

LEVEL OF COMPLIANCE ON THE PHILIPPINE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2010

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Abstract— The study focused on Tabuk City Level of Compliance on Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010. It evaluated the level of compliance of the Tabuk City DRRM Office in the PDRRM Act of 2010; identifies the challenges/issues encountered in implementing the PDRRM Act and the intervention programs for the improvement of the compliance of Tabuk City with the PDRRM Act. The study utilized the mixed method of quantitative and qualitative designs. The result showed that the Tabuk City's Level of Compliance on Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction Management Act of 2010 is fully compliant. It was revealed that the challenges include the lack of technical manpower, equipment and resources, limited trainings for responders and CDRRM employees, and weak coordinating among the stakeholders. Results reveal that the recommended programs /interventions to enhance the implementation of the PDRRM Act of 2010 in Tabuk City includes strengthening institutional capacity, enhancing disaster preparedness and response, allocating adequate resources and improving community engagement and public awareness.

Keywords— *Disaster, Risk Reduction, Compliance, interventions, challenges, Management, stakeholders*

I. INTRODUCTION

The increase of climate and human disaster in our community are the most common risks and hazards that cause threat to the lives of the people which needs earnest efforts and attention in order that disaster intervention and mitigation endeavor be work-out to prevent public exposure and susceptibility in the global and local communities. Disasters are unavoidable; however, their scope and intensity are often expanded due to unsupportable plans and programs on disasters that often overlook that impacted hazards in the community. The consequences of such disaster can be reduced if the community has a better understanding of locally-experienced danger and implements corresponding pre-emptive or mitigating measures.

UNISDR (2020), explained that most of the countries are experiencing all kinds of disasters which usually the source of loss of lives, properties and economy. With this, the United Nations established the framework for risk reduction that mandated that all countries to adopt it to ensure that it become

a national and local primary concern emphasizing all dimensions of disaster: vulnerability, capacity, coverage, threats, and the location.

It was reported by Asian Disaster Reduction Center (2022) that majority of countries in Asia experiencing about thirty-eight percent of the natural calamities every year and was revealed that fifty-seven percent of the inhabitant loss their lives. According to Disaster Statistical Report (2021), Southeast Asia is exposed to all types of hazards and has been coping with their effects for hundreds of years. The Philippines was ranked first in all the Asian Countries with reported natural disaster-related calamities and mortalities.

The ASEAN drafted the agreement on Disaster Management and Response as an intervention in the increasing number of reported natural calamities and mortalities from the Asian countries, most especially the Philippines. The plan drafted was related binding instrument that included the supervision, projections, precaution, and prevention rather than response (Symaco, 2023). It also promotes the organizational development and management capacity in the national and local levels. The mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in physical and land-use planning, budget, infrastructure, education, health, environment, housing, and other sectors is also the most important feature. The law mandates the establishment of a Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (DRRMO) in every province, city and municipality, and a Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee (BDRRMC) in every barangay.

Every year the Philippines is suffering and struggling from natural calamities such as storms, waterfloods, earthquakes and tsunamis that causes the loss of lives, properties and economies of the majority of the Filipinos. It is among the most disaster-prone countries due to its high exposure to risks, the sea waters contribute to the intensity of storms, as the country directly faces the western Pacific with little to weaken incoming typhoons before landfall.

As one of the most disaster-prone countries, the Philippines enacted the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 (Republic Act No. 10121) which aims to institutionalize disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) in the country, fostering a proactive rather than reactive stance toward disasters. This legislation established and formulated the uniform framework of disaster reduction, management and mitigation in the Philippines.

It was reported on the United Nations Report (2022) that Philippines has fifty percent (50%) of yearly calamities that affect the country, which includes the typhoons, storms and earthquakes that surpass all other calamities in number of victims in related flooding and landslide brought about these tropical cyclones. It was also reported that volcanic eruption and earthquakes are not as regular and frequent but these are equally devastating to the affected communities while tsunamis, drought, tornados and few natural calamities also affect the Philippines regularly.

The City of Tabuk was awarded the Gawad KALASAG Seal of Excellence, being fully compliant with a rating of 2.21 in the 24th Gawad KALASAG Seal for Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils and Offices (LDRRMCOs) Category for Calendar Year 2024. The award acknowledges the city's strong adherence to the standards set by the Philippines Disaster Risk Reduction Management Act of 2010 (Republic Act No. 10121), which governs the establishment and functionality of disaster risk reduction councils and offices. The recognition highlights the city's effective disaster preparedness, response, and mitigation measures, setting an example for other local government units in the Philippines.

This research aims to assess the compliance of Tabuk City on the Philippine Disaster Risk and Reduction Management Act of 2010. The researcher focused on this area because there is a scarcity of empirical data regarding the actual practices and processes undertaken by Tabuk City in implementing the Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act and the role of local leadership, political will, and administrative capacities in Tabuk City could provide valuable insights into the factors affecting compliance. Most studies often focus on policy frameworks rather than the practical application of these policies at the local level, leading to a lack of understanding of how the act is operationalized in Tabuk.

II. METHODS

Multi-method design was utilized in this research to conduct a holistic examination of Tabuk City's level of compliance under Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction Management Act Of 2010. Through the combination of both qualitative and quantitative data, the research sought to offer a

balanced analysis of disaster risk reduction and management strategies, gauging numerical patterns and rich insights regarding the Act's compliance and pitfalls. The research tool used was the structured survey questionnaire that collected information on the respondents' profile; compliance level of the Tabuk City DRRM Office in the PDRRM Act of 2010. The interviews, meanwhile, with the key stakeholders, such as disaster management practitioners and community leaders, with more in-depth information on the practical challenges and achievements of applying Republic Act 10121 at the local level.

The study participants were composed of CDRRMO staff and employees, CDRRM Council Members, and community members represented by various barangay officials identified through random sampling. The table below accounts for the number of respondents to take from each section.

The questionnaire was lifted from the provisions under the Republic Act 10121 or the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and management Act of 2010. Part one (I) solicited responses on respondents' personal information in terms of as to age, membership, and years in service in CDRRM. Part two (II) gathered data on level of compliance of the Tabuk City DRRM Office in the PDRRM Act of 2010; Part three (3) gathered data on the challenges/issues encountered in implementing the PDRRM Act in the city and gathered data on intervention programs recommended to improve the compliance of Tabuk City with the PDRRM Act through open ended questions.

The researcher obtained permission from the Office of the City Mayor to conduct the study. Informed consent was obtained from all participants before they participated in the interviews. Participants were not pressured to participate and were assured that they would not be harmed in any way if they declined to participate. The researcher guaranteed that all data collected would be treated with strict confidentiality and that privacy would be maintained. The anonymity of all survey respondents was ensured. Finally, sources from previous research, magazines, websites, and books were properly cited throughout the study.

III. RESULTS

Profile of Respondents as to Age, Membership and Years in Service in DRRM

Table 2. Profile of the Respondents

Profile	Frequency	Percentage
Membership		
CDRRM Council	19	33
Community	19	33
CDRRMO Staff and employees	19	33
Age		
25-35	13	22
36-45	21	36

46-55	15	26
56-65	6	10
66-75	2	6
Years of Service in DRRM Involvement		
1-5	32	56
6-10	12	21
11-15	12	21
16-20	0	0
21-25	1	2

Majority of the respondents belonged to age group 36-45 and with 1-5 years of experience in CDRRM involvement.

Level of Compliance of the Tabuk City DRRM Office in the PDRRM Act of 2010

Table 3a. Level of Compliance of the Tabuk City DRRM Office in the PDRRM Act of 2010

Institutional Arrangements	CDRRM Office	CDRRM Council	Community	Mean	Description
1.1 The City DRRM Council (CDRRMC) has been formally established and is operational.	4	4	3.74	3.91	MC
1.2 The City DRRM Office (CDRRMO) has a designated DRRM Officer and a full complement of staff.	4	3.88	3.33	3.74	MC
1.3 The CDRRMC conducts regular meetings and coordination activities.	4	3.97	3.54	3.84	MC
1.4 A functional Local DRRM Plan (LDRRMP) is developed and approved by the Sangguniang Panlungsod.	4	3.99	3.58	3.86	MC
Sub-Area Mean				3.84	MC

It showed that the level of compliance of Tabuk City DRRM Office as to institutional arrangements obtained a mean of 3.84 or described as much compliant. Among its indicator, “The City DRRM Council (CDRRMC) has been formally established and is operational” got the highest mean of 3.91 of much complaint in description while “The City DRRM Office

(CDRRMO) has a designated DRRM Officer and a full complement of staff” got the lowest mean of 3.74 which is also described as much complaint.

Table 3b. Level of Compliance of the Tabuk City DRRM Office in the PDRRM Act of 2010

2.DRRM Fund Allocation and Utilization	CDRRM Office	CDRRM Council	Community	Mean	Description
2.1 At least 5% of the city’s annual budget is allocated to the Local DRRM Fund (LDRRMF).	4	3.99	3.67	3.89	MC
2.2 The LDRRMF is properly allocated, with 70% for preparedness and 30% for quick response.	4	3.98	3.60	3.86	MC
2.3 Financial reports on DRRM fund utilization are accessible to the public.	3.90	3.86	3.34	3.70	MC
Sub-Area Mean				3.82	MC

Based on the table the DRRM Fund allocation and utilization obtained an area mean of 3.82 or much compliant in description. Among the indicators, “At least 5% of the city’s annual budget is allocated to the Local DRRM Fund (LDRRMF)” got the highest mean of 3.89 or much compliant while “Financial reports on DRRM fund utilization are accessible to the public” got the lowest mean of 3.70 or described as much compliant.

Table 3c. Level of Compliance of the Tabuk City DRRM Office in the PDRRM Act of 2010

3. Disaster Preparedness	CDRRM Office	CDRRM Council	Community	Mean	Description
3.1 DRRM-related training programs and capacity-building initiatives are conducted for stakeholders.	4	3.95	3.20	3.72	MC
3.2 The city has an operational early warning system for various types of disasters.	3.97	3.90	3.09	3.65	MC
3.3 Regular disaster drills and simulations (e.g., earthquake, fire, and flood drills) are conducted.	3.90	3.88	3.54	3.77	MC
3.4 A well-coordinated emergency response system is in place among agencies.	3.89	3.86	3.36	3.70	MC
Sub-Area Mean				3.71	MC

It was shown that the obtained mean on the disaster preparedness and response is 3.71 or described as much compliant. Among its indicators, “Regular disaster drills and simulations (e.g., earthquake, fire, and flood drills) are conducted.” got the highest mean of 3.77 or much compliant in description. On the other hand, “The city has an operational early warning system for various types of disasters” got the lowest mean of 3.65 or described as much complaint.

Table 3d. Level of Compliance of the Tabuk City DRRM Office in the PDRRM Act of 2010

4. Rehabilitation and Recovery	CDRRM Office	CDRRM Council	Community	Mean	Description
4.1 A post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation	3.67	3.56	3.24	3.49	MC

n plan is in place.	CDRRM Office	CDRRM Council	Community	Mean	Description
4.2 Programs to support the livelihood recovery of disaster-affected communities are implemented.	3.65	3.60	3.22	3.49	MC
4.3 Housing and resettlement projects are available for displaced families.	3.01	2.98	2.53	2.84	C
Sub-Area Mean				3.26	MC

As gleaned from the table the obtained mean on rehabilitation and recovery is 3.26 or much complaint in description. Among its indicator, “A post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation plan is in place and Programs to support the livelihood recovery of disaster-affected communities are implemented” got the highest mean of 3.49 or much compliant in description while “Housing and resettlement projects are available for displaced families” got the lowest mean of 2.84 or compliant in description.

Table 3e. Level of Compliance of the Tabuk City DRRM Office in the PDRRM Act of 2010

5. Community Involvement and Participation	CDRRM Office	CDRRM Council	Community	Mean	Description
5.1 Barangay DRRM Committees (BDRRMCs) are active and functional in disaster preparedness initiatives.	3.90	3.90	3.03	3.61	MC
5.2 Community-based disaster risk reduction programs are implemented across the city.	3.92	3.90	3.28	3.70	MC

5.3 Partnerships with CSOs, NGOs, and private sector organizations support DRRM initiatives.	3.96	3.95	3.05	3.65	MC
Sub-Area Mean				3.65	MC

It was shown that the community involvement and participation obtained a mean of 3.65 or much compliant in description. Among its indicator, “Community-based disaster risk reduction programs are implemented across the city” got the highest mean of 3.70 or described as much compliant. On the other hand, “Barangay DRRM Committees (BDRRMCs) are active and functional in disaster preparedness initiatives” got the lowest mean of 3.61 or much complaint in description.

Table 3f. Level of Compliance of the Tabuk City DRRM Office in the PDRRM Act of 2010

6.Prevention and Mitigation	CDRRM Office	CDRRM Council	Community	Mean	Description
6.1 Regular hazard and risk assessments are conducted in the city.	3.90	3.90	3.00	3.60	MC
6.2 The city’s land-use plan integrates DRRM and climate change adaptation strategies.	3.96	3.90	3.04	3.63	MC
6.3 Infrastructure projects comply with disaster-resilient building codes and safety standards.	3.65	3.60	3.01	3.42	MC
6.4 Flood control and drainage systems are regularly maintained and improved to mitigate flooding.	3.65	3.60	3.01	3.39	MC
6.5 Reforestation and environmental protection initiatives help reduce disaster risks.	3.80	3.71	2.90	3.47	MC
6.6 Awareness campaigns on disaster prevention and mitigation are regularly conducted.	3.96	3.89	2.98	3.61	MC

Sub-Area Mean				3.52	MC
Average Mean				3.63	MC

Based from the table, the total average weighted mean obtained is 3.63 which described as fully compliant. It was also shown that mitigation and prevention got a mean of 3.52 which is equivalent to much compliant. Among its indicator, “Awareness campaigns on disaster prevention and mitigation are regularly conducted” got the highest mean of 3.61 or described as much compliant while “Infrastructure projects comply with disaster-resilient building codes and safety standards” got the lowest mean of 3.42 or much compliant also in description.

Test of Difference on the Level of Compliance of the Tabuk City DRRM Office on the PDRRM Act of 2010

Table 3. Test of Difference on the Level of Compliance of the Tabuk City DRRM Office

Profile	p-value	Interpretation
Membership	0.04	Significant
Age	0.67	Not Significant
Years of Service	0.50	Not Significant

The results show that there is no significant difference in the Level of Compliance of the Tabuk City DRRM Office on the PDRRM Act of 2010 when grouped according to age and years of Service. On the other hand, there is significant difference when group according to membership. The lack of significance in age and years of service highlights the need to shift focus from demographic factors to more actionable elements such as training, motivation, and organizational culture. It may be necessary to implement continuous professional development programs that emphasize the importance of the PDRRM Act and its practical applications, rather than relying on tenure or age as indicators of compliance capability. The responses of the respondents shown that there is significant differences as to membership. This is because the members of disaster risk reduction and management councils and office have direct access to training programs, resources, and information on disaster preparedness, response, and mitigation. This exposure enhances their understanding of the law and motivates them to comply with its provisions. Additionally, it fosters a sense of responsibility and accountability. Individuals who are actively involved in disaster-related groups are more engaged in implementing and promoting the principles of the PDRRM Act.

Issues and Challenges in the Implementing the PDRRM Act of 2010 in Tabuk City

The thematic analysis results reveal that the implementation of the PDRRM Act of 2010 in Tabuk City faced some issues and challenges. These challenges include the lack of technical manpower, equipment and

resources, limited trainings for responders and CDRRM employees, and weak coordinating among the stakeholders.

THEME 01: LACK OF TECHNICAL MAPOWER, EQUIPMENT AND RESOURCES

Majority of the participants said that the number one challenge that the office is experiencing is the lack of technical manpower, equipment and resources. They said that they cannot well performed if the materials and supplies needed is inadequate. Additionally, they explained that CDRRM office is lacking for skilled employees most especially those who are needed in the incident command which needed higher knowledge for the use of information technology. They further explained that the combined effect of insufficient manpower and resources results in a lack of compliance with the PDRRM Act. Many LGUs are unable to fulfill their mandated responsibilities, such as conducting regular drills, maintaining updated disaster response plans, and ensuring community preparedness. This non-compliance can lead to severe consequences during disasters, including increased vulnerability of communities, higher casualties, and greater economic losses. They expressed:

- R1: Lack of technical equipment and no plantilla for rescue personnel;*
- R3: Manpower constraints*
- R4: Limited rescue equipment and facilities on allocation of funds*
- R8: Limited manpower and equipment*
- R19: Lack of trainer personnel*
- R45: Lack of funds*
- R51: Difficulty in the inventory of stockpile due to limited manpower*

THEME 02: LIMITED TRAININGS FOR RESPONDERS AND CDRRM EMPLOYEES

Most of the participants also identified that limited trainings for responders and CDRRM employees also hinders the implementation of the CDRRM plans and activities. They explained that the PDRRM Act outlines specific responsibilities for local government units (LGUs) and disaster response teams, including the establishment of disaster risk reduction plans and the conduct of regular training and drills. When responders lack proper training, the execution of these responsibilities is often inconsistent or ineffective. For instance, without adequate knowledge of disaster management protocols, responders may fail to coordinate effectively with other agencies, leading to fragmented responses during emergencies.

Majority also said that limited training opportunities for responders and CDRRM personnel lead to a lack of essential skills and knowledge required to implement the provisions of the PDRRM Act effectively. Many responders are not adequately prepared to assess risks, develop disaster response plans, or execute emergency operations. This gap in training undermines their ability to comply with the Act's mandates, which emphasize preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation. The responses are as follows:

- R16: Insufficient trainings for employees*
- R23: Lack of proper training in emergency response of volunteers*
- R33: Lack of training on risk assessment especially in the remote areas*
- R48: Lack of capacity training*

THEME 03: WEAK COORDINATION AMONG THE STAKEHOLDERS

It was also revealed that by the participants that weak coordination leads to fragmented efforts among various stakeholders, including government agencies, local government units (LGUs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and community groups. This fragmentation often results in overlapping responsibilities, miscommunication, and a lack of unified action during disaster events. Stakeholders may operate in silos, failing to share critical information or resources that are essential for effective disaster management.

The PDRRM Act emphasizes the need for collaboration and cooperation among all stakeholders to ensure effective disaster risk reduction and management. When coordination is weak, compliance with the Act's provisions suffers. For instance, LGUs may not align their disaster response plans with national guidelines, leading to inconsistencies in implementation. Furthermore, the absence of a coordinated approach can hinder the development of comprehensive disaster risk reduction strategies that are crucial for community resilience. Below are the responses obtained:

- R23: Lack of coordination and collaboration to some stakeholders*
- R45: Weak coordination among agencies*
- R53: Lack of institutionalization of quick response team in the barangays*
- R56: Lack of cooperation from the community*

The Enhancement Programs Recommended to Improve the Compliance of Tabuk City with the PDRRM Act of 2010

The thematic analysis results reveal that the recommended programs to enhance the implementation of the PDRRM Act of 2010 in Tabuk City includes strengthening institutional capacity, enhancing disaster preparedness and response, allocating adequate resources and improving community engagement and public awareness.

THEME 01: STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

One intervention that was being identified by the participants is the strengthening institutional capacity to fully complied with the PDRRM Act of 2010. Majority explained the strengths of strengthening institutional capacity in compliance with the PDRRM Act of 2010 are manifold. From improved preparedness and stakeholder coordination to enhanced community resilience and sustainable development, these advantages create a robust framework for effective disaster risk reduction and management in the Philippines. By prioritizing institutional capacity, the nation can build a safer

future for its citizens in the face of inevitable disasters. Here are their responses:

R1: Barangay should be equipped with rescue equipment and trainings

R3: Advocate for legislation and policy development to strengthen DRR policies and ensuring enforcement of its laws and regulations;

R9: Collaboration activities to various offices and agencies

R16: Build linkages to various sectors

R23: Strengthening the BDRRMC and the community

R24: Support to rescue equipment for barangay level

THEME 02: ENHANCING DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

The participants said that enhancing disaster preparedness and response in compliance with the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (PDRRM) Act of 2010 presents numerous advantages that significantly bolster the nation's ability to manage disasters effectively. Most of them explained that enhancing disaster preparedness offers several key advantages, including the development of resilient communities that are better equipped to face emergencies through training and education. It enables efficient resource allocation by identifying critical needs via risk assessments, leading to quicker and more effective responses. Improved coordination among government agencies and NGOs fosters a unified response, while public awareness campaigns ensure citizens are informed about safety protocols. Preparedness training enhances timely response capabilities, contributing to faster rescue and recovery efforts. Additionally, integrating disaster preparedness into community planning supports sustainable development and ensures compliance with legal frameworks like the PDRRM Act, fostering accountability and trust between citizens and government. They responded as follows:

R7: The CDRRM Council plan must presented to all members

R12: More trainings /seminars for CDRRM Council Members

R19: Hiring of more staffs for more improve service delivery to clients

R24: Collaborate with agencies that can provide resources, trainings and technical support

R33: More IECs on disaster prevention and mitigation, there should be knowledge products on staying safe during disasters

R45: More trainings for the community

R56: Inclusion of CDRRM in the planning and consultation in terms infra projects

THEME 03: ALLOCATING ADEQUATE RESOURCES

It was revealed that majority of the respondents mentioned that allocating adequate resources in compliance with the PDRRM Act of 2010 is crucial for enhancing disaster preparedness and response capabilities. By ensuring that sufficient funding, personnel, and materials are available, local

government units can effectively implement disaster risk reduction plans, conduct necessary training, and establish robust communication systems. This strategic allocation fosters a proactive culture within communities, enabling them to respond swiftly and efficiently during emergencies. Moreover, it enhances collaboration among various agencies, minimizes resource wastage, and ultimately leads to improved resilience against disasters, safeguarding lives and property while promoting community trust in governmental efforts.

R22: Provisions of cell sites, radio repeaters or other related equipment to the far flung areas for a faster communication and coordination.

R27: Improve communication systems and Strategies

R28: Strengthening of emergency response teams by forming specialized teams equipped with proper training, tools and equipment to respond effectively during emergencies.

R48: Improve and upgrade equipment

R51: More Warning systems, maintenance of flood control projects and transparency of allocation in the DRRM fund utilized

THEME 04: IMPROVING COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND PUBLIC AWARENESS

It was also explained that improving community engagement and public awareness in compliance with disaster preparedness offers several advantages that enhance disaster resilience. They explained that actively involving community members in disaster risk reduction initiatives, local governments can foster a sense of ownership and responsibility, leading to more effective collaboration during emergencies. They also explained that the increased public awareness equips individuals with essential knowledge about disaster preparedness, response strategies, and available resources, which can significantly reduce vulnerability. Furthermore, engaging the community encourages feedback and input, allowing for tailored solutions that address specific local needs and challenges, ultimately creating a more informed and resilient population capable of effectively responding to disasters.

R29: Organize an accredited community Disaster Volunteers

R30: More IEC's on disaster prevention and mitigation, especially on Climate change adaptation program.

R48: Established community based DRRM programs to enhance awareness and preparedness

R49: Conduct public awareness in all DRRM programs of the city.

R50: Build partnership with Community Organizations or Tribal Committees to incorporate Traditional knowledge and practices in Local DRRM plans.

IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings indicate the over-all level of compliance of Tabuk City DRRM Office in the PDRRM Act of 2010 is fully compliant. The highest complied indicator were "Institutional

Arrangements”, “DRRM Fund Allocation and Utilization” “Disaster Preparedness and Response and “Community Involvement and Participation” are all fully compliant in description. On the other hand, “contrast, “Rehabilitation and Recovery,” with the lowest mean described much compliant. Among the specific indicators, “The City DRRM Council (CDRRMC) has been formally established and is operational” is the area where the city is very compliant. On the other hand “Housing and resettlement projects are available for displaced families” is the area where the city should focus to improve. It was also shown that the challenges in the level of compliance of CDRRM Tabuk City on PDRRM Act of 2010 include the lack of technical manpower, equipment and resources, limited trainings for responders and CDRRMO employees, and weak coordinating among the stakeholders. It was also revealed that the recommended programs /interventions to enhance the implementation of the PDRRM Act of 2010 in Tabuk City includes strengthening institutional capacity, enhancing disaster preparedness and response, allocating adequate resources and improving community engagement and public awareness.

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