**DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MANAGEMENT**

**DRR 113**

**Introduction:**

Babatngon, Leyte, a coastal town in the Eastern Visayas region of the Philippines, is situated in a geographically vulnerable area prone to various natural hazards. Its proximity to the sea, mountainous terrain, and geological characteristics make it susceptible to typhoons, floods, landslides, earthquakes, and tsunamis. These hazards, coupled with factors such as poverty, limited infrastructure, and environmental degradation, have significantly impacted the community's resilience and well-being.

**Discussion:**

Babatngon, Leyte, is situated in a geographically vulnerable region, making it susceptible to various natural hazards. These hazards, coupled with factors such as poverty, limited infrastructure, and environmental degradation, have significantly impacted the community's resilience and well-being. The town's proximity to the sea, mountainous terrain, and geological characteristics make it prone to typhoons, floods, landslides, earthquakes, and tsunamis. These natural disasters can lead to loss of life, damage to property and infrastructure, disruption of livelihoods, and long-lasting social and psychological impacts. To mitigate the effects of these hazards and build resilience, Babatngon must prioritize disaster risk reduction (DRR). This involves a comprehensive approach that includes hazard assessment, early warning systems, disaster preparedness planning, infrastructure development, and community-based DRR initiatives. By implementing effective DRR measures, the town can reduce its vulnerability to natural hazards and ensure a more sustainable future for its residents.

**Proneness:** refers to the susceptibility or livelihood of a place or community to be affected by a particular hazard. In the context of Babatngon, Leyte, proneness is determined by factors such as:

**Geographical location:** The town's coastal location makes it susceptible to typhoons, storm surges, and tsunamis. Its proximity to rivers and hilly terrain increases its vulnerability to floods and landslides.

**Geological conditions**: The underlying geology of the area can influence the occurrence and severity of hazards. For example, fault lines can increase the risk of earthquakes, while unstable slopes can contribute to landslides.

**Historical data:** Past records of disasters in the region can provide insight into the frequency and intensity of hazard.

**Vulnerability:**

**Poverty:** Many residents of Babatngon live in poverty, making them more vulnerable to the impacts of disasters.

**Lack of infrastructure:** Inadequate infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, and drainage systems, can hinder disaster response and recovery efforts.

**Limited access to information:** Lack of access to early warning systems and disaster preparedness information can increase the community's vulnerability.

**Environmental degradation:** Deforestation and other forms of environmental degradation can contribute to increased vulnerability.

**Effects:**

**Loss of life and injuries:** Disasters can lead to fatalities and injuries, especially among vulnerable populations.

**Damage to property and infrastructure:** Hazards can cause significant damage to homes, businesses, and essential infrastructure.

**Disruption of livelihoods:** Disasters can disrupt economic activities and livelihoods, leading to poverty and hardship.

**Social and psychological impacts:** Disasters can have long-lasting social and psychological effects on individuals and communities.

**Importance of Disaster risk Reduction:**

**Saving lives:** By implementing DRR measures, communities can reduce the number of fatalities and injuries during disasters. Early warning systems, evacuation plans, and safe shelters can help protect people from harm.

**Protecting property and infrastructure:** DRR can help safeguard homes, businesses, and essential infrastructure from damage, reducing economic losses and facilitating recovery.

**Ensuring sustainable development:** Disasters can set back development progress and create long-term economic and social challenges. DRR is essential for building resilient communities that can withstand shocks and continue to develop.

**Promoting social justice and equity:** Disasters often disproportionately affect vulnerable populations, such as the poor, marginalized groups, and people with disabilities. DRR can help reduce inequalities and ensure that everyone has access to protection and support.

**Building community resilience:** DRR empowers communities to take ownership of their safety and well-being. By participating in DRR activities, communities can develop the skills and knowledge needed to cope with disasters and recover quickly.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Name/Disaster** | **Sector** | **Vulnera ble Group** | **Extent of Damage/Effects** | **Community/Barangay LGU** | **Government** | **Others** |
| 2021 | Typhoon Odette | -Delay harvest of vegetable  -flood | Homeless  Famillies  Low income | Home  Income and business  Damage of roads | Evacuate to evacuatiton shelters and Distribute relief goods. | Provide funds for response and goods | Help to us to rebuild our home and give us goods |
| 2022 | flooding | -Rain crops | Low income | Destroy palay a | Other people evacuate to shelter and other is not and LGU conduct operations | Implement flood control to the salog | Provide us to have assistance |
| 2024 | Res tide | -Fishing sector  -Tourism | Families  Animals | Health | Local Red tide | Warning to people that do not eat fish | Provide precautionary  Advice to people |

**Conclusion:**

Babatngon, Leyte, faces significant challenges due to its vulnerability to natural hazards and the limited capacity of its residents to cope with their impacts. The town's geographical location, coupled with factors such as poverty, limited infrastructure, and environmental degradation, make it particularly susceptible to disasters like typhoons, floods, landslides, earthquakes, and tsunamis.

To mitigate the effects of these hazards and build resilience, Babatngon must prioritize disaster risk reduction (DRR). This involves a comprehensive approach that includes hazard assessment, early warning systems, disaster preparedness planning, infrastructure development, and community-based DRR initiatives. By implementing effective DRR measures, the town can reduce its vulnerability to natural hazards and improve the well-being of its residents.

While specific documentation on recent disasters in Babatngon may be limited, the general vulnerability of the region and the historical occurrence of these hazards make it evident that the community is at risk. It is recommended to consult local government offices, disaster management agencies, or academic institutions for the most up-to-date information and documentation on recent disasters and DRR efforts in Babatngon.

**References:**

[[/](https://www.phivolcs.dost.gov.ph/)**https://www.facebook.com/share/p/qHpwpfjfb6aU1Att/?mibextid=oFDknk**](https://www.facebook.com/share/p/qHpwpfjfb6aU1Att/?mibextid=oFDknk)

<https://www.phivolcs.dost.gov.ph/>

<https://www.phivolcs.dost.gov.ph/>

<https://www.adb.org/>