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DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MANAGEMENT OF UNIVERSITY OF RIZAL
SYSTEM: PERSPECTIVES FOR STRATEGIC ACTION

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ABSTRACT

The study determined the status of the University of Rizal System Morong Campus disaster risk reduction management. Disaster risk reduction is a systematic approach to disaster risk detection, assessment, and reduction. On the Preparation and Evacuation Plan, Emergency/Survival Kits, Prevention and Protective Measures, Early Warning System, Crisis Management Committee, Seminars/Training, Drill Conduct, Crisis Information Management, and Coping Mechanism, the campus is very ready for drill conduct but reasonably ready. The level of preparation of the administrators, teachers, staff, and students on the campus affects all aspects of implementing Disaster Risk Mitigation Management. The proposed Strategic Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction Management is provided to improve the constituents of the campus' constituents to adopt necessary steps in Disaster Risk Prevention and Protection. In any form of tragedy or calamity, it is intended to intensify the degree of preparation. The research is descriptive-evaluative research that uses a checklist of questionnaires.

INTRODUCTION

Disaster risk reduction is a comprehensive method for the detection, evaluation, and reduction of disaster risk. It seeks to reduce socio-economic catastrophe vulnerabilities and resolve the environmental and other hazards that cause them. The administration is responsible for reviewing the protection and security of all the properties. Because it is far more expansive and broader than traditional emergency response methods, it should be an integral part of the institution's processes.

Disaster risk management liability rests not with the government alone. Instead, it is of concern to all, from people authorized to take risk-reducing decisions to elected officials, government agencies, the private sector, civil society organizations, professional bodies, and scientific and technical institutions.

The provisions of Republic Act No. 10121-An Act to Improve the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management System and Institutionalize the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Strategies, Section 4, are explicit in their scope:

"This Act provides for the establishment of policies and strategies and the implementation of acts and measures relating to all aspects of disaster risk mitigation and management, including sound governance, risk assessment and early warning, the creation of information and understanding, the mitigation of underlying risk factors, and preparedness for an early recovery from the effective response."

It is time to enhance the degree of preparedness within and outside the school community for possible hazards and threats. This study determined the University of Rizal System's disaster risk mitigation management status and mapped out relevant strategic action needs. In this sense, the local government unit, including those in the academy, must provide its residents with experience in disaster risk reduction.

Literature review

Disaster management

Krishna (2015) said disaster management aims to reduce life loss and a specific area's economy. It requires coordinating resources and obligations to resolve all humanitarian aspects of emergencies, including preparedness, response, and recovery to minimize the disaster's effects.

Contingency and evacuation plan

It can help kids learn what to do during an earthquake by engaging in an earthquake drill (Gupta, 2015). Reducing disaster risk is implementing discerned plans so that everyone in the academy is directed and active, especially students and teachers (Edwards and Morris, 2012).

Emergency / Survival kits

First aid kits, flashlights, candles and matches, batteries, whistles, portable radios, drinking water in jugs or buttes, ready to eat two-day food, benched food, clothing, raincoat, rain boots, slippers, tissue, sanitary supplies should be included (Castanares, 2013). A "go bag" is a portable package that can help a person or a family survive in case of a calamity in the next 72 hours after their evacuation (Macas, 2015).

Preventive and safety measures

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (2013) emphasized that natural threats also accompany disasters. Every decision and action makes us more vulnerable-

or, more resilient to disasters. A more significant concern for mitigation, prevention, and preparedness is economically beneficial and eliminates human costs (Alcayna et al., 2016).

Early warning mechanism

Macherera (2016) said that community-based early warning systems provide data collection and analysis powered by the community. Readily available data services hold the key to keeping people and property safe (Moss, 2015).

Disaster management committee

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (2011) noted that public awareness is the degree to which shared knowledge of disaster threats is used to provide individual and collective action to minimize exposure and vulnerability to hazards. Similarly, the Philippine government has expanded efforts to incorporate the disaster risk reduction management program (Villanueva et al., 2017).

Seminars / Training

Liu et al. (2012) suggested that the Japanese Disaster Recovery Assistance Team coordinated and participated in multidisciplinary disaster relief activities and training. The seminars' tentative efficacy, as indicated by the improvement in comprehension scores and group events implementation. Dela Cruz (2012) also said that an agency should have disaster management training to prepare them to lead their local disaster coordination councils efficiently.

Drill conduct

In hospital emergency planning, it could promote the more widespread use of educational videos (Barley et al., 2007). Earthquake drills and simulations are an incredibly important part of the readiness plan. School administrators and students need to know about an earthquake drill (Narvasa, 2018).

Disaster information management

The Secondary Schools in Rizal illustrate the routine reiteration of the disaster risk mitigation management plan knowledge push (Hintay, 2017). The secondary schools have adequately disseminated the information and the required announcements about the suspension of classes (Baylon, 2018).

Coping mechanism

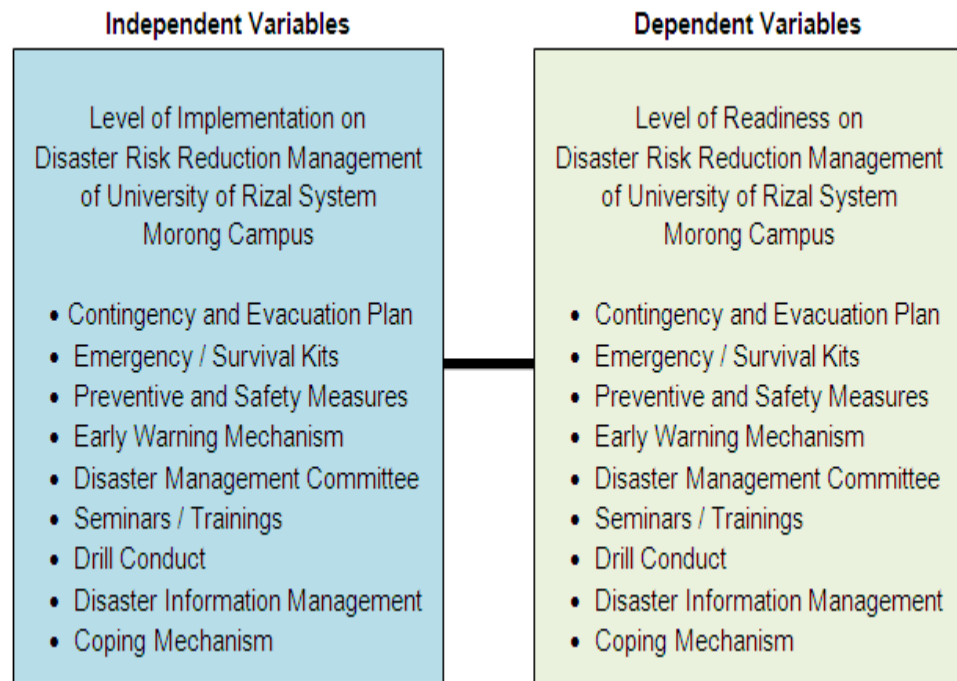
Disasters may be naturally occurring or human-caused. After a tragedy, most individuals show resilience. It is a vital component of resilience to use support services to overcome stress and other hardships. After exposure to a disaster, it is often normal for people to show signs of stress, and it is essential to track the physical and emotional health of those affected (SAMHSA). According to Walsh (2013), a significant aspect after a tragedy is the time to deal with the aftermath and get back to work. Not only will there be faulty repair equipment, but pollution will also occur.

Conceptual framework

As shown in Figure 1, this analysis considered various variables. In this undertaking, the independent variables ascertained under the Disaster Risk Reduction. The Dependent

Variables apply to the University of Rizal System Morong Campus respondents' readiness level on Disaster Risk Reduction Management.

Figure 1: Conceptual Paradigm of the Study Determining the Status of Disaster Risk Reduction Management of University of Rizal System Morong Campus



METHODOLOGY

Using the questionnaire checklist, the study used descriptive-evaluative research methods to assess the status of URS Morong disaster risk mitigation management regarding contingency and evacuation plan, emergency/survival kits, preventive and safety steps, early warning system, disaster management committee, seminars/training, drilling actions, disaster knowledge management, and coping with me status refers to the state of disaster risk reduction management as used in the four thematic fields, such as Disaster Prevention and Mitigation; Disaster Preparedness; Disaster Response; and Disaster Reconstruction and Recovery, regarding the specified aspects.

The study purposefully selected 350 participants from various classes, including 25 administrators, 100 faculty members, 25 non-teaching employees, and 200 senior college students. It used a questionnaire checklist adapted from the Disaster Risk Reduction Preparedness report (Baylon, 2018) and the Disaster Risk Reduction Management tool (Hintay, 2017) to assess the University of Rizal System Morong's disaster risk reduction management status and map out relevant strategic action needs.

The respondents assessed the status of the Morong disaster risk reduction management of the University of Rizal System. Using the scale below, the information was statistically treated and evaluated and mapped out basic needs for strategic action.

Scale	Level of Implementation	Level of Readiness
5	Very Much Implemented	Very Much Ready
4	Much Implemented	Much Ready
3	Fairly Implemented	Fairly Ready
2	Partially Implemented	Partially Ready
1	Not Implemented	Not Ready

The research used the collected data given the development of the structure within the campus. This University Research In-House Review decided the study's conduct to fill the defined holes for the university constituents' protection and the common good. The analysis then summed up the results and proposed the findings and recommendations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Level of Implementation on Disaster Risk Reduction Management of University of Rizal System as Assessed by the Administrators, Faculty, Staff, and Students

Implementation on Disaster Risk Reduction Management in URSM	Admin		Faculty		Staff		Student		Overall	
	Mean	VI	Mean	VI	Mean	VI	Mean	VI	Mean	VI
1. Contingency and Evacuation Plan	3.66	OI	3.34	SI	2.83	SI	3.49	OI	3.41	OI
2. Emergency / Survival Kits	3.01	SI	2.91	SI	2.00	RI	3.20	SI	3.02	SI
3. Preventive and Safety Measures	3.75	OI	3.37	SI	2.63	SI	3.45	OI	3.39	SI
4. Early Warning Mechanism	3.41	OI	3.19	SI	2.67	SI	3.41	OI	3.29	SI
5. Disaster Management Committee	3.48	OI	3.23	SI	2.66	SI	3.39	SI	3.30	SI
6. Seminars / Trainings	3.47	OI	3.27	SI	2.61	SI	3.51	OI	3.38	SI
7. Drill Conduct	4.03	OI	3.83	OI	3.31	SI	3.66	OI	3.71	OI
8. Disaster Information Management	3.44	OI	3.31	SI	3.58	OI	3.52	OI	3.46	OI
9. Coping Mechanism	3.08	SI	2.90	SI	2.26	RI	3.41	OI	3.16	SI
Average	3.48	OI	3.26	SI	2.73	SI	3.45	OI	3.35	SI

Legend: AI - Always Implemented SI - Sometimes Implemented
 OI - Often Implemented RI - Rarely Implemented

The University of Rizal System also implements the outcomes in Table 1, the Contingency and Evacuation Plan, Drill Conduct, and Disaster Information Management. The Disaster Risk Reduction Management in Emergency / Survival Kits, Preventive and Safety Measures, Early Warning System, Disaster Management Committee, Seminars/Training, and Coping Mechanism were often implemented by Campus, however. To ensure a higher degree of implementation of disaster risk mitigation management to protect all and reduce the effect of adversity, it can be concluded that preferential action on established aspects is required.

Table 2: Level of Readiness on Disaster Risk Reduction Management of University of Rizal System as Assessed by the Administrators, Faculty, Staff, and Students

Readiness on Disaster Risk Reduction Management in URSM	Admin		Faculty		Staff		Student		Overall	
	Mean	VI	Mean	VI	Mean	VI	Mean	VI	Mean	VI
1. Contingency and Evacuation Plan	3.42	MR	3.16	FR	2.56	PR	3.38	MR	3.26	FR
2. Emergency / Survival Kits	3.02	FR	2.99	FR	2.39	PR	3.28	FR	3.11	FR
3. Preventive and Safety Measures	3.41	MR	3.11	FR	2.75	FR	3.40	MR	3.27	FR
4. Early Warning Mechanism	3.27	FR	3.09	FR	2.77	FR	3.35	FR	3.23	FR
5. Disaster Management Committee	3.36	FR	3.19	FR	2.48	PR	3.36	FR	3.25	FR
6. Seminars / Trainings	3.37	FR	3.16	FR	2.51	PR	3.40	MR	3.27	FR
7. Drill Conduct	3.63	MR	3.52	MR	2.91	FR	3.50	MR	3.48	MR
8. Disaster Information Management	3.24	FR	3.17	FR	2.65	FR	3.39	FR	3.26	FR
9. Coping Mechanism	3.18	FR	3.11	FR	2.63	FR	3.41	MR	3.25	FR
Average	3.32	FR	3.17	FR	2.63	FR	3.39	FR	3.26	FR

Legend: VMR - Very Much Ready FR - Fairly Read NR - Not Ready MR - Much Ready PR - Partially Ready

Table 2 shows that as one of Disaster Risk Reduction Management elements, the University of Rizal System has a lot to do with drill actions. However, the campus needs to strengthen the Contingency and Evacuation Plan, Emergency / Survival Kits, Preventive and Safety Measures, Early Warning System, Crisis Management Committee, Seminars/Training, Crisis Information Management, and Coping Mechanism. This means that proper disaster risk reduction management behavior is necessary to increase university constituents' level of readiness to save more lives and minimize significant property harm.

Table 3: Significant Relationship between the Level of Implementation on Disaster Risk Reduction Management of the University of Rizal System Morong Campus and the Level of Readiness of its Constituents as Revealed by the Respondents.

Implementation	Readiness	Pearson-r	Sig.	Ho	VI
Average	Contingency and Evacuation Plan	.882	.000	R	S
	Emergency / Survival Kits	.844	.000	R	S
	Preventive and Safety Measures	.779	.000	R	S
	Early Warning Mechanism	.857	.000	R	S
	Disaster Management Committee	.850	.000	R	S
	Seminars / Trainings	.814	.000	R	S
	Drill Conduct	.796	.000	R	S
	Disaster Information Management	.856	.000	R	S
	Coping Mechanism	.833	.000	R	S
Overall		.917	.000	R	S

The results in table 3 showed that the level of readiness of respondents at the University of Rizal System Morong Campus was influenced by all aspects of Disaster Risk Reduction Management implementation. This implies that with the successful

implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction Management, the University of Rizal System Morong Campus can reduce the disaster's impact, save more lives, and reduce serious property damage for administrators, faculty, workers, and students.

Proposed strategic action plan on disaster risk reduction management of university of rizal system morong campus

The proposed Strategic Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction Management primarily aims to enhance its constituents' capacity to implement necessary Disaster Risk Prevention and Safety Measures for the University of Rizal System Morong Campus and increase community readiness for any disaster. It spans a one-year period from the 3rd quarter of 2019 to the 2nd quarter of 2020, subject to changes depending on the campus' capability and available resources. The proposed action plan recommends multiple initiatives with adequate strategies to maximize the campus's ability to preserve its constituents' safety and security in times of tragedy. The partnership between the university's stakeholders, including the various disaster management teams for disaster prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response, and restoration and recovery, is highlighted in this feat, focusing on the defined aspects that require preferential action.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that the implementation of disaster risk reduction management at the University of Rizal System Morong Campus is significantly related to the preparation of its constituents regarding the various aspects of disaster risk reduction management.

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APPENDIX A



Republic of the Philippines
UNIVERSITY OF RIZAL SYSTEM

Morong, Rizal

PROPOSED STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MANAGEMENT

3rd Quarter of 2019 to 2nd Quarter of 2020



Program Project Activity	Objectives	Target	Monitoring Frequency	How to Measure	Means of Verification	Strategies / Action Plans	Responsible Person	Date of Completion
Disaster Prevention and Mitigation								
URSM Hazard Mapping	Identify the hazardous items and unsafe conditions within URSM premises	1	Quarterly	Narrative Report and/or Risk Assessment Report with documentation submitted on time	Received Narrative Report Risk Assessment Report with documentation	Conduct Risk Assessment in collaboration with NDRRMC and other Disaster Management Committees	Campus Director Secretary Planning Officer General Services UPFDU DRRM Team	September 2019 December 2019 March 2020 June 2020
Inventory of Emergency Facilities and Equipment as well as Survival Kits	Ensure the availability and readiness of Emergency Facilities and Equipment as well as Survival Kits for Disaster Risk Reduction	1	Semi-Annual	Inventory of Emergency Facilities and Equipment including Survival Kits submitted on time	Received copy of the inventory of Emergency Facilities and Equipment including Survival Kits	Conduct of inventory procedures on Emergency Facilities, Equipment, and Survival Kits	Campus Director Secretary Planning Officer General Services UPFDU DRRM Team	July 2019 January 2020
Mainstreaming and Re-orientation Training on Disaster Risk Prevention and Safety Measures	Enhance the capability of URSM constituents on Disaster Risk Prevention and Safety Measures, including survival training and necessary precautionary	1	Semi-Annual	Accomplishment Report with documentation submitted on time	Documentation on the conducted Mainstreaming and Re-orientation Training on Disaster Risk Prevention and Safety Measures	Conduct Re-orientation Training on Disaster Risk Prevention and Safety Measures	Administrator Faculty Staff Student Parent DRRM Team	July 2019 January 2020

Program Project Activity	Objectives	Target	Monitoring Frequency	How to Measure	Means of Verification	Strategies / Action Plans	Responsible Person	Date of Completion
	measures							
Disaster Preparedness								
Creation of the Disaster Management Committee	Form a Disaster Management Team who will establish and maintain linkages with local and national agencies and other stakeholders relative to Disaster Risk Reduction	1	Annually	Appointment of Disaster Management Control Group with defined duties and functions	Approved appointment of Disaster Management Control Group with defined duties and functions	Issuance of Campus Order / Memoranda to the Disaster Management Control Group	Campus Director Secretary Faculty Staff	July 2019
Disaster Risk Reduction Contingency Planning	Develop a Disaster Risk Reduction Contingency Plan for URS Morong Campus with the Stakeholders	1	Annually	Number of Disaster Risk Reduction Contingency Plan submitted on time	Received copy of Disaster Risk Reduction Contingency Plan	Workshop on the preparation of Campus Disaster Risk Reduction Contingency Plan with the Stakeholders	Administrator Faculty Staff Student Parent DRRM Team	December 2019
Basic First Aid Training and Basic Life Support	Provide the needed competencies in performing first aid procedures and basic life support as a means of Preventive and Safety Measures	1	Semi-Annual	Accomplishment Report with documentation submitted on time	Documentation on the conducted First Aid Training and Basic Life Support	Conduct First Aid Training and Basic Life Support with the experts	Administrator Faculty Staff Student Parent DRRM Team	August 2019 February 2020
Campus-Based Multi-hazard Drills	Intensify the level of readiness of the URSM community on disaster risk	1	Quarterly	Number of Campus-Based Multi-hazard Drills conducted as scheduled	Drills Assessment Report Documentation on the conducted Campus-Based	Activation of Disaster Management Control Group	Administrator Faculty Staff Student Parent	September 2019 December 2019 March 2020 June

Program Project Activity	Objectives	Target	Monitoring Frequency	How to Measure	Means of Verification	Strategies / Action Plans	Responsible Person	Date of Completion
	reduction				Multi-hazard Drills		DRRM Team	2020
Research on Disaster Risk Reduction	Monitor and investigate the status of Disaster Risk Reduction Management of URS Morong Campus	1	Annually	At least one Research on Disaster Risk Reduction completed and disseminated	Certificated of completion from the University RDEP	Conduct Disaster Risk Reduction Researches	URS RDEP Faculty Researchers	June 2019
Information Dissemination on Disaster Risk Reduction	Strengthen the Information Dissemination Campaign on Disaster Risk Reduction	1	Quarterly	Number of Information on Disaster Risk Reduction Disseminated on Time	Copy of Disseminated Information on Disaster Risk Reduction	Reproduction, distribution, and utilization of Information Campaign on Disaster Risk Reduction	Administrator Faculty Staff Student Parent DRRM Team	September 2019 December 2019 March 2020 June 2020
Disaster Response								
Response Capacity Development	Develop response capacity among URSM constituents, which includes the systematic organization of response, response skills, and accessing provisions on emergency	1	Quarterly	Number of response capacity PPA's report submitted on time	Received copy of response capacity PPA's report	The collaboration of Administrator, Faculty, Staff, Students, Parents, and other stakeholders for the development of necessary emergency procedures and risk reduction management	Administrator Faculty Staff Student Parent DRRM Team	September 2019 December 2019 March 2020 June 2020
Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery								
Post-disaster Assessments	Identify the extent of damage caused by the disaster and its effect on the affected areas in all aspects	100%	As Needed	Narrative Report and/or Post-disaster Assessment Report with documentation submitted on time	Received Narrative Report Post-disaster Assessment Report with documentation	Conduct sessions on Post-disaster Assessment in collaboration with NDRRMC and other Disaster Management Committees	Administrator Faculty Staff Student Parent DRRM Team	As Scheduled

Program Project Activity	Objectives	Target	Monitoring Frequency	How to Measure	Means of Verification	Strategies / Action Plans	Responsible Person	Date of Completion
Integration of DRR into Post-disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation Processes	Integrate the different elements of DRR into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes	100%	As Needed	Number of DRR elements integrated during post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation over the total number of casualties x 100	Received Narrative Report on Post-disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation with documentation	Conduct Post-disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation among the affected constituents	Administrator Faculty Staff Student Parent DRRM Team	As Scheduled