

**CALAMITY FUND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OF BARANGAYS
IN SELECTED AREAS OF CAVITE**

THESIS

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ABSTRACT

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The Philippines is prone to disasters because of its geographical location and from the past years, the country has experienced a number of disasters that affect the human lives. Thus, the government allotted fund to lessen and manage the impact of disasters.

A study on the calamity fund management practices was carried out among the barangays of selected areas of Cavite, namely: Cavite City, Maragondon, Naic, Ternate, and Tanza which were considered prone to disasters. Purposive and stratified sampling techniques were used to select the participants and to proportionately allocate and select the barangays per area.

Moreover, using panel regression in random effects, it was found that among the barangay characteristics such as population, barangay class, income from internal revenue allotment (IRA), income from other sources, the allotted budget for calamity, and disaster occurrences, only barangay class and income from IRA are considered contributory in the barangay officials' decision of employing their judgment in allocating calamity funds.

Hence, it was concluded that there are other possible factors that could affect the fund management decisions specifically in allocating and utilizing the budget of the barangays in dealing with disasters and unforeseen events. With these, it is recommended that barangays should allot and use the calamity fund in disaster-related programs properly in order to accordingly address the constituents' need and more likely to lessen the unutilized portion of the budget.

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1 Distribution of participants in selected areas of Cavite	24
2 Number of disaster occurrences in areas of Cavite in the year 2014 – 2016.....	35
3 Frequency of calamity fund management practices	39
5 Relationship of barangay characteristics on calamity fund management practices in Tanza.....	55
6 Relationship of barangay characteristics on calamity fund management practices in Cavite City.....	55
7 Relationship of barangay characteristics on calamity fund management practices in Maragondon.....	56
8 Relationship of barangay characteristics on calamity fund management practices in Naic.....	56

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1 Conceptual framework of the study.....	8
2 Average population in selected areas in Cavite from 2015-2017.....	29
3 Number of Barangay class A.....	30
4 Number of Barangay class B.....	31
5 Number of Barangay class C.....	32
6 Average Internal Revenue Allotment.....	33
7 Average income from other sources.....	34
8 Average allocated budget for calamity fund from 2015 -2017.....	37
9 Average allocated and utilized fund for preparedness, 2015.....	42
10 Average allocated and utilized fund for preparedness, 2016.....	43
11 Average allocated and utilized fund for preparedness, 2017.....	44
12 Average allocated and utilized fund for mitigation/prevention, 2015.....	45
13 Average allocated and utilized fund for mitigation/ prevention, 2016.....	46
14 Average allocated and utilized fund for mitigation/prevention, 2017.....	47
15 Average allocated and utilized fund for rehabilitation/recovery, 2015.....	48
16 Average allocated and utilized fund for rehabilitation/recovery, 2016.....	49
17 Average allocated and utilized fund for rehabilitation/ recovery, 2017.....	50
18 Average allocated and utilized fund for disaster response, 2015.....	52

19	Average allocated and utilized fund for disaster response, 2016.....	53
20	Average allocated and utilized fund for disaster response, 2017.....	54

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix		Page
1	Permit Letters.....	62
2	Research Instrument.....	68
3	Request for Adviser and Technical Critic.....	72
4	Title Approval Sheet.....	74
5	Request for Proposal Oral Review.....	76
6	Proposal Approval Sheet.....	78
7	Request for Manuscript Oral Review.....	80
8	Routing Slip.....	82
9	Certificate from Statistician.....	84
10	Certificate from the Ethics Review Board.....	86
11	Curriculum Vitae.....	88
12	Data Gathering Documentation.....	95

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INTRODUCTION

The Philippines is a sovereign archipelagic nation located in South-eastern Asia that constitutes 7,107 islands and surrounded by three huge bodies of water, namely: the Philippine Sea and Pacific Ocean in the east, the South China Sea in the north and west, and the Celebes Sea in the South. The country is also situated along a highly seismic area lying along the Pacific Ring of Fire. Due to its geographical location, the Philippines is exposed to high incidents of hazards such as tropical storms, tsunamis, earthquake, volcanic eruptions, landslides, and drought. According to the World Risk Report conducted by United Nations University Institute of Environment and Human Security ([UNU-EHS], 2016), the Philippines ranked third in world with the risk index with 26.17 percent. It only shows that the country is really prone to disaster.

For the past 15 years (1990-2014) 51.3 percent of all recorded disasters are due to tropical storms, followed by 31.9 percent of flooding, 6.4 percent of landslides, 4.6 percent of volcanic eruption, and 4.1 percent of earthquakes with a total of 519 occurrences of natural disasters in the country (Doroteo, 2015).