

EFFECTIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND PREPAREDNESS

MGEN RUBEN L CARANDANG AFP (Ret)

**Regional Director, Office of Civil Defense MIMAROPA, Department of National Defense
Chairperson, Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council MIMAROPA**

PHILIPPINES

REFERENCES

1. Republic Act 10121 known as “Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010”
2. National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP) 2011-2028
3. Experiences and Lessons Learned from Typhoons “Ompong” (I.N. “MANGKHUT”) and “Rosita” (I.N. “YUTU”)

STATE POLICY

SEC. 2. DECLARATION OF POLICY. --- It shall be the policy of the State to “Develop, promote, and implement a comprehensive National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP) that aims to strengthen the capacity of the national government and the Local Government Units (LGUs), together with partner stakeholders, to build the disaster resilience of communities, and to institutionalize arrangements and measures for reducing disaster risks, including projected climate risks, and enhancing **DISASTER PREPAREDNESS and response capabilities at all levels.”**

---- RA 10121



DEFINITION OF TERMS

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT is the organization and management of resources and responsibilities for addressing all aspects of emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and initial recovery steps.

---- page 8, RA 10121

DEFINITION OF TERMS

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS is to establish and strengthen capacities of communities to anticipate, cope and recover from the negative impacts of emergency occurrences and disasters.

---- page 2, NDRRMP

THREATS OF NATURAL DISASTERS IN THE PHILIPPINES

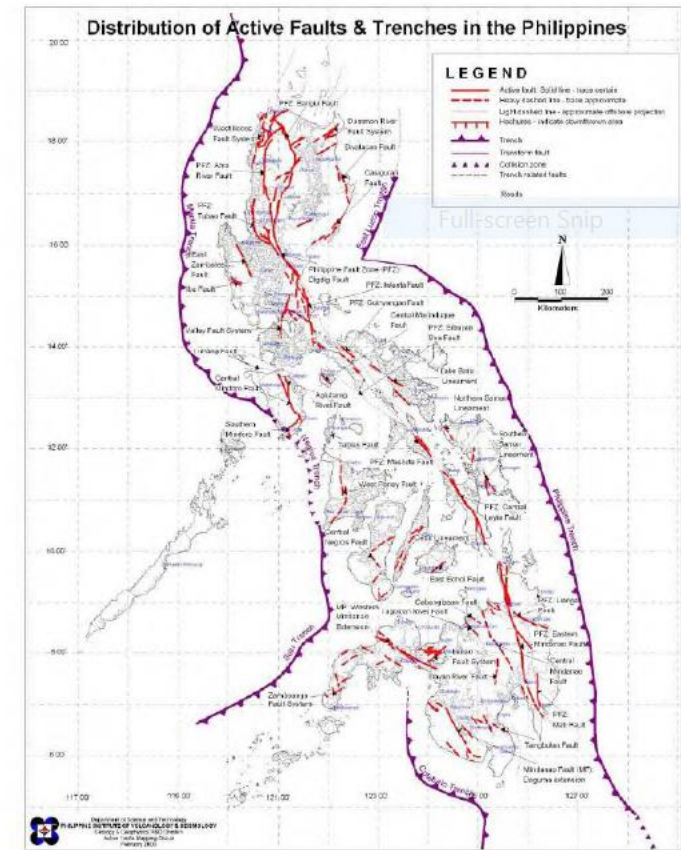
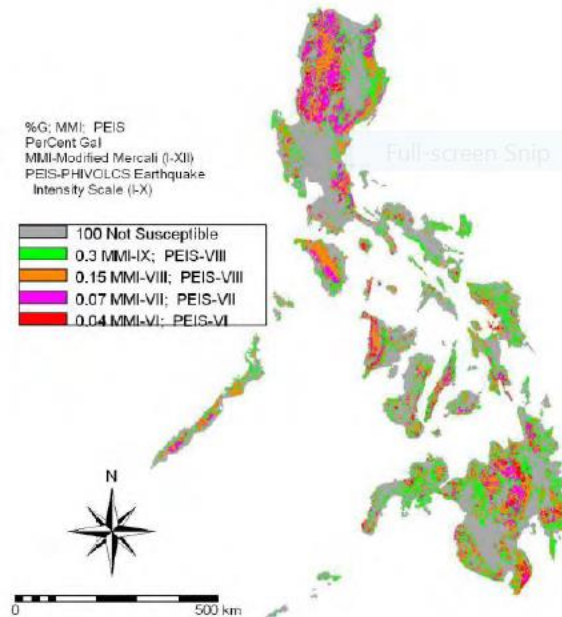


THREATS OF NATURAL DISASTERS IN THE PHILIPPINES

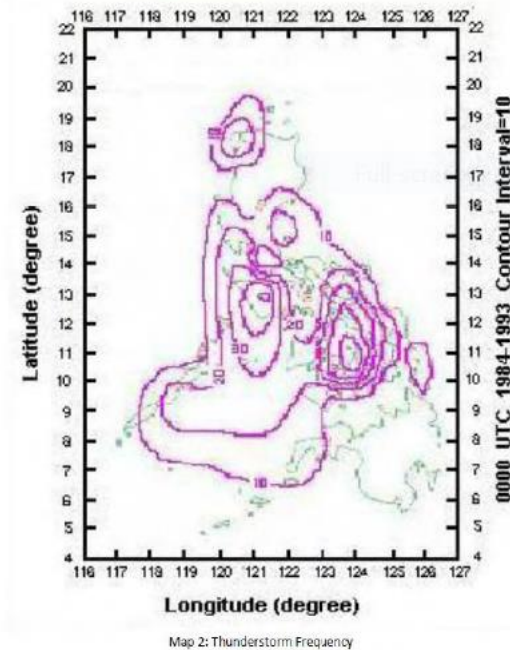
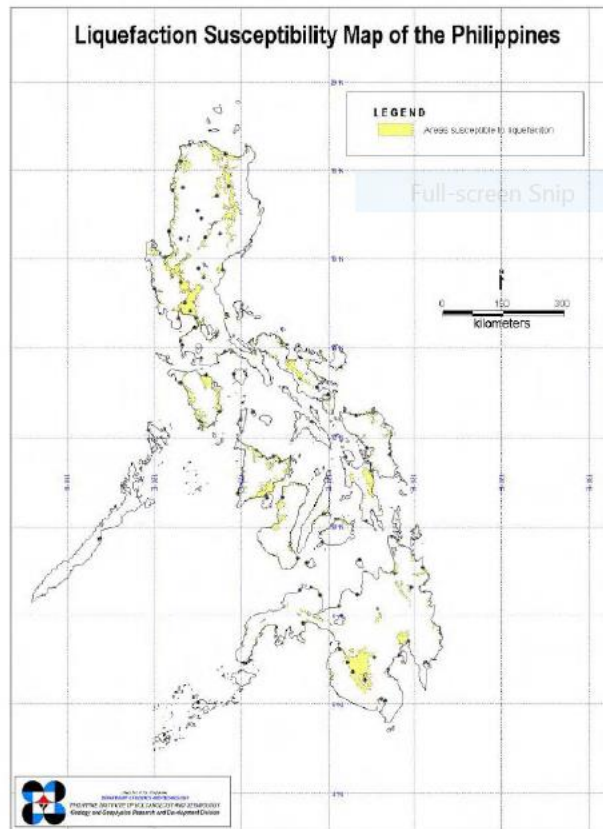


Source: PAGASA Website, <http://pagasa.dost.gov.ph>

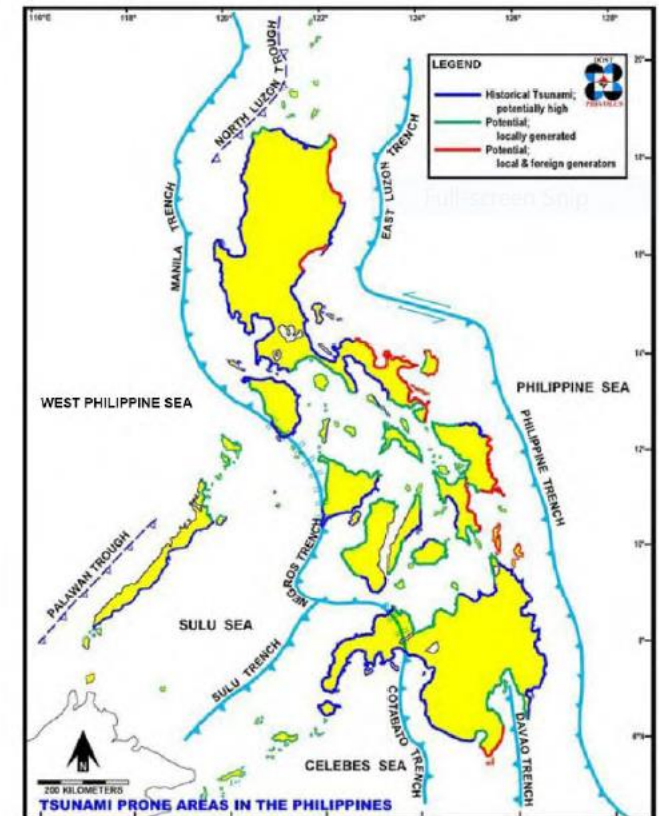
Earthquake-triggered Landslide Susceptibility Map Based on Critical Acceleration Values and Earthquake Intensities



THREATS OF NATURAL DISASTERS IN THE PHILIPPINES

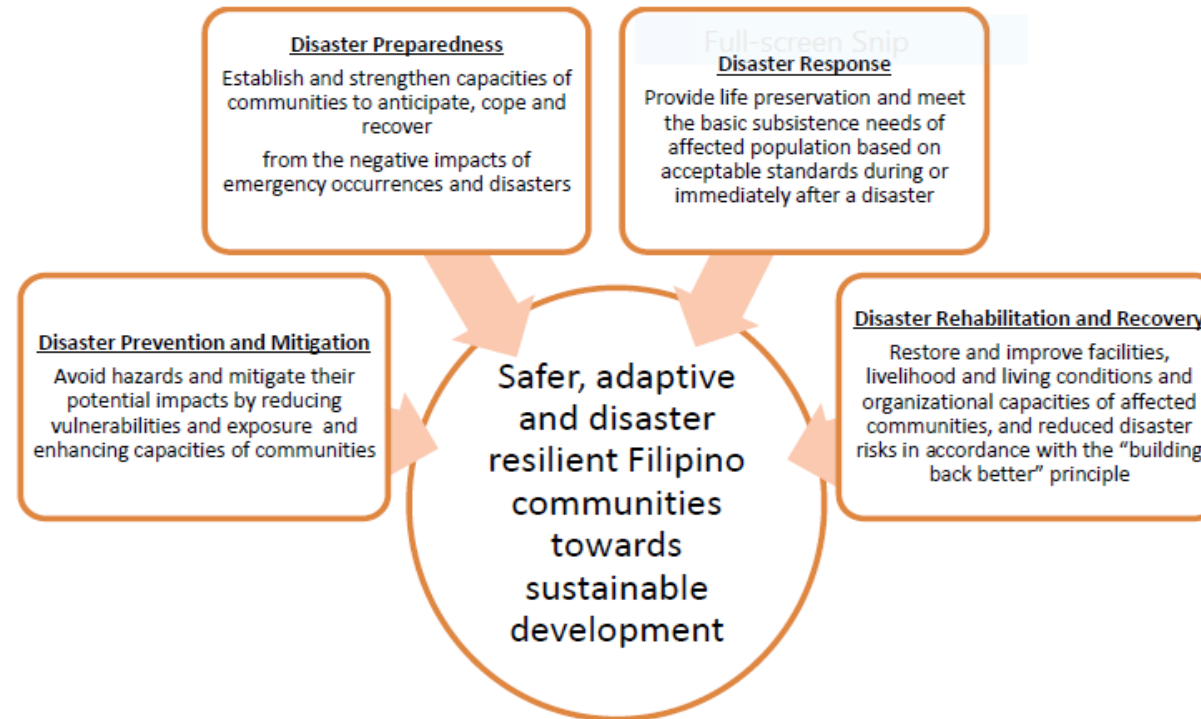


Source: PAGASA Website, <http://pagasa.dost.gov.ph>

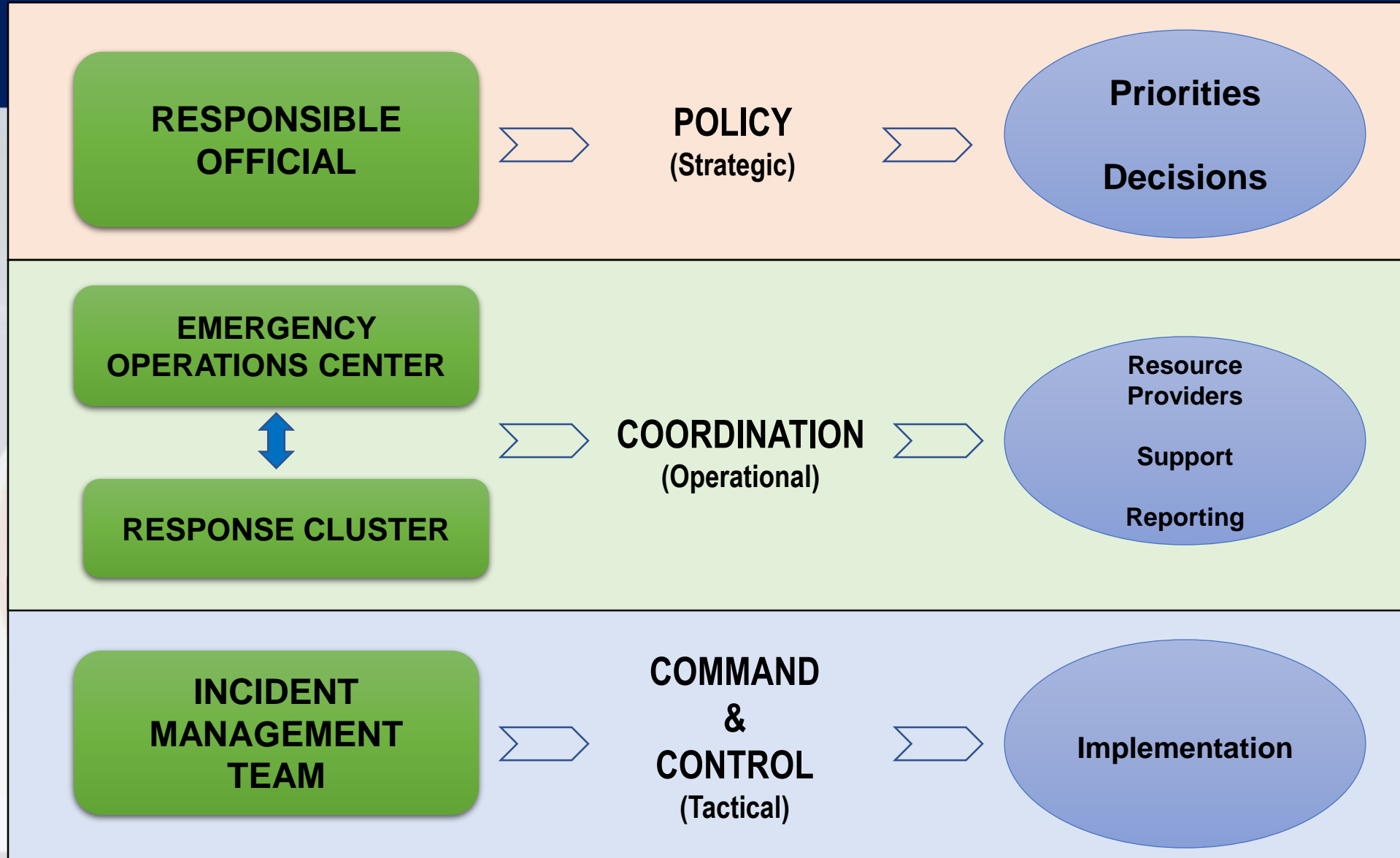


EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT and PREPAREDNESS

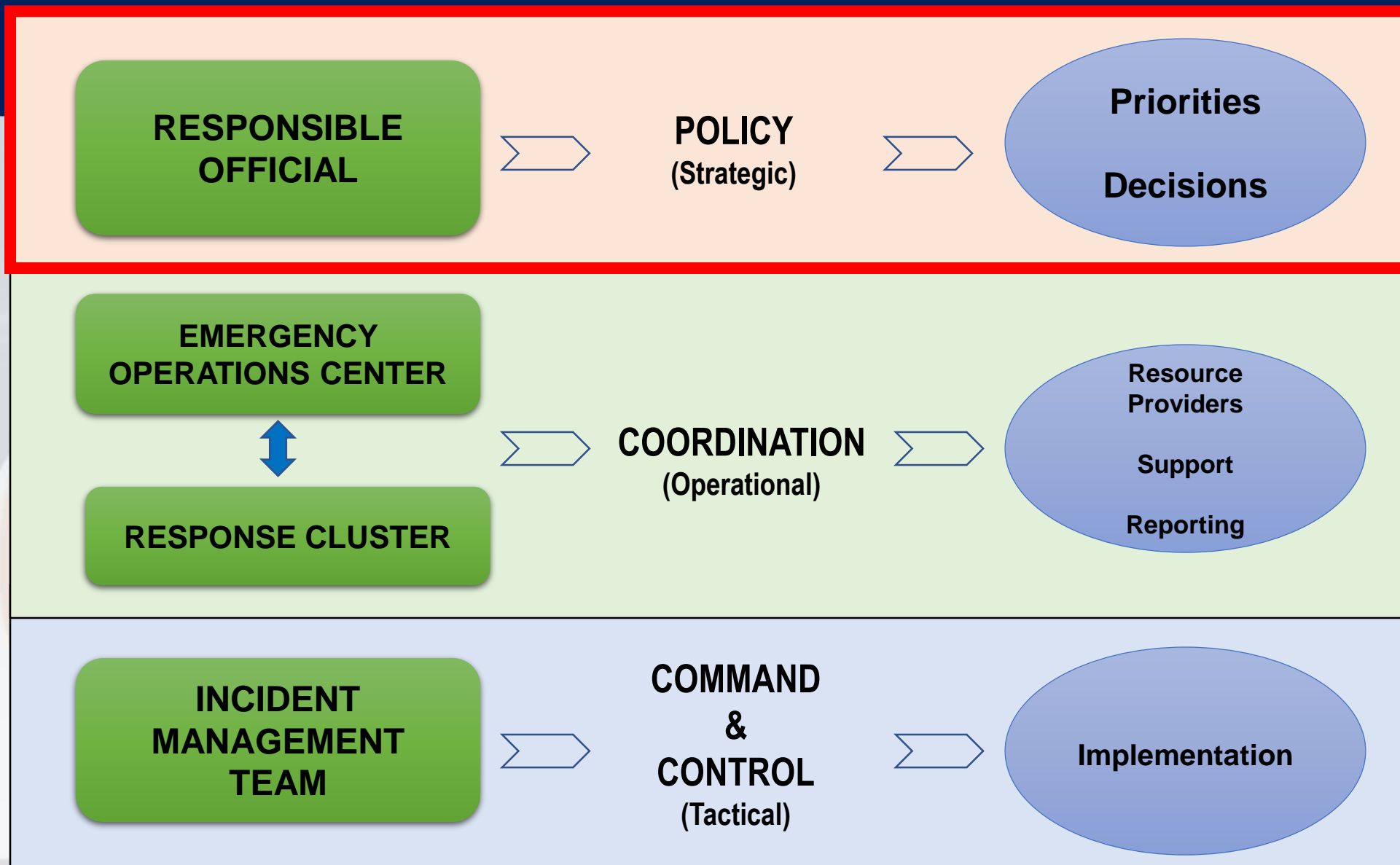
National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2011-2028. The NDRRMP sets down the expected outcomes, outputs, key activities, indicators, lead agencies, implementing partners and timelines under each of the four distinct yet mutually reinforcing thematic areas. The goals of each thematic area lead to the attainment of the country's overall DRRM vision, as graphically shown below.



THREE ELEMENTS OF RESPONSE



THREE ELEMENTS OF RESPONSE



POLICY (STRATEGIC)



Responsible Officials or
“Decision Makers”

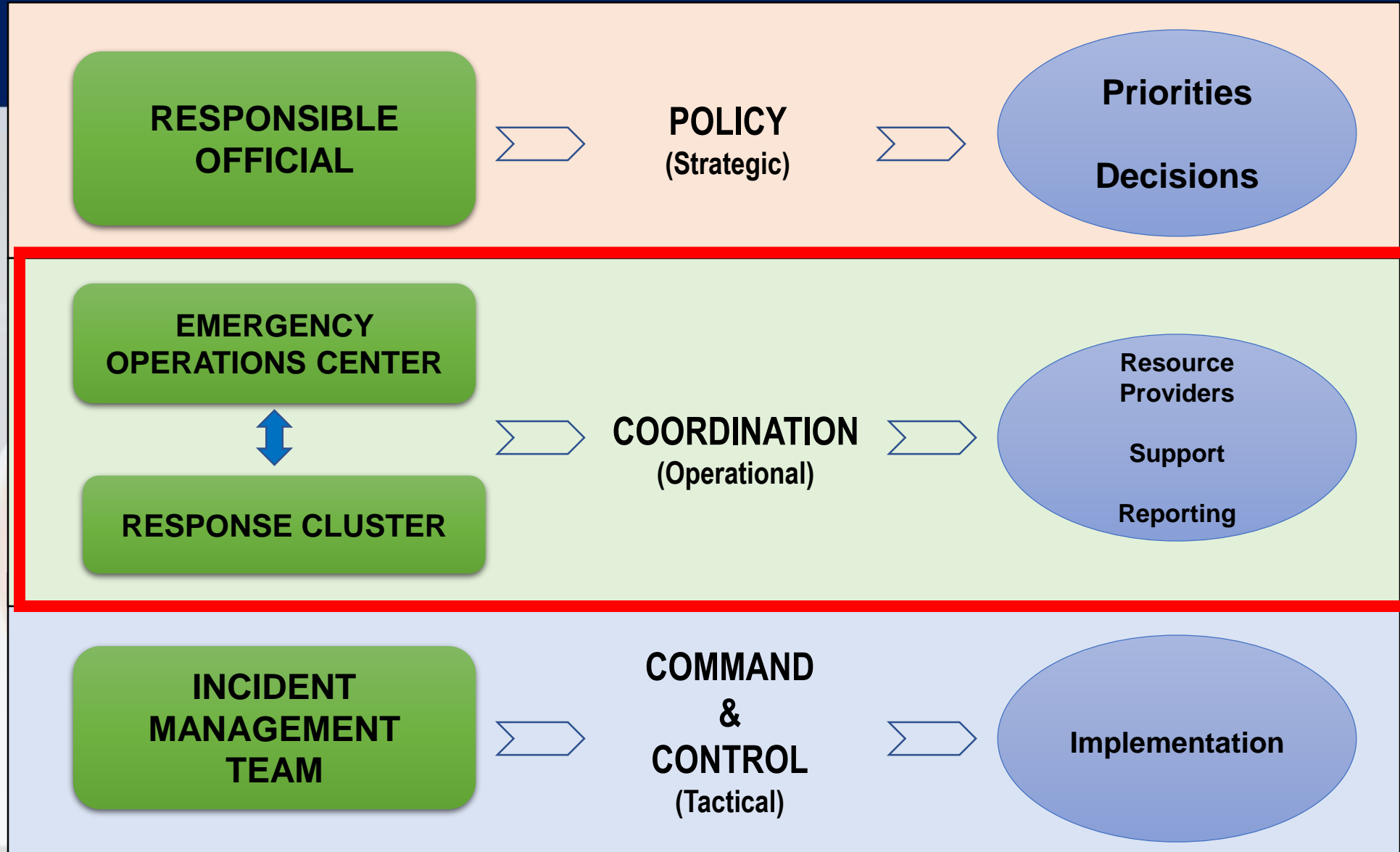


Determines priorities for
response



Usually stays at the EOC
or respective Home
agencies

THREE ELEMENTS OF RESPONSE



COORDINATION (OPERATIONAL)



EOC Team
Response Clusters

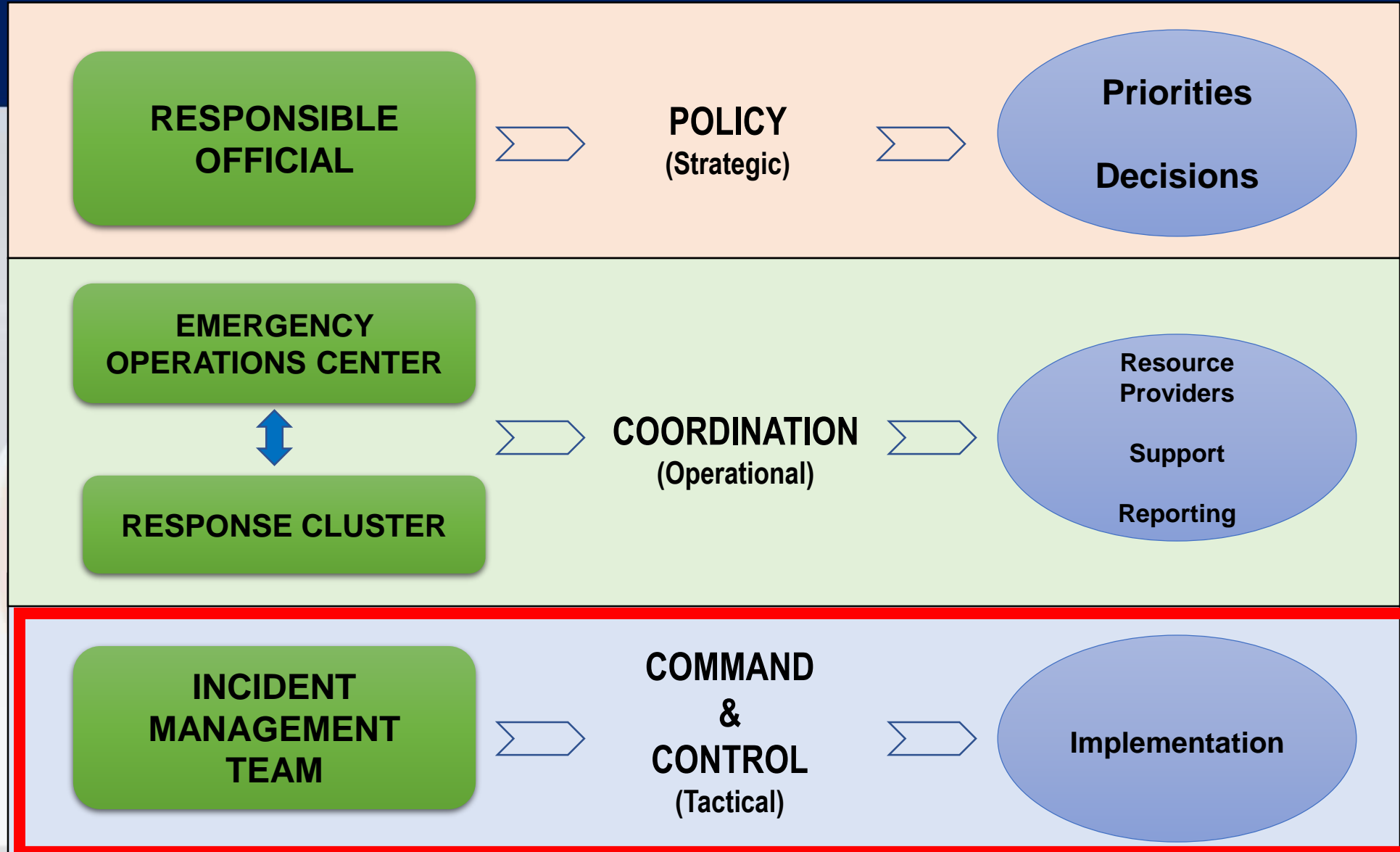


Provides support
Coordinates resources
Produces reports



EOC
Respective Home agencies

THREE ELEMENTS OF RESPONSE



COMMAND AND CONTROL (TACTICAL)



Incident Management Team

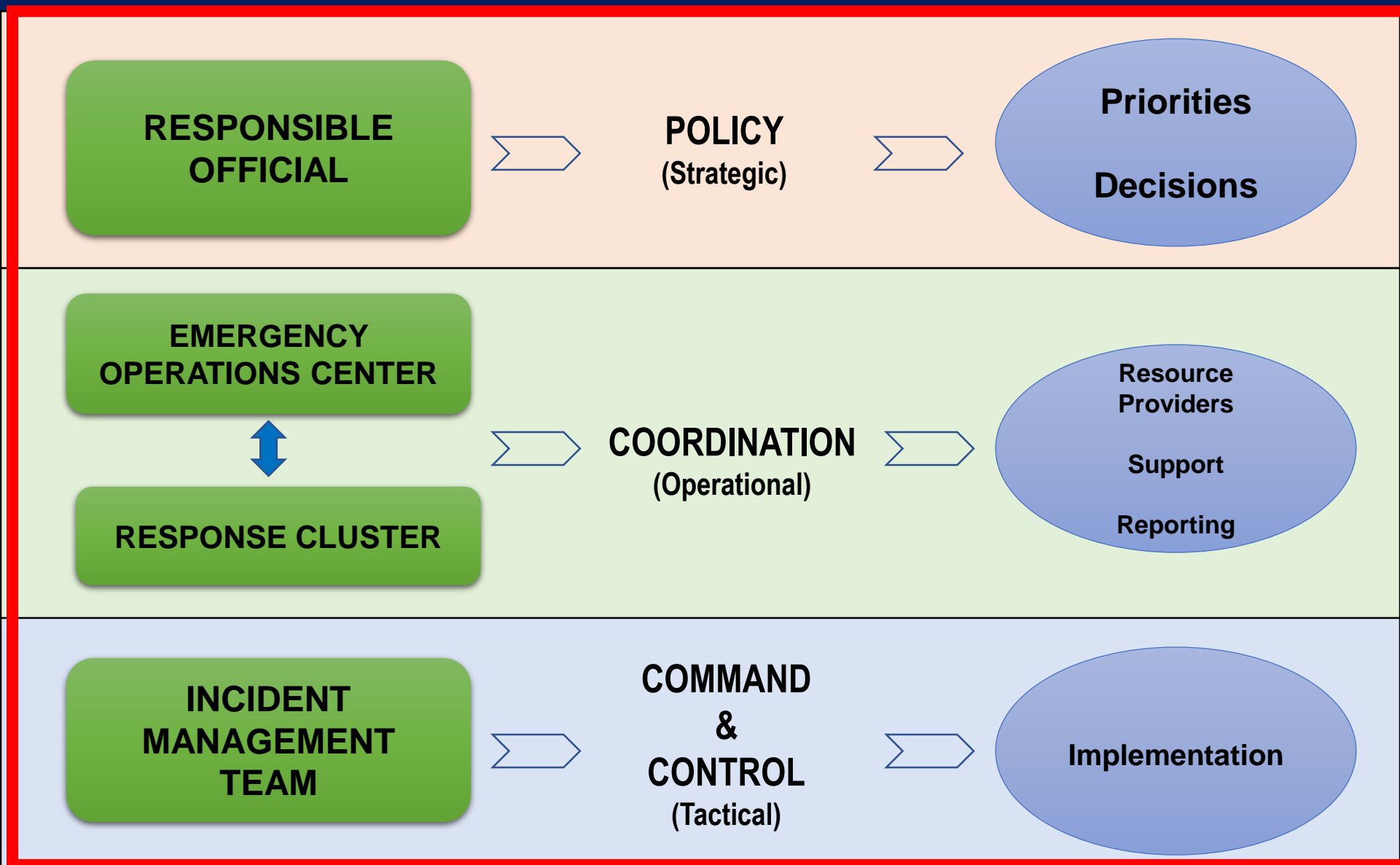


Implements actual response operations



Incident Command Post
On-scene/ ground level

THREE ELEMENTS OF RESPONSE



INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

- **Standard, on-scene, all-hazard incident management concept**
- **Allows adoption of an integrated organizational structure for response**



EFFECTIVENESS OF ICS

ICS is proven effective in maintaining unity of command during response operations.

Effectiveness of the Incident Command System (ICS) in Maintaining Unity of Command:
The Case of ASEAN 2017 Operations

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of Incident Command System (ICS) in maintaining the unity of command during the ASEAN 2017 operations held in different parts of the country. The ICS, as an on-scene disaster management system, aims to integrate inter-agency structures involved in disaster, incidents, and planned events operations while working towards a common set of objectives. The proposed factors that are perceived to influence the effectiveness of the maintenance of unity of command during the ASEAN 2017 operations will be the profile—age, sex, years of experience in the ICS, educational background, and trainings—of the IMT members. Surveys and interviews of the selected IMT members deployed in Metro Manila during the ASEAN 2017 operations will be conducted in generating the level of effectiveness of the ICS command and control.

PROOF



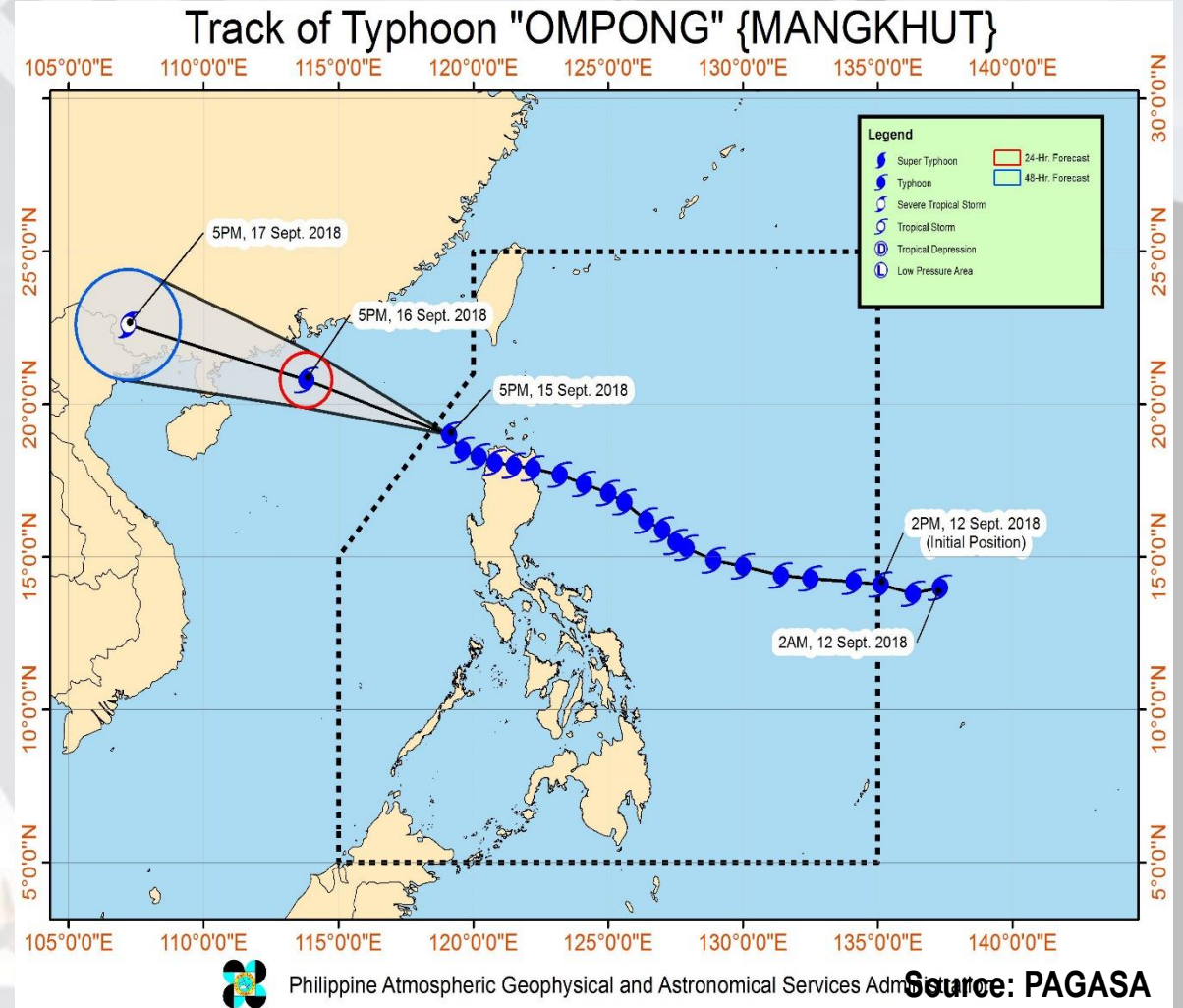
EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PAST MAJOR DISASTERS

TYPHOONS “OMPONG” and “ROSITA”

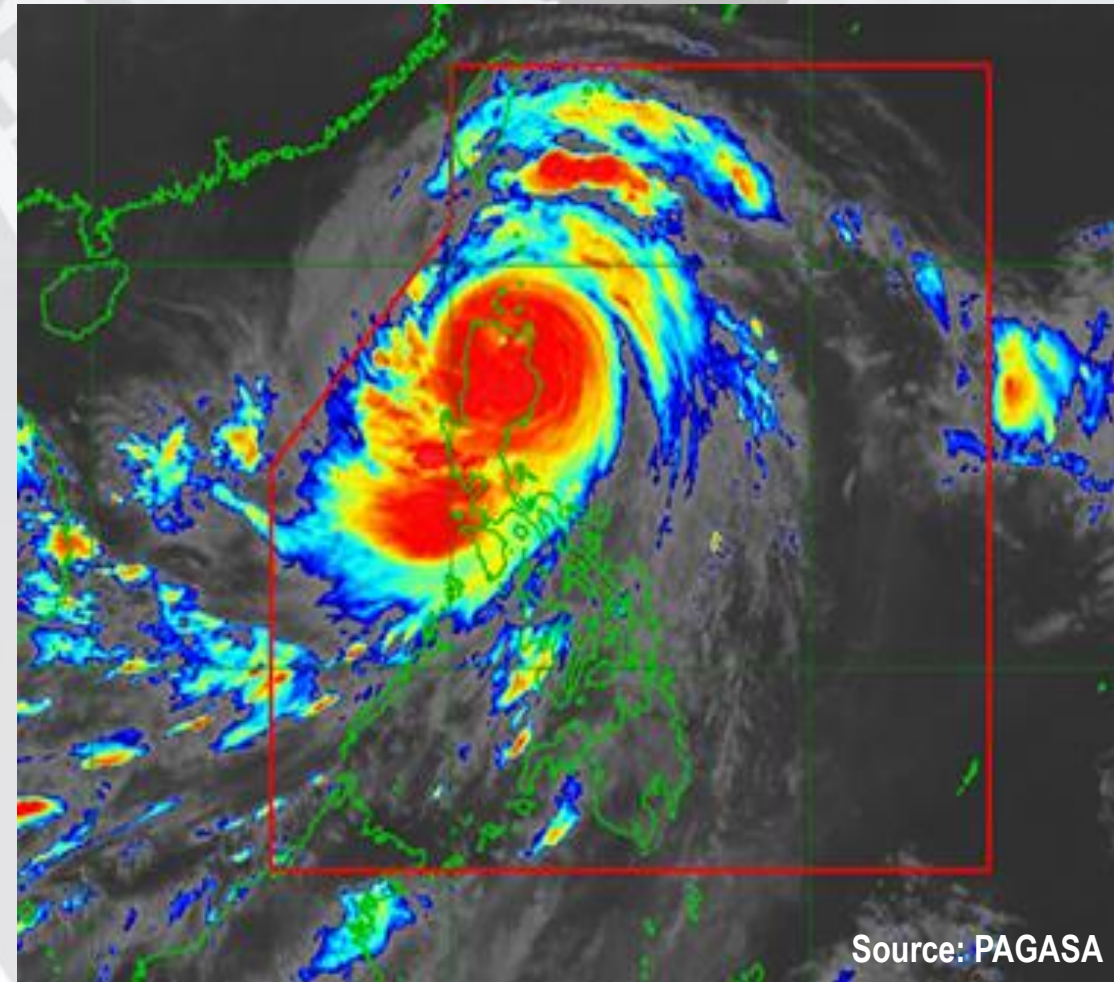
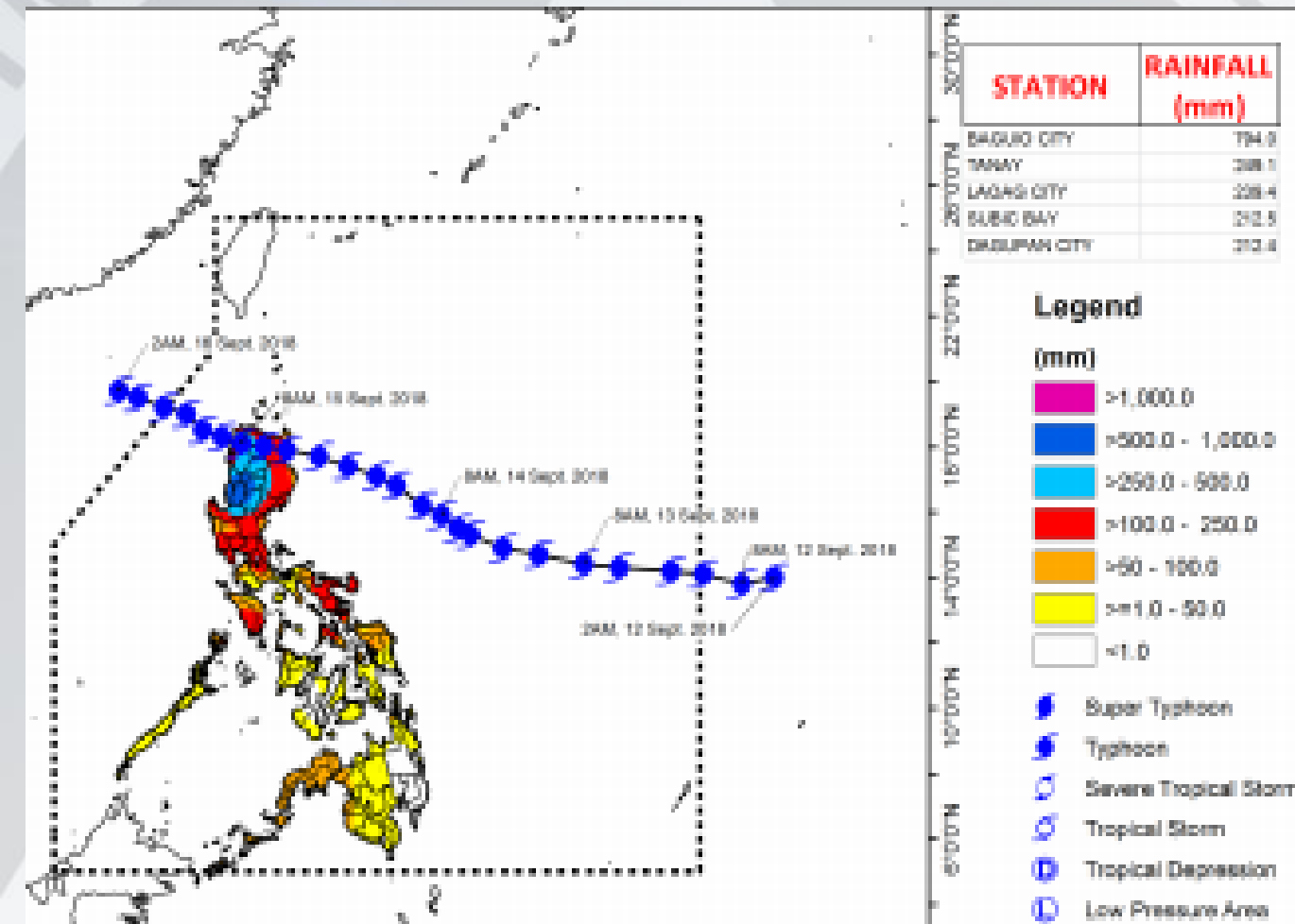


TYPHOON OMPONG (I.N. "MANGKHUT")

- OMPONG (I.N. *Mangkhut*) was the 15th tropical cyclone to enter or develop within the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) for 2018
- Entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility on 12 September 2018
- Made landfall over Baggao, Cagayan on 15 September 2018 at 1:40AM (Phil. Standard Time, PST) and left PAR on the same day at 9:00PM (PST)



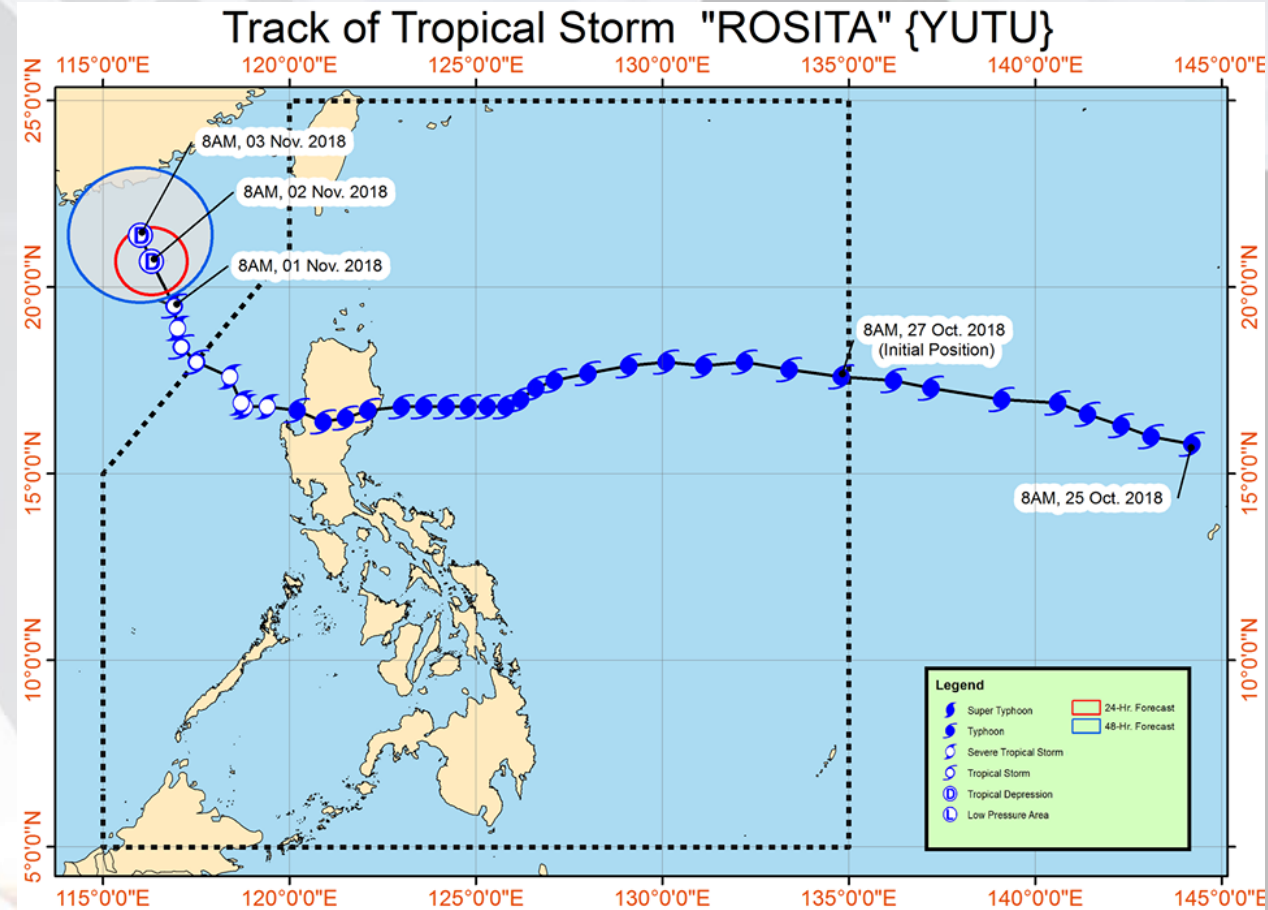
TYPHOON OMPONG (I.N. "MANGKHUT")



Source: PAGASA

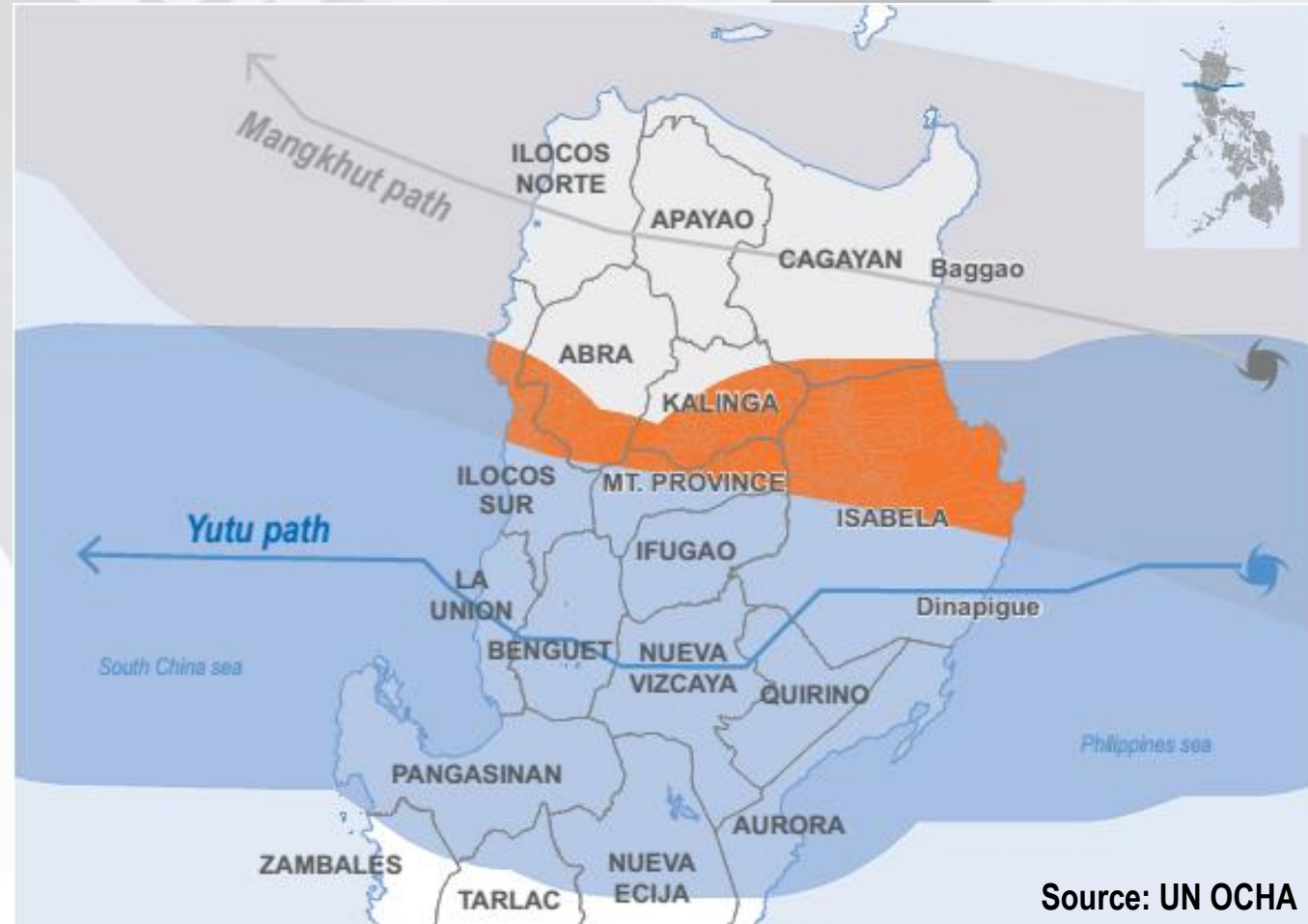
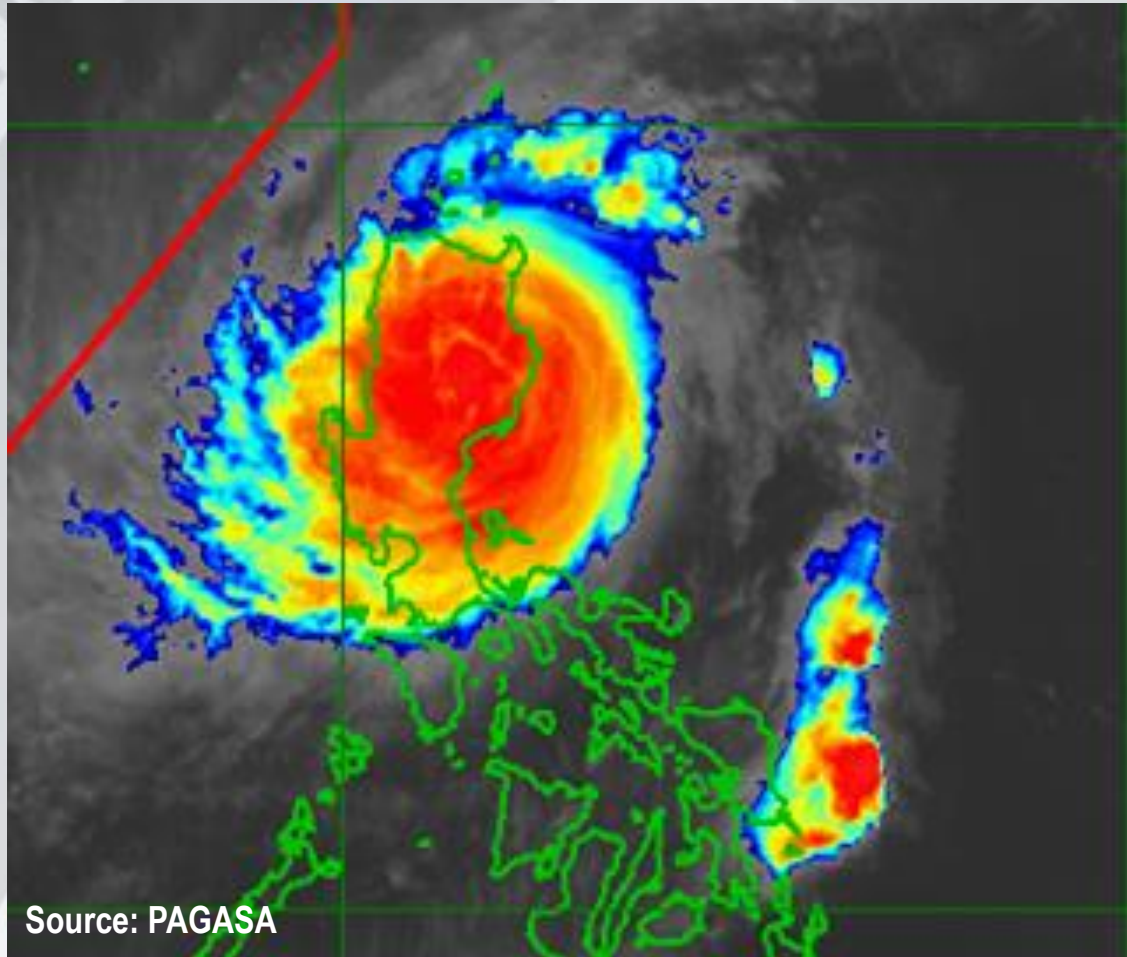
TYPHOON ROSITA (I.N. "YUTU")

- ROSITA (I.N. *Yutu*) was the 18th tropical cyclone that entered PAR in 2018
- Entered PAR as a Typhoon on 27 October 2018 at 6:30AM PST
- The typhoon made landfall over Dinapigue, Isabela at 4:00AM PST on 30 October 2018
- Left PAR on 31 October 2018 at 2:00pm PST as a tropical storm



Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration Source: PAGASA

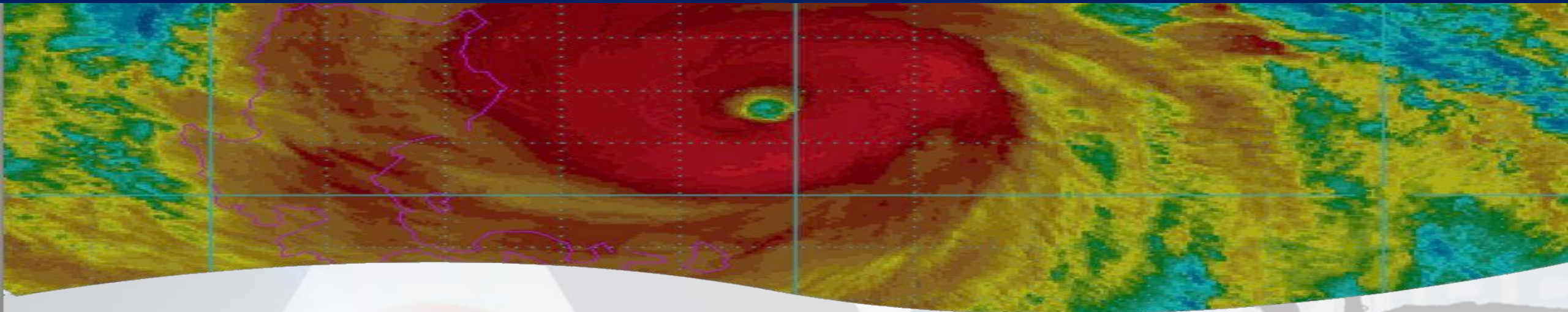
TYPHOON ROSITA (I.N. "YUTU")



EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PAST MAJOR DISASTERS

EFFECTS OF TYPHOONS “OMPONG” AND “ROSITA” IN THE CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION (CAR) OF THE PHILIPPINES





Typhoon "Ompong" (I.N. Mangkhut)

15 September 2018

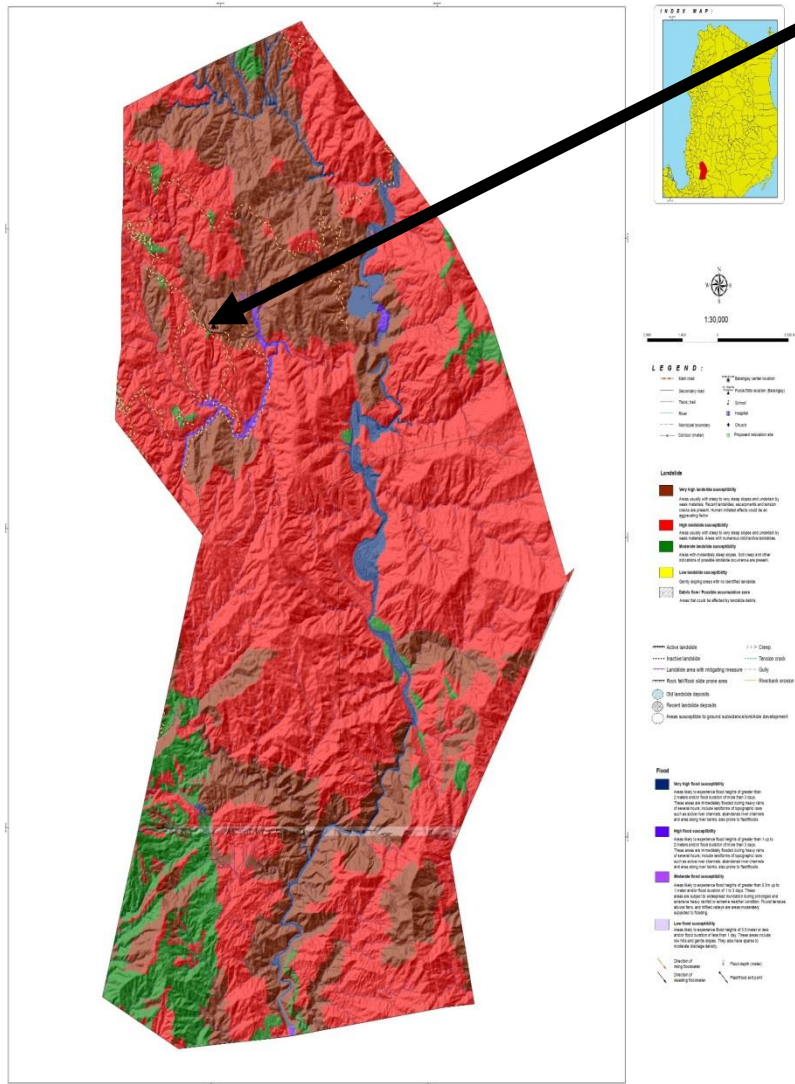


Itogon, Benguet



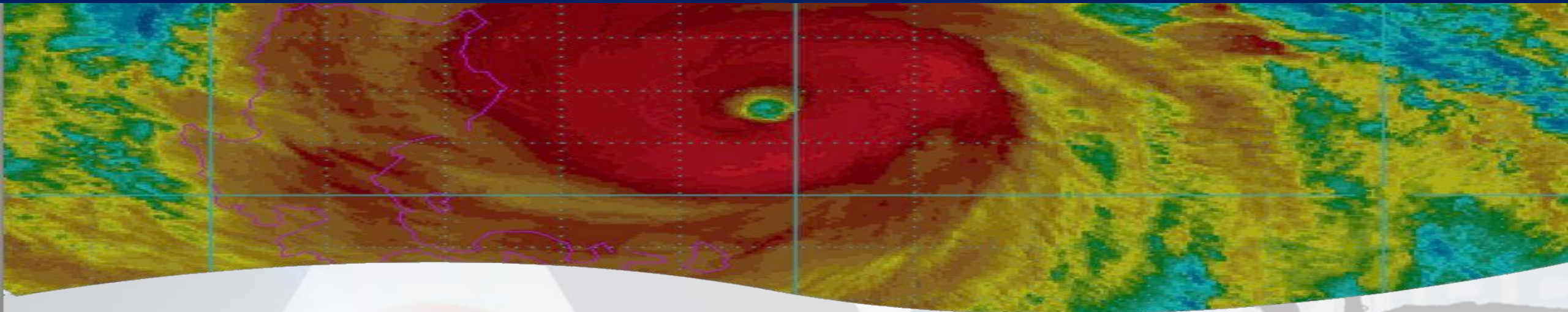


DETAILED LANDSLIDE AND FLOOD SUSCEPTIBILITY MAP
OF MUNICIPALITY OF ITOGON,
BENGUET PROVINCE, PHILIPPINES



LANDSLIDE AREA





Typhoon "Rosita" (I.N. Yutu)

30 October 2018



Natonin, Mt. Province



Tanudan, Kalinga

LANDSLIDE IN BRGY BANAWEL, NATONIN, MT. PROVINCE



Source: Rappler



Source: Baguio Herald Express

SUMMARY OF EFFECTS

EFFECTS	TYPHOON OMPONG	TYPHOON ROSITA
AFFECTED POPULATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,000 barangays • 115,057 families • 488,354 persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 347 barangays • 17,459 families • 74,652 persons
CASUALTIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 116 dead • 9 missing • 81 injured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31 dead • 10 missing • 24 injured
DAMAGES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Billion Pesos damages to infrastructure • P5.7 billion damages to agriculture (USD 108.2M equivalent) • 42,491 damaged houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Billion Pesos damages to infrastructure • P322.9 million damages to agriculture (USD 6.1M equivalent) • 3,487 damaged houses

EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PAST MAJOR DISASTERS

LESSONS LEARNED



LESSONS LEARNED

- **SAFETY** is always the number one priority in response management
- **PREVENTION** is still better than cure
- **PROVISION OF ACCESS** to the impact site remains to be one of the challenges in mountainous areas
- **MENTAL HEALTH CARE** and **PSYCHO-SOCIAL SUPPORT** are integral part of response operations

EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE PAST MAJOR DISASTERS

BEST PRACTICES



BEST PRACTICES

The Filipino BAYANIHAN spirit is still alive.



Source: Philippine Star



Source: Rappler.com

BEST PRACTICES

Effective use of the Incident Command System in response management



EFFECTIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND PREPAREDNESS

**END OF PRESENTATION...
Thank You.**

