

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BARANGAY DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IN BARANGAY HOLY SPIRIT QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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KEYWORDS

*disaster risk reduction;
barangay holy spirit; quezon
city; risk mitigation;
emergency response;
community resilience*

ARTICLE ID

AASGBCPJMRA-B69099

This study investigates the effectiveness of Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Management (BDRRM) strategies in Barangay Holy Spirit, Quezon City, a community vulnerable to natural and human-induced hazards such as flooding, earthquakes, fires, and epidemics. Disaster preparedness and risk mitigation are essential in minimizing the adverse effects of such events. The study aims to evaluate the perceived effectiveness of BDRRM efforts across four key components: preparation, response, recovery, and mitigation. It also seeks to identify implementation challenges and propose recommendations to improve disaster management at the barangay level. A descriptive research design was employed to assess BDRRM strategies. The study involved two groups of respondents: 40 residents and 10 BDRRM officers from Barangay Holy Spirit. Participants were selected through purposive sampling. Data were gathered using structured survey questionnaires and analyzed using frequency distribution, weighted mean, Likert scale, and ranking techniques to evaluate the effectiveness of disaster preparedness and response measures. The majority of respondents were male, aged 18–25, and college graduates. Findings indicated general agreement regarding the effectiveness of BDRRM strategies, particularly in terms of community preparation, emergency response, and post-disaster recovery. However, significant challenges were also identified. These included poor road infrastructure, inadequate drainage systems, limited resources, and a lack of trained personnel—factors that hinder effective implementation of disaster risk reduction programs. The study highlights the need for continuous improvement in BDRRM implementation through investment in critical infrastructure, sufficient resources, skilled personnel, and reliable communication systems. Addressing poor road conditions and drainage issues, expanding training programs, and enhancing early warning mechanisms are essential to strengthening community resilience. While the current strategies in Barangay Holy Spirit have demonstrated effectiveness, greater community involvement and sustained institutional support are necessary to overcome existing gaps and ensure long-term disaster preparedness.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Abando, J. K., Mahilum, J. P., Pedralvez, M. A., Torres, J., & Vicio, A. (2025). The Effectiveness Of Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Management Strategies In Barangay Holy Spirit Quezon City. *Ascendens Asia Singapore – Bestlink College of the Philippines Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Abstracts*, 7(1), 76.