



COMMUNITY-BASED HAZARD AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT OF THE COASTAL COMMUNITIES IN THE FIRST DISTRICT OF ORIENTAL MINDORO

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ABSTRACT

One of the present threats to the human race is climate change. The effects of climate change cause damages to lives and properties and disruption of economic activities, particularly to those living in the coastal zone. The Coastal Zone is the earth's most dynamic part that provides ecosystem services to humanity. This study assessed the vulnerability and exposure to the hazard of the coastal communities in the first district of Oriental Mindoro by using the Pressure and Release (PAR) model. This study utilized the descriptive research method in a quantitative approach. To analyze the data, the study used the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) as the statistical tool. Results revealed that there is an 18.80 percent increase in population from 2007 to 2015 in this coastal zone. Records of DOST-PAGASA show that there is a high frequency of typhoons visited in the area, bringing a heavy amount of rainfall. While the result of the assessment of the three groups of respondents indicated that exposure to vulnerability moderately happened while on the exposure to the hazard, they had a different perception, LGU employees and environmentalists' composite mean is higher compared to moderate rating by the households. Analysis indicated that there is a significant difference in respondent's assessment of vulnerability and hazard. Finally, the foregoing findings necessitated developing a community-based action plan following the principle of the integrated coastal zone management.

Keywords: Coastal communities, vulnerability, hazard, PAR Model, Oriental Mindoro