

ROLE OF BUREAU OF FIRE PROTECTION'S EMERGENCY RESPONSE IN BUILDING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE IN BARANGAY STA. MONICA, QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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This study examined the role of the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) in strengthening community resilience in Barangay Sta. Monica. Specifically, it assessed the effectiveness of the BFP's emergency response in terms of protocols and drills, availability of resources, and post-emergency support and recovery assistance. Grounded in Elinor Ostrom's Institutional Resilience Theory, the study emphasized the importance of adaptive institutions, coordinated response systems, and community trust in managing disasters and sustaining public safety. A quantitative-descriptive research design was employed. Data were collected from fifty (50) respondents, composed of ten (10) BFP personnel, ten (10) fire volunteers, and thirty (30) residents of Barangay Sta. Monica. A structured questionnaire was used to gather demographic data and assess perceptions of emergency response effectiveness. Statistical tools such as frequency, percentage, weighted mean, ranking, and t-test were used to analyze the data. The majority of respondents "strongly agree" that the BFP operates well in emergency response. Protocols and exercises averaged 3.27, resources 3.35, and post-emergency care and rehabilitation 3.38, all Strongly Agree. The t-test showed significant variations in these variables' assessments when grouped by respondents' profiles, rejecting the null hypothesis. This indicates that protocols, drills, resource adequacy, and post-emergency support boost community resilience. Despite excellent reviews, operational issues were found. Poor urban design, heavy traffic, small roads, water shortages, and community awareness are the biggest challenges. These obstacles slow response times and may hinder fire suppression and rescue. The study recommended infrastructure improvements, local government coordination, consistent road-clearing operations, improved equipment and water accessibility, and increased public education on CPR and evacuation planning. The study found that BFP, fire volunteers, municipal leaders, and people must work together to establish a resilient, knowledgeable, and disaster-ready community. Results provide practical lessons for improving emergency response systems beyond Barangay Sta. Monica and nearby urban areas.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

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