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BUILDING RESILIENCE: A MULTIHAZARD ACTION PLAN FOR DISASTER RISKS IN BRGY. KINABUHAYAN, DOLORES, QUEZON

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Abstract:

This study presents a comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Action Plan for Barangay Kinabuhayan, Dolores, Quezon, aimed at enhancing the community's resilience against multi-hazards such as typhoons, landslides, and floods. Anchored on inclusive, science-based, and community-driven approaches, the plan promotes risk awareness, strengthens early warning systems, and advances preparedness across all sectors. Structured around the four thematic areas of DRRM—Prevention and Mitigation, Preparedness, Response and Early Recovery, and Rehabilitation and Recovery—the plan outlines targeted programs and activities that address local vulnerabilities. A situational analysis identified critical gaps, including limited feedback mechanisms and support for at-risk groups, emphasizing the need for an integrated strategy. The success of the plan depends on sustained collaboration among stakeholders and continuous monitoring to adapt to emerging challenges. Ultimately, this action plan serves as a strategic framework for building a safer, more adaptive, and disaster-resilient Barangay Kinabuhayan.

Keywords — **Typhoon, Landslides, Floods, Action Plan, Brgy. Kinabuhayan, DRRM**

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1. INTRODUCTION

Barangay Kinabuhayan in Dolores, Quezon is highly vulnerable to typhoons, floods, and landslides due to its location near Mount Banahaw. Climate change has intensified these hazards, with events like Typhoon Paeng (2022) causing severe damage. Key risks include unstable slopes, poor drainage, and high exposure of residents and infrastructure. Mitigation efforts focus on DRRM law implementation, hazard mapping, early warning systems, and resilient infrastructure. A simulated scenario highlights the need for integrated response strategies. Strengthening resilience requires long-term planning, community engagement, and multi-sector collaboration.

2. SCOPE AND LIMITATION

This multi-hazard action plan focuses on Barangay Kinabuhayan in Dolores, Quezon—an area highly vulnerable to typhoons, flooding, and landslides. The plan aims to assess the current level of disaster awareness and preparedness among residents and to develop educational strategies that promote proactive risk reduction. As the most flood-prone barangay with the largest at-risk population and infrastructure, Kinabuhayan is also a gateway to Mount Banahaw, making it particularly significant.

The plan outlines risk identification, preparedness measures, response protocols, and recovery strategies tailored to the community's unique vulnerabilities. However, its implementation may be constrained by challenges such as complex hazard interactions, limited resources, potential miscommunication during emergencies, and insufficient data on certain risks. The study also faced limitations due to time constraints, affecting the depth of data collection and analysis. Further research is recommended to strengthen the plan's scope and effectiveness.

3. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLAN

The action plan promoted a comprehensive, multi-hazard approach to disaster management in Dolores by anticipating and addressing various potential disasters simultaneously or in sequence. It maximized preparedness and minimized damage through integrated response strategies. The plan emphasized community involvement and public awareness, incorporating educational initiatives on waste management, tree planting, and drainage system maintenance. By recognizing overlapping risks, it optimized the use of resources and personnel, strengthened coordination among stakeholders, and enhanced early warning systems to monitor and alert communities to diverse hazards.

4. SITUATION ANALYSIS

This analysis outlines global and local trends in disaster risk reduction, emphasizing the rising impacts of climate change and increasing frequency of hydro-meteorological hazards such as typhoons, floods, and landslides. Globally, extreme weather events have intensified due to climate change, population growth, and urbanization, with Asia experiencing the highest number of disaster-related fatalities and economic losses. Multi-hazard events, where hazards occur simultaneously or consecutively (e.g., typhoon-induced floods and landslides), are becoming more frequent and complex, posing significant challenges for disaster preparedness and management.
Locally, the Philippines is among the most disaster-prone countries, regularly hit by typhoons and facing severe flooding and landslide risks. Barangay Kinabuhayan in Dolores, Quezon, is particularly vulnerable due to its steep terrain, proximity to rivers, and exposure to strong storms. Although the local government has taken steps toward disaster risk management—such as community drills, early warning systems, and evacuation centers—limited resources, difficult terrain, and communication challenges remain. The need for a comprehensive, multi-hazard action plan is critical to strengthen resilience, reduce risk, and protect lives and livelihoods in Brgy. Kinabuhayan and other similarly exposed communities.

5. RESEARCH DESIGN

The Multi-Hazard Action Plan aimed to assess and enhance the disaster readiness, response, and resilience of Brgy. Kinabuhayan, Dolores, Quezon, against hazards such as typhoons, storms, and landslides. A mixed-methods approach was employed combining quantitative surveys and qualitative focus group discussions (FGDs), and documentary analysis to gain a comprehensive understanding of the community's current preparedness level. Quantitative data identified measurable trends and relationships among demographic and preparedness variables, while qualitative data will capture residents' experiences, beliefs, and barriers to readiness. Documentary analysis of existing reports and records further supports the study. This integrative methodology ensured that the resulting action plan is both data-driven and rooted in local context, leading to practical and community-responsive disaster resilience strategies.

6. RESULT FROM SURVEY

Table 1. Place of Residence of the Respondents

Place of Residence	Frequency	Percentage
Purok 1	5	16.67%
Purok 2	5	16.67%
Purok 3	5	16.67%
Purok 4	5	16.67%
Purok 5	5	16.67%
Bangkong Kahoy	5	16.67%
Total	**30**	**100%**

A total of 30 individuals participated in the study, with an equal distribution of five respondents (16.67%) from each of the six sitios: Purok 1, Purok 2, Purok 3, Purok 4, Purok 5, and Bangkong Kahoy. This uniform representation ensures that all areas of Brgy. Kinabuhayan are equally reflected in the data, avoiding any disproportionate representation. Such balanced sampling supports the study's objective of gathering comprehensive and equitable insights from across the community.

Table 2: Age of the Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage
18-24 y/o	2	6.67%
25-59 y/o	24	80%
60 and above	4	13.33%
Total	**30**	**100%**

The data shows that 80% of respondents fall within the 25–59 age range, representing the majority and indicating that most participants are in their prime working years. The next most represented group is individuals aged 60 and above, comprising 13.33% of the sample, while the youngest age group (18–24 years old) accounts for only 6.67%. This distribution suggests that the perspectives of both older adults and younger individuals may be underrepresented in the study, potentially limiting the inclusivity of insights from these age groups.

Table 3: Sex of the Respondents

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	15	50%
Female	15	50%
Total	**30**	**100%**

According to the collected data, the sample is evenly divided by sex, with 15 male and 15 female respondents, each representing 50% of the total sample. This equal representation ensures that the study is not biased in terms of sex and allows for a balanced comparison of male and female perspectives. The gender-neutral design of the study further supports the exploration of potential gender-based patterns or disparities in disaster awareness and preparedness, enhancing the validity and inclusivity of the findings.

Table 4: Occupation of the Respondents

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Government Employee	1	3.33%
Farmer	11	36.67%
Barangay Health Worker	1	3.33%
Vendor	2	6.67%
Driver	1	3.33%
Private Employee	3	10%
Barangay Councilor	1	3.33%
Reflexologist	1	3.33%
Technical Officer	1	3.33%
Factory Worker	1	3.33%
Delivery Helper	1	3.33%
Housewife	4	13.33%
Unemployed	2	6.67%
Total	**30**	**100%**

The occupational data shows that farmers (36.67%) and housewives (13.33%) are the most represented groups among the 30 respondents, reflecting the community's rural and domestic livelihood patterns. Other occupations are varied but minimally represented, including private workers, vendors, and several single-respondent jobs. The sample includes a mix of employment types, though it is weighted toward agriculture and homemaking.

Table 5. Preparedness and Early Warning Systems

Statement	WM	I
Residents of the community have extensive knowledge on disaster risk	4.10	Agree
Strong monitoring and forecasting capabilities are implemented by local authorities.	4.50	Strongly Agree
The community has efficient avenues for communication and warning distribution.	4.37	Agree
Emergency response teams and effective agency-to-agency communication networks have been established by the community.	4.00	Agree
Feedback channels for system enhancement are provided by the community.	3.93	Agree

Legend: 5 - Strongly Agree; 4 – Agree; 3 – Neither agree nor disagree, 2 – Disagree; 1 – Strongly Disagree

The survey results show that the community of Brgy. Kinabuhayan is generally aware and prepared for disasters, particularly appreciating the local government's forecasting and monitoring systems (mean score: 4.50). However, the lowest score (3.93) highlights a need to improve feedback channels within the early warning system. While trust in authorities is evident, the communication mechanisms should be strengthened to ensure all, especially vulnerable groups, are effectively informed during emergencies. Overall, the findings suggest a solid disaster management framework with room for enhancement in inclusivity and responsiveness.

Table 6. Flood Management and Response

Statement	WM	I
In order to plan for help in affected areas, the community created maps (Flod risk, inundation/vulnerability, and resource maps) that included crucial information and statistics on the current situation.	4.27	Agree
In order to provide safe spaces for communities impacted by flooding and to guarantee uninterrupted transportation, which is essential for flood relief, local authorities in the community make sure that important roadways are constructed up to a specific height.	4.30	Agree
In addition to maintaining existing shelters and finding new safe spaces, responders and local officials ensure that they have sanitary facilities and other essentials.	4.40	Agree
To build a ready-to-respond society that can successfully handle risks and their consequences, local governments carry out public awareness campaigns.	4.33	Agree
The community creates resource inventories to determine how much is required from outside sources and how much can be obtained locally.	4.40	Agree

Legend: 5 - Strongly Agree; 4 – Agree; 3 – Neither agree nor disagree, 2 – Disagree; 1 – Strongly Disagree

The survey reveals that the community demonstrates a strong understanding and readiness in terms of flood response and management. Weighted mean scores ranging from 4.27 to 4.40 indicate general agreement among respondents. The highest-rated items emphasize the importance of maintaining resource inventories and prioritizing safe areas, evacuation, and sanitation during floods. The data suggests that both local governments and community members are actively involved in flood mitigation through mapping, resilient infrastructure, adequate facilities, and public awareness efforts—reflecting a well-organized and proactive approach to managing flood risks.

Table 7. Landslide Prevention and Monitoring

Statement	WM	I
Visible indications of ground movement were reported by the community, including slanted trees, cracked pavement or soil, altered drainage patterns, elevated water flow, and previous landslides in the vicinity.	4.33	Agree
The community has formulated evacuation plans, access to landslide danger maps, adequate drainage management and warning signs awareness.	4.33	Agree
Visual observations, ground-based monitoring tools, remote sensing (satellite photography), and geological mapping were among the methods used by local authorities to track landslides and identify high-risk locations.	4.33	Agree
Emergency kits have been prepared by the community for landslide-affected residents.	4.33	Agree
Signing up for the community's warning system is encouraged for locals.	4.33	Agree

Legend: 5 - Strongly Agree; 4 – Agree; 3 – Neither agree nor disagree, 2 – Disagree; 1 – Strongly Disagree

Table 7 shows that respondents believe both local authorities and the community are actively engaged in landslide monitoring and prevention, with a strong overall weighted mean of 4.33. Key efforts include the use of modern monitoring tools, hazard mapping, evacuation planning, drainage control, early warning systems, and the preparation of emergency kits. The high level of agreement across all items suggests that the community has a comprehensive and proactive approach to landslide risk reduction, reflecting strong preparedness, communication, and early response strategies aimed at safeguarding lives and minimizing impacts.

7. SWOC ANALYSIS

Table 8
SWOC ANALYSIS

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS
Blend of traditional (bandilyo, trumpets) and modern (handheld radios, social media) communication systems	No formally trained Emergency Response Team
Strong coordination with MDRRMO, MSWDO, Agriculture Office	Lack of inclusive preparedness programs for vulnerable groups
Community participation in reforestation and slope stabilization	Inadequate evacuation centers and emergency facilities
Experience managing large crowds during pilgrimages (Holy Week) enhances evacuation and logistics capacity	Outdated or incomplete hazard maps and DRRM plan
Partnerships with OCD CALABARZON, PDRRMO Quezon, and NGOs for technical, financial, and logistical DRRM support	Heavy reliance on traditional communication methods
OPPORTUNITIES	**CHALLENGES**
Organize and train a dedicated Emergency Response Team	Steep terrain and unstable soil increase landslide risk
Expand tech-based communication and early warning systems	Environmental degradation and illegal land use worsen hazard exposure
Promote community education on DRR and environmental protection	Mount Banahaw's microclimate raises flood/landslide susceptibility
Adopt digital tools for hazard mapping and risk profiling	Climate change increases disaster frequency, affecting agriculture, health, and infrastructure
Tap national DRRM support programs (e.g., RA 10121)	Gaps in information access due to remote location, language/literacy barriers, and lack of functional sirens or alerts

8. PESTEL ANALYSIS

Political
Barangay Kinabuhayan benefits from strong support from the LGU, DRRM offices, and national policies like RA 10121. However, informal power held by spiritual leaders significantly influences community behavior during disasters. Their involvement in DRRM planning, communication, and drills is crucial to ensure community participation and effective emergency response.

Economic
Barangay Kinabuhayan faces financial limitations due to its small population and reliance on subsistence farming and seasonal tourism. While religious and eco-tourism offer income opportunities, especially during Holy Week, these are unpredictable. To support long-term DRRM, the barangay must diversify livelihoods and reinvest tourism gains into preparedness and emergency systems.

Social
Barangay Kinabuhayan's strong spiritual culture influences disaster perceptions, with some viewing calamities as divine events. This affects preparedness and response decisions. During Holy Week, the barangay faces crowd-related risks due to a surge of visitors. While the community values unity and has experience managing large gatherings, DRRM strategies must be culturally sensitive and include spiritual leaders to ensure effectiveness.

Technological

Barangay Kinabuhayan is gradually adopting modern disaster response technologies, with some personnel trained in BICS and mountain SAR. However, poor mobile and internet connectivity in upland areas hinders communication. Investing in backup systems and low-cost tools like GIS, mobile apps, and SMS alerts can enhance community-based risk monitoring and improve disaster response efficiency.

Environmental

Barangay Kinabuhayan is ecologically vulnerable to landslides and flooding, worsened by climate change and environmental degradation. As it sits near a protected watershed, there is a critical need to balance human activity with conservation. Eco-based DRRM strategies like reforestation, slope stabilization, and agroforestry are essential for reducing disaster risk.

Legal

Barangay Kinabuhayan operates under key legal frameworks like RA 10121, requiring a DRRM plan and budget allocation, and the NIPAS Act, which governs land use around Mount Banahaw. While legal mandates guide disaster preparedness, limited capacity hinders full compliance. DRRM strategies must balance community safety with strict environmental protection rules.

9. ACTION PLAN

9.1. Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

Table 9
Action Plan for Goal 1 Objective 1.1

Goal 1	Reduce the dangers and effects of man-made and natural hazards by taking preventative action and adopting sustainable environmental practices.
Objective 1.1	To undertake soil stabilization and reforestation initiatives in landslide-prone area within Brgy. Kinabuhayan, Dolores, Quezon in collaboration with the Municipal Environment and Natural Resource Office by year 2026-2027.
Outcome	Landslide risks at Brgy. Kinabuhayan, Dolores, Quezon are significantly lessened through the successful implementation of soil stabilization and reforestation initiatives.
Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA)	1.1.1. Conduct terrain analysis and identify high-risk landslide zones. 1.1.2. Identify and propagate the appropriate native and bamboo species. 1.1.3. Conduct Tree planting and Tree Growing Activities

To reduce the dangers and impacts of both natural and man-made hazards, Barangay Kinabuhayan aims to implement proactive and sustainable environmental measures. One of the key objectives under this goal is to undertake soil stabilization and reforestation initiatives in landslide-prone areas within the barangay, in partnership with the Municipal Environment and Natural Resource Office (MENRO). Scheduled for implementation from 2026 to 2027, this objective seeks to lessen the risk of landslides by restoring vegetation cover and reinforcing vulnerable slopes.

The expected outcome of this initiative is a significant reduction in landslide risks through the successful execution of targeted interventions. These include conducting terrain analysis to identify high-risk zones, selecting and propagating appropriate native and bamboo species for reforestation, and organizing tree planting and tree growing activities. Collectively, these efforts aim to enhance slope stability, promote environmental resilience, and ensure the safety and well-being of the community.

Table 10
Action Plan for Goal 1 Objective 1.2

Goal 1	Reduce the dangers and effects of man-made and natural hazards by taking preventative action and adopting sustainable environmental practices.
Objective 1.2	To create and maintain flood control infrastructures, such as riverbank enforcements and drainage systems, with assistance from the Municipal Engineering Office by 2026-2030.
Outcome	Flood vulnerability in critical areas of Brgy. Kinabuhayan, Dolores, Quezon is reduced through the establishment and maintenance of flood control projects
Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA)	1.2.1. Infrastructure Development for Flood control Identify and propagate the appropriate native and bamboo species. 1.2.2. Community-Based Flood Monitoring and Reporting System

As part of its broader goal to reduce the dangers and impacts of man-made and natural hazards through preventive measures and sustainable environmental practices, Barangay Kinabuhayan aims to improve its resilience to flooding through the development of critical infrastructure. Objective 1.2 focuses on the creation and maintenance of flood control infrastructures—including riverbank reinforcements and drainage systems—with technical assistance from the Municipal Engineering Office. This initiative will be carried out over the period of 2026 to 2030. The expected outcome is a substantial reduction in flood vulnerability in high-risk areas of the barangay. To achieve this, two key Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPAs) will be implemented. First, PPA 1.2.1: Infrastructure Development for Flood Control, which involves engineering assessments, risk mapping, and the construction and maintenance of drainage systems and protective riverbank structures. Second, PPA 1.2.2: Community-Based Flood Monitoring and Reporting System, which empowers local residents by installing flood markers, training community monitors, and establishing real-time reporting mechanisms.

Table 11
Action Plan for Goal 1 Objective 1.3

Goal 1	Reduce the dangers and effects of man-made and natural hazards by taking preventative action and adopting sustainable environmental practices.
Objective 1.3	To increase the level of awareness of the community to the threats and impacts of floods and landslides in Brgy. Kinabuhayan, Dolores, Quezon by 2027
Outcome	Community awareness and participation are strengthened that leads to improved local stewardship of reforested areas and sustained environmental resilience.
Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA)	1.3.1. Community Engagement and Capacity Building Program by organizing Barangay seminars on Landslide Risk and Barangay-wide orientation on Flood control. 1.3.2. Conduct training to residents regarding monitoring and reporting of flood indicators

Aligned with the overarching goal of reducing the dangers and effects of man-made and natural hazards through preventive action and sustainable environmental practices, Objective 1.3 seeks to increase community awareness about the threats and impacts of floods and landslides in Barangay Kinabuhayan, Dolores, Quezon by the year 2027.

This objective aims to foster greater community participation and environmental stewardship, which are essential for sustaining resilience and protecting reforested and hazard-prone areas. The expected outcome is a strengthened sense of local responsibility, with residents becoming more proactive in disaster risk reduction and environmental preservation efforts.

To accomplish this, PPA 1.3.1: Community Engagement and Capacity Building Program will be implemented. This includes organizing barangay-wide seminars and orientations focused on landslide risks and flood control measures. These activities are designed to enhance knowledge and promote collective action. Additionally, PPA 1.3.2: Training on Flood Monitoring and Reporting will be conducted to equip residents with the skills needed to identify, monitor, and report early signs of flooding.

9.2. Disaster Preparedness

Table 12
Action Plan for Goal 2 Objective 2.1

Goal 2	To enhance individuals, communities, and barangay LGU's capacity to respond in an effective manner to disasters.
Objective 2.1	Design and implement barangay-level disaster preparedness training programs with support from the Local DRRM Office by 2026-2027.
Outcome	By 2027, A knowledgeable, proactive, and well-organized community that can effectively respond to calamities has been built by Kinabuhayan.
Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA)	2.1.1. Conduct of Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Training. 2.1.2. Established partnership with schools for youth-focused disaster education and simulation activities 2.1.3. Strengthened Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee members

To reduce disaster risks, Barangay Kinabuhayan will implement barangay-level disaster preparedness training from 2026 to 2027 with support from the LDRRMO. This aims to build a proactive, informed, and organized community capable of responding effectively to emergencies. Key activities include community-based DRRM training, youth-focused disaster education in partnership with schools, and capacity-building for BDRRMC members. These efforts will strengthen local disaster readiness and resilience.

Table 13
Action Plan for Goal 2 Objective 2.2

Goal 2	To enhance individuals, communities, and barangay LGU's capacity to respond in an effective manner to disasters.
Objective 2.2	To update the community-based alert systems with modern technology for the improvement of the EWS by 2028.
Outcome	Brgy. Kinabuhayan has a fully upgraded, technology-enhanced Early Warning System (EWS) that ensures timely and accurate disaster alerts, resulting in improved community preparedness and quicker response times.
Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA)	2.2.1. Procure and install manual rain gauges and water level sensors in strategic location.

To enhance disaster response, Barangay Kinabuhayan will upgrade its Early Warning System (EWS) by 2028 through modern technology. This includes the procurement and installation of manual rain gauges and water level sensors in key locations. The project aims to ensure timely and accurate alerts, leading to improved preparedness and faster community response during disasters.

Table 14
Action Plan for Goal 2 Objective 2.3

Goal 2	To enhance individuals, communities, and barangay LGU's capacity to respond in an effective manner to disasters.

Objective 2.3	To ensure active participation of all key players and strengthen partnership with stakeholders at Brgy. Kinabuhayan, Dolores, Quezon by 2027.
Outcome	Brgy. Kinabuhayan, Dolores, Quezon has established a strong, inclusive, and collaborative network of stakeholders actively engaged in all phases of local development and disaster risk reduction efforts.
Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA)	2.3.1. Conduct regular consultations with sectoral groups (Women, Youth, elderly, and farmers). 2.3.2. Involve the youth in community mapping, IEC Campaigns, and documentations

By 2027, Barangay Kinabuhayan aims to strengthen stakeholder engagement in disaster risk reduction by fostering inclusive partnerships. Regular consultations with sectoral groups—such as women, youth, elderly, and farmers—will be conducted. Youth involvement will be encouraged through community mapping, IEC campaigns, and documentation, promoting active participation across all sectors.

9.3. Disaster Response and Early Recovery

Table 15
Action Plan for Goal 3 Objective 3.1

Goal 3	To reduce casualties and damages, make sure that the disaster response is prompt, efficient, and well-coordinated.
Objective 3.1	Establish an emergency response team (ERT) at the barangay level that are both fully prepared and trained by 2027.
Outcome	Brgy. Kinabuhayan has a fully established and operational Emergency Response Team (ERT) equipped with the necessary skills, tools, and protocols to respond effectively to emergencies.
Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA)	3.1.1. Formation and training of the Barangay Emergency Response Team (ERT). 3.1.2. Procure Emergency Response Kit and Communication equipment. 3.1.3. Develop a standard operations procedure manual for Barangay ERT.

By 2027, Barangay Kinabuhayan will establish a fully trained and equipped Emergency Response Team (ERT). This includes team formation, capacity-building through specialized training, procurement of emergency kits and communication tools, and the development of a standardized operations manual to ensure prompt and coordinated disaster response.

Table 16
Action Plan for Goal 3 Objective 3.2

Goal 3	To reduce casualties and damages, make sure that the disaster response is prompt, efficient, and well-coordinated.
Objective 3.2	Create a framework that facilitates efficient communication and resource distribution across responding agencies, such as MSWDO, LDRRMO, RHU, BFP, and PNP by 2026 - 2027.
Outcome	Brgy. Kinabuhayan has a functional and institutionalized communication and resource distribution framework that enables seamless coordination among responding agencies – including the MSWDO, LDRRMO, RHU, BFP, and PNP- during emergencies and disaster operations.
Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA)	3.2.1. Development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for joint response operations among MSWDO, LDRRMO, RHU, BFP and PNP. 3.2.2. Implement a resource tracking system to monitor the allocation and distribution of aid during emergencies.

By 2027, Barangay Kinabuhayan will establish a structured communication and resource distribution framework to ensure effective coordination among key agencies—MSWDO, LDRRMO, RHU, BFP, and PNP—during emergencies. This will involve the development of joint Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and the implementation of a resource tracking system to monitor aid and logistics in real time.

9.4. Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery

Table 17
Action Plan for Goal 4 Objective 4.1

Goal 4	Encourage the prompt recovery of infrastructures, vital services, and means of livelihood after a disaster.
Objective 4.1	To achieve a rapid Recovery and Rehabilitation plan for key infrastructure such as roads, bridges, schools, and health centers to be returned to its serviceable state three to six months after the disaster event with the participation of the Barangay LGU, Municipal Engineering Office and other stakeholders.
Outcome	At the end of the recovery period, the critical infrastructure in Brgy. Kinabuhayan - roads, bridges, schools, health centers - had returned to a fully operational status in three to six months after a disaster.
Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA)	4.1.1. Conduct training on Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis. 4.1.2. Emergency Infrastructure Repair and Rehabilitation.

Barangay Kinabuhayan aims to restore critical infrastructure—such as roads, bridges, schools, and health centers—to full functionality within three to six months after a disaster. With support from the Barangay LGU, Municipal Engineering Office, and stakeholders, this will be achieved through training on Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (RDANA) and swift implementation of emergency repair and rehabilitation efforts.

Table 18
Action Plan for Goal 4 Objective 4.2

Goal 4	Encourage the prompt recovery of infrastructures, vital services, and means of livelihood after a disaster.
Objective 4.1	To develop livelihood restoration programs including financial assistance, vocational training and agricultural supports so that impacted families can regain their income-generating activities within 6 months after a disaster, with the assistance of local government agencies, NGOs and the private sector.
Outcome	Within six months following a disaster, families in Brgy. Kinabuhayan have recovered access to income-generating activities via the effective implementation of livelihood restoration interventions.
Programs, Projects, and Activities (PPA)	4.2.1. Distribute emergency cash assistance or unconditional cash transfers to disaster-affected families. 4.2.2. Conduct vocational training courses (e.g., welding, dressmaking, baking, small engine repair) in partnership with TESDA. 4.2.3. Distribute seeds, fertilizer, and farming tools to affected farmers.

Barangay Kinabuhayan seeks to restore livelihoods within six months after a disaster through coordinated efforts with LGUs, NGOs, and the private sector. The program includes distributing emergency cash assistance, conducting TESDA-accredited vocational training, and providing agricultural support such as seeds, fertilizer, and tools. These interventions aim to help families quickly regain income-generating activities and promote economic recovery.

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