Greetings from the Philippines

Outline of Presentation

- General Information
- Risk Profile
- Countermeasures
  - Legal System
  - Organization
  - Plan
- Latest Disaster Information
- International Commitment for Disaster Reduction
- DILG’s Role in Disaster Risk Reduction
- My Role in DILG
- Research Theme as an ADRC VR

Source of Information: NDCC Files
**General Information**

7,107 islands and islets
300 thousand square kilometers approx. land area

Three major island groupings:
- **Luzon**
- **Visayas**
- **Mindanao**

17 Administrative Regions
79 Provinces
1,476 Municipalities
117 Cities
41,596 Barangays or Villages

Population
- 86 M (2005 est)
- 2.36% annual growth
- 47% Urban pop’n

Terrain
mostly mountains with narrow to extensive coastal lowlands

Two seasons
- Rainy season - June to November
- Dry season - December to May

Languages
- Two official: Filipino (based on Tagalog) and English
- Eight (8) Major Dialects
  - Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilocano, Hiligaynon or Ilonggo, Bicol, Waray, Pampango, Pangasinense

Source: UN Population Information Network
a disaster-prone country..

Philippine Risk Profile

Active, inactive and potentially active volcanoes of the Philippines

- 300 volcanoes
- 22 considered active
Seismicity (1907-2000)

Magnitude 4 or greater

~ average 20 per day earthquakes recorded
~ 100 felt earthquakes per year
~ 90 damaging quakes for past 400 years

The Philippine Archipelago occupies the western rim of the Pacific Ocean (Western Segment of the Pacific Rim of Fire), a very active part of the earth that is characterized by an ocean-encircling belt of active volcanoes and earthquake generators (faults).
### Some destructive earthquakes in the Philippines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>DEAD</th>
<th>INJURED</th>
<th>FAMILY AFFECTED</th>
<th>COST OF DAMAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aug 1976 Moro Gulf Earthquake</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>0.276 ($5.5 Million)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul 1990 Luzon Earthquake</td>
<td>1,283</td>
<td>2,786</td>
<td>227,918</td>
<td>12.226 ($244 million)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov 1994 Mindoro Earthquake</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>22,452</td>
<td>0.515 ($10 million)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Earthquakes may cause significant impact to life, property and economy.

### Geological Hazards

SOUTH ASIA TSUNAMI

Death toll approximately: 150,000+
Spawning grounds of typhoons

Typhoon paths
Tropical Cyclones

- Depression, Storm, Typhoon
- ~20 enters Philippine Area of Responsibility per year
- ~9 pass thru country/year

Floods

- Caused by heavy rains accompanying typhoons, southwest monsoon
- ~20 flood events per year occur in Metro Manila, although few cause severe damage
Almost every year, there have been reported cases of deaths due to paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP).
Environmental Current issues

Environmental Degradation

uncontrolled deforestation especially in watershed areas; soil erosion; air and water pollution in major urban centers; coral reef degradation; increasing pollution of coastal mangrove swamps that are important fish breeding grounds.
Technological Hazards

99% of disaster occurrences in Metro Manila is caused by fire.

In 2004, BFP-NCR has recorded 1241 structural fire incidents.

An average of 5 fires occur daily in Metro Manila.
Countermeasures

Legal System
Organization
Plan

• PD 1566 (June 11, 1978) Strengthening the Philippine Disaster Control Capability and Establishing the National Program on Community Disaster Preparedness

Salient Features

• Self-reliance through self-help and mutual assistance among the local officials and their constituents

• Each political and administrative subdivision to utilize all available resources before asking for assistance from neighboring entities or higher authority

• The primary responsibility for disaster management rests on the government agencies in the affected areas in coordination with the people

• Government agencies must have documented plans of emergency functions and activities

• Planning and operation shall be done at the barangay level in an inter-agency, multi-sectoral basis

• The responsibility for leadership rests on the Provincial Governor, City/Municipal Mayor, and Barangay Chairman each according to his area of responsibility

• When an emergency affects several towns and cities, the Provincial Governor assumes operational control
NATIONAL DISASTER COORDINATING COUNCIL

**Chairman:** Secretary, National Defense

- Secretary, Trans. & Comm.
- Secretary, Science & Tech.
- Secretary, Budget
- Secretary, Justice
- Secretary, Natural Resources
- Director, Phil. Info. Agency
- Sec-Gen - Phil Nat'l Red Cross
- Chief of Staff, AFP
- Administrator, Office of Civil Defense - Member and Executive Officer

**Secretaries:**
- Secretary, Int. & Local Govt
- Secretary, Public Works
- Secretary, Health
- Secretary, Social Welfare
- Secretary, Agriculture
- Secretary, Education
- Secretary, Finance
- Secretary, Labor & Employment
- Secretary, Trade & Industry

- Highest policy making, coordinating and supervising body at the national level for disaster management in the country.
- Advises the President on the status of national disaster preparedness & management plans.
- It recommends to the President the declaration of state of calamity and release of national calamity fund as needed.
DCC Organizational Network

National Disaster Coordinating Council

17 Regional Disaster Coordinating Councils

79 Provincial Disaster Coordinating Councils

117 City Disaster Coordinating Councils

1,476 Municipal Disaster Coordinating Councils

41,596 Barangay Disaster Coordinating Councils

Other Policies in Disaster Management

- National Service Training Program (RA 9613)
- Rule 1040 - Occupational Safety and Health Standards
- PD 1185 - Fire Code of the Philippines
Disaster Management Planning

Planning for disasters or emergencies was institutionalized under Presidential Decree No. 1566, which called for the formulation of a National Calamities and Disaster Preparedness Plan by NDCC which shall conform with the MTPDP plan. Other DCC networks are likewise expected to formulate their respective plans for disaster management.

Latest Disaster Information

Landslides in December 2004 caused by typhoons
November 14- December 3, 2004

- Four (4) destructive tropical cyclones

- Unding (Muifa) Nov. 14-21 - 45 sea mishaps (40 fishing/pump boats reported missing and 5 others capsized/sunk), series of landslides, flooding, storm surge and power interruptions;

- Violeta (Merbok) Nov. 22-23 - landslides in Dingalan, Baler and San Luis, Aurora Province and flooding in San Leonardo, Gabaldon, Bongabon and Laur, Nueva Ecija;

- (Winnie) Nov. 28-30 - major landslides in General Nakar, Real and Infanta, Quezon;

- Yoyong (Nanmadol) Nov. 30- Dec. 4 - massive flooding in central and southern Luzon and landslide in the Cordillera Region.

Summary of damages

- 719,315 families (3,443,770 persons) affected
- 342 municipalities and 31 cities
- 35 provinces of Regions I, II, III, IV, V, VIII, NCR and CAR
- Three (3) regions (Regions III, IV and V) repeatedly and severely affected by the four Typhoons
- 1,068 dead, 1,163 injured and 553 were missing
- 56,591 houses totally destroyed, 160,285 partially damaged.

Estimated cost of damage to properties

- USD $ 136 M (Php 7,615.980M) on agriculture
- USD $ 96 M (Php 5,359.410M) on infrastructure
- USD $ 8.24 M (Php 461.846 M) on school facilities
- USD $ 1.3 M (Php 72.900M) on health facilities
- USD $ 0.61 M (Php 34.300M) on transmission facilities
International Commitments

- Asian Disaster Reduction Center
- International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
- The Millennium Declaration
- Convention on Biological Diversity
- Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer
- International Agreements on Hazardous Waste
- Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

These are only some of the Philippine International Commitments.

Disaster Management in the Philippines

KEY ISSUES....

- PD 1566 requires revision
- whether to focus on strengthening the NDCC collegial approach to disaster management or to establish a specialized national disaster management authority
- Calamity fund allocation is insufficient with limited flexibility

Based on the UNDAC Mission Assessment 2005
Coordination Mechanisms

- Need to establish clear standardized guidelines
- “Trigger mechanisms” & protocols not clearly understood and needs regular testing
- Review casualty identification procedures
- No standard coordination mechanisms for international and domestic aid

Based on the UNDAC Mission Assessment 2005

Disaster Preparedness

- Develop disaster resilient communities
- Improve and expand basic hazard and risk mapping
- To raise the awareness of Local Chief Executives on their role as disaster managers, prioritize activities on preparedness and mitigation and invest on disaster reduction

Based on the UNDAC Mission Assessment 2005
The Philippines is capable of dealing with the day-to-day emergencies. In the event of a major disaster, existing disaster response systems and personnel would soon be overwhelmed. To improve the Philippines preparedness for such events, the streamlining of current disaster management systems, practices and coordination mechanisms is essential.

Based on the UNDAC Mission Assessment 2005

Initiatives focused on building community disaster preparedness and response capacity are important. Partnerships and linkages with the international community should be pursued to ensure a rapid and substantive response in the event of a major disaster that overwhelms the Philippines’ capacity.

Based on the UNDAC Mission Assessment 2005
Role of DILG in Disaster Risk Management

- **Assist the President** in the exercise of general supervision over local governments;
- **Formulates plans, policies and programs** which will meet local emergencies arising from natural and man-made disasters;
- **Oversees the organization** of disaster coordinating councils and establishment of operation centers of local government units;

Role of DILG in Disaster Risk Management

- **Conducts training** for members of the LDCCs in coordination with OCD, DSWD and PNRC.
- **Establish a system of coordination and cooperation** among the citizenry, local executives and the Department, to ensure effective and efficient delivery of basic services to the public;
Relevant contributions in NDCC

Participated in the following activities, among others:

• Development of modules for the customization of WBI’s On Line Program on Natural Disaster Risk Management
• Development of modules integrating risk reduction in local governance with CDP
• Review and development of NDCC policies
  Review and development of the RERT modules
• Member, Adhoc Committee to review the prioritization of National Calamity Fund releases to requesting LGUs
• Member, National Selection Committee, Search for Excellence in Disaster Management
• Development of NDCC ComPlan for disaster preparedness

As an ADRC Visiting Researcher, I want to learn about the following:

• Japan’s Disaster Risk Management System
• Role of ADRC in Disaster Reduction
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