

**DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND RESETTLEMENT
EFFORTS IN SELECTED BARANGAYS OF
TAGAYTAY CITY, CAVITE**

THESIS

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ABSTRACT

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This study was conducted to describe the plans and implementation strategies of the selected barangays in Tagaytay City regarding risk reduction and resettlement; the actual activities implemented during the 2020 Taal volcano eruption, problems encountered, and suggestions to improve the disaster risk reduction and resettlement efforts.


Eleven barangay officials from barangays Iruhin West, Kaybagal South, Maharlika West, Sungay West, San Jose, Silang Junction South, Maharlika East, and Tolentino East, with a total of 88, took part in this quantitative study.

This city has a variety of projects, programs, and plans in place to mitigate the disaster's impact. However, there are still gaps in terms of programs, projects, plans, strategies, and barangay officials' awareness of disaster risk reduction and relocation initiatives.

The barangay officials from selected barangays in Tagaytay City have disaster risk reduction management plan, resettlement plans, and strategies to implement such plans, but they were caught off guard by the disaster, and tourism suffered as a result. Evacuation sites were scarce, and residents complained of the strong stench from the volcano, which caused respiratory and skin problems. The barangay authorities are well-informed about catastrophe risk reduction and recovery measures.

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INTRODUCTION

Disaster incidents are increasing in frequency, intensity, and duration around the world, particularly as a result of climate change/variability manifested as floods, landslides, drought, and glacial runoffs, among other things. This has been exacerbated by the unpredictability of these events. Disasters can also contribute to long-term poverty by delaying development in impoverished areas. The cost of disasters has serious ramifications for the country's economic development.

In the Philippines it is located between the Pacific and Eurasian Plates, making it extremely vulnerable to typhoons, floods, landslides, volcanic eruptions, and earthquakes. The majority of active volcanoes are found on the Philippine island of Luzon. Furthermore, after 43 years of inactivity, Taal volcano in the province of Batangas, Region IV-A, began to show signs of unrest. Taal volcano is still under alert 2 status. This means that a harmful explosive eruption could occur within hours to days. Hence, the January 12, 2020 eruption of the Taal volcano recorded 39 deaths during the span of evacuation and disaster response. An estimated 400,000 evacuees were brought to the evacuation centers at the peak of the effort to clear the 14-