

AN EVALUATION ON THE EMERGENCY RESPONSE STRATEGIES IN BARANGAY MALINTA, VALENZUELA CITY

ABSTRACT

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Emergency response teams are essential during disasters, yet their efficiency can be significantly affected by challenges such as flooding. In the Philippines, the effects of climate change have led to an increase in both the frequency and severity of disasters, as seen in events like Typhoon Yolanda (2013) and Typhoon Carina (2024). These events emphasize the urgent need for stronger disaster management systems. Local communities, particularly flood-prone areas like Barangay Malinta in Valenzuela City, play a crucial role in emergency response. This study aims to assess the effectiveness of Malinta's current emergency response strategies, identify existing weaknesses, and provide actionable recommendations to enhance its disaster preparedness and resilience. This study utilized a quantitative-descriptive research design to assess the effectiveness of emergency response strategies in Barangay Malinta. Data collection involved both direct observation and the distribution of a researcher-made survey questionnaire. A total of 50 respondents participated in the study, comprising 20 barangay officials, rescuers, and volunteers, along with 30 residents. Stratified sampling was used to ensure diverse representation. To ensure the accuracy, clarity, and reliability of the instrument, the survey questionnaire was reviewed and validated by a panel of experts, including a statistician, an English language specialist, and a subject matter professional. The study found that most respondents were young adults aged 18 to 25, with males comprising 62% and females 38%. The majority were single and had completed only high school. Most had 1 to 3 years of service experience. Evaluation of emergency response strategies showed that training, logistics, resources, and relocation efforts were rated highly adequate, while response time was deemed adequate. A significant challenge identified was poor road conditions, which impeded the timely delivery of goods and services. The study recommends establishing alternative routes to enhance the speed and efficiency of emergency responses. The study revealed that Barangay Malinta's emergency response teams are predominantly composed of young adults with limited experience, highlighting the need for enhanced training initiatives. Although logistics, resource management, and relocation strategies were rated as highly adequate, response times continue to be hindered, largely due to poor road conditions and obstructed routes. Implementing alternative routes is recommended to significantly improve emergency response efficiency. Overall, strengthening both training programs and infrastructure is crucial to enhancing the effectiveness of emergency response operations.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

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