

Chapter 1 : Maritime safety: Lessons from M/V Princess of the Stars tragedy

List of maritime disasters in the Philippines It was the Philippines' deadliest terrorist attack and the world's deadliest terrorist attack at sea.

This panel brings together the interdisciplinary expertise of scholars from the medical, legal, political, and sociological fields. This panel features a diverse set of methodological approaches, all moving towards a deeper understanding of the politics of human and environmental welfare in the Philippines. The panel features the politics of natural disasters in the Philippines seen from various disciplines: The Typhoon Haiyan Experience Dr. Aside from the thousands of lives claimed by this onslaught, consequent disease and illness affected the millions of others who survived. While the national government has the mandate to provide support to areas affected by disasters, local government units are pivotal in effective health disaster prevention and mitigation program, especially during the first few days following a disaster. Before and after disasters, local powers are at play and may either positively or adversely affect the overall health service delivery: Even in the post-disaster stages, local authorities are the main drivers attaining rehabilitation, whether funding is internal national to municipal level or external humanitarian funding from international bodies or organizations. This study will present critical issues on health disaster and risk reduction management at the local government level, and how it can affect the health of the people. It will highlight the Typhoon Haiyan experience of various health workers assigned in the affected municipalities. Best practices on health service delivery during disasters will be explored and analysed, and a review of missed opportunities will be made. Finally, this research aims to provide recommendations that may serve as a guide to local leaders in preparing for, and responding to, disasters in the Philippines. While unquestionably sound, the enactment of these laws leave much to be desired. This paper aims to examine the interplay and the power struggle between the political entities who are tasked with making the laws the Legislative department and the state organs who are in charge of ensuring that these laws are faithfully carried out the Executive, through the Local Government Units. What was supposed to be a united effort at rebuilding instead became opportunities for local politicians to advertise themselves and campaign for the upcoming elections. As a result, extending aid became a highly politicized process and the victims of the disasters instead relied heavily on aid from the international community and the private sector. Despite the allocation of a tremendous amount of money to be used for rehabilitation and financial aid, tangible results have yet to be seen. This paper aims to explore the issues of transparency and accountability in disaster risk management policies and its relation to the constitutional mandate of checks-and-balance. Learning Lessons, Saving Lives? It is also one of the most vulnerable regions in the world. According to the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, a total of natural disasters from took place in the region. The Philippines accounts for nearly half of these occurrences that displaced thousands of people and disrupted economic activities. Despite the frequency of natural disasters in the Philippines, the country only recently enacted and passed a comprehensive national law addressing disaster preparedness and risk reduction. The main objective of the paper therefore is to situate and critically analyze the legal framework in the Philippines on disaster risk reduction. Specifically, the following shall be addressed: In the end, the study will present issues and challenges arising from a critical study of the aforesaid law. The Politics of Aid: Typhoon Haiyan, local name Yolanda, has taken over seven thousand lives in alone. Typhoon Ketsana, local name Ondoy, which hit Manila in , was the strongest tropical storm of its type to breach the Philippines since There is no doubt that the changing climate has brought about a concrete increase in humanitarian disasters this past decade and beyond. It is at this point, in the darkness of the worst disasters, that the global community rallies together to provide aid and support for the victims. International governments, organizations, and civil society groups have all been active during the times the Philippines has suffered loss. What is interesting to note is that while the Philippines is willing to accept aid from foreign government agencies such as USAID, during times of calm the politics of aid are much more fraught.

Chapter 2 : NPR Choice page

Worse Than The Titanic Documentary on the Dona Paz Ship Sinking Disaster in the Philippines Worst Philippine Ship Disasters (Ship Big Catch Fishing in The Deep Sea With Big Boat.

After the collision, fire broke out on the Mont Blanc, which soon ran aground on the Halifax waterfront, where a crowd had gathered to watch the burning ship. About 20 minutes after the collision, the fire ignited the 2, tons of explosives the Mont Blanc was transporting and sparked a massive blast. The force of the blast was so great that physicist J. The blast killed scores of people instantly and devastated the surrounding area, toppling buildings, setting entire blocks ablaze and triggering a tsunami. Compounding the tragedy was the fact that a blizzard struck the region that night, hampering rescue and relief efforts. More than 2, people died as a result of what became known as the Halifax Explosion—the largest man-made blast until the first atomic bomb was dropped on Japan in 1945—while more than 6, others were injured and some 9, people were left homeless.

Catastrophe on the Mississippi River On April 27, 1856, some 1, people—many of them Union soldiers recently freed from Confederate prison camps—perished after this side-wheel steamboat exploded, burned and sank in the Mississippi River. Launched in Cincinnati, the 150-foot-long, wooden-hulled Sultana was licensed to carry passengers. Louis, often transporting troops and supplies for the federal government. On April 24, 1856, the Sultana stopped at Vicksburg, Mississippi, to pick up discharged Union soldiers, many of them weak and malnourished from their time in such notorious POW camps as Andersonville and Cahaba. At around 2 a.m. Hundreds of passengers burned to death, while hundreds more were thrown into the surging Mississippi by the force of the blast or jumped into the water to escape the flames onboard—and ended up drowning. The sinking of the Sultana was the deadliest maritime disaster in U.S. history.

Lee surrendered his Confederate force to Gen. Sherman. Women and children last The 100-foot-long, 2,000-ton Arctic, which made its maiden transatlantic voyage in 1854, was known for its speed and could cross the Atlantic in just nine days. However, after leaving the Vesta, the damaged Arctic continued to take on water, causing its furnaces to go out and its engines to stop working. The captain ordered that women and children should be put into lifeboats first, but instead a number of the crew and some male passengers made a dash for the boats, leaving hundreds of people to die when the Arctic sank. In the end, of the estimated 200 people aboard the Arctic, only 87 survived the disaster, 22 of them passengers and the rest crew members; none were women or children. Meanwhile, the Vesta did not sink and instead made it to St. John's. The Arctic crew members who took the lifeboats and abandoned ship were criticized in the media for their behavior, which also violated laws forbidding sailors to put their own safety before that of passengers in emergencies. However, none of the men were prosecuted for their actions. The deadliest peacetime shipwreck in history On December 20, 1984, this Philippine passenger ferry, en route from the Philippine island of Leyte to Manila, the capital city of the Philippines, collided with an oil tanker, caught fire and sank, killing as many as 4,000 people. The Dona Paz, built in Japan, collided at night in the Tablas Strait with the Vector, a tanker carrying more than 8,000 barrels of petroleum products. Passenger ferries are common in the Philippines, an archipelago of some 7,000 islands with a weak record of nautical safety. Additionally, the Vector was said to be poorly maintained and operating without a license. Only several dozen people survived the disaster.

Chapter 3 : Philippine Sea Disasters Haunt Travelers - latimes

Gentlemen, and fine ladies of the hour, the Top 10 Deadliest Sea Disasters ever to befall our country, the Pearl of the Orient: # M/V Catalyn B Off Limbones Island of Maragondon, Cavite, nautical miles to be exact, M/V Catalyn B collided with steel-hulled fishing boat F/V Anatalia.

Lava flowed but not as much compared to the eruption; Instead, the volcano was belching dark ash and eventually bombarded the town of Cagsawa with tephra that buried it. Trees were burned; rivers were certainly damaged. The eruption is believed to have contributed to the accumulation of atmospheric ash,[citation needed] capped by the catastrophic eruption of Mount Tambora in , that led to the Year Without a Summer in Pinatubo Eruption and Reawakened in producing the 2nd largest eruption in the 20th century. Followed by milder eruptions in and ,On July 16, , the major Luzon earthquake of magnitude 7. This was the largest earthquake recorded in , [10] Mt. Kanlaon Eruption to The most active volcano in central Philippines, Kanlaon has erupted 26 times since Eruptions are typically phreatic explosions of small-to-moderate size that produce minor ash falls near the volcano. In , the eruption was classified as strombolian , typified by the ejection of incandescent cinder , lapilli and lava bombs. Bulusan Eruption to Bulusan is generally known for its sudden steam-driven or phreatic explosions. It has erupted 15 times since and is considered as the 4th most active volcano in the Philippines after Mayon, Taal, and Kanlaon, There are evacuation procedures in place for parts of the peninsula, the farms nearest the volcano are evacuated, and many of the village schools are closed if it is considered possible that a more destructive eruption could occur. Hibok-hibok Eruption , , and " On February 16, , earthquakes and subterranean rumblings began to be felt on the island, which increased in severity until April 30 when a volcanic fissure opened up yards southwest of the village of Catarman, on the northwest flank of Hibok-hibok Volcano. From the opening, lava was continuously ejected and poured into the sea for four years destroying the town. At the same time, the vent started gaining in height and width thus forming Mt. For example, the Taal Volcano , This is a part of a chain of volcanoes along the island of Luzon, which were formed by two tectonic plates colliding over , years ago. Since the formation of this large caldera , subsequent eruptions created another volcanic island, within Taal Lake, known as Volcano Island. The ruins of a church after the earthquake. The table below is a tally of the ten most deadly recorded earthquakes in the Philippines since the s with having the most number of casualties: It was connected with the eruption of Taal volcano ; the constant volcanic activity in the area of Taal caused seismic movements. An intensity IX struck Tayabas now known as Quezon in It had ruined the churches and convent in Mauban and several other churches in the province of Tayabas and Laguna. An intensity X struck Luzon on July 14"24, Number of casualties are unknown. It destroyed churches in Lucban town in Quezon province and Cavinti town in Laguna province.

Chapter 4 : Philippine Disasters | calendrierdelascience.com

At about 10am on March 7, (UTC+8), a loud explosion was heard at the island of Tablas in Romblon province in Central Philippines. It was followed by a tremor. Fishermen on sea saw a fiery and swift ball of fire falling from sky (daytime).

A country prone to natural disasters Typhoon Haiyan is one of the deadliest natural disasters ever to hit the Philippines. The Philippines has suffered from an inexhaustible number of deadly typhoons, earthquakes, volcano eruptions and other natural disasters. Annually, approximately 80 typhoons develop above tropical waters, of which 19 enter the Philippine region and six to nine make landfall, according to the Joint Typhoon Warning Center JTWC. The Philippines is in fact the country most exposed to tropical storms in the world. Violent tropical storms, such as the latest Haiyan typhoon, can generate 10 times as much energy as the Hiroshima atomic bomb. Bohol earthquake, October In the early morning hours of October 15, the island province of Bohol, located in Central Visayas in the Philippines, was disrupted by the deadliest earthquake in the Philippines in 23 years. The earthquake lasted 34 seconds and had a magnitude size of 7. The Bohol earthquake had an impact on the entire Central Visayas region. It has been estimated that the energy the quake released was equivalent to 32 Hiroshima bombs. Bopha caused widespread destruction on the island with more than fatalities. Pantukan landslide, January All the conditions were present in making the mining community of Pantukan town on the southern Philippine island of Mindanao vulnerable to landslides – steep slopes, rugged land and poor vegetation, the director of the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology, Renato Solidum, said following the January 5, disaster. Twenty-five people were killed when the landslide struck a gold mine site near the town. Following the landslide, a day suspension of all mining operations in the town was ordered. Tropical Storm Washi, December One of few storm cells to hit the southern Philippines, tropical storm Washi triggered flash flooding that surged down mountain sides, uprooting trees and swelling rivers - all while residents slept. The storm left 1, people dead and destroyed the coastal cities of Cagayande Oro and nearby Iligan, turning them in rubbish dumps filled with overturned cars, debris and animal carcasses. Houses with families sleeping inside were swept into the sea in an area of the Philippines ill-equipped to cope with storms. It took months for power and clean water to be restored again to the region. It affected more than 99, families all over the Philippines, damaging more than , houses in 10 regions. Due to heavy rainfall, Legazpi City had to fight widespread flooding while mudslides from the Mayon Volcano buried many villages, causing another to 1, casualties. All in all, Dorian caused the death of almost 2, people while hundreds more remained missing. Guinsaugon landslide, February The village of Guinsaugon, on the southern part of Leyte island, was buried when an entire mountainside collapsed on 17 February, – 1, people were killed in the disaster. A school, along with homes were wiped out when a rapid flow of mud made its way down the mountain slope. The disaster occurred after torrential rains of up to centimeters 78 inches dumped down on the region within 10 days. Locals blame deforestation, caused by illegal logging, to be a contributing factor in the disaster. The damage caused by the storm, which hit the Philippines at the end of November, , has been estimated at million Philippine pesos

Chapter 5 : Philippines, Sea Disaster Timeline, 21st Century

Other types of disasters that happened in were vehicular accidents, sea mishap, tornado, massacre, plane crash, and earthquakes. Worst Disaster in History On July 12, , the Philippines witnessed one of the world's most horrifying images of social tragedy in history.

No doubt, it is a great provider, giving us its fresh bounties from the depths “ filling our mouths and stomachs with abundance in the process. But the sea has its ugly side too: Its voracious appetite is matched only by its seemingly endless width. There is nothing romantic about being swallowed by the might of the sea. Though many a-Vikings have chosen the waters as their final abode, elaborating their burial rites by sending their corpses burning out to sea. Not necessarily ineptitude or callousness. Safety First seem to be a motto as lost in the deep as the people that go down to their deaths. Gentlemen, and fine ladies of the hour, the Top 10 Deadliest Sea Disasters ever to befall our country, the Pearl of the Orient: Of the total 74 people onboard, 15 crew including, death toll registered at 27 with 6 reported missing and 47 rescued. The tragedy happened on Christmas Eve. Don Dexter Kathleen It may have been wooden-hulled and small but the Don Drexter Kathleen left 42 dead when it capsized off the shores of Masbate after being castigated by strong winds. Sunk in the waters of Jolo. On the 27 of February, Superferry 14 was sunk due to a bomb explosion believed to be the handiwork of terror groups. The ship sailed in spite of a typhoon. September 18, Killed: The crew of the passenger vessel distributed life jackets, but the boat sank within 30 minutes of collision. Princess of the Stars In spite of typhoon Frank ravaging the country making landfall in Samar, this flagship of the Sulpicio Lines fleet, set sail from Manila to Cebu City. Typhoon caught up with the Japanese-built ship. The ship wreck happened off the coast of San Fernando, Romblon. However, it took months before many of the bodies were recovered as it was discovered the sunken ship was carrying 10, kilos of dangerous pesticide Endosulfan. But all hopes were dashed as their voyage became their final journey to the after-life. With a death toll reaching over 4, in estimates, the tragedy will go down as the deadliest sea mishap in Philippine history. Making matters worse, maritime authorities went on rescue only after 16 hours from the accident. Many of those who died were not in the passenger list or manifest. Again, the tragedy happened in the merry month of December. There you go, folks. Hope that sent the ball out of the park and sent some useful info down your end. If it fell short, do drop us your 2 cents in the comments section below. And once again, allow us to enjoy you: Share this article to your circle “ friends, enemies and those in the between. We may not be able to change the road ahead, with all the bumps and stops, but we can always develop stronger, more well-adapted feet.

Chapter 6 : List of disasters in the Philippines - Wikipedia

But in the Philippines, at least, there is a bright side: The government seems to be getting better at responding to natural disasters, and officials have applied the lessons of Typhoon Haiyan.

Many people travel to their home provinces to visit family graves. Transport hubs and ports, including airports, will be very busy during this period. You should allow extra time if you are planning to travel during this busy time, or across the weekend. Download map PDF The Foreign and Commonwealth Office FCO advise against all travel to western and central Mindanao and the Sulu archipelago because of terrorist activity and clashes between the military and insurgent groups. The FCO advise against all but essential travel to the remainder of Mindanao excluding Camiguin, Dinagat and Siargao Islands and to the south of Cebu province, up to and including the municipalities of Dalaguete and Badian, due to the threat of terrorism. Typhoon Yutu local name Rosita is expected to make landfall in northern and central Luzon on 30 October. Flooding and landslides are expected. You should monitor weather and travel updates, and follow the advice of local authorities. Following the reopening of Boracay island after a six-month closure for environmental improvements, authorised hotels in Boracay will accept guests from 26 October. Some restrictions remain, and you should take local advice on documentation and port of entry to the island before you travel. More information on local requirements in Boracay is available in this article from the Philippine Information Agency. Terrorists are very likely to try to carry out attacks in the Philippines, including in Manila. Terrorist groups continue to plan attacks and have the capacity and the intent to carry out attacks at any time and anywhere in the country, including in places visited by foreigners, like airports, shopping malls, public transport, including the metro system, and places of worship. You should remain vigilant at all times and report anything suspicious to the local authorities. Terrorist groups continue to plan kidnap operations against western nationals in the Philippines. This threat extends throughout the Philippines, both on land and at sea, but is particularly acute in the southern Philippines Mindanao, Palawan and central Visayas, including Siquijor and Dumaguete. Martial law is in place across the whole of Mindanao until 31 December. There may be curfews and checkpoints. Monitor media reporting and follow the instructions of local authorities. Expect random checkpoints, security patrols and a more visible routine security presence. You should co-operate with the Philippine authorities and allow extra time to pass through security checks. Make sure you carry a form of identification with you. The eruptive activity of the Mayon volcano in Albay Province Bicol region has reduced, although it remains at a moderate level of unrest with a risk of sudden eruptions, lava collapses and ash fall. If you are in Albay Province, you should follow the advice of the local authorities, including the advice not to enter the designated danger zone. Ash plumes can affect air quality and have an impact on health. A properly fitted face mask may provide some protection. If you have any pre-existing respiratory conditions, you might be at increased risk of triggering or worsening your symptoms. Additional advice on the potential health hazards can found on the International Volcanic Health Hazard Network website. Around 20 typhoons hit the Philippines each year. Most typhoons occur from June to December. There may be flooding and landslides. You should monitor the progress of approaching storms and follow the advice of the local authorities, including any evacuation orders. You should take sensible precautions. Prison sentences in the Philippines are severe. The judicial system can result in long-term detention until a court hearing takes place. Detention facilities are far below UK standards. Penalties for importing and using illegal drugs are particularly severe. UK health authorities have classified the Philippines as having a risk of Zika virus transmission. For information and advice about the risks associated with Zika virus, visit the National Travel Health Network and Centre website. The Overseas Business Risk service offers information and advice for British companies operating overseas on how to manage political, economic, and business security-related risks. Around , British nationals visited the Philippines in . Most visits are trouble-free.

Chapter 7 : Philippines, Disasters Timeline, 21st Century

List of maritime disasters in the Philippines topic. Below is a list of the most notable deadliest maritime incidents or tragedies in the Philippines.

This article has been cited by other articles in PMC. The Philippines is one of the top countries in the world at risk of climate-related disasters. For populations subsisting at the poverty line in particular, but also the nation as a whole, daily lives and wellbeing are routinely challenged. The Philippines government takes disaster risk seriously and has devoted significant resources to build disaster capacity and reduce population exposure and vulnerability, nationally and locally. This paper explores the policy and institutional mechanisms for disaster risk reduction management and research which have been conducted in the Philippines related to disaster preparedness, management and resilience. This study draws on direct observations of and conversations with disaster management professionals, in addition to a review of the extant literature on resilience and disaster preparedness, in the Philippines. This is a descriptive study based on a search of mainly peer-reviewed studies but also articles, reports, and disaster risk reduction and response projects in the Philippines. Search words used in various combinations included: Numerous activities in community based resilience and DRR have been identified across the whole disaster continuum. Yet, important gaps in research and practice remain. The Philippines, is a leading regional actor in disaster risk management. However, a full picture of who is doing what, how, where and when on resilience and disaster preparedness does not exist. Consequently there is no single study that compares the impacts and results that different preparedness measures are having in the Philippines. We recommend further research focussed on mapping the network of actors, understanding community perceptions of disaster risk preparedness and resilience, and investigation into the socio-ecological systems of different communities.

Introduction An archipelago of over 7, islands, the Philippines is the fourth most at-risk country in the world in terms of climate-related natural disasters, such as typhoons, sea level rise, flooding and extreme temperature. The Philippines government has devoted significant resources to build disaster capacity and reduce population exposure and vulnerability. A focus on the Philippines with its high risk, challenges of poverty and inequality, can serve as a model on how to build resilience and promote disaster risk reduction DRR. It provides an assessment of extant research on the theory and practice of community-based resilience, highlights the gaps in activities being conducted, and finishes by providing recommendations of key priorities for the future of resilience and DRR work in the Philippines, a leading regional actor in disaster risk management. What are the advantages of looking at resilience through a community lens? What are the policy and institutional mechanisms for disaster risk reduction management in the Philippines? What work has been conducted in the Philippines related to resilience and DRR? Where are the gaps and what is the future of community resilience in the Philippines?

Secondary data review This is a descriptive study based on a search of mainly peer-reviewed studies but also articles, reports, and disaster risk reduction and response projects in the Philippines. Data was collected on disaster-related projects to-date.

Limitations Project specific reports by NGOs, mostly found in the grey literature, have limited inclusion as it was beyond the scope of this paper to assess all previous and on-going projects. Rather, this paper seeks to explore current research in resilience and disaster risk management in the Philippines to understand how research is informing disaster risk management policy and practice in the Philippines.

Findings What are the advantages of looking at resilience through a community lens? Communities have a unique understanding of the factors that contribute to their ability to resist, absorb and recover from disturbances as well as a direct understanding of the risks that they face. The social norms, social capital and social networks in which individuals are embedded will determine disaster behaviour and the outcomes of a disaster. Communities are therefore the most effective locus of disaster preparedness activities. The Philippines has a strong set of policies, frameworks and plans for disaster risk reduction DRR , through which work on resilience can be grounded.

Hazards, vulnerability and risk assessments It is uncertain how well disaster risk is communicated to the public, how many projects focus on improving community knowledge on hazards and disaster risk, and challenges remain in measuring and assessing the complex nature of all the factors which can influence

disaster risk locally. There are limited studies to measure the combined socio-ecological resilience of the Philippines, at local and national scales, 13, 14 to help decision-makers locate areas of high vulnerability. Comprehensive risk and vulnerability nation-wide and localised mapping exists from organisations such as the Manila Observatory and the Department of Science and Technology. Post-disaster assessments exist 15 but there is more need for equivalent pre-disaster risk assessments to be generated and shared with communities. Communicating risk information and ensuring communities personalise their risk are proving challenging. Even amongst highly educated demographics, such as medical students, there was a tendency to overestimate the risk of low probability, high consequence disasters such as geophysical disasters e. More work on hazard sensitisation and continuing to augment awareness and knowledge of hazards and the threats they pose appear to be needed. Early warning systems and evacuations Early warning systems and evacuation plans necessarily rely on a public who understands their risks and understand the consequence of the information being disseminated, so that they can prepare appropriately in sufficient time. Strong community or familial links have been shown to be just as effective as formal insurance schemes, post-disaster. Community support may be widespread during the initial rehabilitation efforts, but during long-term recovery community-level activities become rarer and support is exclusive to extended family members. Capacity building for disaster preparedness Capacity building is occurring across levels from local to national in the Philippines, but focus is predominantly at the local level where numerous actors and networks are collaborating with communities to identify existing capacities, as well as provide the opportunity to build infrastructure, which could minimise the impacts of a hazard. These are aimed at the Mayors 32 as well as local chiefs of police and fire marshals. Yet, it is not clear whether these data collection efforts at the LGU level will contribute to improved national disaster preparedness. Further, there are limits to some of these capacity building projects including: On the one hand, the government played an integral role during the response efforts with the international UN cluster system joining the government cluster system and that coordination was good for the most part, resulting in far less morbidity and mortality than previous post-disaster scenarios. National NGOs were unaware of the cluster system and the cluster system did not actively engage with non-cluster actors, leading to a failure to engage with local actors. Cash transfers - unconditional and conditional - were used by at least 45 international humanitarian agencies reaching 1. Many lessons have been learnt from the response to Typhoon Haiyan, which will hopefully strengthen the national response mechanisms for equivalent future disasters as policies increasingly focus on preventative and proactive approaches to disaster management. Optimism is a powerful aspect of coping capacity and the onus is therefore on the government, local and international organisations to stay committed to their promises and to ensure that disaster affected populations do not lose hope and drive to overcome the impacts of disasters. Discussion Where are the gaps and what is the future of community resilience in the Philippines? Numerous activities in community-based resilience and DRR have been identified across the whole disaster continuum. Yet important gaps in research and practice remain. Most noticeably, the extant studies fail to provide a full picture of who is doing what, how, where and when on resilience and disaster preparedness. Lacking this, there is consequently no single study that compares the impacts and results that different preparedness measures are having in the Philippines. In addition, specific gaps were identified in programming focusing on public knowledge about risks; data collection and socio-ecological research; and understanding communities. Firstly, a changing climate and more extreme weather events mean that communities can no longer rely on past experience to help prepare for future disasters. Communities need to be able to access current continually updated information on what changing global environmental systems and the impacts of previous disasters mean for their future disaster risk. Secondly, important data and research which could help inform policy and disaster management decisions are lacking, including: Many important questions remain to be addressed such as what training and support do local political leaders need so that they are more effective in DRR? What are the limits of community-based disaster resilience? Which community members are likely to be excluded from community networks? What pressures can these networks withstand and under what conditions do they breakdown? Recommendations for future work To further build on the ongoing disaster preparedness and resilience initiatives occurring in the Philippines, three top priorities for future work were identified: Map the network and activities of national and

international agencies and actors working on resilience and disaster preparedness. This mapping should capture who is doing what activities and where. It would help identify programmatic and geographic gaps and overlaps and contribute towards increasing coordination and mutual learning among the different actors. Research into community perceptions of disaster risk preparedness and resilience. Risk perception, cognitive barriers and cultural values shape how people will respond to disaster warnings and preparedness initiatives. Interventions and knowledge campaigns must be tailored to ensure maximum acceptance and adoption by people and their communities. This research is vital to help inform policy, initiatives, and operational programming. Increased research into the socio-ecological systems and what metrics can capture this system. This research must look at how climate change will impact environmental systems which in turn affect social systems; how certain demographics e. This research would help inform mitigation and prevention strategies alongside preparedness. Conclusion This paper assessed the extant research and practice of resilience and disaster preparedness in the Philippines, which serves as a good model on how to strengthen resilience and promote disaster risk reduction at the local level. Research and interventions are already identifying examples of best practice in disaster preparedness, response and recovery; however, important underlying drivers of disaster risk, such as a degrading environment and inequality, still remain over looked. With the frequency and intensity of disasters set to increase, communities are going to have to prepare more for worse events. This poses the question of how much longer we can react to disasters rather than mitigating them in the first place. The urgency with which we must address the research gaps across the disaster cycle, and in particular in preventing and mitigating disaster risk alongside preparedness, is mounting. Research findings must then be translated in policy decisions with committed implementation. A greater prioritisation of mitigation, prevention and preparedness is not only economically advantageous, but from a humanitarian point of view, reduces the human costs, and aligns with initiatives on sustainable development. Data Availability There is no raw data associated with this paper.

Chapter 8 : 5 Maritime Disasters You Might Not Know About - HISTORY

Preparing for Disaster in the Philippines. or the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act. And through a consortium of disaster management plans, the NDRRMC mentioned above was.

Storms surpass all other disasters in terms of number of fatalities, people affected and economic damage. Cumulatively, these disasters cause an average of over 1, deaths per year. However, many of the resources put aside for this purpose are re-directed to emergency response when disasters strike, such as Typhoon Yolanda known as Haiyan internationally in Nov. Attempts to defend the nation against disasters are complicated by social forces, such as high poverty, urbanization in coastal regions, and environmental destruction, including illegal mining and logging. However, spurred on by the nearly existential threat to the country from disasters, many expert groups have been successful implementing various disaster preparedness and risk reduction programs in the Philippines at the community level, including the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction, based in Silang, Cavite. While the urbanization policy has been good for economic growth, it has also increased the vulnerability of its 25 largest cities, most of them on riverbanks and coastlines. Urban vulnerability is made worse by poor housing conditions, and the low adaptive capability of the urban poor. Hyper-concentrating people and economic resources in coastal areas “ without investing in the institutional capacity to build a shared understanding of the science of integrated risks from climate change and geological hazards “ is a recipe for disaster. With one-third of the population working in agriculture, natural disasters also threaten food security and major sources of livelihood. Droughts, floods and cyclones all affect the agricultural sector and the livelihoods of farmers and fishermen. Frequent storms increase the salinity level of irrigated land, leaving it unfit for agriculture, while warmer ocean water damages coral reefs, the feeding grounds for many species relied upon by local fishermen. Environmental degradation, including logging, mining, also exposes communities to higher risks. Specifically, these factors contributed directly to devastating flash floods that struck Mindanao in . Rising sea levels are a direct threat to approximately 70 percent of the 1, municipalities in the Philippines , many of which may need to relocate as a result. Climate change has also increased the frequency and severity of natural disasters. Studies and climate change simulations show that rainfall will increase in intensity during the wet season in the Central Visayas and Southern Tagalog provinces. Storms surpass all disasters in the country in terms of highest number of fatalities, people affected and economic damage. Furthermore, the strong winds and heavy rainfall which accompany typhoons often lead to flooding or landslides. Most typhoons originate from the southeast and travel north, increasing in speed and intensity as they approach the Philippines. From to , 24, people were killed by storms, with another Typhoon Yolanda in late increased these totals by between 15 and 25 percent. Floods and landslides commonly occur as secondary hazards induced by typhoons and monsoons. The Philippines has mountainous terrain with a sharp drop to coastal areas, exposing communities in low-lying areas to high risk. Drought Instances of drought are infrequent, typically happening as a result of El Nino. However, when they do occur, they can cause extensive damage to the population and its agriculture. Lack of water resources has a trickle down effect to the manufacturing sector as well, leading to lower economic production. The country also has 22 active volcanoes. Both events are rare, but extremely destructive. In , the Philippine government, combine with the Japan International Cooperation Agency, studied the Valley fault, which runs through Metro Manila and its environs in order to identify vulnerable areas, according to flammability, evacuation difficulty and building collapse. Many interviewees described immediate local responses to natural disasters coming predominantly from family members and faith groups. As coordinated response to major disasters has been weak in the past, these groups have played a significant role in filtering immediate aid to affected populations. Faith groups often have the facilities and networks to distribute aid in a timely manner. Interviewees also cited that although these groups have been quick on first response relief efforts in the past, they lack the technical capacity and knowledge of DRR to engage in activities beyond first response. Faith groups have played an important role in filling the gaps of the system and working to meet the needs of their communities. They are often seen supporting community led livelihoods, education, health and

other activities projects. Many local NGOs also operate activities with focus in fields such as livelihoods, health, environment or social work that contribute to the efforts of DRR, but they themselves do not use the term DRR. In addition to the NGOs included in this report, communities around the country will be home to locally developed projects covering a broad range of fields. Some localized activities that could be classified as DRR are included. The World Bank reported that a lack of coordination and insufficient scope of roles and responsibilities have hindered disasters management across agencies and sectors in the Philippines. One example is in building codes and land-use management. While the government has passed laws and policies for these purposes, the regulations are not heavily enforced. Much private development and many informal settlements continue to violate building standards to save on costs. Other opportunities for donors include: Identification or construction of safe shelters religious buildings and monuments in communities often can serve this purpose Community education for storm resistant housing Ensuring residential areas are situated a safe distance from the water front Community cyclone awareness trainings Volunteers should be trained on disaster management Flood forecasting and warning systems Supporting research that identifies climate change influences on flooding and appropriate responses. Improving watershed drainage systems and management Strengthening infrastructure in rural and mountainous areas Building the capacity of landslide warning systems.

Chapter 9 : List of maritime disasters in the Philippines - Wikipedia

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