



Taal Volcano

Philippines

CASE: TAGAYTAY CITY, PHILIPPINES

“CITY WITH NO RIVER”



INTRODUCTION

Tagaytay can be best described as a City in transition. Development at the national and regional scales have cause an urbanization reaction and spill over to the city. A host of exclusive week – end residential and recreational facilities have sprung up straining the service capability of the city. This is also causing a fundamental shift in the City's economic structure: from a resource based to a service – oriented community. There has also been arising concern of the economic and physical dislocation of the host population and the impact being absorbed by the environment, WATER RESOURCES, agricultural production and infrastructure systems.

BACKGROUND

Tagaytay City, some fifteen years ago was a sleepy and a very rural place but is endowed with a very mild climate the whole year round. Being part of a "caldera" the city is overlooking the beautiful lake of Taal and its volcano which is one of the most active in the world. The population was less than 10,000.00 then.

Water supply to the city is dependent on ground water (springs and deepwells). Water supply some fifteen years ago was deplorable Tagaytay City Water District (TCWD) was able to make a turn around from negative operation to a hundred percent coverage in ten years. Development of the city is unprecedented from then on. More people from the capital are flocking to the city to settle or as transients.

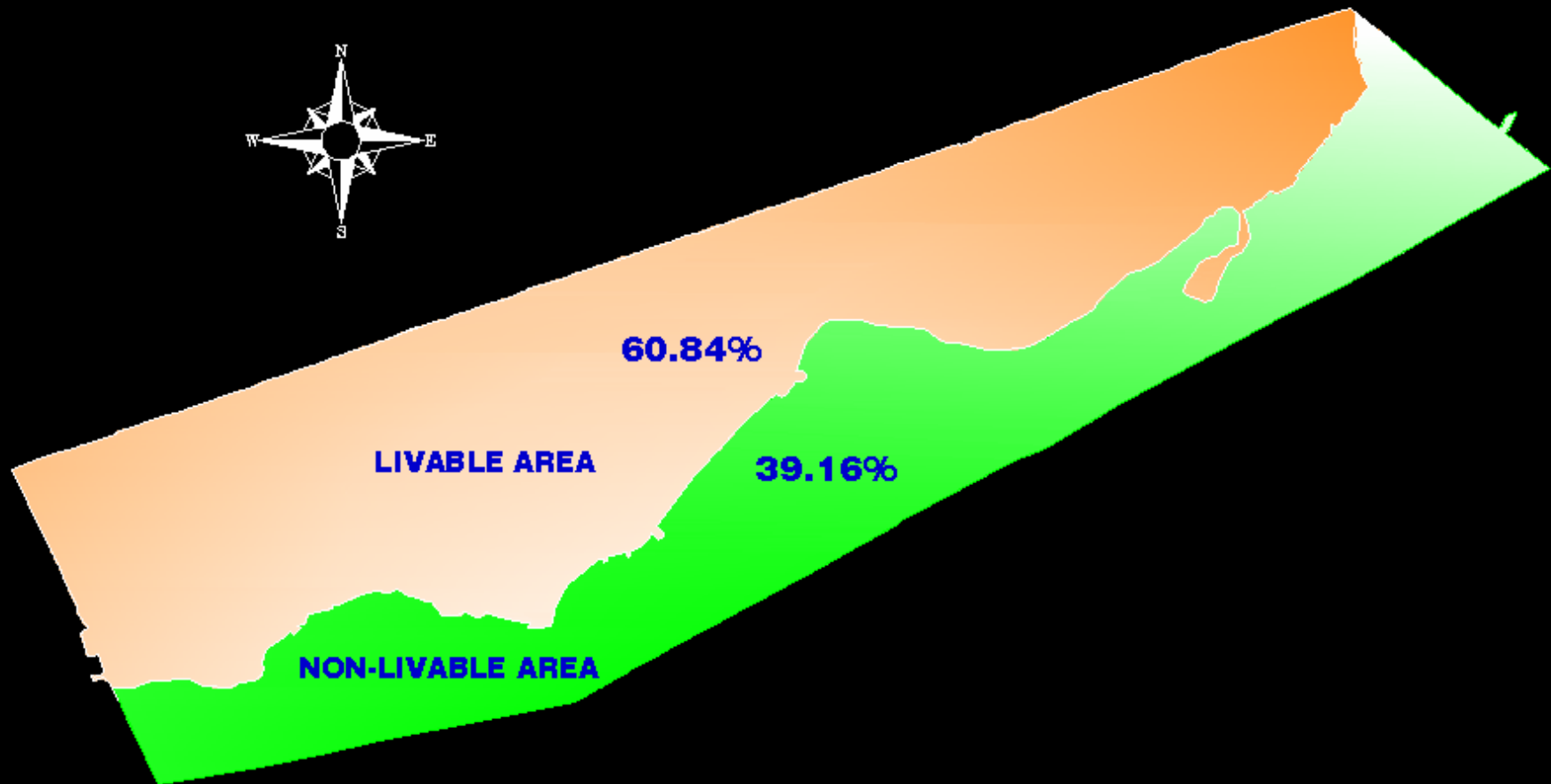
With rolling terrain, limited road network, a land area 60% habitable and 100% water supply coverage, this tourist city is becoming a study in contrast. Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of hundred percent water supply coverage is met way ahead of 2015 target but news of good water supply seems like magnet to people from the capital, that they began to build vacation houses. Also, informal settlers or squatters came in (I suspect encouraged by politicians) restaurants, coffee shops and eateries also mushroomed.

The once sleepy, quiet city is now heavy with cars and jeepneys and annoyingly "tricycles" (a locally fabricated commuter cab attached to motorcycles, which are smoke belchers and noisy. Density of eating places and tourist shops is crowding along the ridge over - looking the lake and the volcano.

There are three major road crossings where the population is concentrated. National Roads are crossing the core areas from north to south and vice versa traversing the ridge. Less 10% of livable land is owned by the government the rest owned privately.

The 40% of Tagaytay City is on the ridge with slopes of 45% to 90%. Naturally, this is the watershed area, but squatters are slowly creeping in to occupy the area. They pose danger to the watershed and is prone to risk of landslides. Domestic refuse and solid wastes will eventually affect water resources.

At present, there are about 63,000 people living in the city. During weekends and holidays the number can double or even triple.

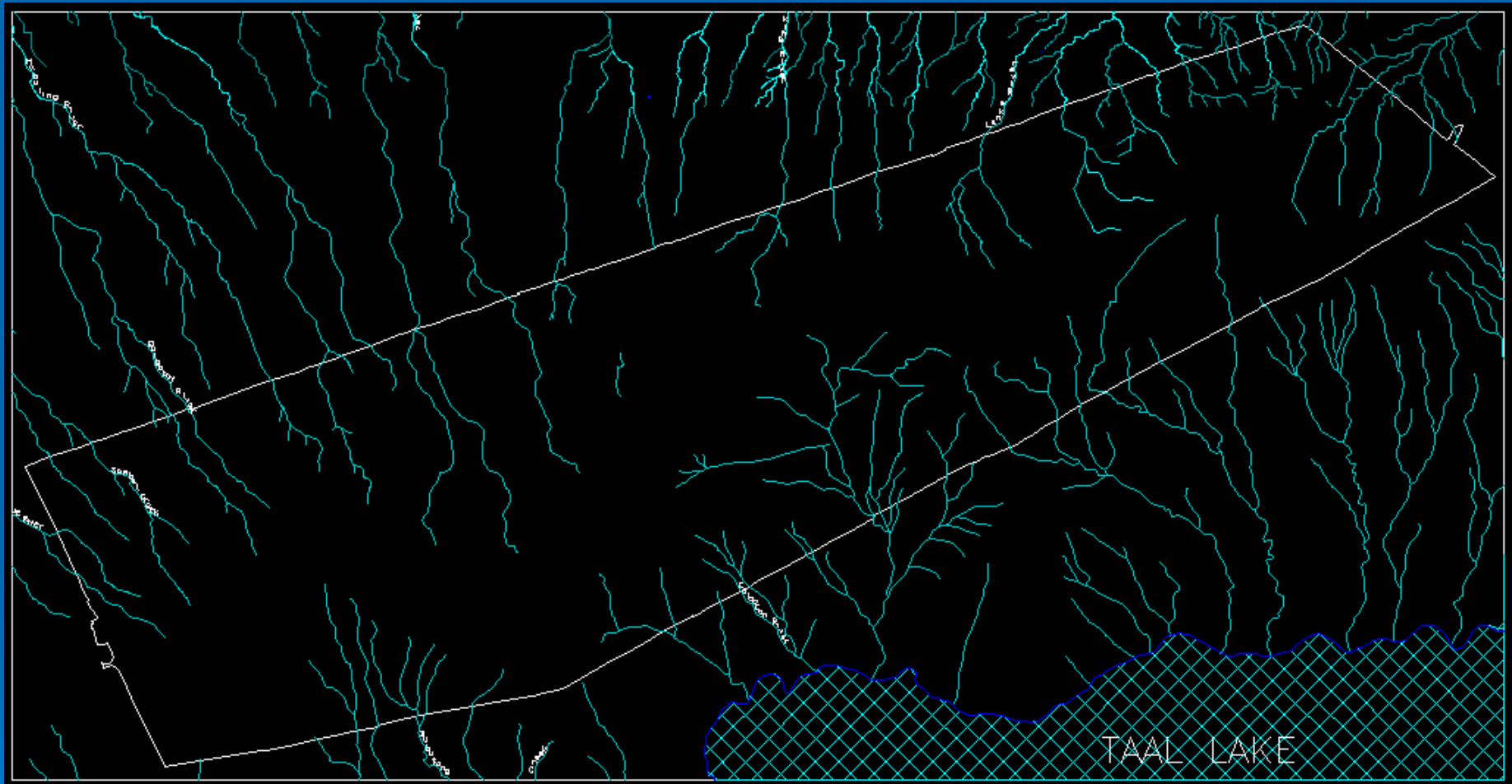


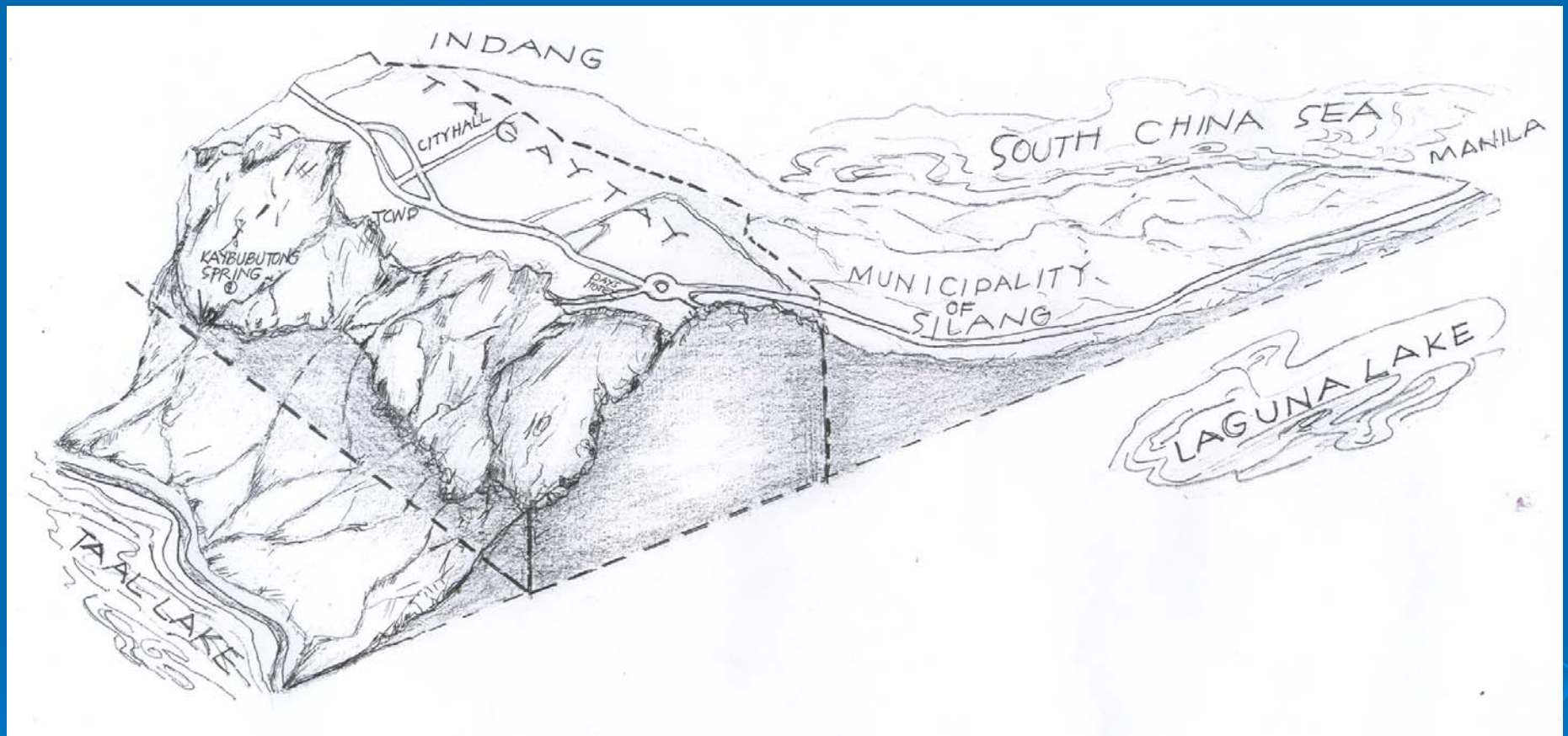
LIVABLE AREA

60.84%

39.16%

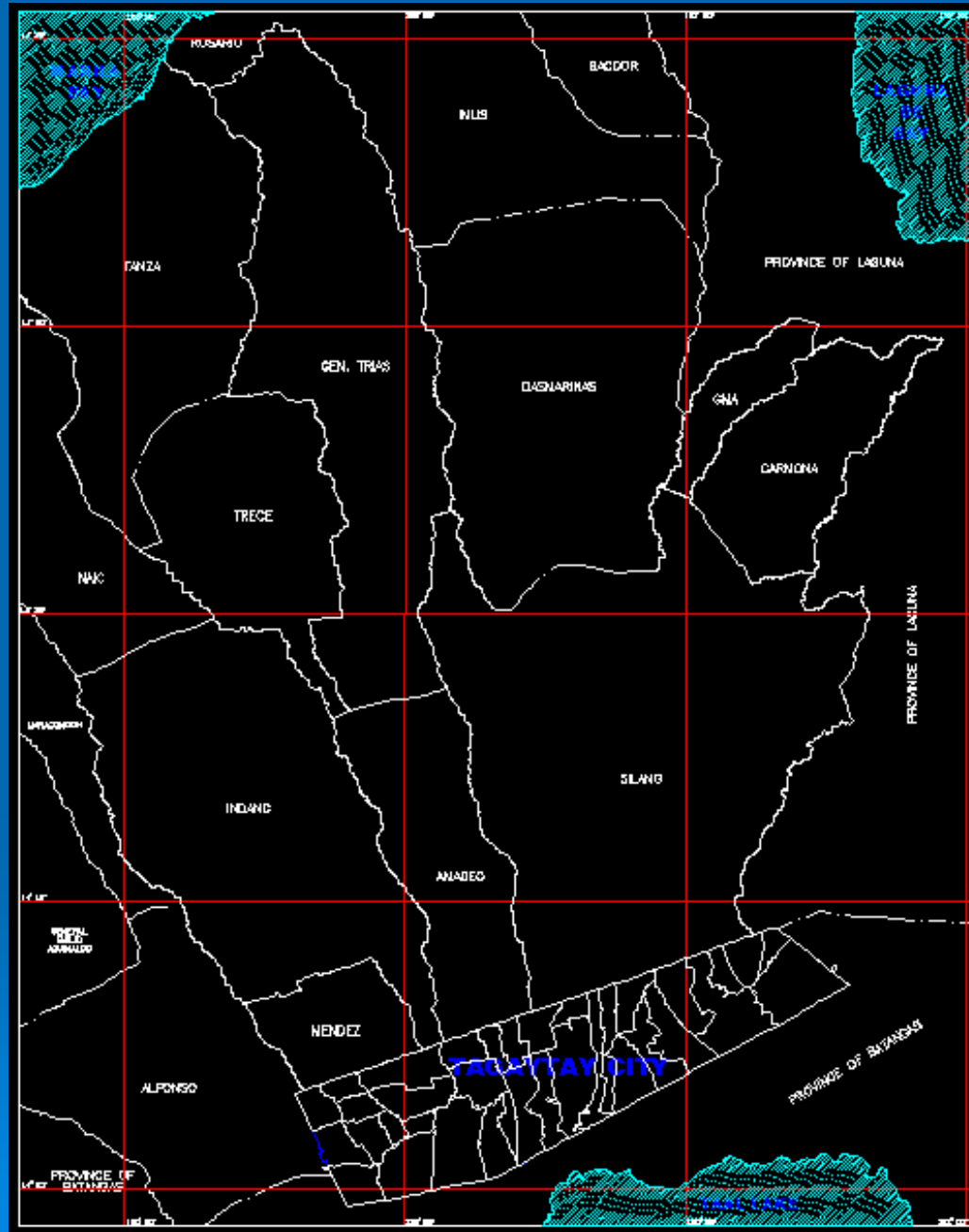
NON-LIVABLE AREA





GEOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL SETTING

The City of Tagaytay is geographically located at the Southeastern part and highest point of Cavite at $120^{\circ} 56'$ longitude and $14^{\circ} 16'$ latitude, it overlooks Manila Bay on the North. Taal Volcano and Taal Lake on the South and Laguna de Bay on the East. The total land area of the city is 65 square kilometers. The City is composed of 34 barangays.



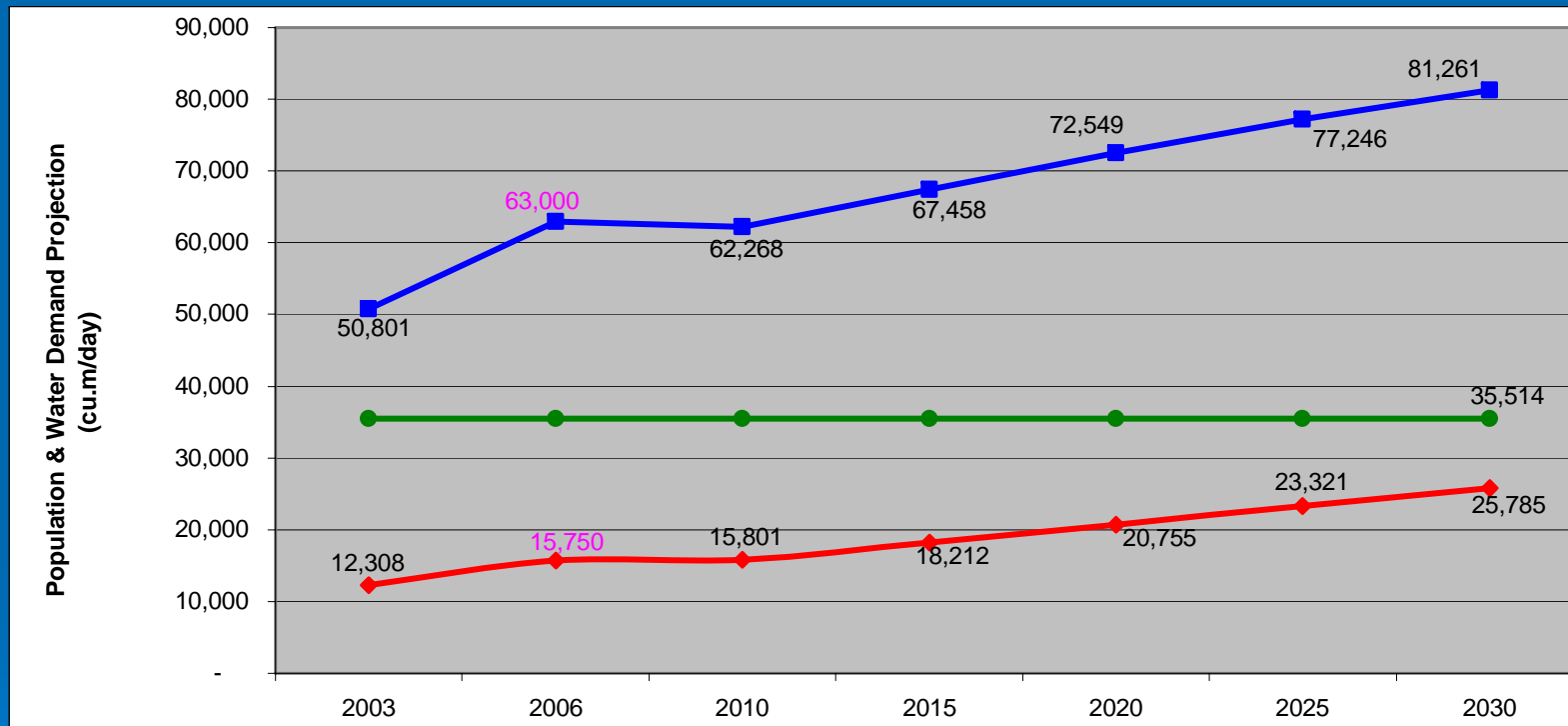


THE EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT

The National Perspective - The City has long since become a major national tourist destination mainly because it affords the best vantage point to Taal lake its proximity to Metro Manila and its cool climate. The current wave in real estate developments nationwide has resulted to an accelerated increase in the coverage of urban areas in the City. In the past years, the areas covered by residential and commercial developments have doubled and the trends indicate more growth along this line. Renewed interest of foreign investors in the country, in collaboration with local business have already ushered the entry of major large – scale developments in the country, Tagaytay included. As the City continues to maintain its role as a major tourist destination, more large-scale projects are expected within the immediate future.



	2003	2006	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
Population	50,801	63,000	62,268	67,458	72,549	77,246	81,261
Water Demand (cu.m/day)	12,308	15,750	15,801	18,212	20,755	23,321	25,785
Groundwater Potential	35,514	35,514	35,514	35,514	35,514	35,514	35,514



Thank You

