

Evaluation on Disaster Preparedness among Resort Employees in Coastal Area situated in Batangas, Philippines

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Abstract

To reduce the impact of disaster, it is important to have preventive measures and ensure disaster preparedness. In 2019, Batangas ranked as top 3 most visited destination in the Philippines and the richest in terms of natural resources and with this, the more tourist arrives the province, the higher the demand for the resort business to strengthen their disaster preparedness. Moreover, this study focused on determining the disaster preparedness of the resort in the chosen municipality in terms of planning, convenience and availability of equipment, and implementation of the disaster plan. The chosen municipality are those resort located to coastal area in Batangas province which are considered as most visited resorts. There is a total of 100 respondents from the four municipality in Batangas using random sampling technique. This study found out that the employees are confident what to do in times of disaster however, the resort management have no continuous training to ensure that all employees are equipped and well trained also there is lack of emergency supply availability. With this, the research proposed an action plan and recommended for the resort business to seek assistance from NDRCC to conduct regular disaster training.

Keywords; *Disaster, Resilience, Resort Business*

I. INTRODUCTION

Philippines is considered as one of the countries that is at risk more specifically on climate related disaster, to name a few, heavy typhoons, flood and extreme temperature. With regards to the population exposure, Philippines is among the leading countries, also, it is known for having large capital and investment most especially having stock along coastlines (UNISDR, 2015). To illustrate, the 2015 Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction by the United Nations Office of

Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) estimates \$7.893 million or 69 percent of the social expenditures has the average multi hazard loss yearly in a developing country like the Philippines. With this, the Philippine government established policies, frameworks and event strategic plans in relation to Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), through which focuses on resilience can be grounded. One of the founding legal law in relation to disaster management is the DRRM Law commonly known as Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 This Act establishes local councils at the regional, provincial,

municipal, as well as the community levels that replicate the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council's (NDRRMC) responsibilities; however, these local councils are often understaffed, or lacking professionalization and it shows that there is a substantial gap exists since the council affirms that they cannot oversee all areas in the Philippines (Alcayna, Bollettino, Dy & Vinck, 2016).

In recent years, resilience planning has emerged as an alternative to the sustainable development paradigm to provide new perspectives on community development in addition socio-ecological amendments so that it would adapt to the fast growing and advanced world. Tourism scholars have been slowly adopted various ideas related to community resilience that is being studied by various researcher even though resilience may be shifting rapidly. However, there are some available researches that is talk about on major disasters. There are frameworks and model that present new perspective that includes variables that is slowly changing which offers comprehensive perspective when it comes to resilience. This framework for tourism resilience is considering this concern on rate of change which their main goal is to have a smooth transition from that slow change and transition it making a fast change and the tourism interest which is scaling from the community wide to enable them to be entrepreneur. According to Lew, (2014) there are four immerging contexts in relation to resilience which includes the disaster measurement and methodologies, management of daily needs, disaster readiness of the community and lastly, the

ability to respond immediately and recovery. Most especially for the resort business, resilience and disaster preparedness is very much important.

The step initiated by the government, the affected community and every individual is an important part of the disaster preparedness to be able to mitigate the hazardous impact of the disaster. Moreover, it is also an important element of resilience since it is a long-term process that may result to a positive transformation which enable to enhance the future of the next generation. Aldunce, Beilin, Howden, and Handmer, (2015), believe that resilience is essential nowadays given that disaster risk management literature is growing, although there are few empirical data available and studies on resilience. Moreover, there is a need to highlight several opportunities to engage the local resident that is be able to prepare themselves and be informed with the development plan and acquire enough knowledge in relation with the disaster preparedness tool kit. In some study, it shows that there is no system in the disaster management and this research would enrich the interest of the tourism sites more specifically among resort business.

Batangas is famous for diving sites with a diverse biodiversity. Just this year, Batangas ranked as top 3 most visited destination in the Philippines and the richest in terms of natural resources. These are some of the high-quality beach accommodations in Batangas. This serves as one of the reasons why most tourist visit Batangas, Philippines.

Section 100 of Republic act no 9593 commonly known as Tourism Act of 2009

assures the responsibility of the police taskforce that there is police visibility so that not only for the tourism establishment but more so, the tourist may ensure peace and order especially in the top tourism destination. With this the Department of Tourism in coordination with the Philippine National Police developed TOPCOP whose objective is to establish a long and enduring partnership between the local PNP and tourism stakeholders also to abreast with issues and concerns that affect the local tourism safety and security.

Another regulation in the Philippines in relation to Disaster as well as Resilience has the main objective of promoting and developing a strategic plan which will reinforce the capability of the governing unit in coordination with private sector and other stakeholders to develop a disaster resilience for local communities that will enable the local community to reduce the risk and monitor disaster preparedness of everyone. In addition, it is likewise prescribed to maintain the individuals' established valuing life and property through tending to the underlying drivers of susceptibilities to calamities, fortifying the nation's institutional limit with regards to catastrophe chance decrease and the board and building the strength of nearby networks to fiascos including environmental change impacts.

Regardless of expanded worldwide enthusiasm for the effects of catastrophic events on the travel industry, little research has happened into investigating how these are tended to at the goal level. Making a connection among the travel industry and

catastrophe chance decrease and the executives is especially significant in places that depend vigorously on the travel industry and, simultaneously, are inclined to regular risks. New Zealand is a genuine model. Henceforth, the general finding is that travel industry in Northland is as of now ineffectively considered in existing fiasco the executives arranging, and ongoing catastrophic events have recognized a scope of holes and worries inside every one of the Four Rs which include the following: Reduction of the damages from the disaster, Readiness among the local people, Response of the local community and Recovery of every individual affected by the disaster. In view of these experiences, and expanding on the current Civil Defense structure, a format for connecting the travel industry into calamity the executives is proposed and populated. A Tourism Action Plan, received by the Northland 'The travel industry Cluster', gives a rule to the travel industry explicit activities that supplement the current Civil Defense plans, therefore enhancing the conventional debacle the executives endeavors. Considering the absence of efficient catastrophe the board in the travel industry announced in the writing, this exploration ought to likewise hold any importance with other traveler goals and their desires for long haul supportability (Becken & Hughey, 2013).

The is study is focused on determining the disaster preparedness of the resort in the chosen municipality in terms of planning, convenience and availability of equipment, and Implementation of the disaster plan. The chosen municipality are those resort located to coastal area in Batangas province which

are considered as most visited resorts according to the survey done by the Department of Tourism in CALABARZON. Also, the study measures the preparedness of the resort employees when it comes to their knowledge and management and their immediate response.

This study would like to measure the level of resort businesses in relation to their preparedness in times of disaster or calamity. Especially that in the Philippines, it is considered as one of the leading disaster risk regional actor. There is no specific framework of the disaster plan that would answer what to do, how and where to do it and even when to do it. There are disaster plans in every local area however there is no study that covers the different preparedness measures among resorts and thus the conduct of this study to further take part in the tourism innovation given that in this generation where there is a great demand on travel there could also have a volume of victims when disaster occurred if ever resort establishment is not that prepared. This study would enable to disseminate the practical input concerning disaster strategic planning and implementation.

Objectives of the Study:

This study will measure the resorts on how they are prepared towards disaster. More specifically, this study is intended to describe the respondent's profile in relation to their location; determine the plans and disaster preparedness of the resorts; and test the significant difference in the responses when grouped according to profile; test the relationship between the response in disaster preparedness of the resort and preparedness

of the resort personnel towards emergency and disaster. As an output, the researcher will propose an action plan to ensure disaster preparedness among the resorts in Batangas province.

METHODS

Research Design

In this research, descriptive type of research was used. Ritchie, Lewis, Nicholls, & Ormston, (2013) believes that with the use of descriptive method, the researcher needs to be observant with a larger crowd and there is a necessity to test the variables to come up with the best conclusion. This study will use a descriptive method to measure the resorts on how they are prepared using the coastal community resilience evaluation tool. A survey questionnaire was used in this study. Moreover, the researcher utilized an adopted survey questionnaire, interviewed the available managers on duty and focus group discussion among the resort in Batangas.

Participants of the Study

The respondents of this study are resort employees among the top four coast area in Batangas province which include: San Juan, Lobo, Tingloy and Mabini. According to the latest census of National Statistics Office of the Philippines, there are a total of 2,694,335 living in Batangas. Being the third largest population in the region and being the top 3 most visited destination in the Philippines, there are a lot of resorts in the province of Batangas. There are sixty-one (61) DOT accredited resorts located in the chosen municipality, which among these, twenty (20) resorts will be randomly

selected for each coastal area. Moreover, these selected coastal areas are the most visited coastal area among Batangas province. The Resort employees were the main subject for interview and was asked to answer the questionnaire to measure their disaster preparedness.

Instrument of the Study

There are three parts of the instrument; first to determine the respondents' profile; while the second part is to evaluate the resort's business disaster preparedness and lastly, to assess the preparedness among the resort personnel toward emergency and disaster.

Data Collection Procedure

Once proposed topic was approved by the research committee and the University President, the researcher conducted the administering of the survey questionnaires to the respective resorts and the researcher also interviewed the main employee directly responsible to disaster preparedness to gather relevant necessary information. All the data gathered were tallied, encoded and treated.

Data Analysis

Personal encoding was used by the researcher after gathering all the data. SPSS will be used to interpret and analyze the data gathered. Moreover, ANOVA was used to test the difference in the perceived disaster preparedness when the respondents are grouped according to the profile. Chi square was also used to test the relationship between responses on disaster preparedness of the resort and preparedness of the resort personnel towards emergency and disaster.

Ethical considerations

In the 21st Century, research opportunities, strategies and environments are in a persistent country of flux, and this is additionally the case for the related moral troubles accordingly the Issues of privateers and confidentiality have been considered beyond what is legally required (Harriss, & Atkinson, 2015). In keeping with the Code of Ethics, the researcher ensured that all the statistics gathered directly among the respondents are free consent- thoroughly volunteered from the respondents. The researcher additionally ensured that there is a excessive reverence and value involving the integrity of their respondents in the treatment to get hold of an effective response from them. Hence, the researcher assures to respect all the information provided by the respondents to make certain a fruitful study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Percentage Distribution of the Respondent's Profile

Profile Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Sex		
Male	30	37.50
Female	50	62.50
Age		
24 yrs old and below	23	28.70
25-29 yrs old	19	23.80
30-35 yrs old	16	20.00
36 yrs old and above	22	27.50
Civil Status		
Single	37	46.30
Married	40	50.00
Separated/Widow/er	3	3.70
Location		
Municipality 1	20	25.00
Municipality 2	20	25.00
Municipality 3	20	25.00
Municipality 4	20	25.00

Table 1 presents the percentage

distribution of the respondent’s profile. The result shows that 62.50 percent of the respondents are female, and 37.50 percent are male. Philippines was reported by CNN as world as of 2018, the most recent Global Gender Gap Index of the World Economic Forum shows the Philippines slipping three spots from 7th place (Ladrado, 2018). With this, in any establishment, men and women portray a vital role and more importantly in disaster preparedness. Women, being organized and detailed will help a lot in disaster planning whereas men, being physically fit would be a great help in implementing the plan.

Majority of the respondents are aged 24 years old and below with 28.70 percent followed by 36 years old and above with 27.50 percent, 25-29 years old with 23.80 percent and lastly, 30-35 years old with 20.00 percent. Majority of the respondents are millennials. Majority of the youth nowadays are particularly well-prepared, as a result of your solid feeling of network,

skill for finding valuable data, innovative utilization of new advancements, and regular impulse to be constantly associated these eventual an incredible factor in misfortune arranging and execution.

In terms of civil status, 50 percent of the respondents are married followed by 46.30 percent which are those of single. Contingency planning has the ultimate goal of preparing everyone to respond immediately in any emergency and to reduce its impact to the local community. In disaster planning, it is important to consider a lot of factors, although according to De Paulo (2017), Studies have indicated that individuals who remain single grow more trust in their own suppositions and experience progressively self-improvement and advancement in terms of planning than people who marry.

There is an equal distribution among the municipality in the province. Resort employees were randomly picked to the most visited resorts that are in coastal area.

Table 2. Disaster Preparedness of the Resort in terms of Planning

	M1		M2		M3		M4		Over-all		
	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	R
Indicator 1	3.50	GE	3.90	GE	3.60	GE	3.20	ME	3.55	GE	1
Indicator 2	3.05	ME	3.15	ME	3.10	ME	3.20	ME	3.13	ME	3
Indicator 3	2.80	ME	3.25	ME	3.40	ME	3.30	ME	3.19	ME	2
Indicator 4	2.80	ME	3.30	ME	3.15	ME	2.75	ME	3.00	ME	5
Indicator 5	2.85	ME	3.05	ME	3.00	ME	3.20	ME	3.03	ME	4
Composite Mean	3.00	ME	3.33	ME	3.29	ME	3.13	ME	3.19	ME	

Legend: 3.50 – 4.00 = Great Extent (GE); 2.50 – 3.49 = Moderate Extent (ME); 1.50 – 2.49 = Less Extent (LE); 1.00 – 1.49 = Not at All (NA)

Table 2 reveals the disaster preparedness among the resorts in terms of planning. The results revealed that the resorts have a moderate extent of preparedness when it comes to disaster planning with the composite mean of 3.19 which reveals that among the four municipality, the second

municipality has the highest extent of preparedness in terms of planning (3.33).

Among the cited items, Indicator one, the Resort Management ensures the inclusion to the regular meeting and training the topics towards disaster (3.55) ranked first which denotes that the resort has a great extent of

preparedness. It is municipality 2 who ranked highest (3.90) on the said indicator while municipality 4 ranked lowest (3.20). This was followed by the giving of rescue plan to each employee to apply during a disaster (3.19). Wherein municipality 3 who got the highest weighted mean of 3.40 on the said indicator while municipality 1 got the lowest mean of 2.80. Third in the rank was that the employees of the resort and other authority are working collaboratively in the development of the resort disaster plan got the weighted mean of 3.13 which denotes that the resort has a moderate extent of preparedness in terms of planning. It is municipality 4 who ranked highest (3.20) on the said indicator while municipality 1 ranked lowest (3.05).

This means that resort management among the municipality prioritize disaster preparedness and risk management to their normal operation. Given the fact that having the location on a coastal nearby area there is a high risk for resorts to experience natural disaster and other type of disaster. Thus, the researcher believe that it is essential to review regularly the policies and topics related to disaster this will enable all the employees to master the basics because of the theory of repetition will enable the employees to stock into their habit the basics of what to do whenever disaster occur.

Part of the republic act acknowledged as the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 is to develop, promote, and enforce a comprehensive National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP) that goals to enhance the ability

of the National Government and the local government units (LGUs), together with associate stakeholders, to build the disaster resilience of communities, and to institutionalize arrangements and measures for reducing disaster risks, which include projected climate risks, and bettering catastrophe preparedness and response skills at all levels. Moreover, it is endorsed to uphold the people's rights to existence and property through addressing the root motives of vulnerabilities to disasters, strengthening the country's ability for disaster chance discount and management and building the resilience of neighborhood communities to failures consisting of climate trade affects.

The plans related to the stages of a prospective disaster (before, during and after) were develop in the resort (2.75) ranked last which denotes a moderate extent of preparedness when it comes to planning. It is municipality 2 who got the highest weighted mean of 3.30 on the said indicator while municipality 4 got the lowest mean of 2.75. This is followed by the item on the fourth ranked, some activities such as workshops, seminar, and conferences are being realized to increase the level of consciousness for failures at the motel and its surroundings with a weighted mean of 3.03 which also denotes a moderate extent of preparedness when it comes to planning. It is municipality 4 who ranked highest (3.20) on the said indicator while municipality 1 got the lowest mean of 2.85. This mean that the resort management may have a plan related to disaster preparedness, but this plan may not be

developed fully and need for an improvement. There is a need to have a concrete plan will minimize the destruction brought by any disaster. This plan shall be created, implemented and monitored before, during and after the disaster.

According to Gonzales, (2018), the programs, projects, and activities (PPAs)

identified in the plan are in accordance with the four thematic areas in DRRM: prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response, healing and rehabilitation, consistent with the NDRRMP. Also, it is important to apprehend that preventive measures are wanted to reduce the have an impact on of disasters (Alim, Kawabata & Nakazawa, 2015)

Table 3. Disaster Preparedness of the Resort in terms of Convenience and Availability of Equipment

	M1		M2		M3		M4		Over-all		R
	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	
Indictor 1	3.55	GE	3.30	ME	3.25	ME	2.80	ME	3.23	ME	4.5
Indictor 2	3.15	ME	3.40	ME	3.30	ME	3.15	ME	3.25	ME	3
Indictor 3	3.40	ME	3.40	ME	3.10	ME	2.95	ME	3.21	ME	6
Indictor 4	3.20	ME	3.30	ME	3.20	ME	3.20	ME	3.23	ME	4.5
Indictor 5	3.30	ME	3.50	GE	3.25	ME	3.20	ME	3.31	ME	1
Indictor 6	3.40	ME	3.40	ME	3.15	ME	3.20	ME	3.29	ME	2
Indictor 7	3.25	ME	3.20	ME	2.85	ME	3.00	ME	3.08	ME	7
Composite Mean	3.32	ME	3.36	ME	3.16	ME	3.07	ME	3.23	ME	

Legend: 3.50 – 4.00 = Great Extent (GE); 2.50 – 3.49 = Moderate Extent (ME); 1.50 – 2.49 = Less Extent (LE); 1.00 – 1.49 = Not at All (NA)

Table above manifests disaster preparedness among the resorts in terms of convenience and availability of equipment. The results revealed that the resorts have a moderate extent of preparedness when it comes to the convenience and availability of equipment related to disaster preparedness(3.23) which reveals that among the four municipality, the second municipality has the highest extent of preparedness in terms of convenience and availability of equipment(3.36).

Among all cited indicators, determining the locks as well as meeting them for being prepared towards disaster (3.31) ranked first which denotes that the resort has a moderate extent of preparedness. It was municipality 2 that ranked(3.50) on the said indicator while municipality 4 ranked lowest (3.20). Havingresort rescue team in the rescue plan followed in the rank (3.29). Wherein municipality 1 and 2 both ranked highest

(3.40) on the said indicator while municipality 3 ranked lowest (3.20). Third in the rank was that in case of disaster, the movable goods are fixed to prevent the fall(3.25) which implies that the resort has a moderate extent of preparedness in terms of convenience and availability of equipment. It is municipality 2 who ranked highest (3.40) on the said indicator while municipality 1 and 4 both ranked lowest (3.15).

In terms of convenience and availability of equipment, employees have a clear access to the locks. There is a great possibility among the resort employees to move freely and perform their disaster plan since most of the items and equipment in the resorts are movable and the rescue team could able to be trained in their urgent rescue plan. The researcher believed that it is important for the equipment to be convenient and

available in times of disaster to minimize the fatalities brought by the disaster.

Alcayna, Bolletino, Dy and Vinck, (2015) identified some of best practice in disaster preparedness and the coping mechanism; yet, an important and essential drivers of disaster risk, which may bedemeaningin terms of the environment and inequality, remainoverlooked. Since disasters are becoming more intensified and frequent, there is a need for communities to be more prepared for worse circumstances.

There are supply as part of the disaster preparedness at the resort (3.08) ranked last which denotes a moderate extent of preparedness when it comes to convenience and availability of equipment. It is municipality 1 who ranked highest (3.25) on the said indicator while municipality 3 ranked lowest (2.85). This was followed by the indicator on the sixth ranked which shows that there is a toolavailable at the resort to turn offutilities automatically whenever there are disaster (3.21) which also denotes a moderate extent of preparedness. It is municipality 1 and 2 both ranked highest (3.40) on the said indicator while municipality 4 ranked lowest (2.95).

The resort management may have a plan related to disaster preparedness, but this plan shall be supported by supplies that will enable all concerned and affected people to survive amidst of disaster. The researcher believes that these supplies is important as the disaster plan. This supply shall contain all the items needed to survive such as ready to eat food, flashlight, first aid medical kit, life jacket and other essentials.

The excessive level of casualties, populace displacements and economic fees from latest occasions during disaster nevertheless emphasize any fundamental reinforcements in disaster preparedness. Revisiting, institutionalizing and arranging the policy must be done and aid mobilization troubles should also be addressed (Domingo & Manejar, 2018).

Table 4 presents the disaster preparedness among the resorts in terms of implementation of disaster plan. The results revealed that the resorts have a moderate extent of preparedness when it comes to the implementation of disaster plan (3.27) which reveals among these four municipalities, the second municipality has the highest extent of preparedness in terms of implementation of disaster plan (3.43)

Table 4. Disaster Preparedness of the Resort in terms of Implementation of Disaster Plan

	M1		M2		M3		M4		Over-all		R
	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	WM	VI	
Indictor 1	3.80	GE	3.85	GE	3.65	GE	3.25	ME	3.64	GE	1
Indictor 2	3.05	ME	3.30	ME	3.00	ME	3.15	ME	3.13	ME	5
Indictor 3	2.90	ME	3.30	ME	3.10	ME	3.15	ME	3.11	ME	6
Indictor 4	3.35	ME	3.35	ME	3.05	ME	3.15	ME	3.23	ME	4
Indictor 5	3.40	ME	3.40	ME	3.20	ME	3.15	ME	3.29	ME	2
Indictor 6	3.40	ME	3.35	ME	3.15	ME	3.10	ME	3.25	ME	3
Composite Mean	3.32	ME	3.43	ME	3.19	ME	3.16	ME	3.27	ME	

Legend: 3.50 – 4.00 = Great Extent (GE); 2.50 – 3.49 = Moderate Extent (ME); 1.50 – 2.49 = Less Extent (LE); 1.00 – 1.49 = Not at All (NA)

Among these cited indicators, the first indicator (3.64) ranked first which denotes that the resort has a great extent of preparedness in relation to conducting drills regularly. Indicator 5 followed in the rank (3.29) which denotes possessing disaster ready culture among their employees. Third in the rank is the 6th indicator that signifies the eagerness of the employees to acquire skills as well as disaster knowledge (3.25) which implies that the resort has a moderate extent of preparedness in terms of implementation of disaster plan.

This means in terms of implementation of disaster plan in the resort, each municipality follows to the mandatory drills such as earthquake and fire drill. These drills are done periodically as part of their resort management plan. The researcher believe that it is important for all establishment to train their employees with regards to their disaster plan and as part of the training, drills will enable the top management to ensure that all employees are aware what to do in case of emergency. Since, when a real disaster will occur it is the employees and the management's concern to secure the safety of all their guest.

According to Rivas, David, and Clark, (2019), the population is being at risk due to several disaster and emergencies that we cannot avoid but we can be prepared of. These may additionally cause ailments and/or affect not only the local residents but more so with the disturbance of communal services. In the resort business, it is very important to assure that all employees are well trained on emergency response. All the resort guests are the resort management's

responsibility thus ensuring everyone's well-being should always be a priority since no one can tell when a disaster would come. Everyone should be prepared.

Having a continuous training on protection, evacuation, and rescue issues for every resort personnel (3.11) ranked last which manifests a moderate extent of preparedness in terms of implementing the disaster plan. This is followed by the item on the fifth ranked which shows that the resort managers and supervisor guarantees the contribution of all the employees in the agendas towards the disaster preparedness (3.13) which denotes a moderate extent of preparedness when it comes to implementation of disaster plan. It was followed on the fourth ranked that shows essential efforts have been dedicated for consolidation the resort facilities and infrastructure having the mean of 3.23.

This mean that the resort management may have a conduct drills periodically, the result shows that the resort employees are not that well trained when it comes to protection, disaster evacuation and rescue missions. Although there is a proclaimed rescue team, the researcher believe that it is the responsibility of all employees to be part of the rescue team, they must be well trained in guaranteeing the wellbeing and security of all in times of disaster and emergency.

The DRRM Act establishes local councils at the regional, provincial, municipal, and neighborhood degrees that replicate the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council's (NDDRMC) responsibilities; however, there are no

enough regular staff for these local councils. Furthermore, there is the absence of professionalization. There is also a highly significant gap that exists as the NDRRMC can't supervise all the local councils (Alcayna, et.al., 2016).

Table 5. Preparedness of the Resort Personnel towards Emergency and Disaster in terms of Knowledge and Management of the External Situational Environment

	Not True of Me		True of Me		Rank
	f	%	F	%	
Indictor 1	20	25.0	60	75.0	3.5
Indictor 2	19	23.8	61	76.3	3
Indictor 3	26	32.5	54	67.5	5.5
Indictor 4	20	25.0	60	75.0	3.5
Indictor 5	23	28.7	57	71.3	7
Indictor 6	15	18.8	65	81.3	1
Indictor 7	42	52.5	42	52.5	10
Indictor 8	30	37.5	50	62.5	8
Indictor 9	35	43.8	45	56.3	9
Indictor 10	26	32.5	54	67.5	5.5

Table 5 shows the Preparedness of the Resort Personnel towards Emergency and Disaster. The resort employees declare that they are self-assured that they can easily recognize what to do and what specific action to take in a severe weather condition with the highest percentage of 81.3 percent, whereas, majority of the resort employees' ability to determine their preparedness procedures are desirable to ensure safety in any given disaster attained the second to the highest percentage of 76.3 percent. Also, most of the respondent affirmed positively that they are acquainted to have availability of supplies in a severe disaster and they can identify the items to find in their surroundings in case of emergence. Moreover, the resort employees assert that they are aware that there are warning even before an extreme disaster

may occur, this may be natural signs or forecast.

As shown in the table, ability identify the location of an upcoming storm may be detected through a warning tool, as perceived by the resort employees tied both on true and not true to me. This only means that there is a gap and significant discrepancy on locating a severe storm and determining a cyclone warning situation. According to Hoffmann and Muttarak, (2017). To ensure that people will be prepared, it is important to educate them through enhancing perception and knowledge towards it.

Table 6. Preparedness of the Resort Personnel towards Emergency and Disaster in terms of Anticipation, Awareness and Management of one's psychological response

	Not True of Me		True of Me		Rank
	f	%	f	%	
Indictor 1	27	33.8	53	66.3	6.5
Indictor 2	30	37.5	50	62.5	8
Indictor 3	12	15.0	66	82.5	1
Indictor 4	26	32.5	54	67.5	5
Indictor 5	17	21.3	63	78.8	2
Indictor 6	19	23.8	61	76.3	3
Indictor 7	25	31.3	55	68.8	4
Indictor 8	27	33.8	53	66.3	6.5

Table 6 shows the Preparedness of the Resort Personnel towards Emergency and Disaster in terms of Anticipation, Awareness and Management of one's psychological response. The resort employees believe that they can stay cool and calm in most difficult situation which got the highest percentage of 82.5 percent. Also, they affirm that when necessary, they can talk themselves through challenging situations. This got the second to the highest percentage of 78.8 percent. Also, majority of the respondents believed

that in times of severe storm or cyclone situation they would know how to manage their own response to the situation.

As shown in the table, being able to manage their feelings well in hard and challenging circumstances, and having an upright idea of

in what way they would likely respond to an emergency condition as perceived by the resort employees, tied both negatively with 33.8 percent. This only means that there is most of the resort employees may have a difficulty in managing themselves to respond in an emergency .

Table 7. Difference of Responses on Disaster Preparedness of the Resort when Grouped According to Profile Variables

	Planning			Convenience and Availability of equipment			Implementation of Disaster Plan		
	F-value	p-value	I	F-value	p-value	I	F-value	p-value	I
Sex	1.447	0.152	NS	2.384	0.020	S	1.602	0.113	NS
Age	0.313	0.816	NS	0.225	0.878	NS	0.311	0.818	NS
Civil Status	3.658	0.016	S	6.267	0.001	S	8.385	0.000	HS
Location	2.031	0.117	NS	2.313	0.083	NS	1.407	0.247	BS

Legend: Significant at p-value < 0.05

Table 7 shows the responses on the disaster preparedness of the resort when grouped according to profile variables which manifests a significant difference when grouped according to civil status since the obtained p-value of 0.016 was less than 0.05 alpha level in terms of planning and there is highly significant since the obtained p-value of 0.000 was less than 0.05 alpha level in terms of implementation of disaster plan. This implies that the responses vary significantly and based from the post hoc test conducted, those single or unmarried respondents have higher assessment on planning.

This means that those resort employees that are unmarried have higher assessment on planning. Disaster preparation aims to prepare an organization to effectively respond to any emergency and its potential philanthropical impact. In disaster planning,

it is important to consider a lot of factors, although according to De Paulo (2017), Studies have shown that individuals who stay single are more assured in their own opinions and experience more personal growth in terms of planning than people who marry.

Also, the able presents the responses on the disaster preparedness of the resort in terms of convenience and availability of equipment when grouped according to profile variables. It was observed that there was a significant difference when grouped according to sex (p-value = 0.020) and civil status (p-value = 0.001) since the obtained p-values of were less than 0.05 alpha level. This means that the answers vary significantly and based from the post hoc test conducted, it was found out that female and single have higher valuation on convenience and availability of equipment.

Griffin (2013) found out that in comparison to men, women are undeniably better learners. They have a better approach when it comes to critical thinking. Also, women are more flexible and understandable in doing the task and their attention span are longer than male. However, whatever the gender is, it is important to know that being prepared for the long term is also an important part of survival as well. This would account for any sort of natural disaster, war, or even the end of the world. Preparing supplies, food, water, and any survival plans could possibly be the factor of life and death for you and your family.

Moreover, those who are single and without any family major responsibilities are known as those who are more convenient and are available in disaster training and planning. Hence, the errands toward the family may hamper the employees to spend more time in disaster circumstances. They also take breaks to attend to the needs of their families (Gierlach, 2010: Magnaye, Muñoz, Muñoz, Muñoz, Muro, 2011). With this, those who are unmarried have no bigger responsibility to take on as compare to those who are married, this means that in terms of disaster planning considering the convenience and availability of equipment, single are more competent than married.

Table 8
Relationship Between Responses on Disaster Preparedness of the Resort and Preparedness of the Resort Personnel towards Emergency and Disaster

	Knowledge and Management of the External Situational Environment			Anticipation, Awareness and Management of one's psychological response		
	λ^2_c	p-value	I	λ^2_c	p-value	I
Planning	4.224 ^a	0.121	NS	9.681 ^a	0.008	S
Convenience and Availability of Equipment	6.214 ^a	0.045	S	12.551 ^a	0.002	S
Implementation of Disaster Plan	3.227 ^a	0.199	NS	4.333 ^a	0.115	NS

Legend: Significant at p-value < 0.05; S = Significant; NS = Not Significant

Table 9. Proposed Action Plan

Key Result Area	Proposed Action Plan	Person In charge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For Resort personnel to be well trained on protection, evacuation, and rescue issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conduct annual training and workshop among resort personnel 	Resort Manager Natural Disaster and Risk Management Team
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that there is enough supply such as blanket, battery-powered radio, tent and a like at the resort. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekly monitoring of emergency supplies. 	Resort Disaster Team
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To disseminate and familiarized with the plans related to the stages of a prospective disaster (before, during and after) were develop in the resort. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To post infographics of what to do in times of disaster; and To inculcate disaster plans dissemination in the monthly or quarterly meeting among the resort management 	Resort Disaster Team Resort top Management

As seen from the result on table 8, there were significant relationship between knowledge and management of the external situational environment and convenience and availability of equipment (p-value = 0.045); anticipation, awareness and management of one’s psychological response when correlated to planning (p-value = 0.008) and convenience and availability of equipment (p-value = 0.002). This was observed since the computed p-values were less than 0.05 alpha level. This means that the disaster preparedness of the resort was affected by the employees’ preparedness towards emergency and disaster.

Employees are part of a whole, which is the resort establishment. Once the employees are well prepared, equipped and trained in disaster responsiveness then it will have a great impact to the resort establishment. Moreover, according to Alim, Kawabata, and Nakazawa(2015), it is crucial to ensure that everyone is prepared and there is an existing preventive measure in order to reduce the impact of any disaster. Then, it is not only the responsibility of resort disaster team to ensure safety and security in times of disaster, but it is the responsibility of every employees to be equipped and well prepared

Table 9 presents the proposed strategies to ensure disaster preparedness among the resort employees. This may be presented to the Provincial Tourism and Cultural Affairs Office (PTCAO) and to the

NDRRMC for further innovation among the resort business.

Conclusion

Resort management among the municipality are mostly female aged 24 years old and below however, most of the respondent having the marital status of married however, based on the result, resort employees that are single have higher assessment on planning while female and single have higher assessment on convenience and availability of equipment and it was found out that single have higher assessment on implementation of disaster plan. There was significant relationship between knowledge on disaster management and initial response to disaster when correlated to planning and implementation of the plan. An action Plan was proposed for the improvement.

Recommendation

Resort Management may seek assistance from Red Cross or NDRCC to conduct a regular disaster preparedness and planning. Department of Tourism may consider the inclusion of Disaster and Risk Person in Charge and equipment on the criteria for their resort Accreditation. Resorts may have an available emergency supplies and accessible safety kit. The College of International Tourism and Hospitality Management may have an in-depth discussion on safety and disaster preparedness to equip the students. Future researchers may perform

further study applying different variable. For the research locale, the proposed action plan may be considered to implement or evaluated thereafter.

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