

**Disaster preparedness, organizational support,  
and adaptive capacity in coastal barangays**

**Rogin D. Morales\***

Filamer Christian University, Roxas City, Capiz, Philippines

**ABSTRACT**

This survey -correlational research design aimed to determine the level of disaster preparedness and organizational support in relation to the adaptive capacity of people in coastal barangays of Estancia, Iloilo. The participants of this study were the 333 taken from the total population of 2000 from among the six coastal barangays in Estancia, Iloilo. To measure the level of disaster preparedness in coastal barangays, a 29-item Disaster Preparedness Questionnaire adopted from FEMA (2022) was used. To measure the organizational support in coastal barangays, a 29-item Organizational Support Questionnaire adopted from Kapucu (2016) was utilized. To measure the adaptive capacity of people in coastal barangays, a 39-item researcher-made Adaptive Capacity Questionnaire was used. The instruments underwent face and content validation by a panel of experts and were pilot-tested to thirty (30) residents who were not included as participants of the study. The independent variables covered in this study were the level of disaster preparedness and organizational support in coastal barangays. On the other hand, the dependent variable was the level of adaptive capacity of the participants. The statistical tools used in data analyses were the frequency count, percentage, mean, standard deviation and Pearson r. All inferential tests were set at .05 alpha level of significance. Results of the study revealed that the level of disaster preparedness as a whole was “very high”. Moreover, “a very high” level of preparedness was found in terms of Household Readiness, Early Warning Compliance, and Evacuation Planning. The level of organizational support as a whole was “high”. Moreover, a “high” level of support was found in terms of Logistical and Material Support, Training and Capacity Building, and Coordination and Communication. The level of adaptive capacity of people in coastal barangays was “high”. Also, a “high” level of adaptive capacity was found in terms of Social and Institutional Learning, Livelihood Flexibility, and Access to Information and Resources. There was a significant difference in the adaptive capacity among the levels of disaster preparedness of people in coastal barangays. There was a significant difference in the adaptive capacity among the levels of organizational support of people in coastal barangays. There was a significant relationship between disaster preparedness and organizational support to people in coastal barangays. There was a significant relationship between disaster preparedness and adaptive capacity of people in coastal barangays. There was a significant relationship between organizational support and adaptive capacity of people in coastal barangays.

**Keywords:** Disaster preparedness, organizational support, adaptive capacity.

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\*Corresponding author / Email: rogin.apadph@gmail.com  
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## INTRODUCTION

Coastal barangays are among the communities most vulnerable to natural hazards such as typhoons, storm surges, floods, and sea level rise because of their geographic location (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2021). These hazards pose significant threats to human lives, livelihoods, infrastructure, and coastal ecosystems, making disaster risk reduction an essential component of sustainable community development (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2020). In the Philippines, where a substantial portion of the population resides in coastal areas, increasing disaster frequency and intensity underscore the necessity of strengthening disaster risk reduction and management initiatives (National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, 2019). This concern is particularly evident in Estancia, Iloilo, which suffered extensive devastation during Typhoon Yolanda, resulting in widespread destruction of homes, schools, and coastal infrastructure (NDRRMC, 2015). Despite rehabilitation efforts, coastal barangays in Estancia continue to experience recurrent flooding, storm surges, displacement of families, and disruptions to fishing livelihoods (Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020).

The research problem is likewise grounded in the lived experiences of the researcher as a resident of a coastal barangay who has directly observed the continuing impacts of typhoons, floods, and other natural hazards on the community. Although local government units, national agencies, and humanitarian organizations have implemented numerous disaster preparedness initiatives, substantial differences remain in the capacity of households and communities to prepare for and respond to disasters. While some families demonstrate adequate preparedness and awareness, others continue to experience limitations in knowledge, available resources, and access to organizational support during emergencies. These observed disparities underscore the need for empirical evidence that can guide the development of more equitable, effective, and sustainable disaster risk reduction strategies for vulnerable coastal communities.

Disaster preparedness is widely recognized as the possession of the knowledge, skills, and competencies necessary for individuals, families, and communities to anticipate, respond to, and recover from disasters (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2020). It encompasses multiple dimensions, including hazard and risk assessment, early warning systems, evacuation planning, emergency drills, and public awareness campaigns (World Bank, 2019). The importance of preparedness is particularly pronounced in countries such as the Philippines, which lies within the Pacific typhoon belt and experiences approximately twenty tropical cyclones annually, exposing communities to repeated threats that compromise lives, infrastructure, livelihoods, and overall, well-being (Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration, 2022). Studies have consistently demonstrated that investments in preparedness substantially reduce disaster related losses and strengthen community resilience (World Bank, 2019). This principle is reflected in Republic Act No. 10121, which institutionalizes a proactive and community based approach to disaster risk reduction and management by requiring local government units to establish early warning systems, implement preparedness programs, and conduct capacity building activities (National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, 2019; Morris et al., 2025).

Despite these policy frameworks and preparedness initiatives, previous studies reveal persistent shortcomings in disaster preparedness at the grassroots level. Vulnerable and developing communities continue to experience inadequate access to resources, insufficient training opportunities, weak interagency coordination, and varying perceptions of disaster risks (Lumabi et al., 2025). In many rural and coastal communities, disaster preparedness remains

largely reactive rather than preventive, with residents depending heavily on external assistance during emergencies (Chanza et al., 2020). Weak institutional coordination and limited local capacities often delay disaster response and reduce operational efficiency (Gupta & George, 2016). Bollettino et al. (2018) emphasized that investing in preparedness is considerably more cost effective than concentrating resources primarily on disaster response, while Sheriff (2022) stressed that preparedness minimizes fear, anxiety, and losses by equipping individuals and communities with the knowledge and skills needed for evacuation, shelter management, and basic health protection during emergencies.

Complementing disaster preparedness is organizational support, which refers to the assistance, resources, coordination, and institutional mechanisms provided by local governments, schools, nongovernmental organizations, and other institutions to facilitate disaster preparedness, emergency response, and post disaster recovery (Chanza et al., 2020; Gupta & George, 2016). Strong organizational support strengthens early warning systems, emergency response teams, training programs, relief distribution, and rehabilitation initiatives, thereby enabling communities to implement preparedness measures more effectively (Lumabi et al., 2025). In the Philippine context, organizational support is institutionalized through the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, which mandates local government units to implement disaster risk reduction and management programs at the barangay level, including capacity building, early warning systems, relief operations, and coordination with national agencies and community organizations (National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, 2019; United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2020). Nevertheless, studies continue to report deficiencies in institutional coordination, uneven resource allocation, and inconsistent implementation of preparedness activities, particularly in highly vulnerable coastal communities that remain dependent on external assistance during disasters (Chanza et al., 2020; Gupta & George, 2016; Lumabi et al., 2025). In municipalities such as Estancia, Iloilo, where recurrent typhoons, floods, and storm surges are common, these institutional gaps suggest that existing support systems may not fully address community needs in terms of timely response, resource adequacy, and meaningful community participation (Philippine Statistics Authority, 2020).

Beyond preparedness and institutional support, adaptive capacity has emerged as a fundamental determinant of community resilience. Adaptive capacity refers to the ability of individuals, households, and communities to anticipate hazards, minimize potential damages, adjust to changing conditions, and recover effectively from disasters (PLOS Climate, 2025). Current literature consistently indicates that adaptive capacity extends beyond physical exposure to environmental risks and is influenced by social, economic, institutional, governance, and livelihood factors. Macusi et al. (2024) demonstrated that adaptive capacity among coastal fishing communities varies according to dependence on marine resources, livelihood diversity, and access to social support networks. Similarly, Bisquera et al. (2025) found that effective spatial planning and active community engagement significantly strengthen adaptation in flood prone coastal communities. Marcos et al. (2025) further emphasized the importance of inclusive governance, stakeholder coordination, and capacity building programs in enhancing adaptation, while Mertz et al. (2019) associated adaptive capacity with access to social and economic resources and trust in community institutions. Thomsen et al. (2019) likewise argued that adaptive capacity is a dynamic process shaped by experiential learning, social networks, and the integration of scientific and local knowledge. Consistent with these findings, Olivares et al. (2021) identified community education, early warning systems, and participatory risk assessment as essential indicators of adaptive capacity in disaster prone communities. Collectively, these studies demonstrate that disaster resilience

is strengthened when preparedness initiatives, institutional support, and community participation are integrated rather than addressed independently.

The reviewed literature reveals broad agreement that disaster preparedness, organizational support, and adaptive capacity are closely interconnected components of community resilience. While previous studies have independently examined these variables, there remains a need for empirical investigations that simultaneously examine their relationships within highly vulnerable coastal barangays. Existing research also highlights continuing institutional and community level gaps that may weaken disaster resilience despite the presence of national policies and local disaster risk reduction programs. These identified gaps provide a strong justification for examining how preparedness and organizational support jointly contribute to adaptive capacity among residents of coastal barangays in Estancia, Iloilo.

The present study is anchored on three complementary theoretical perspectives that collectively explain disaster resilience. Protection Motivation Theory developed by Rogers (1975, 1983) explains that individuals are more likely to engage in protective behaviors when they perceive disaster threats as severe, recognize their vulnerability, believe in the effectiveness of protective actions, and possess confidence in their ability to perform such actions. This framework explains why residents may differ in their willingness to prepare for disasters through evacuation planning, emergency supply preparation, and other preventive measures. Organizational Support Theory proposed by Eisenberger et al. (1986) further posits that individuals are more inclined to participate actively and comply with organizational initiatives when they perceive that institutions value their welfare and provide adequate support. Within coastal barangays, organizational support from local government units, barangay councils, schools, and nongovernmental organizations promotes community participation by providing training, resources, and coordinated disaster management activities. Finally, the Social Ecological Systems Theory developed by Holling (1973) and expanded by Berkes and Folke (1998) conceptualizes communities as interconnected social and environmental systems whose resilience depends upon their capacity to absorb disturbances, adapt to changing conditions, and transform when necessary. This perspective emphasizes that governance, environmental conditions, economic resources, and social networks collectively determine the adaptive capacity of coastal communities.

Taken together, these theoretical perspectives provide a comprehensive framework for understanding how individual motivation, institutional support, and systemic resilience collectively influence disaster preparedness and adaptive capacity. Guided by these theoretical foundations and the identified gaps in existing literature, this study examined the levels of disaster preparedness and organizational support and their relationship with the adaptive capacity of residents in the coastal barangays of Estancia, Iloilo. Specifically, the study considered disaster preparedness and organizational support as the independent variables and adaptive capacity as the dependent variable, thereby providing empirical evidence that may contribute to strengthening disaster risk reduction strategies and enhancing community resilience in vulnerable coastal communities.

### Statement of the problem

This study was conducted to determine the level of disaster preparedness, organizational support, and adaptive capacity in the coastal barangays of Estancia, Iloilo.

Specifically, it sought to answer the following research questions:

1. What is the level of disaster preparedness as a whole and in terms of household readiness, early warning, evacuation planning, and compliance?
2. What is the level of organizational support as a whole and in terms of logistical and material support, training and capacity building, and coordination and communication?

3. What is the level of adaptive capacity as a whole and in terms of social and institutional learning, livelihood flexibility, and access to information and resources?
4. Is there a significant difference in the adaptive capacity among the levels of disaster preparedness in the coastal barangays of Estancia, Iloilo?
5. Is there a significant difference in the adaptive capacity among the levels of organizational support in the coastal barangays of Estancia, Iloilo?
6. Are there significant relationships among disaster preparedness, organizational support, and the adaptive capacity of the coastal barangays in Estancia, Iloilo?

## METHODOLOGY

This study was conducted to determine the level of disaster preparedness and organizational support in relation to the adaptive capacity of people in coastal barangays of Estancia, Iloilo, and utilized the survey correlational research design. A survey is a method of collecting data in a consistent, systematic way, usually involving the construction of a set of questions that are either asked by means of a questionnaire or through an interview (Community Based Research Handbook, 2012). The purpose of a survey is to get a general picture of the characteristics of a study population at a particular time, and the use of the survey approach is appropriate for most descriptive and correlational studies (David, 2005 cited in Lantoria, 2016). Correlational study, on the other hand, is a quantitative method of research which tries to determine if there is a relationship between variables (Capilano, 2008). In this study, the independent variables were the disaster preparedness and organizational support, while the dependent variable was the adaptive capacity of people in coastal barangays of Estancia, Iloilo. The descriptive statistics used in the study were the frequency count, percentage, mean, and standard deviation, while the inferential statistics were the ANOVA and Pearson r, with the alpha level of significance set at .05 level of significance.

The participants of this study were the three hundred thirty three (333) residents selected from the total population of two thousand (2000) from the six coastal barangays of Estancia, Iloilo. The stratified random sampling method was employed in the selection of the participants. Using stratified random sampling, samples from the population were taken first, followed by random samples from each stratum (Sullivan, 2008). Through a lottery, the needed number of participants was ascertained by applying the Taro Yamani formula, wherein all the names of adult residents in every barangay were written on rolled slips of paper and placed in a box, and from the box, the required number of respondents were picked without looking and then drawn from the box to serve as the participants in the study. The proportional allocation formula was used to get the appropriate sample size from the various groups or classes of the population involved in the study. Of the total population of 2000 across the six coastal barangays of Estancia, Iloilo, Barangay Tanza had a population size of 400 and yielded a sample size of 67; Barangay Botongon had a population size of 350 and yielded a sample size of 58; Barangay Gogo had a population size of 300 and yielded a sample size of 50; Barangay Daculan had a population size of 350 and yielded a sample size of 58; Barangay Jolog had a population size of 300 and yielded a sample size of 50; and Barangay Paon had a population size of 300 and yielded a sample size of 50, for a total population of 2000 and a total sample size of 333.

This study utilized three data gathering instruments, namely the 29 item Disaster Preparedness Questionnaire adopted from FEMA (2022), the 29 item Organizational Support Questionnaire adopted from Kapucu (2016), and the 39 item researcher made Adaptive Capacity Questionnaire. To measure the level of disaster preparedness of people in coastal

barangays, the 29 item Disaster Preparedness Questionnaire adopted from FEMA (2022) was used. This instrument comprised statements on the level of disaster preparedness exhibited by people living in coastal barangays, categorized into three areas, namely household readiness, early warning compliance, and evacuation planning. For statistical purposes, the following numerical weights were assigned to respective responses: a score of 5 corresponded to Strongly Agree, 4 to Agree, 3 to Uncertain, 2 to Disagree, and 1 to Strongly Disagree. For the descriptive interpretation of the mean score, the following scale was used: 4.21 to 5.00 was interpreted as Very high, 3.41 to 4.20 as High, 2.61 to 3.40 as Moderate, 1.81 to 2.60 as Low, and 1.00 to 1.80 as Very low. This instrument underwent content validation by a panel of experts, and after face and content validation, it was pilot tested to thirty (30) residents who were not participants of the study but had similar characteristics to the actual respondents. The result of the pilot testing was used to determine the reliability of the instrument using Cronbach's alpha, and according to Fraenkel and Wallen cited by Gonzaga (2013), a coefficient reliability of greater than or equal to .70 indicates high reliability. The reliability test resulted in a Cronbach's alpha value of .943, indicating that the instrument was highly reliable.

To measure the organizational support received by people in coastal barangays, the 29 item Organizational Support Questionnaire adopted from Kapucu (2016) was used. This instrument consisted of statements regarding logistical and material support, training and capacity building, and coordination and communication. For statistical purposes, the following numerical weights were assigned to respective responses: a score of 5 corresponded to Strongly Agree, 4 to Agree, 3 to Moderate, 2 to Disagree, and 1 to Strongly Disagree. For the descriptive interpretation of the mean score, the same scale was used, wherein 4.21 to 5.00 was interpreted as Very high, 3.41 to 4.20 as High, 2.61 to 3.40 as Moderate, 1.81 to 2.60 as Low, and 1.00 to 1.80 as Very low. This instrument likewise underwent content validation by a panel of experts, and after face and content validation, it was pilot tested to thirty (30) residents who were not participants of the study but had similar characteristics to the actual respondents. The result of the pilot testing was used to determine the reliability of the instrument using Cronbach's alpha, following the same criterion that a coefficient reliability of greater than or equal to .70 indicates high reliability. The reliability test resulted in a Cronbach's alpha value of .950, indicating that the instrument was highly reliable.

To measure the level of adaptive capacity of people in coastal barangays, the 39 item researcher made Adaptive Capacity Questionnaire was used. Respondents were asked on the degree to which they strive to overcome, deal with, and bounce back from the problems brought about by disasters in their areas in terms of social and institutional learning, livelihood flexibility, and access to information and resources. For statistical purposes, the following numerical weights were assigned to respective responses: a score of 5 corresponded to Strongly Agree, 4 to Agree, 3 to Moderate, 2 to Disagree, and 1 to Strongly Disagree. For the descriptive interpretation of the mean score, the same scale was used, wherein 4.21 to 5.00 was interpreted as Very high, 3.41 to 4.20 as High, 2.61 to 3.40 as Moderate, 1.81 to 2.60 as Low, and 1.00 to 1.80 as Very low. This instrument also underwent content validation by a panel of experts, and after face and content validation, it was pilot tested to thirty (30) residents who were not participants of the study but had similar characteristics to the actual respondents. The result of the pilot testing was used to determine the reliability of the instrument using Cronbach's alpha, applying the same criterion that a coefficient reliability of greater than or equal to .70 indicates high reliability. The reliability test resulted in a Cronbach's alpha value of .956, indicating that the instrument was highly reliable.

Prior to the conduct of the study, the researcher sought first the permission of the Dean of the Graduate School of Filamer Christian University and the Local Government Unit of the municipality of Estancia, Iloilo, to conduct the study. Upon the approval of the letter, the instruments on Disaster Preparedness, Organizational Support, and Adaptive Capacity of

People in Coastal Barangays first underwent pilot testing to ensure their reliability. After the reliability of the instruments had been established, the researcher then sought the permission of the affected barangays to be part of the study. Informed consent was secured from the participants to ensure that they understood the purpose and aim of the study and that their participation was voluntary. The researcher also made sure that data privacy was observed by maintaining confidentiality of the information and data gathered from the participants. The three instruments were personally distributed by the researcher to the respondents in each affected barangay, and the participants were given enough time to read and answer the statements religiously, after which the instruments were retrieved and analyzed. Proper health protocol was observed during the entire process. The data obtained from the tests were processed, encoded, and analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

The following statistical tools were employed in the analysis of the data gathered. The mean was used to determine the disaster preparedness, organizational support, and adaptive capacity of people in coastal barangays of Estancia, Iloilo. The standard deviation was used to determine the homogeneity and heterogeneity of responses of the respondents in terms of disaster preparedness, organizational support, and adaptive capacity of people in coastal barangays of Estancia, Iloilo. The Analysis of Variance was used to determine the significant differences on the adaptive capacity among the levels of disaster preparedness and organizational support of people in coastal barangays of Estancia, Iloilo. The Pearson r was used to determine the relationships among disaster preparedness, organizational support, and adaptive capacity of people in coastal barangays of Estancia, Iloilo. All inferential tests were set at 5% alpha level of significance.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the results and discussion of the study, drawing on data gathered from 333 respondents residing in the coastal barangays of Estancia, Iloilo. The investigation employed a descriptive-correlational research design, with respondents selected through a systematic sampling approach appropriate to the coastal barangay population under study. Data were gathered using a structured survey questionnaire designed to measure disaster preparedness, organizational support, and adaptive capacity, and the resulting data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, specifically the mean and standard deviation, as well as inferential statistical techniques including Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) and Pearson r correlation analysis. The discussion that follows is grounded entirely in the data gathered from these 333 respondents, and all interpretations are presented in direct relation to the objectives of the study, which sought to determine the levels of disaster preparedness, organizational support, and adaptive capacity in coastal barangays, as well as the differences and relationships among these variables. The chapter is organized into two parts: the first presents the Descriptive Data Analysis, addressing the levels of disaster preparedness, organizational support, and adaptive capacity of residents in coastal barangays; the second presents the Inferential Data Analysis, addressing the differences and relationships among these three variables.

With respect to the disaster preparedness of residents in coastal barangays, the overall level of disaster preparedness was found to be very high, with an obtained mean of 4.24 and a standard deviation of 0.74. Correspondingly, very high levels of readiness were also observed across all three sub-dimensions of disaster preparedness, namely Household Readiness, which obtained a mean of 4.21 and a standard deviation of 0.80; Early Warning Compliance, which obtained a mean of 4.27 and a standard deviation of 0.76; and Evacuation Planning, which obtained a mean of 4.23 and a standard deviation of 0.77. These results, interpreted against the

five-point descriptive scale in which the range of 4.21 to 5.00 corresponds to a very high description, 3.41 to 4.20 to high, 2.61 to 3.40 to moderate, 1.81 to 2.60 to low, and 1.00 to 1.80 to very low, indicate that residents of coastal barangays in Estancia, Iloilo possess a strong and well-developed awareness of the hazards they routinely face, including typhoons, storm surges, flooding, and coastal erosion. This very high level of preparedness suggests that most residents have internalized, whether through formal instruction or lived experience, the appropriate responses needed to act quickly during emergencies, thereby minimizing potential loss of life, property damage, and disruption to community life. This outcome may be attributed to the repeated exposure of coastal residents to hazards such as typhoons, flooding, and erosion, which has heightened their risk awareness and motivated proactive readiness behavior. Access to evacuation information, emergency supplies, and early warning systems, combined with a strong culture of cooperation and social support among neighbors, appears to reinforce this readiness. Local government initiatives, including relocation assistance in hazard-prone zones, enforcement of disaster risk reduction policies, and active community engagement, further strengthen this preparedness, as does residents' access to weather forecasting information and technology that enables timely action.

The very high level of Household Readiness indicates that residents of coastal barangays are adequately equipped, in terms of knowledge, tools, and skills, to respond effectively to hazards such as typhoons, storms, and flooding, with households maintaining emergency supplies, safety plans, and clear evacuation strategies, and with family members demonstrating a working understanding of what to do when disaster strikes. This finding is consistent with the very high level of Early Warning Compliance, which suggests that coastal residents respond promptly to warnings and alerts, particularly those concerning typhoons, storm surges, and flooding, through channels such as community sirens, public announcements, and mobile alerts. The high degree of trust residents place in these warning systems translates into timely and appropriate action, including preparation for evacuation when directed by authorities, and this strong compliance is significant in that it reduces delays, prevents complacency, and safeguards families from coastal hazards. Similarly, the very high level of Evacuation Planning indicates that households in coastal barangays maintain clear, well-considered evacuation plans, including knowledge of when and where to evacuate, awareness of evacuation center locations and routes, designated meeting points, and pre-assembled emergency essentials such as go-bags and important documents. This degree of planning enables residents to evacuate quickly and efficiently, thereby reducing panic and confusion and substantially lowering the risk of loss of life and property during hazardous events.

These findings are consistent with the work of De Vera (2020), who found that households in hazard-prone barangays demonstrated a high degree of preparedness, particularly in evacuation and emergency planning, disaster plan knowledge, and supply readiness, attributing this preparedness largely to sustained community-based disaster risk reduction programs. Likewise, Reyes and Santos (2021), in their study of coastal communities in Negros Occidental, found that residents exhibited a significant degree of preparedness practices, particularly typhoon response, participation in disaster drills, and collaboration with local government units, underscoring the proactive stance of at-risk coastal populations toward disaster readiness. A more comprehensive investigation by the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative (2019) similarly found that disaster-prone Philippine communities have achieved high levels of household resilience and preparedness as a result of sustained government efforts, functioning early warning systems, and public awareness campaigns, reinforcing the broader pattern of increasingly effective disaster response among coastal barangays.

Turning to organizational support received by residents of coastal barangays, the overall level of organizational support, as reported by the 333 respondents, was found to be

high, with an obtained mean of 3.93 and a standard deviation of 0.88. High levels of support were similarly observed across the three sub-dimensions: Logistical and Material Support obtained a mean of 3.90 and a standard deviation of 0.96, Training and Capacity Building obtained a mean of 3.89 and a standard deviation of 0.91, and Coordination and Communication obtained a mean of 3.99 and a standard deviation of 0.88. These results indicate that local institutions, including government bodies, non-governmental organizations, and community-based groups, are actively engaged in strengthening disaster preparedness and response efforts within coastal barangays. This support is characterized by the consistent provision of resources such as funding, food, rescue tools, and early warning systems, complemented by regular training sessions, disaster drills, and capacity-building activities designed to enhance residents' skills and knowledge. Effective communication channels and established protocols between agencies further ensure that coastal barangays receive timely information, technical assistance, and logistical support before, during, and after hazardous events. While certain gaps may remain, this high level of organizational support reflects a strong institutional commitment to the protection of vulnerable coastal communities, contributing meaningfully to overall disaster readiness and community resilience.

The high level of Logistical and Material Support indicates that affected communities receive significant and prompt assistance during emergencies, characterized by the timely provision of basic necessities such as food, clean water, clothing, medical supplies, and temporary shelter, as well as access to vehicles and equipment necessary for rescue operations and relief distribution. This high level of logistical support may be attributed to well-planned, properly maintained, and rapidly deployable supply systems, supported by organized supply chains and pre-positioned stockpiles that facilitate swift response when disasters occur. The high level of Training and Capacity Building suggests that residents, local leaders, and volunteers in coastal barangays are being actively equipped with the knowledge, skills, and competencies necessary to prevent, respond to, and recover from emergencies, a pattern that may be attributed to the frequency of calamities that necessitate ongoing preparedness workshops, practice drills, first aid training, and leadership development programs. Most households and community groups demonstrate familiarity with evacuation procedures, hazard mitigation approaches, early warning signals, and risk communication protocols, and this continuous training fosters adaptability to evolving disaster risks while promoting community self-reliance. Finally, the high level of Coordination and Communication reflects effective collaboration among local government units, community organizations, first responders, and residents before, during, and after hazard events, supported by clear protocols for information sharing, responsibility delegation, and resource mobilization. Early warnings, updates, and emergency instructions reach households efficiently through text alerts, community announcements, and social media channels, and this coordinated effort among agencies and barangay officials substantially reduces confusion during emergencies.

These findings align with the conclusions of Lumabi et al. (2025), who found substantial organizational support for disaster-prone communities, with committees largely rated as fully compliant with readiness standards and maintaining strong communication with local governments through active Disaster Risk Reduction and Management plans, emphasizing the critical contribution of local government assistance and community involvement despite funding and specialized training constraints. Similarly, Reyes and Santos (2021) found a high level of organizational support extended to vulnerable coastal populations, noting close collaboration between barangay and municipal councils in providing resources, technical guidance, and logistical assistance during emergencies.

With regard to the adaptive capacity of residents in coastal barangays, the overall level of adaptive capacity was found to be high, with an obtained mean of 4.10 and a standard deviation of 0.81. High levels of adaptive capacity were likewise observed across its sub-dimensions, with Social and Institutional Learning obtaining a mean of 4.14 and a standard deviation of 0.82, Livelihood Flexibility obtaining a mean of 4.09 and a standard deviation of 0.87, and Access to Information and Resources obtaining a mean of 4.07 and a standard deviation of 0.85. These results suggest that residents of coastal barangays are able to adapt effectively, respond to, and recover from hazards such as typhoons, floods, and storm surges, adjusting their behaviors, strategies, and resources in response to recurring environmental conditions and hazards. This includes diversifying livelihood sources, implementing household-level risk reduction measures, and participating in community-based disaster preparedness programs. This high level of adaptability indicates that coastal residents demonstrate resilience in the face of uncertainty, an ability to learn from past experiences, and sound decision-making capacity during crises, which may be attributed to timely access to accurate information, including early warnings, as well as strong social networks and community ties that facilitate mutual assistance, resource sharing, coordinated action, and the incorporation of lessons learned from previous disaster events into improved readiness and response strategies.

The high level of Social and Institutional Learning indicates that residents of coastal barangays actively learn from past disasters, share knowledge gained through community experiences, drills, and formal training programs, and continuously refine their evacuation plans and risk reduction strategies based on households', local officials', and community groups' accumulated experience with prior hazards. Strong cooperation between residents and institutions ensures that lessons from past events are incorporated into plans, policies, and response strategies, thereby strengthening the community's flexibility and capacity to manage future disasters, reducing the risk of losses and enhancing overall safety in hazard-prone coastal areas. The high level of Livelihood Flexibility indicates that families in coastal barangays are able to adjust their income sources and livelihood strategies in response to environmental changes or disaster impacts, largely because many residents engage in multiple occupations, such as fishing, farming, small business operations, or seasonal work, allowing them to maintain financial stability even when one income source is disrupted by hazards such as typhoons or flooding. This flexibility reduces vulnerability and facilitates faster recovery, contributing to the overall resilience of the community. The high level of Access to Information and Resources indicates that residents can readily obtain timely and accurate disaster-related information, including early warnings, weather reports, and official advisories, as well as access essential resources such as food, water, medical supplies, evacuation shelters, and equipment, enabling families to prepare effectively, make informed decisions, and act quickly during emergencies, thereby reducing the risk to life and property and improving overall disaster readiness.

These findings are consistent with those of Alberto et al. (2022), who found substantial adaptive capacity among disaster-prone communities that employed community-based and ecosystem-based adaptation strategies, including hazard mapping, functioning early warning systems, and regular disaster drills, which strengthened adaptive mechanisms and resilience to climate and disaster risks. Peñalba et al. (2021) similarly found that coastal villages in the Philippines demonstrated substantial adaptability, actively engaging in climate change adaptation measures such as disaster risk reduction planning, crime reduction initiatives, and community cooperation, as well as the implementation of local plans that facilitated adjustment to environmental changes and severe weather events.

Moving to the inferential data analysis, the study first examined the difference in adaptive capacity among the levels of disaster preparedness of residents in coastal barangays

of Estancia, Iloilo. A one-way Analysis of Variance was employed for this purpose, and the results revealed a substantial disparity in adaptive capacity across different levels of disaster preparedness, with an obtained F-value of 51.635 and a p-value of 0.000, which is significant at the 5% alpha level ( $p < .05$ ). Specifically, the between-groups sum of squares was 84.368 with 4 degrees of freedom and a mean square of 21.092, while the within-groups sum of squares was 133.982 with 328 degrees of freedom and a mean square of 0.408, yielding a total sum of squares of 218.349 with 332 degrees of freedom. This significant result indicates that individuals' adaptive capacity varies according to their level of disaster preparedness, demonstrating that disaster readiness directly influences communities' ability to adjust to hazardous conditions. Individuals and families with higher levels of preparedness, such as clear evacuation plans, access to early warning systems, and adequate emergency supplies and training, tend to exhibit greater adaptive capacity, allowing them to modify their behaviors, livelihood strategies, and resource use in response to disasters and recover more quickly from their effects. Conversely, communities with lower levels of preparedness may lack the knowledge, resources, and organizational support necessary to respond effectively, thereby limiting their adaptive capacity. This result confirms the findings of Macusi et al. (2024), who found that adaptive capacity was significantly influenced by preparedness and coping strategies, with better-prepared communities exhibiting greater adaptive capacity than their less prepared counterparts. Peñalba et al. (2021) similarly reported that coastal communities in the Philippines showed differences in adaptive capacity based on their level of engagement in preparedness practices and their perception of weather-related risks, emphasizing that variations in preparedness directly correspond to differences in adaptive capacity. Given these results, the null hypothesis stating that there is no substantial disparity in adaptive capacity among levels of disaster preparedness in coastal barangays is hereby rejected.

The study next examined the difference in adaptive capacity among the levels of organizational support received by residents of coastal barangays. The Analysis of Variance results revealed a substantial disparity in adaptive capacity across various levels of organizational support in coastal barangays, with an obtained F-value of 64.836 and a p-value of 0.000, significant at the 5% alpha level ( $p < .05$ ). The between-groups sum of squares was 96.413 with 4 degrees of freedom and a mean square of 24.103, while the within-groups sum of squares was 121.936 with 328 degrees of freedom and a mean square of 0.372, yielding the same total sum of squares of 218.349 with 332 degrees of freedom as reported in the preceding analysis. This result suggests that the degree and quality of support received from local organizations, government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and community-based institutions has a direct effect on households' and communities' capacity to plan for, respond to, and recover from disasters. Communities that receive substantial organizational support, including training, resource access, logistical assistance, and coordinated emergency response, typically demonstrate greater adaptive capacity, enabling them to more effectively implement risk reduction plans, diversify livelihood sources, and make sound decisions during emergencies. In contrast, communities with limited or inconsistent organizational support may struggle to mobilize resources, plan responses, or adapt to hazards, thereby reducing their overall resilience, likely because organizational support often provides access to critical resources, technical expertise, and preparedness programs that strengthen household and community coping mechanisms, while also facilitating institutional learning, communication, and collaboration essential to the formulation of flexible and effective response plans. These results align with those of Macusi et al. (2024), who found that coastal fisher communities demonstrated improved adaptive capacity when they received substantial organizational support in the form of training, resource access, and collaborative disaster response. Peñalba et

al. (2021) similarly reported that coastal villages in the Philippines exhibited variability in adaptive capacity that directly reflected the level of institutional and community support received, with communities receiving greater support demonstrating better adaptation outcomes. Accordingly, the null hypothesis stating that there is no substantial disparity in adaptive capacity among levels of organizational support is hereby rejected.

Finally, the study examined the relationships among disaster preparedness, organizational support, and adaptive capacity among residents of coastal barangays using Pearson  $r$  correlation analysis. The results indicated a significant relationship between disaster preparedness and organizational support, with a Pearson  $r$  value of 0.643 and a  $p$ -value of 0.000, significant at the 5% alpha level ( $p < .05$ ). Likewise, a strong relationship was found between disaster preparedness and adaptive capacity, with a Pearson  $r$  value of 0.648 and a  $p$ -value of 0.000, also significant at the 5% alpha level. Furthermore, a substantial correlation was found between organizational support and adaptive capacity, with a Pearson  $r$  value of 0.689 and a  $p$ -value of 0.000, significant at the 5% alpha level. The significant relationship between disaster preparedness and organizational support suggests that these two variables are interdependent, indicating that the level of community preparedness is closely tied to the support provided by organizations and institutions. Families and communities that receive strong organizational support, including training programs, resource access, logistical assistance, early warning systems, and coordinated disaster response, are more likely to demonstrate greater readiness for disasters, whereas limited or inconsistent organizational support can hinder community preparedness efforts and heighten vulnerability to hazards. This finding aligns with Valenzuela (2021), who found that multi-stakeholder collaboration involving local governments, community leaders, and training programs strengthens disaster risk governance and preparedness, demonstrating how organizational support reinforces community readiness for risk. Research on community-based leadership and resilience in small island communities in the Philippines similarly found that community involvement and organizational and leadership support played a substantial role in fostering resilience and readiness among residents, reflecting a strong connection between community and organizational support in enhancing preparedness for and management of risk (Community-Based Leadership in Disaster Resilience Study, 2022). Given these results, the null hypothesis stating that there is no substantial correlation between disaster preparedness and organizational support is thus rejected.

The significant relationship between disaster preparedness and adaptive capacity further suggests that these variables are significantly interrelated, with the level of preparedness having a direct effect on the community's capacity to adapt to, respond to, and recover from disasters. Residents and families who are better prepared, through actions such as developing evacuation plans, participating in training, utilizing early warning systems, and maintaining emergency supplies, tend to exhibit greater adaptive capacity, enabling them to adjust their actions, livelihood strategies, and coping mechanisms in response to hazards, recover more quickly from their impacts, and maintain their safety and well-being. Disaster preparedness thus appears to strengthen key components of adaptive capacity, including social learning, resource access, livelihood adaptability, and institutional coordination, with better-prepared communities demonstrating stronger capacity to assess risks, make informed decisions, and implement adaptive measures, while less prepared communities remain more vulnerable and less capable of coping with and recovering from hazards. This result is consistent with the findings of Kirugumi and Delos Reyes (2025), who found that individual preparedness is significantly linked to adaptive ability, with greater disaster preparedness strengthening adaptive capacity in a mutually reinforcing relationship. Accordingly, the null hypothesis stating that there is no significant relationship between disaster preparedness and adaptive capacity among residents of coastal barangays is hereby rejected.

Lastly, the substantial correlation between organizational support and adaptive capacity indicates that the level and quality of institutional and organizational assistance directly affects the community's ability to adapt, respond, and recover from disasters. Residents who receive substantial support from local government units, community groups, disaster management councils, and organizational leadership are better positioned to implement adaptive strategies and strengthen resilience, likely because communities with high organizational support are better equipped to anticipate risks, make informed decisions, employ diverse coping strategies, and recover more rapidly following hazardous events. Conversely, limited or inconsistent organizational support can hinder adaptive capacity, leaving households more vulnerable to the impacts of disasters. This finding is consistent with Hutagalung (2023), who found that community-based preparedness programs and organizational support were strongly connected to residents' adaptive capacity, emphasizing the role institutions play in improving community resilience. Peñalba et al. (2021) similarly found that the adaptive capacity of coastal communities was significantly influenced by the level of institutional and community support received, with better-supported communities demonstrating stronger adaptive strategies. Given these results, the null hypothesis stating that there is no substantial correlation between organizational support and adaptive capacity among residents of coastal barangays is hereby rejected.

Taken together, the findings of this study, drawn from the responses of 333 residents of coastal barangays in Estancia, Iloilo, demonstrate that disaster preparedness, organizational support, and adaptive capacity are each present at high to very high levels within these communities, and that these three variables are significantly interconnected. The very high level of disaster preparedness ( $M = 4.24$ ,  $SD = .74$ ), the high level of organizational support ( $M = 3.93$ ,  $SD = .88$ ), and the high level of adaptive capacity ( $M = 4.10$ ,  $SD = 0.81$ ) collectively point to a coastal population that is substantially equipped, both individually and institutionally, to confront recurring hazards such as typhoons, storm surges, flooding, and coastal erosion. The inferential findings reinforce this picture, revealing that adaptive capacity differs significantly according to the level of disaster preparedness ( $F = 51.635$ ,  $p < .05$ ) and the level of organizational support ( $F = 64.836$ ,  $p < .05$ ), and that disaster preparedness, organizational support, and adaptive capacity are all significantly and positively correlated with one another ( $r = 0.643$ ,  $r = 0.648$ , and  $r = 0.689$ , respectively, all at  $p < .05$ ). These results directly address the objectives of the study by empirically establishing that stronger disaster preparedness and more robust organizational support are associated with greater adaptive capacity among coastal residents, underscoring the interdependence of household-level readiness, institutional assistance, and community resilience. In doing so, the study contributes to the broader body of literature on disaster risk reduction and management in coastal and hazard-prone settings by providing localized, data-driven evidence from Estancia, Iloilo that affirms and extends existing theoretical and empirical understanding of how preparedness and support systems shape adaptive outcomes. These findings provide a substantive empirical foundation for the conclusions, implications, and recommendations to be presented in the succeeding chapter, which will synthesize these results into actionable insights for strengthening disaster preparedness programs, organizational support mechanisms, and adaptive capacity building initiatives in coastal communities.

## CONCLUSION

This correlational survey study was undertaken to assess the level of disaster preparedness and organizational support in relation to the adaptive capacity of residents in the

coastal barangays of Estancia, Iloilo, drawing upon responses from 333 participants selected from a total population of 2000 residents across six coastal barangays. The study specifically sought to determine the overall level of disaster readiness, along with its dimensions of household readiness, early warning compliance, and evacuation planning; the overall level of organizational support, together with its dimensions of logistical and material support, training and capacity building, and coordination and communication; and the overall level of adaptive capacity, encompassing social and institutional learning, livelihood flexibility, and access to information and resources. It further examined whether significant differences in adaptive capacity existed among varying levels of disaster preparedness and organizational support, and whether significant relationships existed among disaster preparedness, organizational support, and adaptive capacity. To address these concerns, three null hypotheses were formulated, positing that no notable disparity exists in adaptive capacity across levels of disaster preparedness, that no substantial difference exists in adaptive capacity across levels of organizational support, and that no substantial relationships exist among disaster preparedness, organizational support, and adaptive capacity in coastal barangays. Data were gathered using a twenty-nine item Disaster Preparedness checklist adapted from FEMA (2022), a twenty-nine item Organizational Support Questionnaire adapted from Kapucu (2016), and a thirty-nine item researcher-made Adaptive Capacity Questionnaire, all of which were validated for face and content by a panel of experts and pilot tested on thirty residents who were not part of the actual study sample. Disaster preparedness and organizational support served as the independent variables, while adaptive capacity served as the dependent variable, with data analyzed through frequency counts, percentages, means, standard deviations, and Pearson  $r$ , at an alpha level of .05 for all inferential tests.

The findings revealed that the overall level of disaster preparedness among residents of coastal barangays was very high, a result similarly reflected in the dimensions of household readiness and early warning compliance, as well as evacuation planning. Organizational support, taken as a whole, was found to be high, with comparably high levels observed in logistical and material support, training and capacity building, and coordination and communication. Likewise, the adaptive capacity of residents in coastal barangays was found to be high overall, with high levels similarly evident in social and institutional learning, livelihood flexibility, and access to information and resources. Beyond these descriptive results, the study established that a significant difference exists in adaptive capacity across the different levels of disaster preparedness, as well as across the different levels of organizational support, among residents of coastal barangays. Furthermore, significant relationships were found between disaster preparedness and organizational support, between disaster preparedness and adaptive capacity, and between organizational support and adaptive capacity, indicating that these three variables are interconnected in meaningful and statistically supported ways.

From these findings, it can be concluded that the very high level of disaster readiness among residents of coastal barangays reflects a population that is knowledgeable, proactive, and capable of implementing appropriate measures to mitigate the effects of disasters. Such a high degree of preparedness contributes to the saving of lives by enabling timely evacuation and ensuring that residents know how to protect themselves during hazardous events, while also reducing property damage, since well-prepared individuals are better positioned to safeguard their homes, businesses, and infrastructure and to recover more quickly from the impacts of calamities. Preparedness likewise helps communities sustain essential services and functions during disasters, minimizing disruptions to daily life through contingency measures for utilities, transportation, and health care, and it helps mitigate the broader economic impact of disasters by reducing property damage, business interruptions, and infrastructure failures, thereby protecting local economies and lowering long-term costs for residents and businesses.

In addition, a very high level of preparedness fosters cooperation, community resilience, communication, and mutual assistance among residents, enabling communities that are well prepared to manage emergencies, adapt to changing circumstances, and recover from setbacks, ultimately strengthening their overall resilience in the face of environmental hazards.

The strong organizational support present in coastal barangays likewise leads to the conclusion that local government units, community groups, and other stakeholders are actively providing the resources, assistance, and coordination necessary for effective disaster management. This active involvement furnishes residents with information, tools, training, and up to date knowledge that enhance their ability to anticipate and respond to hazards, while also encouraging broader community participation in disaster risk reduction activities that promote collective action and cooperation. As a result, disaster response efforts become more organized and effective, reducing confusion and potential losses during times of crisis, while the high level of organizational support further contributes to the community's adaptive capacity, enabling residents to recover more quickly and adjust to recurring hazards.

The high adaptive capacity observed among residents of coastal barangays is concluded to result in improved safety, health, and long term viability, strengthening communities' ability to withstand future disasters and other hazards. This high adaptive capacity would enable residents to respond to and recover from natural hazards more effectively, allowing them to evacuate safely, reach emergency shelters, and assist others in need, thereby facilitating a smoother and more coordinated response and hastening recovery for affected populations. Communities with high adaptive capacity would similarly be able to mobilize resources, implement recovery plans, and adjust to changing circumstances more efficiently, while also benefiting from strong social networks and community cohesion that facilitate mutual assistance, collaboration, and solidarity in times of difficulty, along with an openness to adopting new ideas and technologies that further improve their ability to cope with and recover from disasters.

The significant disparity in adaptive capacity across levels of disaster preparedness leads to the conclusion that residents' capacity to adapt is directly shaped by how prepared they are for disasters, such that individuals and barangays with higher levels of preparedness are better able to anticipate risks, undertake adaptive strategies, and recover more quickly following disasters, whereas less prepared communities remain more susceptible to greater property damage, income loss, and even higher casualties due to limited knowledge, resources, and coordination. In a similar vein, the significant disparity in adaptive capacity across levels of organizational support indicates that residents' adaptive capacity varies considerably according to the quality of support they receive from organizations, implying that communities receiving less organizational support may experience diminished adaptive capacity, greater vulnerability to disaster impacts, and longer recovery periods, resulting in uneven levels of resilience across barangays, with some recovering swiftly while others endure prolonged disruption, income loss, and heightened vulnerability.

Finally, the significant relationships identified among disaster preparedness, organizational support, and adaptive capacity affirm that these three factors are closely interlinked and mutually reinforcing within coastal barangays. High levels of organizational support provide communities with access to resources, training, and coordinated disaster response mechanisms that, in turn, enhance household and community level disaster readiness, while stronger preparedness contributes to greater adaptive capacity by enabling residents to plan ahead for hazards, implement coping strategies, and recover more effectively from disaster impacts. Conversely, gaps in either organizational support or preparedness constrain adaptive capacity and heighten vulnerability, underscoring the need for an integrated approach that

simultaneously strengthens organizational support structures, improves disaster readiness, and fosters adaptive skills in order to reduce risk and enhance community resilience as a whole.

In light of these conclusions, several recommendations are put forward for the benefit of residents, disaster risk reduction and management coordinators, and local government units. Residents of coastal barangays may sustain their very high level of disaster readiness by maintaining well stocked emergency kits containing non-perishable food, water, medicine, batteries, flashlights, first aid supplies, money, clothing, and important documents such as identification and insurance papers, by establishing family or neighborhood communication plans that designate meeting points and emergency contacts to ensure that members can reconnect if separated during evacuation, by elevating electrical panels, switches, outlets, and heating systems above potential flood levels to minimize utility damage and reduce the risk of electrocution, and by remaining attentive to local news, weather forecasts, and official advisories from emergency management agencies. Disaster risk reduction and management coordinators may continue conducting regular and comprehensive risk assessments to identify vulnerable populations, critical infrastructure, and areas exposed to hazards, using this information to design targeted mitigation and response strategies, while also strengthening partnerships among local government agencies, first responders, community groups, nonprofit organizations, academic institutions, and private sector entities, establishing clear channels for communication and collaboration to improve disaster response and recovery efforts, and empowering local communities through awareness campaigns, training sessions, and inclusive planning processes. Local government units may sustain the high level of preparedness among coastal residents by adopting a holistic approach to disaster management encompassing prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery, by formulating comprehensive disaster risk management plans that address the specific vulnerabilities and strengths of their respective areas, by prioritizing community involvement and participation in risk management initiatives, by empowering local communities to identify hazards, assess associated risks, and implement appropriate risk reduction measures, and by supporting the establishment of community based early warning systems, evacuation plans, and emergency response protocols.

Given that organizational support was found to be considerably high within coastal barangays, residents may take deliberate steps to maximize the benefits of this support and further strengthen community resilience by actively participating in disaster preparedness activities such as evacuation drills, training sessions, and workshops offered by community groups and local government units, by making practical use of available resources, including emergency kits, early warning systems, and communication networks, to ensure household readiness, and by fostering cooperation among neighbors to safeguard vulnerable members, such as the elderly and children, during emergencies. Disaster risk reduction and management coordinators may conduct thorough risk assessments to identify the specific vulnerabilities of each barangay, continue expanding training programs and workshops to build capacity while ensuring the active involvement of vulnerable groups, facilitate regular evacuation drills to evaluate and enhance community readiness and response times, and maintain and share critical resources such as emergency kits, communication tools, and early warning systems to ensure accessibility for all residents. Local government units may sustain the availability of emergency supplies, including food, water, first aid kits, and communication tools, ensuring accessibility to all coastal households, strengthen training programs and capacity building initiatives through ongoing preparedness workshops, evacuation drills, and risk awareness campaigns, and establish monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to assess the effectiveness of preparedness programs and identify communities in need of additional support.

To maintain the high level of adaptive capacity identified among coastal residents, continuous reinforcement of both individual and community readiness plans, alongside sustained institutional support, is recommended, achieved through regular disaster

preparedness training, capacity building programs, and community drills that reinforce learned skills and adaptive behaviors, sustained access to information, early warning systems, and essential resources to enable effective household response to hazards, and support for livelihood diversification to help residents adapt to changing circumstances and recover more swiftly from disaster impacts. Disaster risk reduction and management coordinators may sustain community engagement through ongoing training and preparedness programs, encourage the exchange of lessons learned, experiences, and best practices among barangays to continuously improve coping strategies, and support livelihood diversification initiatives that enhance residents' flexibility and resilience. Local government units may continue providing ongoing assistance, resources, and enforcement of relevant policies, ensure that emergency supplies, early warning systems, and evacuation facilities remain consistently available and well maintained, support capacity building programs that enhance residents' adaptive skills, and back initiatives that promote diversified income generating activities to strengthen household resilience against disasters.

In recognition of the significant influence of disaster preparedness on adaptive capacity, residents may actively enhance their own readiness through household level measures such as developing family evacuation plans, maintaining fully stocked emergency kits, safeguarding important documents, and identifying safe evacuation routes, as well as through participation in community training sessions and drills that build practical response and adaptive skills. Disaster risk reduction and management coordinators may build and sustain strong networks with neighboring communities, community groups, and local governments to facilitate the sharing of information, assistance, and resources during flooding events, and may initiate community based programs such as neighborhood watch groups or volunteer emergency response teams to strengthen collective capacity. Local government units may continue prioritizing investment in resilient infrastructure capable of withstanding disasters and minimizing damage to public and private property, while also considering the integration of nature based design, green infrastructure, and related principles into infrastructure projects to enhance their durability and resilience.

Considering the significant disparity in adaptive capacity across levels of organizational support, residents may maximize available resources to strengthen their preparedness and resilience by fully utilizing emergency supplies, early warning systems, and logistical assistance provided by organizations, and by engaging in collaborative community planning and information sharing to protect vulnerable members during hazardous events. Disaster risk reduction and management coordinators may continue working closely with local communities, civil society organizations, and private sector stakeholders to cultivate a culture of shared responsibility and community resilience, empowering residents through education, training, and involvement in decision making processes aimed at reducing flood risk. Local government units may implement equitable measures to ensure that all barangays receive fair access to support, allocate and maintain emergency resources for use during disasters, and conduct regular disaster preparedness trainings, community drills, and awareness campaigns to enhance residents' knowledge and skills.

Finally, in view of the close relationship among adaptive capacity, disaster readiness, and organizational support, residents may participate in community events, workshops, and seminars focused on adaptation and disaster risk reduction, promote cooperation and mutual assistance within their communities, and build strong networks with neighboring residents, community groups, and local governments to facilitate the exchange of information, resources, and assistance during flooding events. Disaster risk reduction and management coordinators may facilitate collaboration, information sharing, and mutual learning among community

members to strengthen adaptive strategies and coping mechanisms, adopting a multi-hazard approach to disaster risk reduction and management that accounts for the interrelated nature of different hazards and vulnerabilities. Local government units may utilize risk assessments, scientific evidence, and community input to guide investment decisions, resource allocation, and risk reduction actions aimed at reducing vulnerability and enhancing adaptive capacity, employ clear risk communication strategies to make complex information accessible to stakeholders, and strengthen public-private partnerships to optimize the use of resources, expertise, and technology in supporting community adaptation, while collaborating with businesses, industry associations, and academic institutions to generate innovative solutions, share best practices, and mobilize support for resilience building initiatives. Regular reviews, evaluations, and post-disaster assessments may further assist local government units in fostering a culture of continuous learning and improvement by identifying strengths, weaknesses, and areas for further development, and future researchers are encouraged to replicate this study using alternative variables to generate additional insights into the dynamics of disaster preparedness, organizational support, and adaptive capacity in coastal communities.

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