NATURAL HAZARDS: MITIGATING THE IMPACTS

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OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- Why is the Philippines hazard prone?
- Some of the major geologically-related catastrophes in Philippine history
- DENR-MGB's Geohazard Assessment and Mapping Program
 - Objective of the Program
 - Activities involved in geohazard mapping
 - Geohazard maps
 - Where are we now?

Natural Hazards







Why are we hazard-prone?



THE CIRCUM-PACIFIC BELT OF FIRE



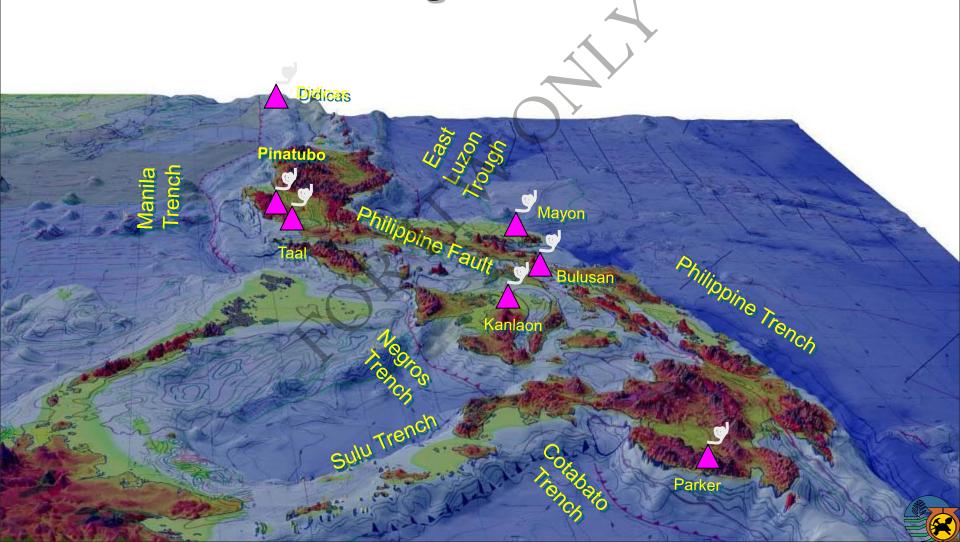
Why are we hazardprone?

- Numerous active Faults and Trenches
- Numerous volcanic belts and active volcanoes
- Generally mountainous terrane and steep slopes
- Numerous typhoons and extended rainy seasons/periods
- Strong and shifting wave currents

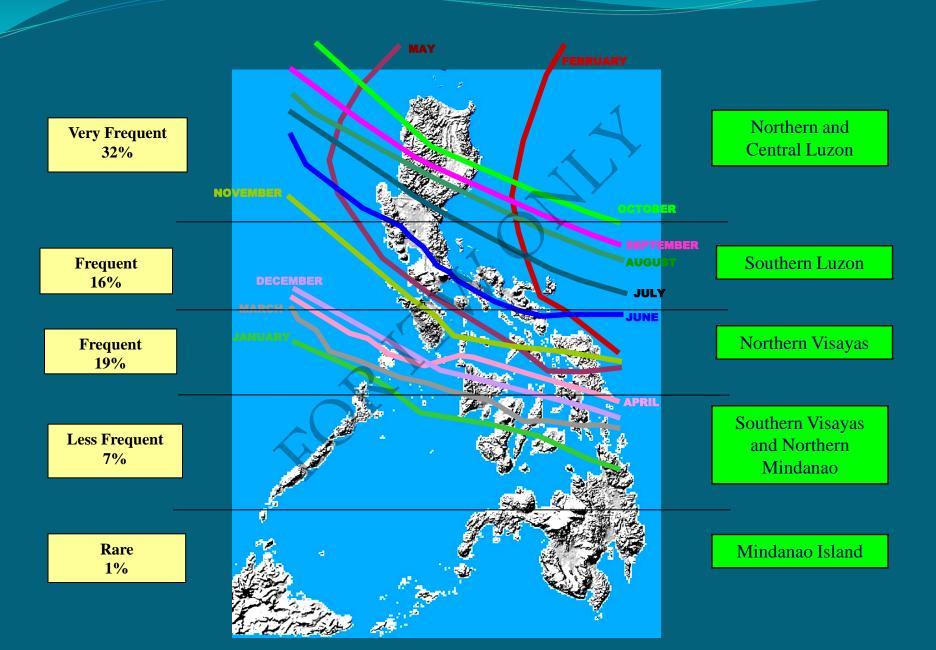
Exacerbated by....

- Silted rivers and, in urban areas, clogged waterways
- Deforested and denuded forests
- POOR SITE SELECTION
 OF SETTLEMENT SITES.

Philippine Tectonics and Geologic Hazards

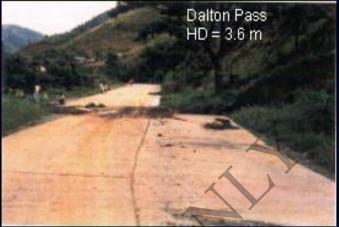


Representative Typhoon Tracks

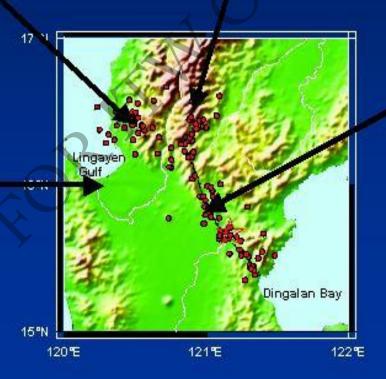


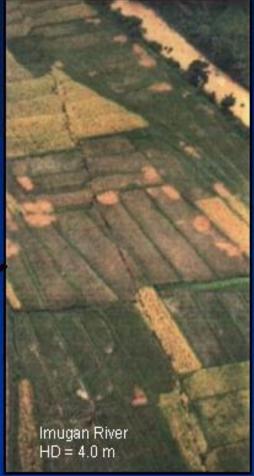
IN. LUZOII EW TO JULY 1930 MS 1.0













Tsunami



Coastal areas of Maguindanao Province was submerged by the tsunamis.





Indonesia 2005.



Volcanic Hazards

1) Tephra Fall



Mt. Pinatubo Eruption 1991

LAHAR Bamban, Tarlac

Ashfall Clark Air Base

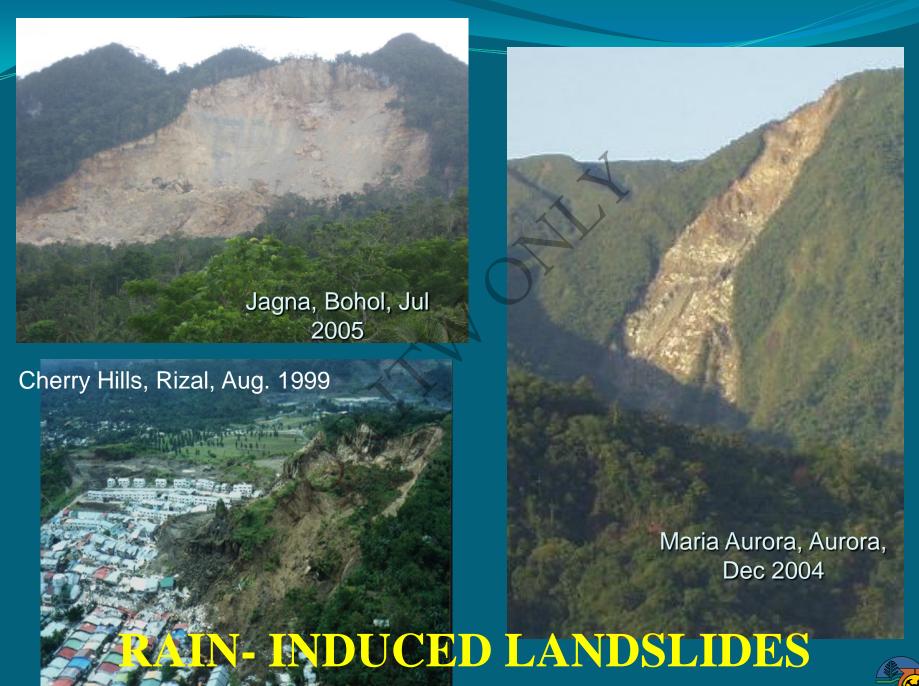














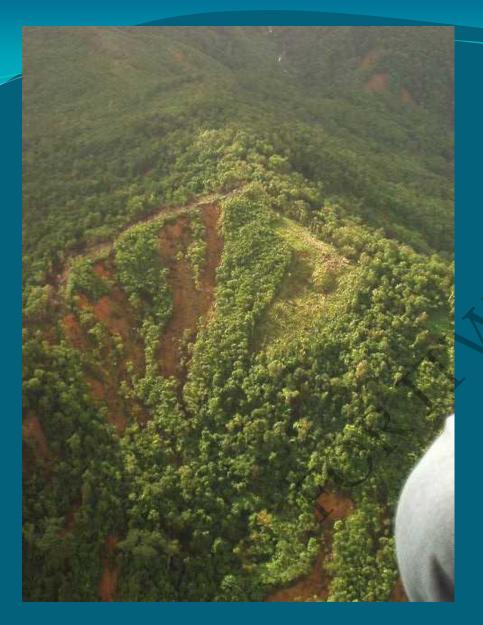
Panaon, Leyte 2003







RAIN- INDUCED LANDS LIDES Kaplinite gouge



Various Topographies





FLOODING



Pangasinan, May 18,2008 (Reuters)



Actual flooding in Brgy. Carael, Botolan



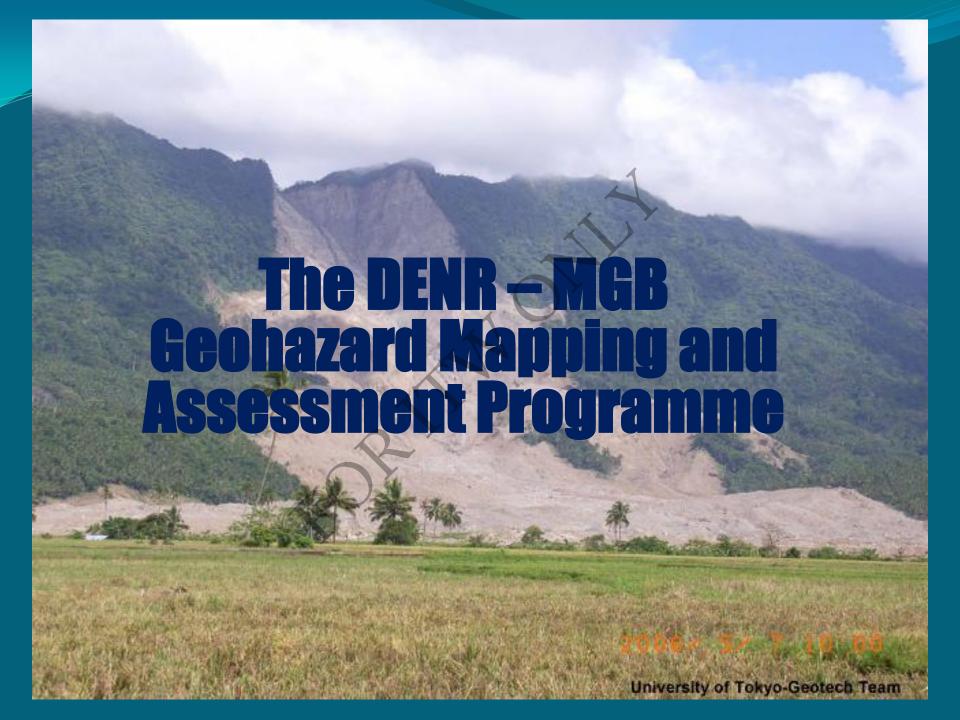
Santa Cruz, Laguna, October 31, 2009 (Reuters)



Flooding in Pulilan, Bulacan, Nov. 2004

OTHER NATURAL HAZARDS

- EARTHQUAKES due to fault movements, volcanic eruptions, landslides
- LANDSLIDES landslides due to fault movements, earthquakes, excavations and rain-induced landslides
- LIQUEFACTION fast settling of porous grounds due to earthquakes
- SUBSIDENCE/SINKING due to dissolution of underground caves or rocks
- COASTAL EROSION due to wave currents, loosening of grounds due to earthquakes, underground excavation



GEOHAZARD MAPPING AND ASSESSMENT PROGRAM: A GOVERNMENT PRIORITY

- An ongoing priority undertaking of the DENR-Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB)
- One of the major undertakings under the 10-point Agenda of President Arroyo
- A critical component of the national government's disaster management program

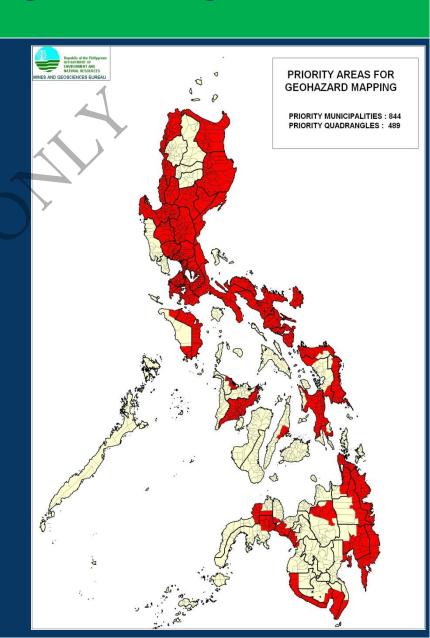
PROGRAM OBJECTIVE

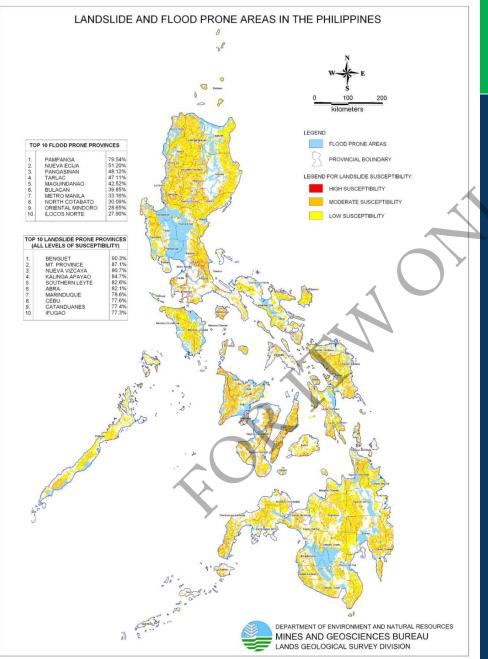
 To identify areas in the country that are susceptible or prone to various geologic hazards and provide the vital information to various stakeholders in order to lessen or mitigate the impacts of these events.



BASIS FOR PRIORITIZATION

- Densely populated areas
- Highly developed areas
- Areas of rapid growth or programmed for development
- High incidence of geohazards





THE MOST SUSCEPTIBLE

TOP 10 FLOOD PRONE PROVINCES

1.	PAMPANGA	79.54%
2.	NUEVA ECIJA	51.20%
3.	PANGASINAN	48.12%
4.	TARLAC	47.11%
5.	MAGUINDANAO	42.52%
6.	BULACAN	39.85%
7.	METRO MANILA	33.16%
8.	NORTH COTABATO	30.09%
9.	ORIENTAL MINDORO	28.65%
10.	ILOCOS NORTE	27.90%

TOP 10 LANDSLIDE PRONE PROVINCES (ALL LEVELS OF SUSCEPTIBILITY)

1.	BENGUET	90.3%
2.	MT. PROVINCE	87.1%
3.	NUEVA VIZCAYA	86.7%
4.	KALINGA APAYAO	84.7%
5.	SOUTHERN LEYTE	82.6%
6.	ABRA	82.1%
7.	MARINDUQUE	78.6%
8.	CEBU	77.6%
9.	CATANDUANES	77.4%
10.	IFUGAO	77.3%

Five Major Components of the Geohazards Mapping Program

- 1. Capability Building
- 2. Data Acquisition, Generation and Integration
- 3. Field Survey
- 4. Generation of Hazard Maps
- 5. Information and Education Campaign (IEC)

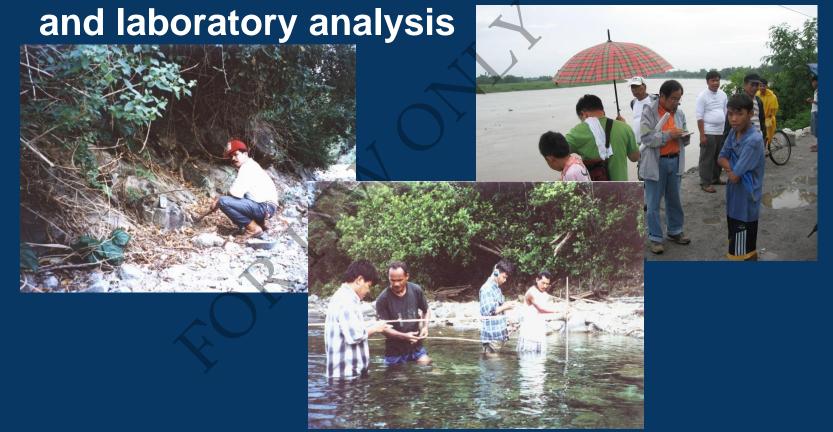
1. Research work and map interpretation/analysis



2. Aerial photo interpretation



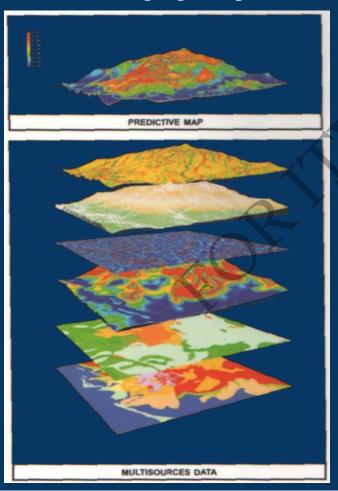
3. Field mapping, verification, sampling



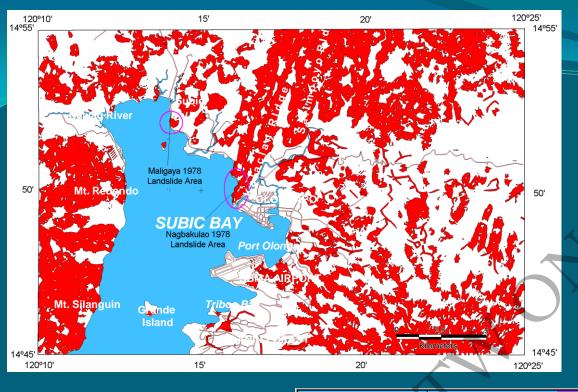
Field geologic, geotechnical and hydrogeologic mapping:

- most important part of hazard mapping
- most expensive and time consuming

- 4. Data integration and processing
- 5. Map preparation and report writing

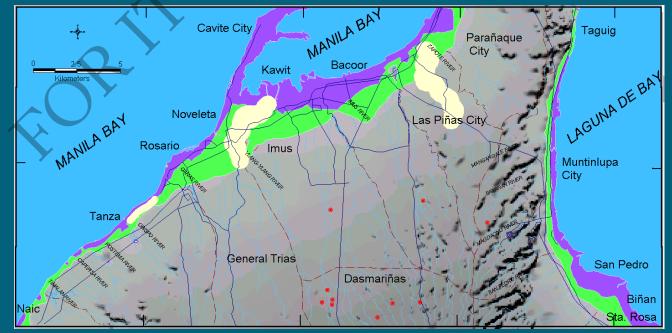


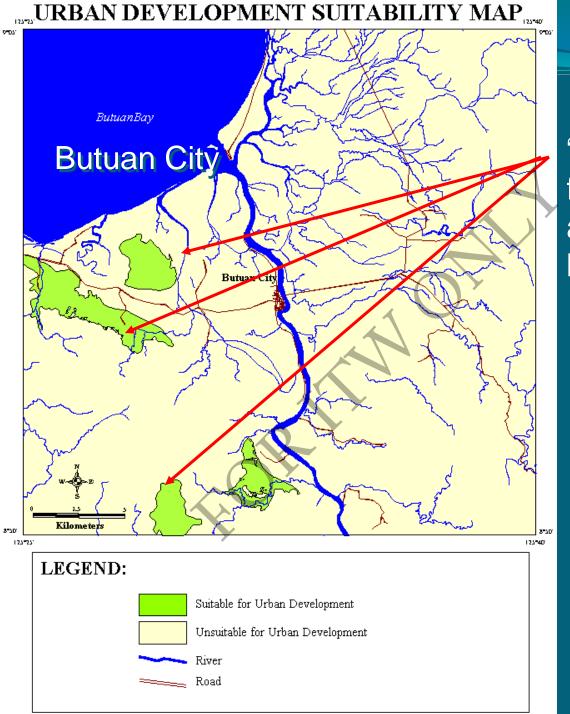




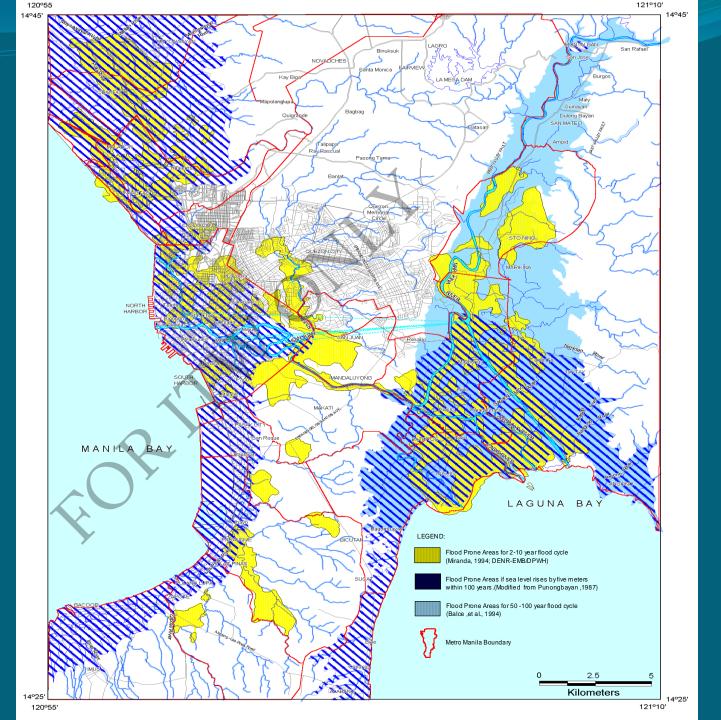
Subic – Olongapo Landslide Susceptability Map

Cavite – San Pedro Flood Susceptability Map

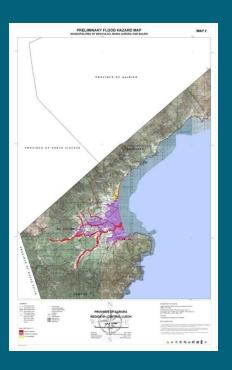




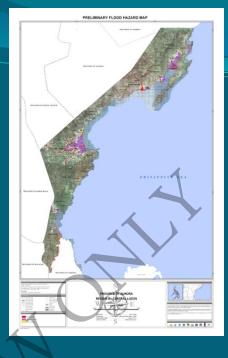
"relocation sites free from flooding, landslides and low seismic hazards" Flood-prone areas of Metro Manila



Flood Susceptibility Maps of the Province of Aurora









LEGEND



-HIGH SUSCEPTIBILITY (> 1.00 m. Depth of floodwaters)



-MODERATE SUSCEPTIBILITY (0.51 – 1.00 m. Depth of floodwaters)

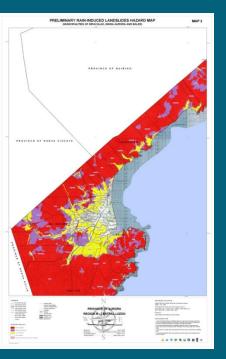


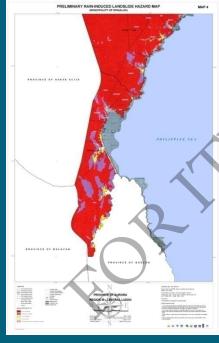
-LOW SUSCEPTIBILITY (0 – 0.50 m. Depth of floodwaters)

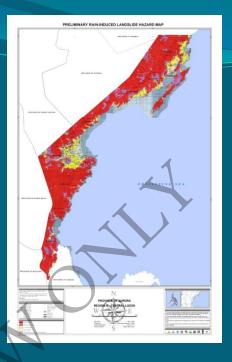


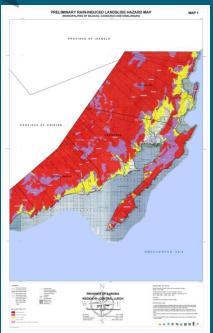
NOT PRONE TO FOODING

Rain-Induced Landslide Susceptibility Maps of the Province of Aurora









Explanation

Rain-Induced Landslide Classification





High Susceptibility



Moderate Susceptibility



Low Susceptibility



Possible Landslide Debris Accumulation Zone

WHERE ARE WE NOW?

Provinces in Region 3
 with available Rain Induced Landslide and
 Flood Susceptibility
 Maps in 1:50,000 scale

- ı. Aurora
- 2. Pampanga
- 3. Zambales
- 4. Bulacan (partial)
- Nueva Ecija (partial)
- 6. Bataan (partial)
- 7. Tarlac (partial)



Debris flow in Arayat, Pampanga, Sept. 2009

BEYOND MAPPING: GETTING PEOPLE INVOLVED

Exit conferences in critical barangays are held during the conduct of the geohazard assessment pinpointing geohazard prone areas in each barangay being assessed





BEYOND MAPPING: MAKING PEOPLE EQUIPPED THRU

Successful province-wide information and education campaigns in the Province of Aurora, Pampanga and Zambales together with the partner agencies such as PHIVOLCS, PAGASA, NAMRIA and OCD-NDCC.

Provision of geohazard maps and posters, videos and pamphlets to various LGUs, educational institutions, government agencies

Resource Person in various training programs of LGUs, institutions and government agencies



Dissemination of MGB Maps



Barangay Officials City and Municipal Mayors Governors Congressmen Regional Land Use **Committees** Internet For sale in CD media

Thank you very much