



DR. MARIA JULIET C. CENIZA

Vice President for Research, Extension, and Innovation
Visayas State University
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THRU: **DR. ROSA OPHELIA C. VELARDE**

Director for Research
Visayas State University
Baybay City, Philippines

6 January 2023

Dear Dr. Ceniza,

Good day!

I, Merry Jean A. Caparas, faculty member of the Institute for Strategic Research and Development Studies (ISRDS), am submitting herewith the following research proposals for funding consideration of the VSU Research, Extension, and Development:

1. Motion and Emotion: The memory of home and disaster. The case of Kantagnos, Baybay City Landslide
2. Colonial Urban Planning: The retreat and return cycle of coastal slums dwellers in Manila

This proposed research falls under the classification of socio-economic and development, and are primarily concerned with the areas of environmental justice and climate adaptation.

If you have questions and/or concerns, please do not hesitate to email me at merry.caparas@vsu.edu.ph.

Thank you so much for your favorable response.

Respectfully yours,

MERRY JEAN CAPARAS

Instructor-1
ISRDS, VSU

Endorsed by:

LILIAN B. NUÑEZ

Director
ISRDS, VSU



RESEARCH PROPOSAL

I. BASIC INFORMATION

Program/Project/Study Title: Motion and Emotion: The memory of home and disaster. The case of Kantagnos, Baybay City Landslide

Program/Project/Study Leader(s): Merry Jean A. Caparas

Implementing Unit: Institute for Strategic Research and Development Studies

Cooperating/ Collaborating Agency(ies):

Location: Kantagnos, Baybay City

Duration: 1 year

Proposed Budget: 272,000.00 Php

Discipline: Environmental Justice, and Climate Adaptation

Classification: Socio-economic and Development

II. TECHNICAL INFORMATION

A. Rationale

Climate hazards such as tsunamis, floods, tropical cyclones, and drought, alongside typhoons and heavy rains which are threats to flash flooding and landslides, are intensifying over time and redefining the landscapes of risk across the globe (Ofreneo and Illo, 2020). The climatic changes threaten where and how people live (Siders and Ajibade, 2021). It endangers people's physical safety, livelihoods, sense of place, heritage, and overall well-being (Siders and Ajibade, 2021). As a result, patterns of displacement, migration, and relocation within and between countries are accelerating (Ofreneo and Illo, 2020), mostly affecting people with low income and low social status. In 2020 alone, the Philippines witnessed 4.4 million people newly displaced by disasters inside their country, according to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre. Future projections suggest that climate change may drive 88 million to 1.4 billion people to move by 2100 (Siders and Ajibade, 2021).

The Philippines, owing to its geographic location coupled with the changing climate, has become even more susceptible to environmental disasters and calamities. With forty-seven percent of the country's population living in areas highly exposed to climate hazards, it has consistently belonged to the top three most vulnerable countries in terms of susceptibility to climate change and multiple climate hazards in several global indices from 2015 to 2020 (Ofreneo and Illo, 2020); (Iberdrola, 2021). Calamities such as floods, earthquakes, typhoons, landslides, and tsunamis have caused environmental refugees to constitute the largest single group of displaced persons in the country. Acosta et al. (2016) predicted that the loss and damage from floods and landslides will continue to escalate in the Philippines due to increasing frequency and intensity of typhoons.



RESEARCH PROPOSAL

I. BASIC INFORMATION

Program/Project/Study Title: Colonial Urban Planning: The retreat and return cycle of coastal slums dwellers in the Philippines

Program/Project/Study Leader(s): Merry Jean A. Caparas

Implementing Unit: Institute for Strategic Research and Development Studies

Cooperating/ Collaborating Agency(ies):

Location: City of Manila, Philippines

Duration: January 2023 - December 2023

Proposed Budget: 341,000.00 Php

Discipline: Anthropology of Climate Change and Environmental Justice

Classification: Socioeconomics and Development

II. TECHNICAL INFORMATION

A. Rationale

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations acknowledges the crucial threat of climate change in the region. Southeast Asia faces a high risk of sea-level rise and other climate change-related hazards because of its geophysical characteristics coupled with its densely populated coastal cities, high poverty rate, and extensive reliance on coastal livelihoods (Anschell & Tran, 2020). The Asian Development Bank estimated that if no serious action is taken to address climate change, the region will lose up to 11% of its gross domestic product by 2100 (Eco-Business Research, 2017).

While problems of the sinking Indonesian capital, Jakarta, have been an interest of many research and international organizations, little attention was given to other Southeast Asian countries with higher climate risk – such as the Philippines. Although Jakarta's maximum subsidence is at an estimated 25 cm per year, dubbed the fastest sinking city in the world, its problems are concentrated at Jakarta's North shore. Only 17% of the city's area will be flooded by 2030, as opposed to large areas of various cities in the Philippines. In Metro Manila alone, Greenpeace projected around 1.5 million people at risk of climate change and economic risk of \$39.2 billion by 2030 (Buchholz, 2021).

Across the Philippines, Filipinos are facing the impact of the climate crisis as seasonal storms turn into frequent super typhoons, extended droughts, and an accelerating rise in sea levels