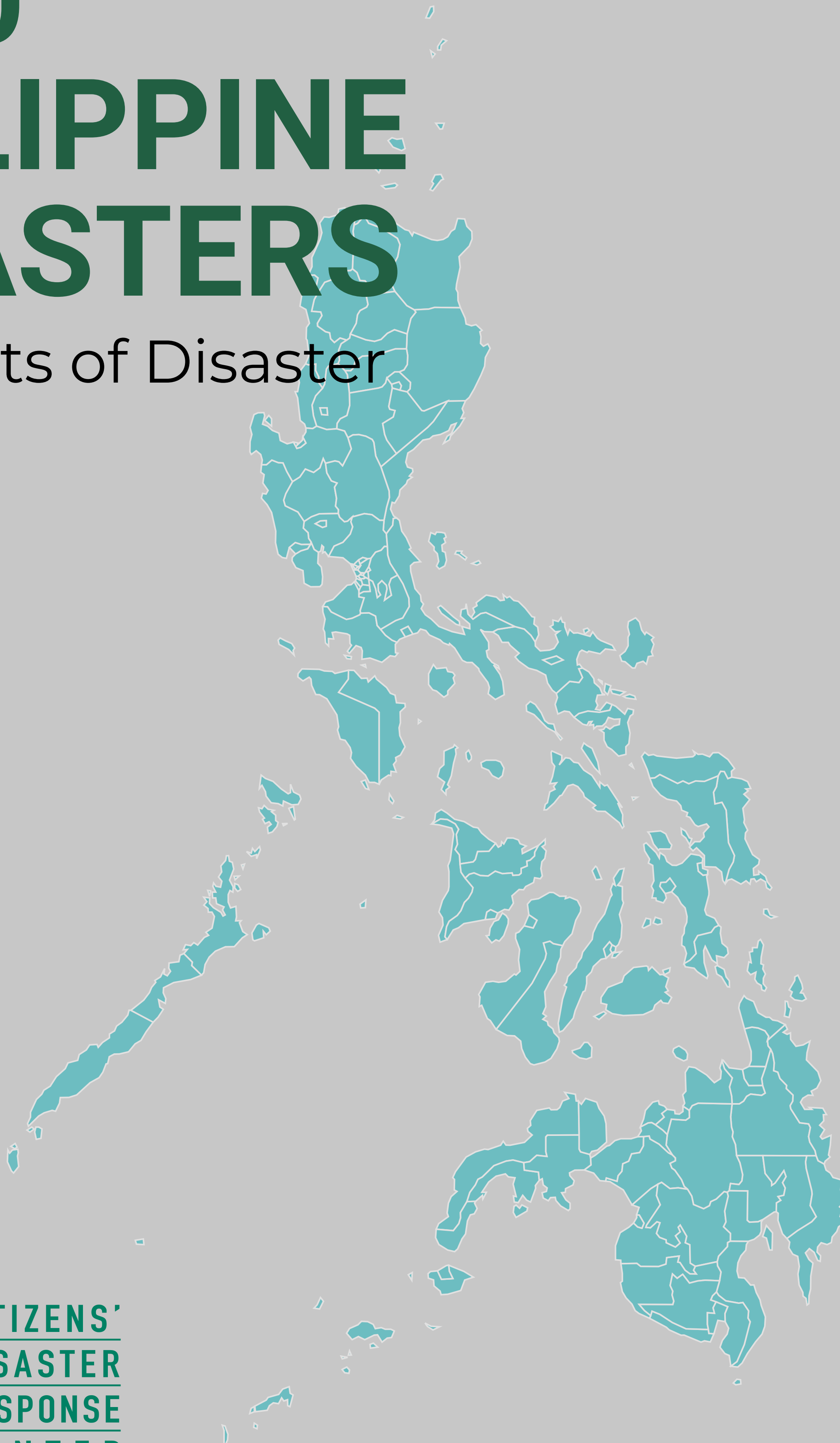
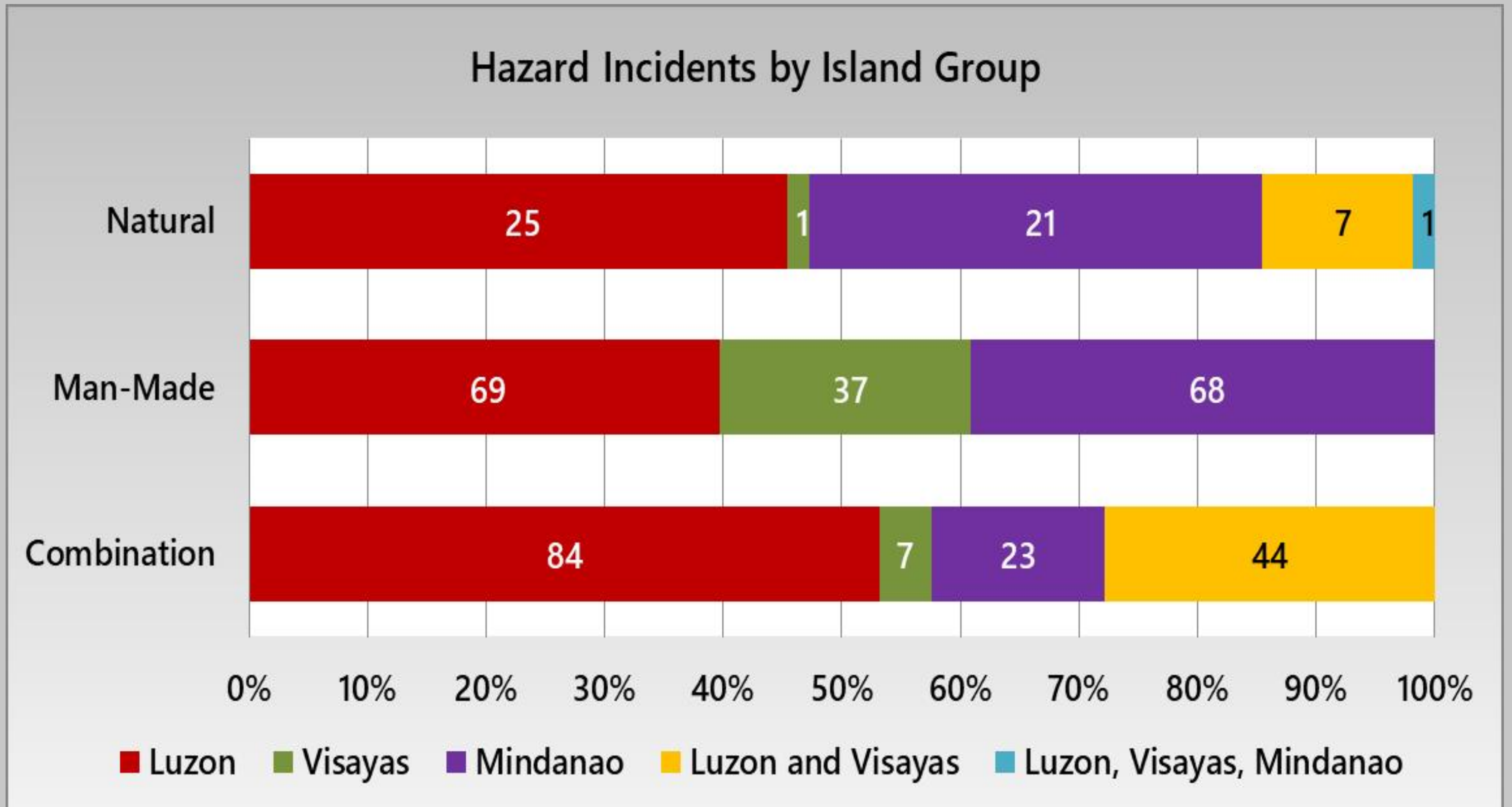
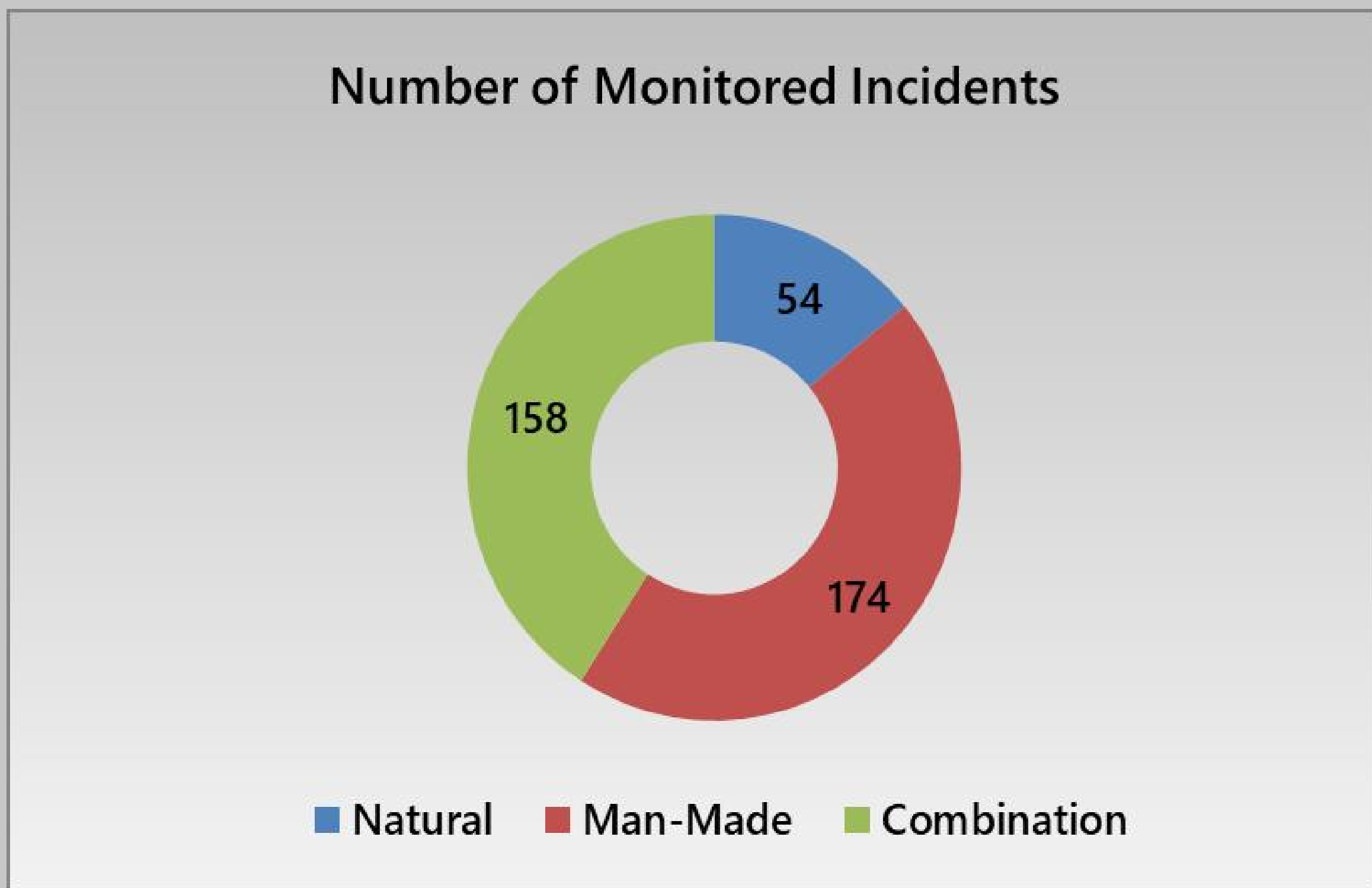


2020 PHILIPPINE DISASTERS

Highlights of Disaster
Events



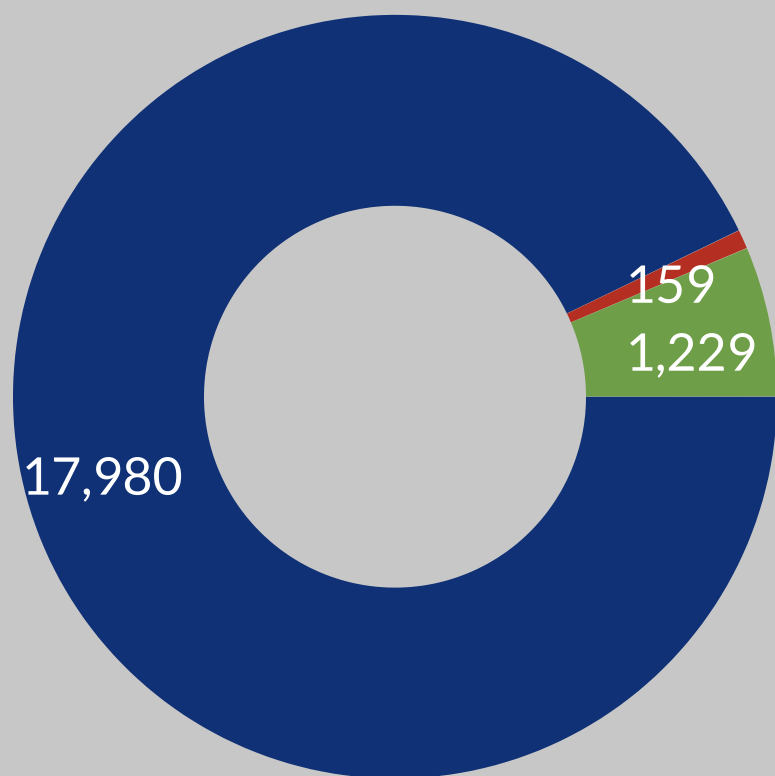
Hazards Monitored in the Philippines



Sources: Department of Agriculture Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Operations Center (DA DRRM OPCEN), National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), Department of Social Work and Development Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center (DSWD DROMIC), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAG-ASA), Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, KARAPATAN Alliance for the Advancement of People's Rights, 2020 Department of Agriculture Yearend Report, Bureau of Plant Industry, Commission on Human Rights (CHR), Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, World Health Organization, Department of Health, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Human Rights Watch

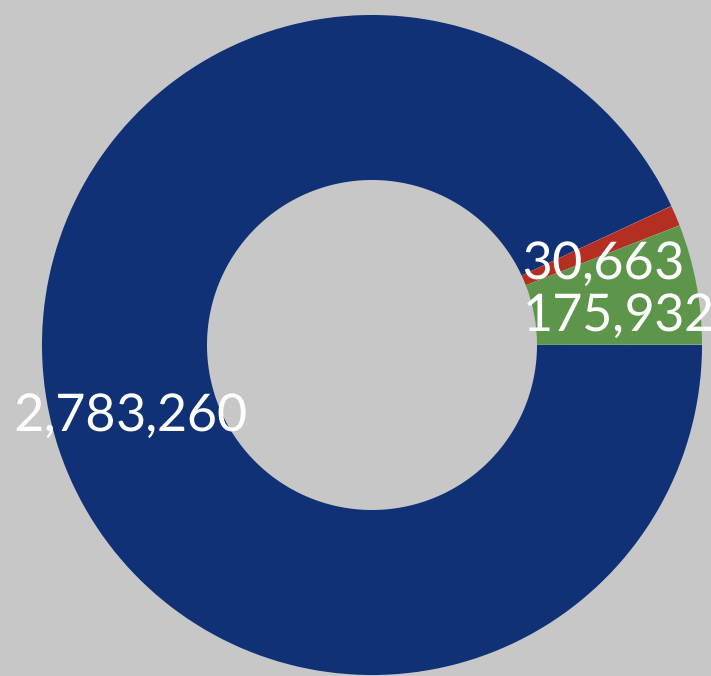
Number of Affected Barangays, Families, and People

Affected Barangays



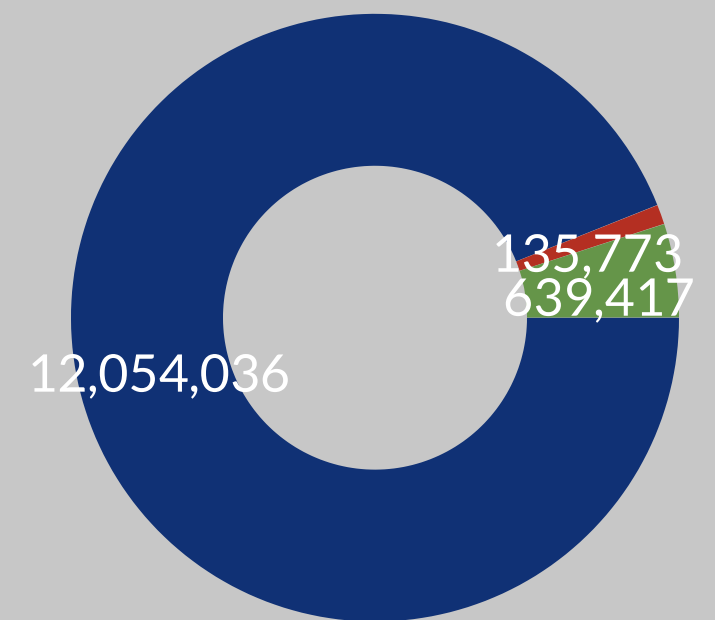
- Natural (92.83%)
- Man-Made (0.82%)
- Combination (6.35%)

Affected Families



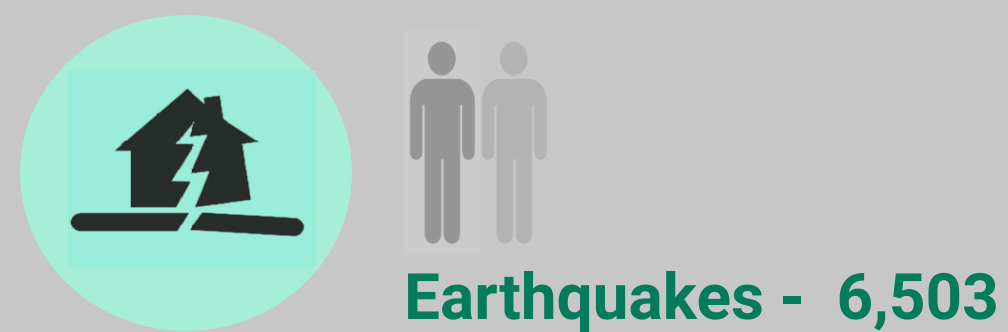
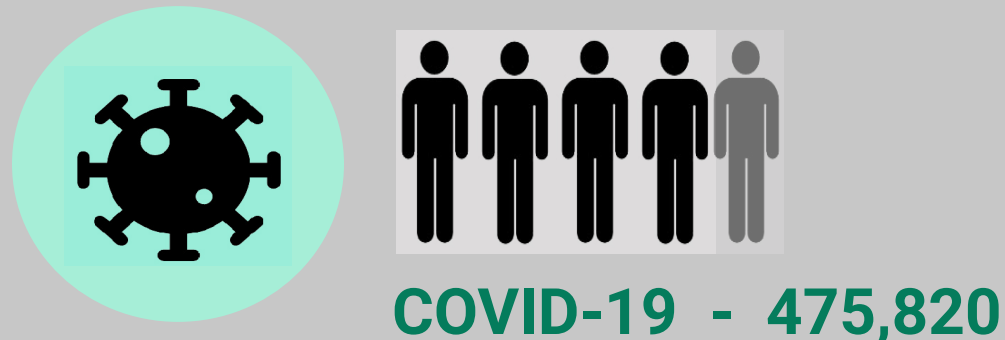
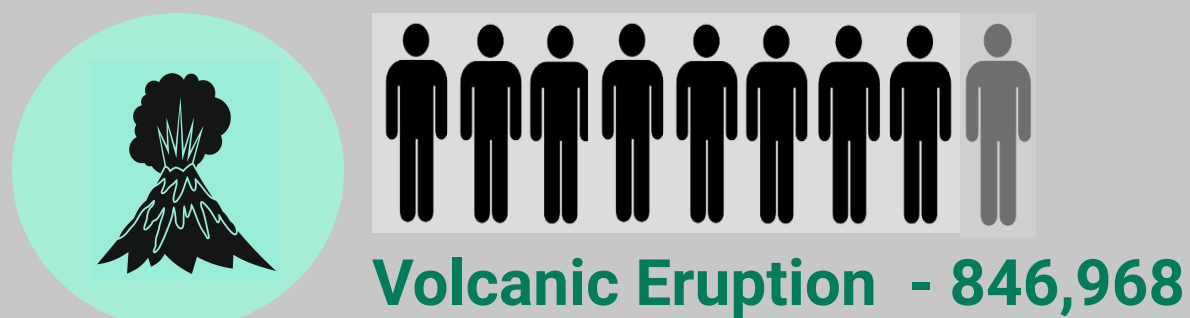
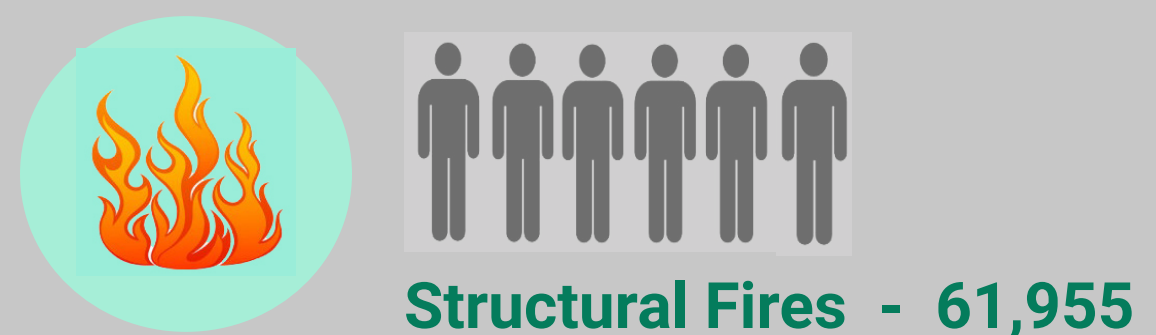
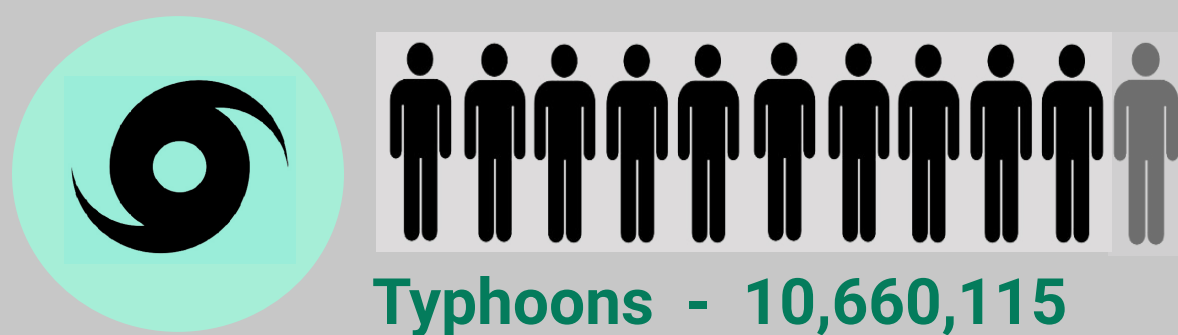
- Natural (93.09%)
- Man-Made (1.03%)
- Combination (5.88%)

Affected People



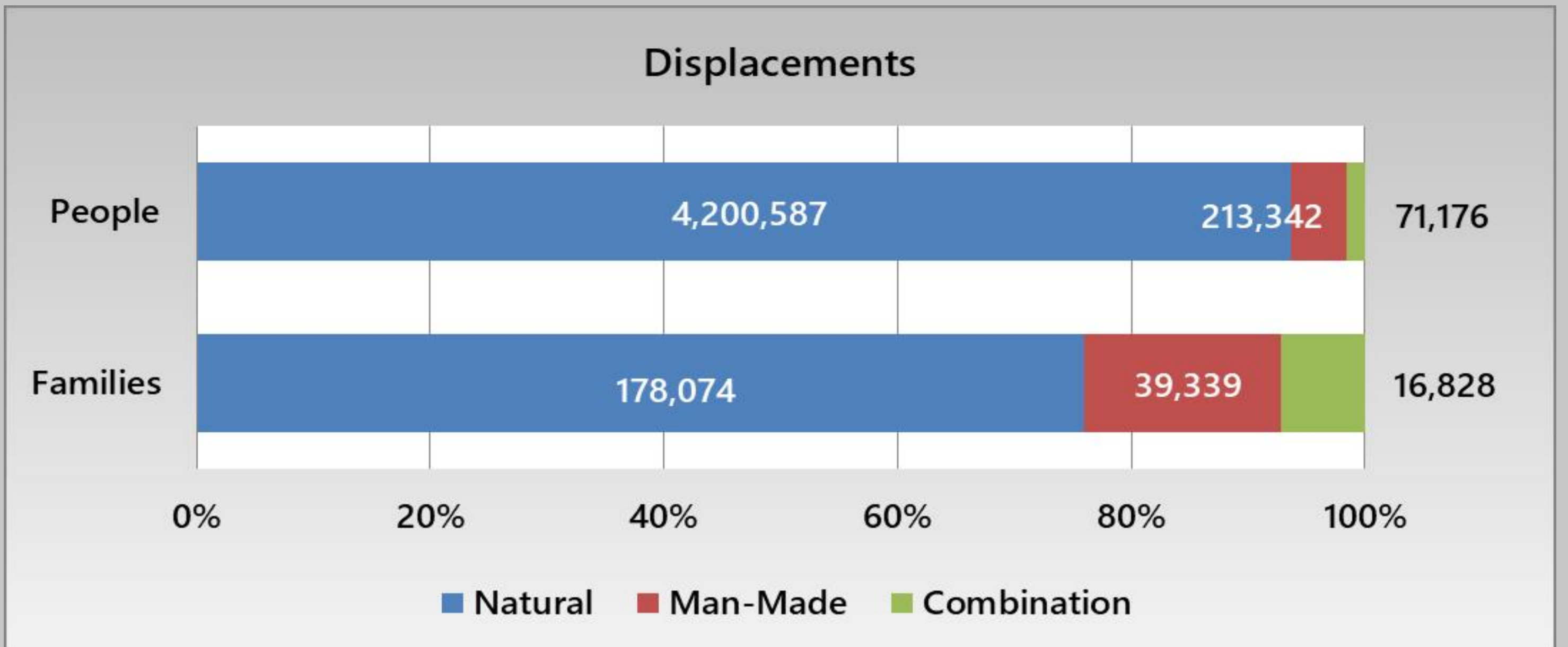
- Natural (93.96%)
- Man-Made (1.06%)
- Combination (4.98%)

Top 10 Disasters that Affected the Most Number of People

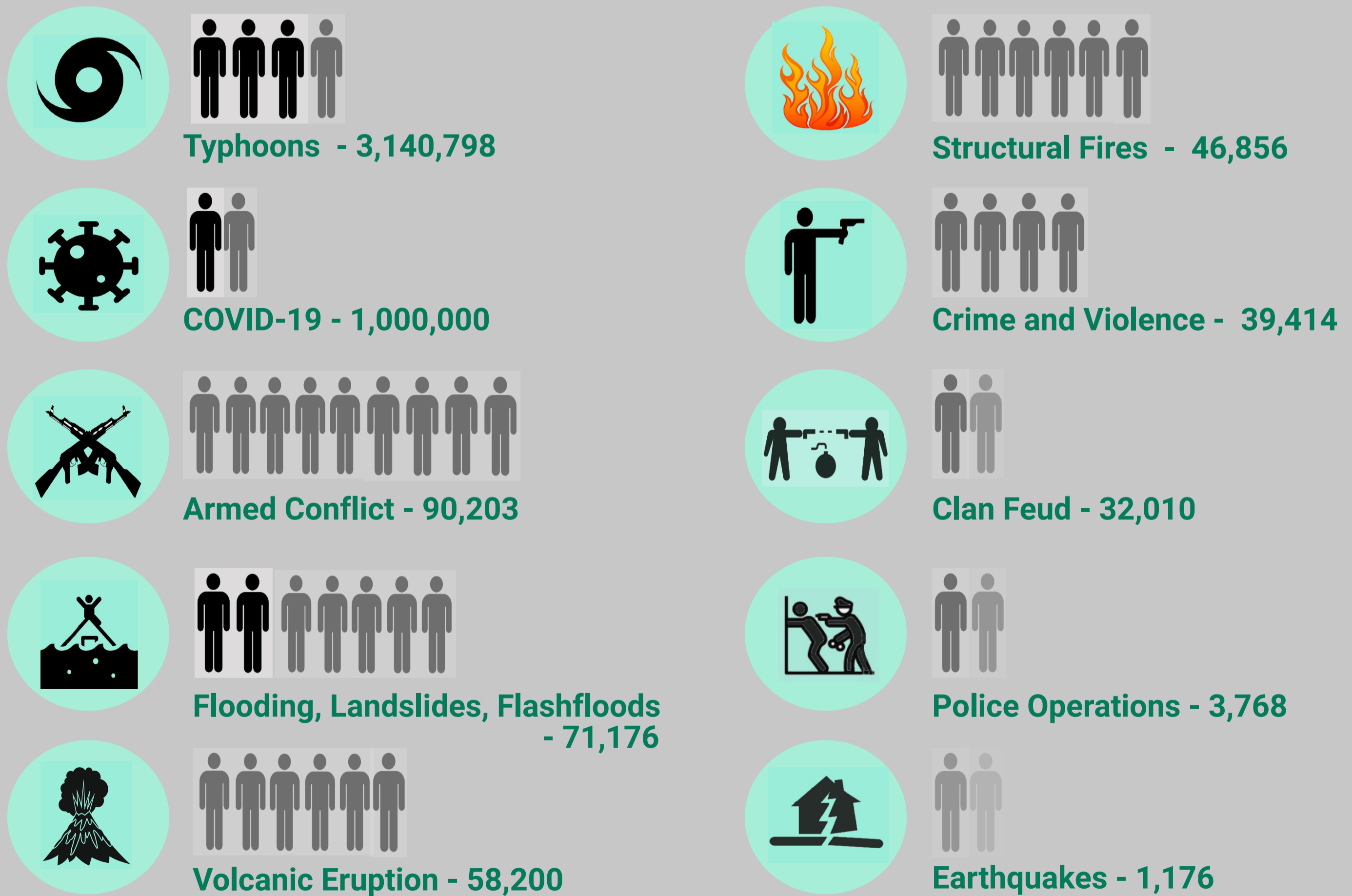


Sources: DA DRRM OPCEN, NDRRMC, DSWD DROMIC, OCHA, PAG-ASA, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, KARAPATAN Alliance for the Advancement of People's Rights, 2020 Department of Agriculture Yearend Report, Bureau of Plant Industry, CHR, Philippine Statistics Authority, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, World Health Organization, Department of Health, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Human Rights Watch

Displacements

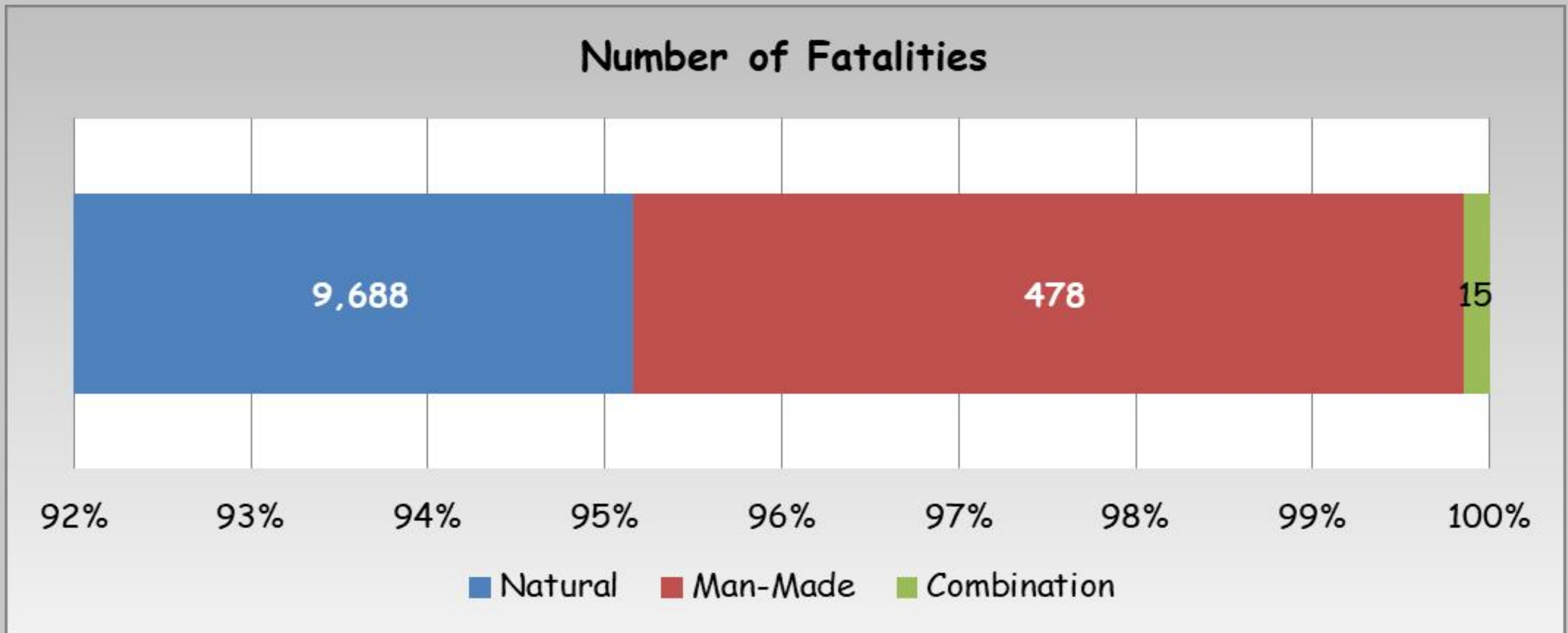


Top 10 Causes of Massive Displacements

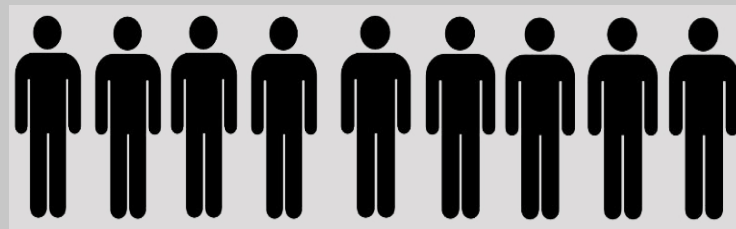


Sources: DA DRRM OPCEN, NDRRMC, DSWD DROMIC, OCHA, PAG-ASA, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, KARAPATAN Alliance for the Advancement of People's Rights, 2020 Department of Agriculture Yearend Report, Bureau of Plant Industry, CHR, Philippine Statistics Authority, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, World Health Organization, Department of Health, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Human Rights Watch

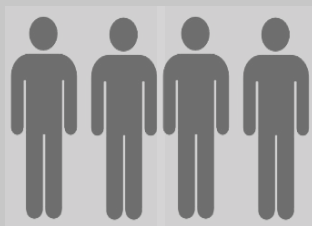
Fatalities



Fatalities due to Disasters



Covid-19 - 9,248



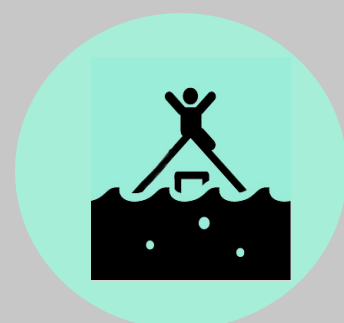
Extra-judicial Killings - 460



Diseases Outbreak - 267

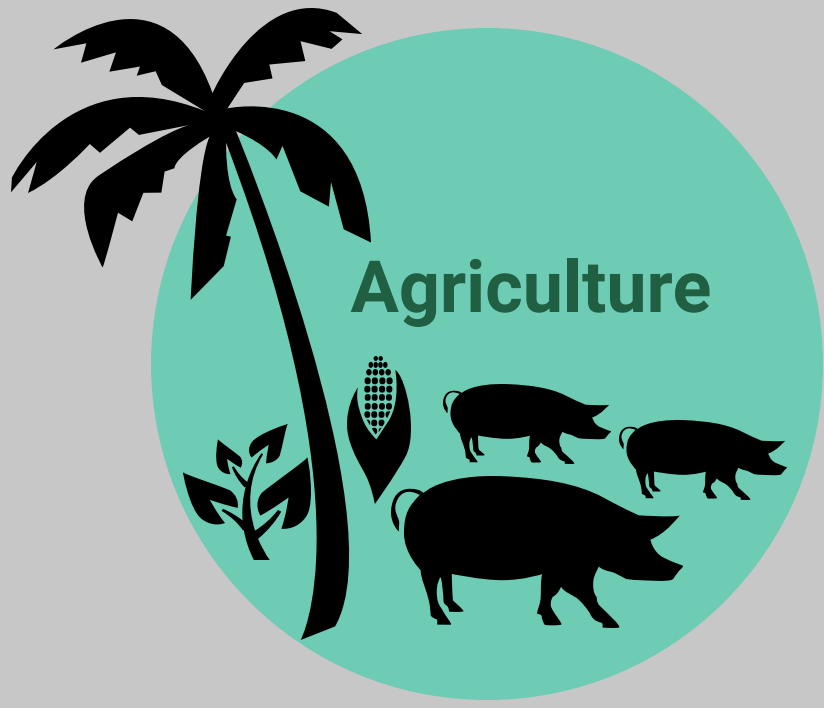


Typhoons - 162

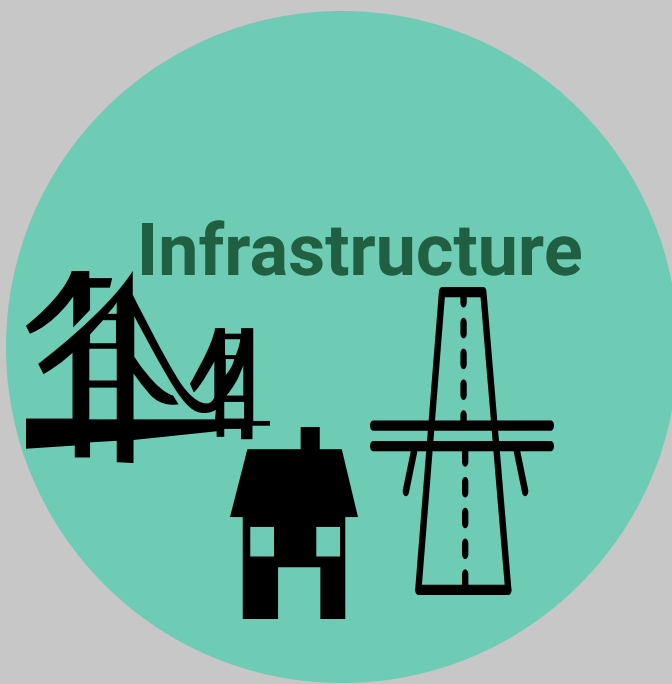


Flooding, Landslides, Flashfloods - 15

Direct Economic Costs of Disasters



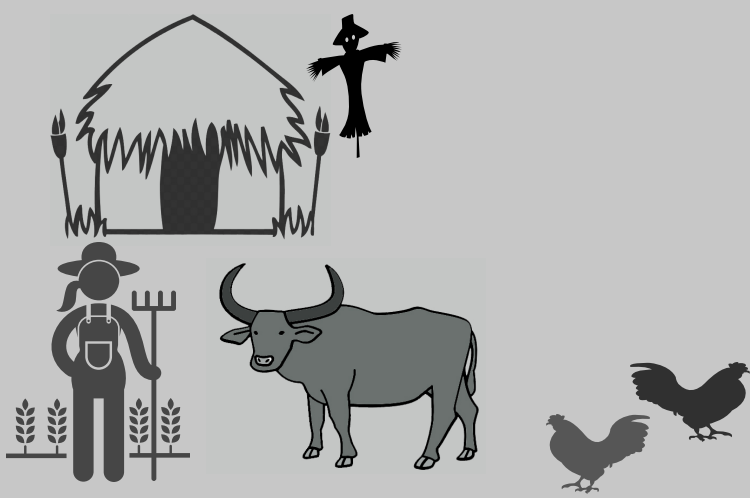
Php 75,477,119,581



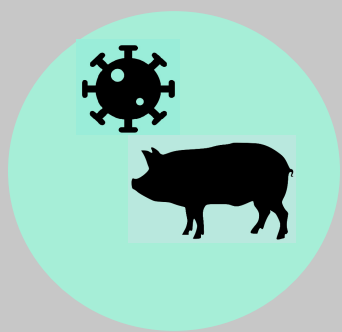
Php 28,713,395,811



Php 30,000,000



Top 7 Disasters that Caused Extensive Damage



Infectious Animal Disease (ASF) -
Php 56,000,000,000



Flashfloods, Landslides, Flooding -
Php 165,026,539



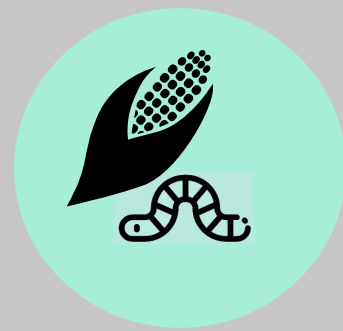
Typhoons - Php 44,222,538,914



Structural Fires - Php 32,167,200



Volcanic Eruption -
Php 3,485,676,739



Crop Infestation (FAW on Corn) -
Php 300,000

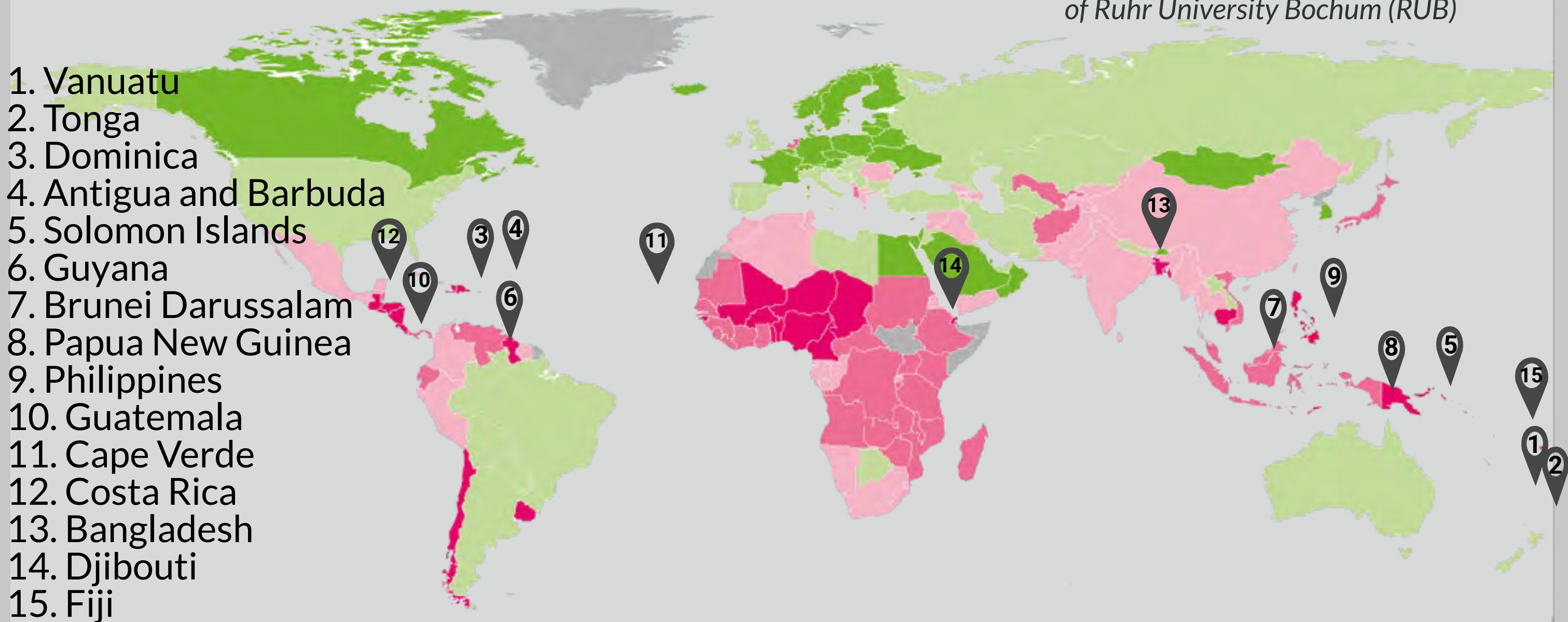


Earthquakes - Php 314,806,000

Philippines: Disaster-Prone Country on a Global Scale

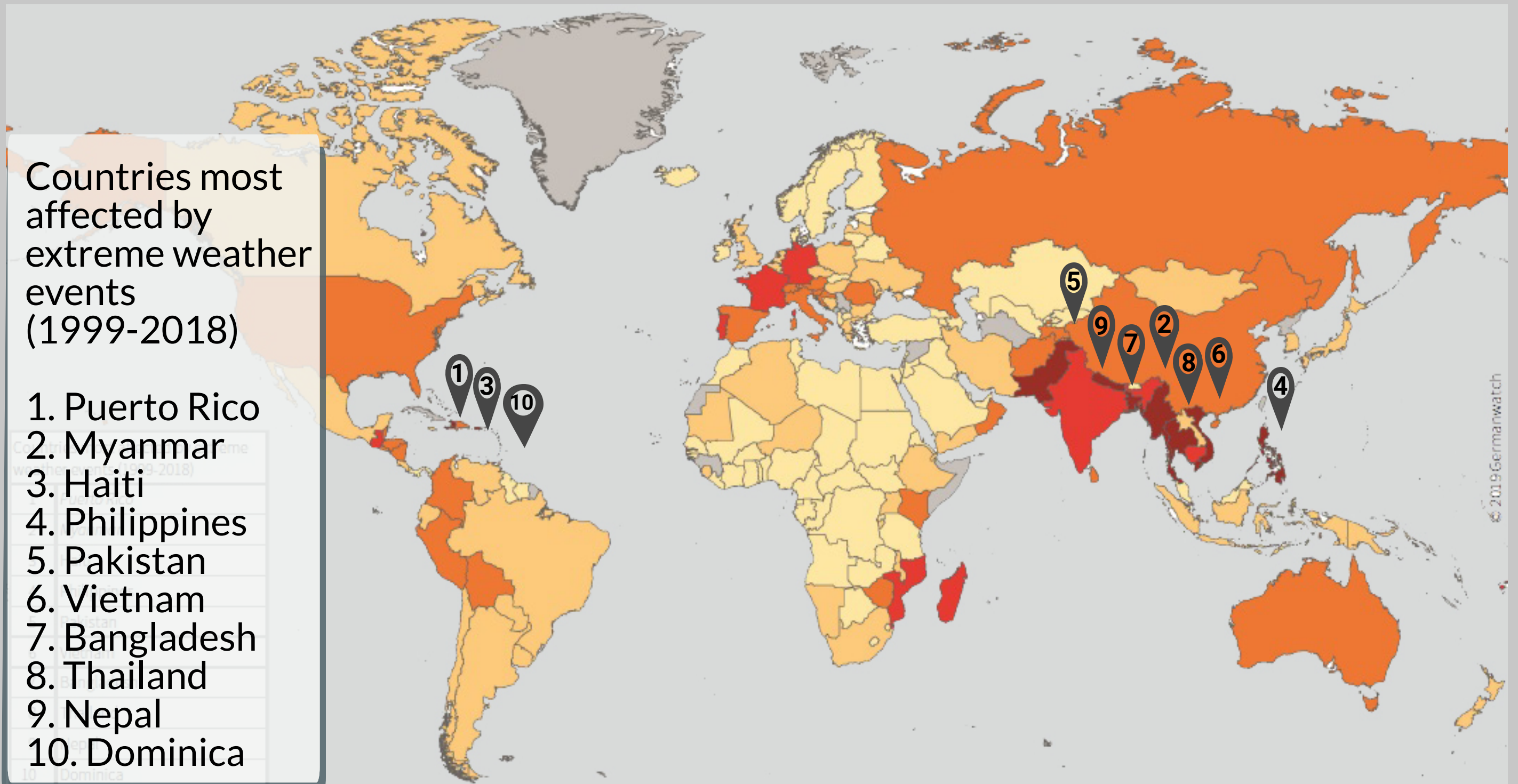
World Disaster Risk Index 2020

Source: World Risk Report 2020
 Focus: Forced Displacement and Migration
 Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft and the Institute for
 International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict (IFHV)
 of Ruhr University Bochum (RUB)



The World Risk Report 2020 calculates the disaster risk of 181 countries based on the combination of natural hazards and social vulnerability. Earthquakes, storms, droughts, floods, and sea-level rise are considered extreme natural events. In 2020, the Philippines was ranked 9th among 181 countries.

The Philippines ranked 4th among most affected by extreme weather events over the last 20 years.



Source: Global Climate Risk Index 2020
 Who Suffers Most from Extreme Weather Events?
 Weather-Related Loss Events in 2018 and 1999 to 2018
 Germanwatch e.V.

Why is the Philippines vulnerable to disasters?

1. Physical and geographical characteristics



The Philippines lies in the Western Pacific Basin where an average of 20 typhoons enters the country, five of which are typically destructive.



It is situated on the Pacific "Ring of Fire," an arc of intense seismic activity where many of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur.



It lies between two major tectonic plates – the Pacific Plate and the Eurasian Plate that shake beneath the surface of the earth and oceans resulting in earthquakes.



It has 300 volcanoes, of which 22 are active.

Seismic, Volcanic and Tropical Storm Risk

Legend

- OCHA office or presence
- Country capital
- Major town or city
- International boundary
- Region Boundary
- Holocene volcano

Tsunami Hazards

- Storm surge
- Tsunami
- Tsunami and Storm surge

Earthquake Intensity Modified Mercalli Scale

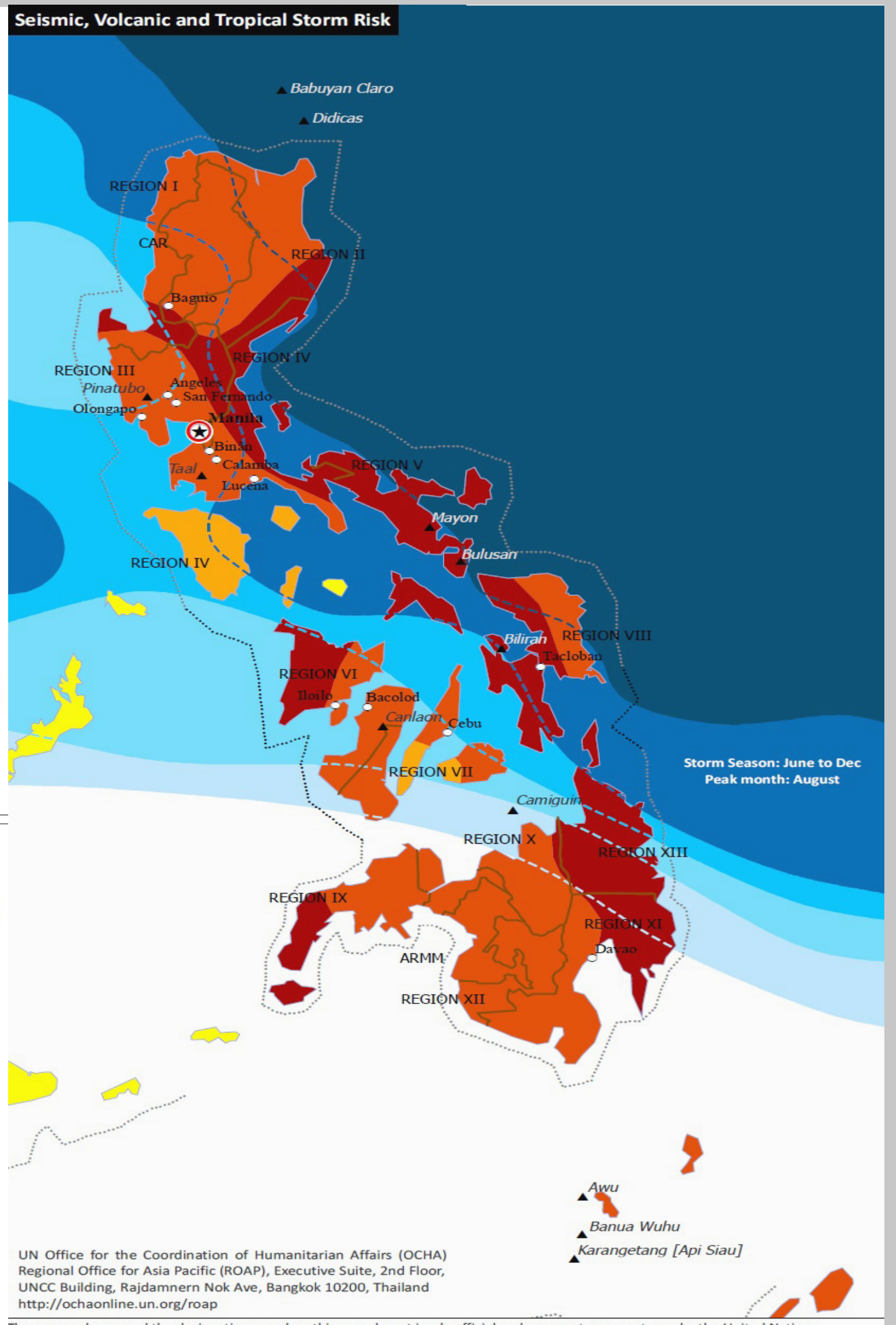
- Degree I-V
- Degree VI
- Degree VII
- Degree VIII
- Degree IX-XII

Tropical Storm Intensity Saffir-Simpson Scale

- One: 118-153 kmh
- Two: 154-177 kmh
- Three: 178-209 kmh
- Four: 210-249 kmh
- Five: 250+ kmh

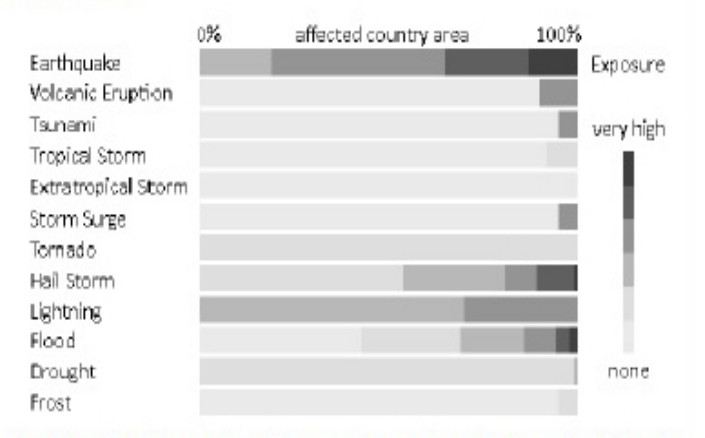
Earthquake intensity zones indicate where there is a 20% probability that degrees of intensity shown on the map will be exceeded in 50 years.

Tropical storm intensity zones indicate where there is a 10% probability of a storm of this intensity striking in the next 10 years.



All Natural Hazard Risks

The bar chart shows the degree of exposure to natural hazards and the percentage of area affected (per country). Tsunami and storm surges are a threat to coastal regions, particularly gulfs, bays, and estuaries.



(c) 2009, Munich Reinsurance Company, Munich Re Geo Risks Research Department

Map Doc Name: OCHA_PHL_Hazard_v2_110606

Creation Date: 22 March 2011

Projection/Datum: Lat/Lon WGS84

Web Resources: <http://ochaonline.un.org/roap>

Datum: WGS84. **Map data source:** UN Cartographic Section, Global Discovery, FAO, Smithsonian Institute, Pacific Disaster Center, UNISYS, Munich Reinsurance Group

0 125 250 Kilometers

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Regional Office for Asia Pacific (ROAP), Executive Suite, 2nd Floor, UNCC Building, Rajdamnornk Nok Ave, Bangkok 10200, Thailand <http://ochaonline.un.org/roap>

The names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Why is the Philippines vulnerable to disasters?

2. Socio-economic conditions



There were 4.5 additional poor Filipinos in 2020. The estimated number can reach 29.7 million people living on P71 per person per day, considering that this poverty threshold is ridiculously low.

There were 23.7 million additional hungry Filipinos in 2020. An estimated 59 million people were "moderately or severely food insecure" between 2017 and 2019, the highest in Southeast Asia. About 2.2 million families experienced "severe hunger" - the highest ever.



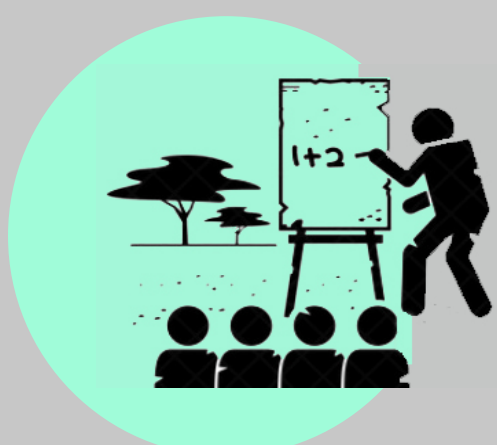
There were 5.8 million unemployed as of October 2020. A total of 327,511 overseas workers were repatriated in 2020 due to COVID-19.

The mandated minimum wage of Php 500-537 in NCR vs P1,057 family living wage or the amount a family of five needs for a decent living as of December 2020 is 49% short of the decent living standard.



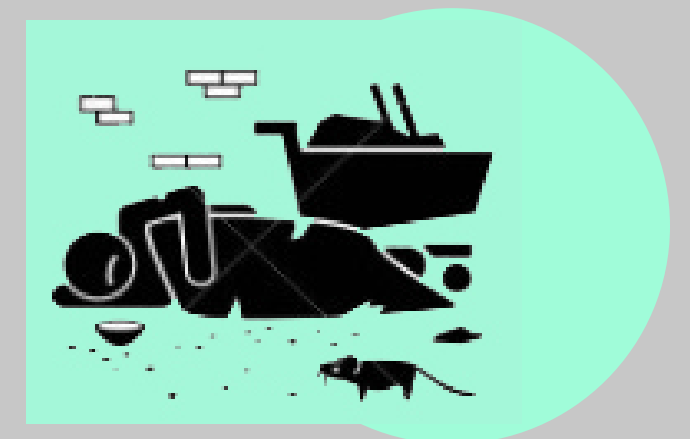
Inflation went up to 4.2% in general while inflation on food and non-alcoholic beverages reached 6.2% in January 2021.

There are only 3.7 doctors per 10,000 population while there are only 8 nurses per 10,000 people. Five in every 10 die without seeing a doctor in 2019.



Eight in every 100 Filipinos among the population 10 to 64 years old are illiterate. The Philippines is the only Southeast Asian country with declining literacy.

4.5 million people out of 106 million are homeless.



The Philippines' high vulnerability to disasters is the overall result of these given factors. Beyond the geophysical characteristics of the Philippines, the socio-economic conditions exacerbate the poor majority's already miserable plight which is the severe expression of their vulnerability.