

TOWARDS A RESILIENT COMMUNITY: A DISASTER ACTION PLAN FOR TYPHOON, FLOODING, AND LANDSLIDE IN BARANGAY SAN ISIDRO, CANDELARIA, QUEZON

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Abstract:

This Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) Action Plan for Barangay San Isidro, Candelaria, Quezon, presents a comprehensive and community-centered framework designed to strengthen resilience against recurring hazards such as floods, landslides, and strong typhoons. Guided by RA 10121 and aligned with local development priorities, the plan focuses on reducing vulnerabilities, enhancing preparedness, and improving response and recovery mechanisms. San Isidro is a rural agricultural barangay with 5,607 residents and 1,100 households. Its terrain, combined with the presence of waterways and sloping areas, exposes the community to high flooding risk in Sitio Pulyok and moderate landslide susceptibility in specific elevated zones. These hazards significantly affect livelihoods, mobility, and safety, particularly during the typhoon season when strong winds and heavy rainfall frequently occur. Historical data and community consultations highlight the need for organized systems, sufficient equipment, strengthened capacities, and early-warning improvements. This Action Plan outlines detailed programs, xix projects, and activities across the four thematic areas: Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Disaster Preparedness, Disaster Response, and Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery. Key interventions include community-based reforestation, infrastructure improvements such as cross drains, awareness campaigns, capacity-building sessions, improved evacuation planning, and livelihood support during recovery. Each activity includes specific targets, timelines, responsible offices, and monitoring indicators to ensure measurable progress. The plan emphasizes collaboration among barangay officials, the MDRMO, community volunteers, and partner stakeholders. By integrating scientific hazard assessments, local knowledge, and inclusive participation, the plan aims to build a safer and more resilient San Isidro capable of minimizing disaster impacts and ensuring rapid recovery. Generally, this Action Plan serves as a strategic guide that empowers the barangay to anticipate risks, act effectively during emergencies, and secure long-term resilience for its people and environment.

Keywords — agricultural, community, disaster, typhoon,

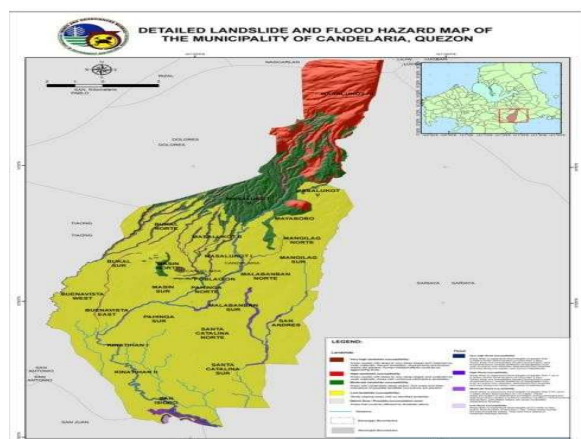
I. INTRODUCTION

In alignment with the global objectives of the Sendai Framework and the national mandate of RA 10121, this action plan aims to enhance the disaster resilience of Barangay San Isidro, Candelaria, Quezon. The initiative focuses on shifting the community from a reactive mindset to a proactive stance against the recurring threats of typhoons, flooding, and landslides.

By integrating localized early warning systems and community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) strategies, the plan seeks to safeguard the lives and livelihoods of the 5,607 residents, particularly those in high-risk areas like Sitio Pulyok, which serves as a natural catch basin for the municipality.

The socio-economic and geographic profile of Barangay San Isidro reveals significant vulnerabilities,

as it is identified as the most flood-prone barangay in Candelaria with over 112 hectares of highly exposed land. Historical data underscores the urgency of this plan; for instance, Typhoon Tisoy in 2019 alone resulted in P45.5 million in agricultural damages across the municipality. The barangay's reliance on agriculture means that seasonal typhoons and the resulting waist-deep floods or soil instability not only threaten physical safety but also cause long-term economic setbacks for farming households and local livestock industries.



Detailed Flood and Landslide Hazard Map

A mixed-methods research design was employed to gather the necessary data for this plan, utilizing a quantitative approach to measure household preparedness and a qualitative approach through focus group discussions to capture the lived experiences of the community. This comprehensive assessment allowed for the development of a multi-hazard scenario, simulating the impact of a severe typhoon with 140 km/h winds and heavy rainfall. The analysis identifies critical strengths, such as existing local governance structures, but also highlights significant weaknesses, including the lack of standardized response protocols, insufficient rescue equipment, and the isolation of specific sitios due to overflowing spillways and landslide-blocked routes.

The action plan is structured around the four thematic areas of the National DRRM Framework: Prevention and Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, and Rehabilitation and Recovery. Key objectives include the construction of flood-control infrastructure like

cross drains and the Spillway Pulyok footbridge, the establishment of a localized Early Warning System (EWS), and the rigorous training of the Barangay Emergency Response Team (ERT). By addressing these gaps, the plan assumes that the active participation of residents and the strategic allocation of resources will significantly minimize losses to life and property, ultimately building a safer and more resilient Barangay San Isidro.

1. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

On a global scale, disasters have intensified over the past decades due to the compounding effects of climate change, rapid urbanization, and population growth. According to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), more than 300 major disasters occur annually, resulting in economic losses exceeding US \$2.3 trillion. Data on hazard frequency and losses reveal that floods (61.66%) and storms (22.04%) remain the most destructive natural hazards worldwide, while landslides, though representing a smaller percentage of occurrences (6.07%), cause severe localized impacts. These disasters are increasingly "multi-hazard" in nature, where one event triggers another—such as typhoons leading to catastrophic flooding and subsequent landslides amplifying damage and complicating the recovery process, particularly in vulnerable regions like Asia and the Philippines.

At the local level, Barangay San Isidro in Candelaria, Quezon, serves as a primary example of these global trends. As a low-lying area covering over 1,257 hectares with a population of 5,607, the barangay is highly vulnerable to flooding and rainfall-induced landslides due to its proximity to rivers and creeks. The Community Disaster Risk Assessment (CDRA) indicates that approximately 112 hectares of the barangay are highly susceptible to inundation. This geographic vulnerability frequently leads to overflowing spillways that isolate specific sitios, creating significant barriers for residents attempting to evacuate and for responders delivering emergency relief.

The local economy of San Isidro, which is heavily dependent on agriculture such as rice, coconut, and corn farming, suffers immensely from these recurring hazards. Between 2014 and 2019, Typhoons Glenda, Lando, Nina, and Tisoy caused tens of millions of pesos in combined agricultural damages, destroying crops and vital irrigation channels. Beyond flooding, recent monsoons in 2025 have triggered localized landslides along road cuts and farm slopes, confirming the barangay's increasing exposure to secondary hazards. With limited drainage systems and a lack of permanent evacuation facilities, there is an urgent need for an integrated, community-based action plan to build long-term resilience and protect the lives and livelihoods of the community.

PESTEL ANALYSIS

A PESTLE analysis studies the key external factors (Political, Economic, Sociological, Technological, Legal and Environmental) that influence an organization. It can be used in a range of different scenarios, and can guide people professionals and managers and planner in strategic decision making.

POLITICAL

Barangay San Isidro's disaster management relies heavily on coordination with the MDRRMO, which provides technical support, early warnings, and emergency assistance. While this strengthens response capacity, the barangay has limited autonomy in implementing large-scale DRRM projects, which depend on higher-level approval and funding. Leadership changes can disrupt continuity of disaster programs, highlighting the need for sustained political commitment, institutionalized DRRM plans, and stronger coordination to support long-term resilience efforts.

ECONOMIC

Barangay San Isidro faces significant economic constraints that limit its disaster preparedness, response, and recovery, including a small DRRM fund and widespread household dependence on climate-sensitive livelihoods.

Disasters often lead to income loss, food insecurity, and prolonged recovery, with limited savings and credit reducing household preparedness. Despite these challenges, opportunities exist through external funding, partnerships, and improved financial management, which can strengthen the barangay's economic resilience over time.

SOCIAL

Barangay San Isidro's disaster vulnerability is influenced by its population structure, which includes many older adults and women who may face mobility and health challenges during emergencies, requiring inclusive and age- and gender-sensitive planning. Although residents show strong cooperation during actual disasters, participation in preparedness activities remains low, affecting household readiness and understanding of emergency procedures. Despite this, the barangay has strong social capital through active community groups that can be strengthened through capacity-building and inclusive planning to improve preparedness, risk communication, and shared responsibility.

Nevertheless, the barangay possesses strong social capital that can be strategically leveraged to improve disaster resilience. The presence of active youth organizations, farmers' associations, barangay health workers (BHWs), and local volunteer groups provides a solid foundation for community-based disaster risk reduction. By empowering these existing groups through targeted capacity-building, leadership development, and inclusive planning, the barangay can strengthen social cohesion and enhance risk communication. Fostering a culture of preparedness and shared responsibility ensures that disaster management is not seen merely as a government task, but as a collective community effort that builds a safer and more adaptive Barangay San Isidro.

TECHNOLOGICAL

Barangay San Isidro relies mainly on basic communication tools such as radios, megaphones, mobile phones, and messaging groups for early warning, which allow quick information sharing but have limited coverage and reliability. The lack of

advanced technologies and technical skills reduces the barangay's capacity to anticipate and respond effectively to sudden disasters. Despite these limitations, there is strong potential to improve technological readiness through low-cost innovations, capacity-building, and partnerships, which can enhance early warning, coordination, and decision-making during disasters.

ENVIRONMENT

Barangay San Isidro is environmentally vulnerable due to its low-lying location near rivers and sloping areas, making it prone to flooding, landslides, and soil erosion that disrupt access, livelihoods, and emergency response. Poor drainage, clogged canals, improper waste disposal, and limited vegetation further increase risk. While short-term clean-up efforts exist, long-term environmental management and community participation are needed to reduce hazards, support climate adaptation, and strengthen disaster risk reduction.

LEGALS

Barangay San Isidro's DRRM efforts are guided by RA 10121, which provides a legal framework for disaster preparedness, response, and fund allocation through the BDRRMC. However, limited manpower, technical capacity, and financial resources hinder full implementation, including risk assessments, mitigation projects, and plan updates. Strengthening and enforcing local ordinances, improving alignment with higher-level DRRM plans, and building legal capacity are essential. Overall, disaster risk in the barangay is shaped by interconnected political, social, technological, environmental, and legal factors, requiring an integrated, well-coordinated, and community-driven approach to enhance resilience and preparedness.

SWOC ANALYSIS

SWOC analysis is a strategic planning and strategic management technique, and we use it here to identify different options for integrating knowledge

management in disaster management, based on a framework of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges. SWOC analysis is a method of evaluating an industry, sector, firm, or organization's strengths (S), weaknesses (W), opportunities (O), and challenges (C). This SWOC analysis has two dimensions, namely four (4) components: internal elements of Strengths and Weaknesses, and external aspects of Opportunities and Challenges.

Strengths

- Coordination and communication are highly valued by both barangay and municipal offices.
- Barangay has an organized early warning system and strong coordination with MDRRMO, allowing rapid dissemination of advisories to residents.
- Upon receiving warnings from the municipal office, the barangay immediately: Activates its emergency response team and conducts house-to-house information dissemination
- Functional response team composed of trained volunteers familiar with evacuation and rescue procedures.
- Availability of basic rescue equipment, including: First aid kits, Megaphones, Flashlights, Radios
- Responders are capable of managing initial emergency operations.
- Systems reflect community commitment to safety and protection during disasters

Weaknesses

- Low household preparedness: Many families lack emergency kits, limited knowledge of actions before, during, and after disasters. and low participation in disaster drills and low disaster response knowledge.
- Limited participation of residents in preparedness activities: Low engagement in drills, simulations, and trainings, and gap between awareness and actual action,

especially among vulnerable groups (senior citizens, women, farmers).

- Weak environmental mitigation efforts: Insufficient projects such as tree planting, slope protection, and erosion control, inadequate long-term measures to reduce flooding and landslide risks.
- Weak implementation of long-term DRRM projects focus largely on immediate response rather than preventive measures.
- Limited specialized rescue equipment: lack of rescue boats for flooded areas. And response capabilities are limited during severe flooding.

Opportunities

- Continuous training and capability enhancement programs from the municipal office: Incident Command System (ICS) training, Simulation exercises and Community-based DRRM planning
- Collaboration opportunities with: Schools, Youth organizations and Civic groups
- External support from: National agencies, Provincial offices and non-government organizations
- Focus areas for support: Infrastructure development, Livelihood recovery and Climate adaptation projects
- Partnerships and trainings can strengthen barangay resilience and promote proactive disaster management.

Challenges

- Sustainability of preparedness and risk reduction initiatives: Maintaining continuous preparedness at household and community levels is difficult and Interest and participation decline after disasters.
- Limited financial resources: Affect long-term mitigation projects, rescue equipment procurement, and environmental protection programs.
- Low community engagement: Older adults and economically vulnerable households

prioritize daily livelihood over preparedness activities.

- Environmental and climate-related challenges: Increasing frequency and intensity of typhoons and prolonged rainfall strain infrastructure and without sustained interventions (reforestation, slope protection), flooding and landslide risks remain high.
- Transitioning from short-term recovery to long-term resilience building is a challenge: Post-disaster actions focus on immediate repair rather than continuous monitoring and long-term risk reduction and requires integration of DRRM into development planning and support from municipal and external partners.

2. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this study is prevent and suppress destructive fire and prevent conflagration in high risk areas and to ensure the safety and wellbeing of the entire community. This approach is all about being proactive, addressing potential threats, and vulnerabilities before they become problems. This provides a framework to guide the strategic actions planned for the sake of achieving tangible outcomes to combat the challenges of conflagration.

Goal 1: Reduce the vulnerability and exposure of Barangay San Isidro, Candelaria, Quezon to floods and landslides through sustainable environmental management, resilient structural mitigation measures, and strengthened community awareness and preparedness.

Objectives:

1.1 To implement community-based reforestation and conduct regular river clean-up activities in identified sitios to improve natural water absorption and reduce erosion by 2026–2028.

1.2 To construct and maintain essential flood-control structures, including cross drains, canal clearing, and the installation of a footbridge at Spillway Pulyok in

coordination with the Municipal Engineering Office and DPWH to reduce flooding risks in Barangay San Isidro by 2026–2030.

1.3 To strengthen the barangay's capacity for hazard and risk identification by conducting regular hazard risk assessments in all vulnerable sitios by 2026–2028.

PPA Matrix: Goal 1- Objective 1.1

Outcome: Landslide and flood vulnerability in identified sitios reduced through reforestation and vegetative soil stabilization

The Programs, Projects and Activities (PPAs) includes community-based environmental programs to enhance disaster resilience and promote sustainability. One such initiative is the Tree-Growing Activity in Sitio Pulyok, San Isidro, which focuses on reforesting vulnerable areas to prevent soil erosion, reduce landslide risks, and improve air quality and biodiversity. Complementing this, the River Clean-Up and Management Initiative engages residents in removing debris, maintaining riverbanks, and promoting proper waste disposal to prevent flooding and pollution. Both programs emphasize active community participation, fostering a sense of ownership while strengthening the barangay's capacity to mitigate disaster risks and protect the local environment.

PPA Matrix: Goal 1- Objective 1.2

Outcome: Flooding risks in Barangay San Isidro are reduced through improved drainage and slope/riverbank protection.

The Programs, Projects and Activities (PPAs) includes infrastructure improvement programs to enhance community safety and reduce disaster risks. This includes the construction of cross drains to improve water flow and prevent flooding during heavy rains, and the construction of a footbridge at Sitio Pulyok Spillway, which provides safer passage for residents while maintaining access during high-

water conditions. Additionally, the barangay conducts quarterly drainage maintenance activities, clearing canals and waterways to ensure proper flow, prevent blockages, and minimize the risk of floods. These initiatives strengthen the barangay's resilience by combining structural improvements with regular maintenance.

PPA Matrix: Goal 1- Objective 1.3

Outcome: Community members are aware, prepared, and actively participating in flood and landslide risk reduction activities

The Programs, Projects and Activities (PPAs) includes Hazard and Risk Assessment Program to strengthen disaster preparedness and planning. This includes the updating of the Barangay Risk and Vulnerability Database, which provides current information on hazards, at-risk areas, and vulnerable populations. By maintaining an up-to-date database, the barangay can identify priority areas for intervention, improve early warning systems, and design targeted disaster risk reduction strategies, ensuring that response efforts are both timely and effective.

Goal 2: To enhance the disaster preparedness and resilience of Barangay San Isidro by strengthening community awareness, early warning systems, inclusive participation, and local capacity for effective disaster risk reduction and management

Objectives:

2.1 To strengthen community knowledge and skills on disaster preparedness, household readiness, and proper barangay budgeting by 2026.

2.2 To improve early warning and monitoring systems in flood-prone and landslide-prone sitios by 2026-2027

2.3 To promote inclusive community participation in DRRM activities involving all sectors by 2026-2027

PPA Matrix: Goal 2- Objective 2.1

Outcome: Households and barangay officials are knowledgeable and capable in disaster preparedness and budgeting, resulting in well-prepared communities with Go-Bags, emergency plans, and properly allocated funds for DRRM activities.

The Programs, Projects and Activities (PPAs) includes various capacity-building and disaster preparedness programs to enhance community awareness and response capabilities. This includes a 1-day community orientation on Go-Bag preparation and emergency checklists, teaching residents how to prepare essential items for emergencies. A barangay-wide IEC (Information, Education, and Communication) campaign raises awareness on flood and landslide risks, while multi-hazard drills involving flood, typhoon, and evacuation scenarios ensure active community participation, particularly from different sitios. The barangay also conducts training on proper barangay budgeting for four thematic areas to strengthen local governance and resource allocation. Additionally, swift water rescue and boat operation training equips responders with practical skills to manage emergencies in flooded areas, improving overall disaster response readiness.

PPA Matrix: Goal 2- Objective 2.2

Outcome: Functional and reliable early warning systems are established in all vulnerable sitios, ensuring timely alerts and reducing risks and damages from floods, landslides, and other hazards.

The Programs, Projects and Activities (PPAs) includes flood and landslide monitoring program by procuring and installing manual rain gauges and simple water-level markers in 3–5 strategic sitios that are prone to flooding and landslides. These tools allow both barangay officials and community members to monitor rainfall and water levels in real time, providing early warning of potential hazards. This

proactive measure helps in timely decision-making for evacuation and emergency response, ultimately reducing the risk to lives and property during heavy rains and storms.

PPA Matrix: Goal 2- Objective 2.3

Outcome: Active involvement of women, youth, elderly, PWDs, farmers, and other community sectors in DRRM planning, mapping, advocacy, and response, leading to a more resilient and cohesive barangay community.

The Programs, Projects and Activities (PPAs) includes the inclusive disaster risk reduction and management through regular consultations with women, youth, elderly, persons with disabilities (PWDs), and farmers. These consultations ensure that the needs and perspectives of all sectors are considered in planning and implementing disaster preparedness and response initiatives. In addition, the barangay focuses on strengthening the Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee (BDRRMC) by enhancing its organizational capacity, clarifying roles and responsibilities, and improving coordination with municipal offices and responders. Together, these initiatives foster participatory governance and a more resilient community.

Goal 3: Strengthen San Isidro's emergency response capacity by improving responder readiness, ensuring safe evacuation, maintaining effective coordination, and increasing community preparedness.

Objectives:

3.1 To strengthen the skills, knowledge, and preparedness of the Barangay Emergency Response Team (ERT) and volunteers, ensuring they can respond quickly and effectively during emergencies by 2026-2027.

3.2 To increase the availability of essential rescue equipment, trauma bags, and boats, and establish safe

evacuation points in flood-prone or isolated sitios for timely and safe evacuation by 2026-2027.

3.3 To enhance collaboration with agencies, CSOs, and community volunteers, ensuring efficient information flow, timely alerts, and organized resource deployment during disasters by 2026-2027.

PPA Matrix: Goal 3- Objective 3.1

Outcome: Barangay ERT and volunteers are trained, well-coordinated, and capable of providing timely and effective emergency response, ensuring community safety during disasters.

The Programs, Projects and Activities (PPAs) includes strengthens its emergency response capacity through the formation and training of the Barangay Emergency Response Team (ERT), ensuring that responders are well-prepared to manage disasters and provide immediate assistance to affected residents. Complementing this, the barangay is focused on the development of an updated Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) manual, which provides clear guidelines for emergency operations, roles, and responsibilities. Together, these initiatives enhance the efficiency, coordination, and effectiveness of disaster response at the barangay level.

PPA Matrix: Goal 3- Objective 3.2

Outcome: Essential rescue equipment, trauma bags, boats, and safe evacuation points are available, ensuring timely and safe evacuation for all residents in vulnerable sitios

The Programs, Projects and Activities (PPAs) includes The barangay enhances its disaster response and relief capabilities through strategic procurement and pre-positioning of resources. This includes the procurement of Jump Kits containing essential rescue and first aid equipment, and the acquisition of an inflatable rescue boat to support water-based rescue operations during floods. To ensure timely assistance to affected residents, the barangay also implements

pre-positioning of relief goods in strategic locations. Additionally, a Temporary Satellite Evacuation Point (TSEP) is established for isolated sitios, providing safe shelter and access to basic needs for residents in hard-to-reach areas during emergencies.

PPA Matrix: Goal 3- Objective 3.3

Outcome: Effective coordination with agencies, CSOs, and volunteers ensures timely alerts, organized resource deployment, and improved disaster response in Barangay San Isidro

The Programs, Projects and Activities (PPAs) includes strengthens disaster coordination and communication through the regular conduct of inter-agency meetings and consultations, ensuring seamless collaboration with municipal offices, responders, and other relevant agencies. In addition, a clear communication protocol is established between the Barangay Emergency Response Team (BERT) and the MDRRMO, enabling timely sharing of information, warnings, and updates during emergencies. These initiatives improve response efficiency, decision-making, and overall disaster management at both the barangay and municipal levels.

Goal 4: Restore and rehabilitate barangay infrastructure, livelihoods, and community systems affected by disasters, ensuring that residents can safely access essential services and recover economically. At the same time, the barangay will build local capacity for sustainable recovery, long-term resilience, and improved preparedness for future disasters.

Objectives:

3.1 To repair and rehabilitate barangay roads, spillways, bridges, and other essential infrastructure, ensuring safe mobility for residents and responders during and after disasters and to train barangay

personnel and community leaders enabling faster evaluation of post-disaster damages by 2026-2027.

3.2 To provide immediate livelihood assistance such as starter kits, seeds, and tools, while also training residents in alternative income-generating skills to restore economic stability by 2026-2027.

PPA Matrix: Goal 4- Objective 4.1

Outcome: Critical barangay infrastructure is repaired and functional, enabling safe mobility, faster post-disaster response, and improved community access to essential services.

The Programs, Projects and Activities (PPAs) includes post-disaster recovery and infrastructure resilience through the repair and rehabilitation of barangay roads, spillways, and bridges, ensuring safe access and mobility during and after disasters. Complementing this, the barangay conducts training on Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), equipping officials and responders with the skills to evaluate damages, identify priority needs, and plan effective recovery strategies. Together, these initiatives strengthen the barangay's ability to respond, recover, and build back better following calamities.

PPA Matrix: Goal 4- Objective 4.2

Outcome: Residents receive immediate livelihood support and training, restoring economic stability and promoting sustainable income-generating activities

The Programs, Projects and Activities (PPAs) includes community resilience and recovery through programs that enhance livelihood opportunities. This includes the distribution of emergency livelihood assistance, such as starter kits, seeds, and tools, to help affected families quickly resume productive activities after a disaster. In addition, the barangay conducts livelihood skills training and alternative income programs, equipping residents with the knowledge and skills to diversify their income sources, improve economic stability, and reduce vulnerability to future disasters.

3. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework for Barangay San Isidro is designed to ensure the systematic implementation and accountability of the Disaster Risk Management Action Plan across the four thematic areas of disaster resilience. For Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, the plan focuses on measurable outcomes such as the number of trees planted in Sitio Pulyok for soil stabilization and the successful construction of drainage systems and footbridges. Progress is tracked through site inspections and project reports submitted to the Barangay Council and MENRO, with specific targets set between 2026 and 2028. This phase assumes that community participation and consistent funding from the BDRRM fund are maintained to reduce the physical vulnerability of the barangay's high-risk sitios.

In the realm of Disaster Preparedness and Response, the M&E system evaluates the effectiveness of Early Warning Systems (EWS) and the operational readiness of the Barangay Emergency Response Team (ERT). Success indicators include the installation of solar-powered sirens and the conduct of biannual simulation exercises. Evaluation methods involve reviewing training attendance logs, equipment inventory reports, and post-activity assessments to ensure that responders meet standardized protocols. The framework also emphasizes "Barangay-wide IEC" campaigns, where the goal is to reach 100% of households in flood-prone areas, verified through survey results and community feedback. These evaluations are critical for identifying gaps in communication and logistical needs before an actual disaster occurs.

Finally, for Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery, the M&E framework focuses on the timely restoration of infrastructure and the sustainability of livelihood programs. Key indicators include the percentage of damaged spillways repaired and the number of residents specifically targeting at least 50 individuals who complete alternative livelihood training. Progress

is monitored through post-disaster needs assessments (PDNA) and verification documents like evaluation forms and attendance sheets. By reviewing these records annually, the BDRRMC can assess whether the recovery initiatives have successfully restored economic stability and improved the community's overall adaptive capacity, ensuring that Barangay San Isidro is better prepared for future hazards.

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