha Hwang et.al (2021) stated that It is getting harder for governments to handle all kinds of calamities on their own as long as there is uncertainty in the world and unheard-of tragedies persist. To increase private sector participation in disaster and safety management, the Korean government established "fostering the disaster and safety-related industry" as a major goal in the 3rd Master Plan and "fostering the disaster and safety-related industry as a new national growth engine" as a key task in the 2nd Master Plan for National Safety Management. But the initial Disaster and Safety Industry Classification (DSIC) framework—which divides companies into manufacturing, construction, sales, and other service categories—has come under fire for not being able to adequately analyze the entirety of the Korean DSI issue. In Korea, the government ought to assist enterprises such as DSI, which necessitate robust public-private collaborations, to fortify the domestic economy. To effectively make policies for industrial development, the government must implement an industrial classification system based on needs.

METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the research design, data analysis, respondents of the study, research instrument, data gathering procedure, and locale of the study.

Research Design

The descriptive quantitative research design was used by the researchers. A quantitative observation is a logical collection of data based on numbers and values. It denotes "related to, of, or represented by a quantity." Through statistical and numerical analytic techniques, quantitative observations generate

findings. It refers to the observation of any entity that is associated with a numerical number, such as age, form, weight, volume, scale, and so on.

A descriptive research strategy was used by the researcher to investigate the research objectives and gain a new perspective on the data obtained. To gain a fresh perspective on the data collected.

Locale of the study

This study was carried out at Purok 33-a Agro Compound, Ecoland, Davao City, Philippines, which was selected to learn more about the Community Preparedness and Disaster Management of the residents of Purok 19-A Brgy 76-A Bucana Davao City Philippines.

Figure 1. Map of Barangay 76-A Bucana Davao City, Philippines.

Respondents of the study

The study's respondents were the residents of Purok 33-a Agro Compound, Ecoland, Davao City, Philippines. They were required to answer a series of questions. The researcher prepared the self-explanatory questions to have a better understanding of their circumstance. The researchers created the questions to identify the Community Preparedness and Disaster Management of the residents of Purok 19-A Brgy 76-A Bucana Davao City Philippines.

Sampling Design

The researchers used a random sampling method. A random sample is a subgroup of people chosen at random by researchers to represent an entire group as a whole. The purpose is to obtain a representative sample of the greater population (Cherry, 2021). Furthermore, it was utilized in the study since the researchers chose the sample for a specific reason. Random sampling refers to a variety of alternative selection procedures in which sample members are picked at random but with a known probability of selection.

Data Gathering Procedure

Data collection is a systematic process of gathering observations or measurements. Whether you are performing research for business, governmental or academic purposes, data collection allows you to gain first-hand knowledge and original insights into your research problem (Bhandari, 2020). Moreover, data

collection is the process of gathering and assessing information on topics of interest systematically to answer specific research questions, test hypotheses, and assess the results.
During this research, the researchers will create a validation letter, which would be a survey questionnaire. It became accessible to those with research expertise.
After the validation, the researchers will randomly select the participants which will be the community members of Purok 33-a Agro Compound, Ecoland, Davao City, Philippines
The research team requested permission from their research adviser to conduct the survey questionnaires with their respondents, and yet they still requested permission from the students to also participate on answering the survey as well as to respond to the consent letter. The researchers notified all respondents more about the study and also that their cooperation was purely optional. They were offered the option of participating in the study or otherwise.
The following steps were done in the conduct of the research study
Seeking approval to conduct the study. The researcher obtained a request for permission to conduct the study. Then, the researcher submitted to the Principal, a letter asking permission to conduct the study at Purok 19-A Brgy 76-A Bucana Davao City, together with the consent of approval of the barangay captain and residents consent seeking their permission for them to be the respondents of the study.
Administration and retrieval of the research instruments. The researcher administered the instrument. General directions were read and properly explained. When done, the researcher retrieved and collected the accomplished instruments.
Recording of responses and data computerization. The responses were tallied by the researcher.
Analysis and interpretation of data. The results of the tests were gathered analyzed and interpreted.

Research Instrument

To reduce risk for both researchers and respondents, researchers came up with a printed survey questionnaire. The researchers used a validated survey questionnaire to conduct a systematic examination of responses and give a statistical analysis of the research. The researchers also used the Messenger app to engage with their respondents as they shared the survey questions. In the questionnaire, respondents were asked to react on a scale of strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, and strongly disagree.

Data Analysis

The data was tabulated and calculated using Microsoft Excel. As a result, descriptive statistical tests like frequency and percentage, as well as weighted mean, are used.
The researchers analyzed the Community Preparedness and Disaster Management of the residents of Purok 33-a Agro Compound, Ecoland, Davao City, Philippines. Microsoft Excel was used to tabulate and compute the data. Furthermore, descriptive statistical tests such as frequency, percentage, and weighted mean, were evaluated and interpreted to significantly define and explain the Community Preparedness and Disaster Management of the residents of Purok 19-A Brgy 76-A Bucana Davao City Philippines.

The statistical tools were used in the study:

Mean scores. The average performance of a set of students on an assessment is referred to as the mean score. This tool was used to establish the effectiveness of psychological stress and students' academic performance.

Frequency. The frequency of an occurrence is the number of times it happens. Frequency Analysis is a branch of statistics that studies the number of occurrences (frequency) and evaluates metrics such as central tendency, dispersion, percentiles, and so on.

Percentage. When it is crucial to know how many participants offered a certain

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter analyzes and interprets the data collected from the study's instruments.

Demographic Profile of the Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percent
Under 18	0	0
18-24	54	20
25-34	45	17
35-44	117	43
45-54	36	13
55-64	18	7
Above 65	0	0
Total	**270**	**100%**

Table 1. Demographic profile of the respondents in terms of age (n=270)

The Table 1 shows, the demographic profile of the respondent in terms of age of Purok 33-a Agro Compound, Ecoland, Davao City, Philippines. Ranging from those under the age of 18 and going up to older than 65. Approximately 20% of the sample is under 18-24 years old, while 17% of the sample is consisted of 35-44 years old, another 43% for the age of 35-44 years old. Furthermore 13% of the sample is consisted of 45-54 years old. Lastly, 7% for the age of 55-64 years old.

Sex	Frequency	Percent
Male	117	43
Female	153	57
Total	**270**	**100%**

Table 2. Demographic profile of the respondents in terms of sex (n=270)

As shown on table 2, the survey sample consisted of 270 household residents of Purok 33-a Agro Compound, Ecoland, Davao City, Philippines. It is composed of 39 male respondents and 51 female respondents which is approximately composed of 43% and 57% respectively.

Residence Status	Frequency	Percent
Own	147	54
Rent	70	26
Live with Parents	53	20
Total	**270**	**100%**

Table 3. Demographic profile of the respondents in terms of residence status (n=270)

As shown on table 3, the survey sample consisted of 270 household residents of Purok 33-A Agro Compound, Ecoland, Davao City, Philippines. The data shows that mostly of the residents in Purok 33-A

Agro Compound, Ecoland, Davao City, Philippines have a residence status of own with 54% of the total population followed by renters with 26% and lastly live with parents with 20% of the total populations.

Range of Means with its Descriptive Rating, and Interpretation

The scale for the range of means is shown in Table 3, along with its descriptive equivalent and interpretation. This will be used to locate Information about the levels of their disaster preparedness. Very high, high, moderate, low, very low are the varying degrees of Disaster Preparedness.

Range of Means	Descriptive Rating	Interpretation
4.21 – 5.00	Very High	The Community Preparedness and Disaster Management of Purok 19-A Brgy 76-A Bucana Davao City Philippines is **extremely implemented.**
3.41 – 4.20	High	The Community Preparedness and Disaster Management of Purok 19-A Brgy 76-A Bucana Davao City Philippines **highly implemented.**
2.61 – 3.40	Moderate	The disaster preparedness of household residents i The Community Preparedness and Disaster Management of Purok 19-A Brgy 76-A Bucana Davao City Philippines **moderately implemented.**
1.81 – 2.60	Low	The Community Preparedness and Disaster Management of Purok 19-A Brgy 76-A Bucana Davao City Philippines **fairly implemented**
1.00 – 1.80	Very Low	The Community Preparedness and Disaster Management of Purok 19-A Brgy 76-A Bucana Davao City Philippines **poorly implemented.**

Table 3. Range of Means with its Descriptive Rating, and Interpretation

HEALTHCARE PREPAREDNESS	MEAN	DESCRIPTIVE EQUIVALENT
I know the limits of my knowledge, skills and authority as a health care provider to act in disaster situations, and I would know when I exceed them.	3.30	MODERATE
I can identify possible indicators of mass exposure evidenced by a clustering of patients with similar symptoms.	3.13	MODERATE

I can manage the common symptoms and reactions of disaster survivors that are of affective, behavioral, cognitive and physical nature.	3.13	MODERATE
I am familiar with psychological interventions, behavioral therapy, cognitive strategies, support groups and incident debriefing for patients who experience emotional or physical trauma.	3.10	MODERATE
I am able to describe my role in the response phase of a disaster in the context of my workplace, the general public, media, and personal contacts	3.13	MODERATE
I am familiar with the main groups (A, B, C) of biological weapons (anthrax, plague, botulism, smallpox, etc.), their signs and symptoms, and effective treatments.	2.77	MODERATE
I feel confident recognizing differences in health assessments indicating potential exposure to biological or chemical agents	2.83	MODERATE
TOTAL WEIGHTED MEAN	**3.06**	**MODERATE**

Table 4. Range of Means on healthcare preparedness of Purok 19-A Brgy 76-A Bucana Davao City Philippines.

The Table 4 shows the range of means on healthcare preparedness of Purok 33-A Agro Compound, Ecoland, Davao City, Philippines. The total weighted mean is 3.06 indicating that healthcare preparedness of Purok 19-A Brgy 76-A Bucana Davao City Philippines is moderately implemented.

Naya, et. al, (2022) stated that disaster prevention consciousness was linked to healthcare behaviors such as daily meals, sleep hours, and exercise routines. Furthermore, a previous study found a significant correlation between disaster prevention consciousness and healthcare behavior and disaster prevention measures, indicating that people with high disaster prevention consciousness actively engage in health management and disaster prevention behaviors, even during normal times (Naya et al. 2022).

EMERGENCY READINESS	MEAN	DESCRIPTIVE EQUIVALENT
I feel confident in my abilities as a direct care provider and first responder in disaster situations.	3.00	MODERATE
I feel confident as a manager or coordinator of a shelter.	3.33	MODERATE
I would feel reasonably confident in my abilities to be a member of a decontamination team.	2.90	MODERATE
In case of a bioterrorism/biological or chemical attacks, I know how to perform focused health history and assessment, specific to the biological or chemical agents that are used.	2.70	MODERATE
I feel reasonably confident that I can care for patients independently in a disaster situation.	2.93	MODERATE

I am familiar with the organizational logistics and roles among local and national agencies in disaster response situations.	2.93	MODERATE
I would feel confident implementing emergency plans, evacuation procedures, and similar functions.	3.47	MODERATE
TOTAL WEIGHTED MEAN	**3.04**	**MODERATE**

Table 5. Range of Means on emergency readiness of Purok 19-A Brgy 76-A Bucana Davao City Philippines.

The Table 5 shows the range of means on emergency readiness of Purok 33-A Agro Compound, Ecoland, Davao City, Philippines. The total weighted mean is 3.04 indicating that emergency readiness of Purok 33-A Agro Compound, Ecoland, Davao City, Philippines. is moderately implemented.

Győző Gidófalvi et al. (2019), added that one of the most difficult stages of the disaster management system is disaster response, which deals with the immediate threats posed by the calamity. These threats include preserving human life, providing for humanitarian needs (clothing, food, shelter, and safety for the public), cleaning up the damage, assigning tasks, and allocating resources. The concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere is rising, according to recent research, and it is not expected to stabilize anytime soon. As a result, significant natural disasters brought on by climate change are inevitable and lend credence to the theory that disasters are caused by social, political, and economic environments just as much as by the environmental environment. In addition to generating enormous infrastructure damages (such as buildings and roads), severe natural disasters have also had a detrimental economic impact.

Gireesh Kumar et.al (2021) claimed that natural disasters have an impact on property, human life, and a nation's economy. They are an inevitable element of the ecosystem. According to research, there are no long-term ways to prevent natural disasters from happening, and even small changes to the ecosystem can have a disastrous effect. Numerous scientists think that in order to lessen the severity of unnatural disasters, they should be monitored and controlled. The goal of current research is to identify workable strategies for minimizing the harm that natural catastrophes do, including loss of life, property, and the environment. In order to quantify catastrophe resilience, researchers are also evaluating existing disaster resilience metrics and developing new ones. Researchers from all over the world have looked into the origins and impacts of catastrophes since they cause uneconomical harm to society and the environment. Certain academics have discovered strategies for managing losses resulting from natural and man-made disasters. International committees, organizations, and scholars have started catastrophe mitigation initiatives.

HEALTH PROVIDER PREPAREDNESS	MEAN	DESCRIPTIVE EQUIVALENT
I would feel confident providing patient education on stress and abnormal functioning related to trauma.	3.00	MODERATE
I would feel confident providing education on coping skills and training for patients who experience traumatic situations so they are able to manage themselves.	3.03	MODERATE

I am able to differentiate the signs and symptoms of acute stress disorder and PTSD.	3.17	MODERATE
I am familiar with what the scope of my role as a health-care provider in a post-disaster situation would be.	3.07	MODERATE
I participate in peer evaluation of skills on disaster preparedness and response.	3.03	MODERATE
I am familiar with how to perform focused health assessment for PTSD.	3.23	MODERATE
I feel confident managing (caring, evaluating) emotional outcomes for acute stress disorder or PTSD following disaster or trauma in a multi-disciplinary way such as referrals, and follow-ups and I know what to expect in ensuing months.	3.87	MODERATE
I participate in disaster drills or exercises at my workplace (clinic, hospital, etc.) on a regular basis	3.13	MODERATE
I have participated in emergency plan drafting and emergency planning for disaster situations in my community.	3.50	HIGH
know who to contact (chain of command) in disaster situations in my community.	3.20	MODERATE
TOTAL WEIGHTED MEAN	**3.12**	**MODERATE**

Table 6. Range of Means on health provider preparedness of Purok 19-A Brgy 76-A Bucana Davao City Philippines.

The Table 6 shows the range of means on health provider preparedness of Purok 33-A Agro Compound, Ecoland, Davao City, Philippines.. The total weighted mean is 3.12 indicating that health provider preparedness of Purok 19-A Brgy 76-A Bucana Davao City Philippines is moderately implemented.

Nanami Hasegawa and Tomoyuki Takabatake (2023), Human populations have been greatly affected by natural disasters, and since global warming may make them more frequent and severe, it is imperative to build durable structures and efficient evacuation preparations. Residential preferences are mostly determined by things like cost, ease of access to healthcare, work, family, and friends, safety from crime, recreational opportunities, and a conductive atmosphere for raising children.

Community Preparedness	MEAN	DESCRIPTIVE EQUIVALENT
Healthcare Preparedness	3.06	Moderately Implemented
Emergency Readiness	3.04	Moderately Implemented
Health Provider Preparedness	3.12	Moderately Implemented
TOTAL WEIGHTED MEAN	**3.07**	**Moderately Implemented**

Table 7. Range of Means on community preparedness of Purok 19-A Brgy 76-A Bucana Davao City Philippines.

The Table 7 shows the range of means on community preparedness of Purok 33-A Agro Compound, Ecoland, Davao City, Philippines. The total weighted mean is 3.07 indicating that community preparedness of Purok 19-A Brgy 76-A Bucana Davao City Philippines is moderately implemented.

According to Wittingham (2020), the community, being the front line, needs to be sufficiently skilled and equipped to manage emergencies and make sure that property and lives are not destroyed. Thus, it follows that dealing with disasters requires community preparedness and readiness.

Moreover, Mary Kate Berardi et al. (2022) added that Effective community preparedness and response to natural disasters requires the involvement of local volunteers and community in preparation initiatives. They are especially crucial as, in many situations, residents are the first to respond to disasters and have the best opportunity to save lives and offer assistance in the hours and days that follow. Additionally, a successful community preparedness response lessens some of the loss and suffering that happens both during and after a disaster. Coordinators of the community and volunteer corps have a responsibility to support community Preparedness and readiness to assist neighbours in such critical circumstances. In these uncertain times, the one thing that is certain is that the first people who can respond will be the locals. (Mary Kate Berardi et al. (2022).

ACCESSIBILITY IN DISASTER PREPAREDNESS	MEAN	DESCRIPTIVE EQUIVALENT
I participate in one of the following educational activities on a regular basis: continuing education classes, seminars or conferences dealing with disaster preparedness.	3.13	MODERATE
I read journal articles related to disaster preparedness.	3.53	HIGH
I am aware of classes about disaster preparedness and management that are offered, for example at my workplace, the university or community.	2.87	MODERATE
I would be interested in educational classes on disaster preparedness that relate specifically to my community situation.	3.20	MODERATE
I find that the research literature on disaster preparedness and management is easily accessible.	3.27	MODERATE
I find that the research literature on disaster preparedness is understandable.	3.37	MODERATE
TOTAL WEIGHTED MEAN	**3.23**	**MODERATE**

Table 8. Range of Means on accessibility in disaster preparedness of Purok 19-A Brgy 76-A Bucana Davao City Philippines.

The Table 8 shows the range of means on accessibility in disaster preparedness of Purok 33-A Agro Compound, Ecoland, Davao City, Philippines. The total weighted mean is 3.23 indicating that accessibility in disaster preparedness of Purok 33-A Agro Compound, Ecoland, Davao City, Philippines is moderately implemented.

Ha Hwang et.al (2021) stated that, it is getting harder for governments to handle all kinds of calamities on their own as long as there is uncertainty in the world and unheard-of tragedies persist. In an effort to increase private sector participation in disaster and safety management, the Korean government established "fostering the disaster and safety-related industry" as a major goal in the 3rd Master Plan and "fostering the disaster and safety-related industry as a new national growth engine" as a key task in the 2nd Master Plan for National Safety Management. But the initial Disaster and Safety Industry Classification (DSIC) framework—which divides companies into manufacturing, construction, sales, and other service categories—has come under fire for not being able to adequately analyze the entirety of the Korean DSI issue. In Korea, the government ought to assist enterprises such as DSI, which necessitate robust public-private collaborations, in order to fortify the domestic economy. To effectively make policies for industrial development, the government must implement an industrial classification system based on needs.

COMMUNITY DISASTER PREPAREDNESS	MEAN	DESCRIPTIVE EQUIVALENT
Finding relevant information about disaster preparedness related to my community needs is an obstacle to my level of preparedness.	2.90	MODERATE
I know where to find relevant research or information related to disaster preparedness and management to fill in gaps in my knowledge.	3.47	HIGH
I have a list of contacts in the medical or health community in which I practice I know referral contacts in case of a disaster situation (for example, health department).	3.30	MODERATE
In case of a disaster situation I think that there is sufficient support from local officials on the county, region or government level.	3.27	MODERATE
I consider myself prepared for the management of disasters.	3.20	MODERATE
I participate/have participated in creating new guidelines, emergency plans, or lobbying for improvements on the local or national level.	2.83	MODERATE
k. I would be considered a key leadership figure in my community in a disaster situation	3.23	MODERATE
I am aware of what the potential risks in my community are (e.g. earthquake, floods, terror, etc.).	3.07	MODERATE
TOTAL WEIGHTED MEAN	**3.16**	**MODERATE**

Table 9. Range of Means on community disaster preparedness of Purok 19-A Brgy 76-A Bucana Davao City Philippines.

The Table 9 shows the range of means on community disaster preparedness of Purok 19-A Brgy 76-A Bucana Davao City Philippines. The total weighted mean is 3.16 indicating that community disaster preparedness of Purok 33-A Agro Compound, Ecoland, Davao City, Philippines is moderately implemented.

Min-Kyu Kim et al, (2023), through the identification and promotion of emerging industries, especially those in their early phases of growth, the government plays a critical role in boosting national competitiveness. It is essential to identify and comprehend these industries in order to establish policies that work. Industries involved in disaster relief are essential for boosting both national competitiveness and resilience to disasters. Emerging industries can be the consequence of technical innovation, customer needs, and sociological and economic developments.

FAMILY EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND COORDINATION	MEAN	DESCRIPTIVE EQUIVALENT
I have personal/family emergency plans in place for disaster situations.	3.20	MODERATE
I have an agreement with loved ones and family members on how to execute our personal/family emergency plans.	3.60	HIGH
TOTAL WEIGHTED MEAN	**3.40**	**MODERATE**

Table 10. Range of Means on family emergency preparedness and coordination of Purok 19-A Brgy 76-A Bucana Davao City Philippines.

The Table 10 shows the range of means on family emergency preparedness and coordination of Purok 33-A Agro Compound, Ecoland, Davao City, Philippines. The total weighted mean is 3.40 indicating that family emergency preparedness and coordination of Purok 33-A Agro Compound, Ecoland, Davao City, Philippines is moderately implemented.

Forouzandeh Jannat et al. (2021) added, depending on the pre-existing strategy, emergency management agencies and specific non-profit organizations (NGOs) handle crises resulting from natural or man-made disasters. These days, there are social groups that act as impulsive, self-sufficient volunteers who provide support wherever there is a problem. One strategy to increase the health system's capacity and responsiveness during catastrophes is to use volunteers to increase human resources. However, inadequate preparation for the health sector's volunteer health care workers is a major issue during disasters. This can result in overcrowding, incompetent interventions, a decline in safety, a failure to follow regulations, waste of resources, and lost time.

Moreover, Mary Kate Berardi et al. (2022), added that Effective community preparedness and response to natural disasters requires the involvement of local volunteers and community in preparation initiatives. They are especially crucial as, in many situations, residents are the first to respond to disasters and have the best opportunity to save lives and offer assistance in the hours and days that follow. Additionally, a successful community preparedness response lessens some of the loss and suffering that happens both during and after a disaster. Coordinators of the community and volunteer corps have a responsibility to support community Preparedness and readiness to assist neighbors in such critical circumstances. In these uncertain times, the one thing that is certain is that the first people who can respond will be the locals (Mary Kate Berardi et al. (2022).

Disaster Management	MEAN	DESCRIPTIVE EQUIVALENT
Accessibility in Disaster Preparedness	3.23	Moderately Implemented
Community Disaster Preparedness	3.16	Moderately Implemented
Family Emergency Preparedness	3.40	Moderately Implemented
TOTAL WEIGHTED MEAN	**3.26**	**Moderately Implemented**

Table 11. Range of Means on disaster manangement of Purok 19-A Brgy 76-A Bucana Davao City Philippines.

The Table 11 shows the range of means on disaster management of Purok 33-A Agro Compound, Ecoland, Davao City, Philippines. The total weighted mean is 3.26 indicating that disaster management of Purok 33-A Agro Compound, Ecoland, Davao City, Philippines is moderately implemented.

According to Shyam B. R. et al. (2024), the idea of disaster management has been comprehended in distinct sizes. The relevance of catastrophe management in pertains generally to the degradation of the environment where appropriate forecasting or preplanning is done and decisions are then made to prevent the disaster. Additionally, natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, famines, droughts, landslides, and unusual climate fluctuations are all included in disaster management. The field of disaster management examines the most effective ways to prevent damages and casualties that would otherwise be unthinkable Shyam B. R. et al. (2024).

Moreover, Renu Bali (2024) stated that the occurrence of disasters impedes the progress of development by harming long-term developmental initiatives. It frequently causes the nations to regress by several decades. Thus, effective disaster management before they happen, as opposed to reacting to them after they have occurred, has garnered more attention recently, both domestically and internationally. It is now understood that disaster management ought to be incorporated into the process of any area's development. It will lessen the likelihood of disasters as well as enable communities be ready to respond to them with efficiency, which will lessen damage and devastation after the event has occurred. A nation's danger of disaster is directly correlated with its level of development. Through the incorporation of disaster risk considerations, appropriate development policies can serve to mitigate disaster losses, safeguard recent development benefits, and avert new hazards Renu Bali (2024).

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusion

Based on the findings the following conclusions are drawn:

1. There were 270 respondents in this survey with age ranging from the age of under 18 between above 65. Approximately 20% of the sample is under 18-24 years old, while 17% of the sample is consisted of 35-44 years old, another 43% for the age of 35-44 years old. Furthermore 13% of the sample is consisted of 45-54 years old. Lastly 7% for the age of 55-64 years old.
2. The results show that the level of community preparedness of Purok 19-A Barangay 76-A Bucana Davao City, with the factors namely, healthcare preparedness, emergency readiness, and health provider preparedness, is moderately implemented with the weighted mean of 3.07.
3. The findings show that the level of disaster management, with the factors namely, accessibility in disaster preparedness, community disaster preparedness, and family emergency preparedness, is

moderately implemented by Purok 19-A Barangay 76-A Bucana Davao City, with the weighted mean of 3.26.

Recommendation

Based on the findings of this study the researchers drawn the following recommendations:

The **BARANGGAY Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (BDRRMC)** should utilize the results of this in making BDRRMC policies, resource allocation, capacity building, risk assessment, mitigation strategies, and partnership development, leading to more effective barangay-wide community preparedness and disaster management.

The Baranggay officials should organize community programs, such as disaster drills periodically, that may lead to a more prepared community and family households when disaster occurs.

The **Barangay Residents** including other members of their families and proper awareness, education, and empowerment regarding disaster preparedness and management. The findings may equip them with valuable knowledge, access to resources, and networking opportunities, enabling them to actively participate in community preparedness and disaster management activities. They may also cooperate with the authorities to improve and develop disaster planning strategies. Renters should also be oriented by their respective landlords about the DRRM policies of Purok 33-A Agro Compound, Ecoland, Davao City, Philippines.

The **students of AIFCP** should acquire basic information regarding DRRM so they will be involved and will contribute for community preparedness and disaster management initiatives in their respective purok where they are residing or renting.

Future researchers may leverage the findings of this study by conducting comparative, longitudinal, and cross-disciplinary research, propose policy recommendations, refine methodologies, integrate technological advancements, and contribute to enhancing community resilience and disaster management strategies both locally and globally.

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