

2022

# Philippine Disaster Report

Citizens' Disaster Response Center





## The Philippine Disaster Situation in the First Semester of 2022

(January 1 to June 30, 2022)

In the first semester of 2022, the Philippines experienced 587 disaster incidents, of which 36 events were related to natural, 231 human-induced, and 320 both natural and human-induced disasters. Overall, these claimed the lives of 9,576 across the country, affected more than 3.7 million people, displaced almost 1.18 million persons, and recorded approximately Php4.45 billion in economic losses.

Disasters from natural causes caused the most disastrous impact, accounting for 99% of the total number of fatalities, 80% of the total number of people affected, 83% of the total population displaced, and 87% of the recorded damage to agriculture, infrastructure, and private properties. Of these fatalities, COVID-19 accounted for 96% or a total of 9,171 deaths.

The Philippines' vulnerability to disasters is attributed to a combination of factors, namely, its geographical and physical characteristics, the unabated environmental destruction, and worsening impacts of climate change. The country's socio-economic crisis and political situation aggravate these vulnerabilities. The Filipino people have been suffering from unemployment or oppressively low incomes, insufficient social services, if there's any at all, and even state repression and violence. The COVID-19, on its third year of onslaught, contributes to the already dire conditions of the citizenry.

### Highlights

Of the total 587 recorded disaster events, those from natural causes accounted for 6%, human-induced for 39%, and combination of both natural and man-made for 55 percent. The number of incidents in the first half of 2022 was already more than half or 58% of the previous year's recorded total of 1,020 disaster events. Mindanao had the most number of disaster events with 348 disaster incidents. **(Table 1)**

**Table 1. Number of Recorded Incidents**

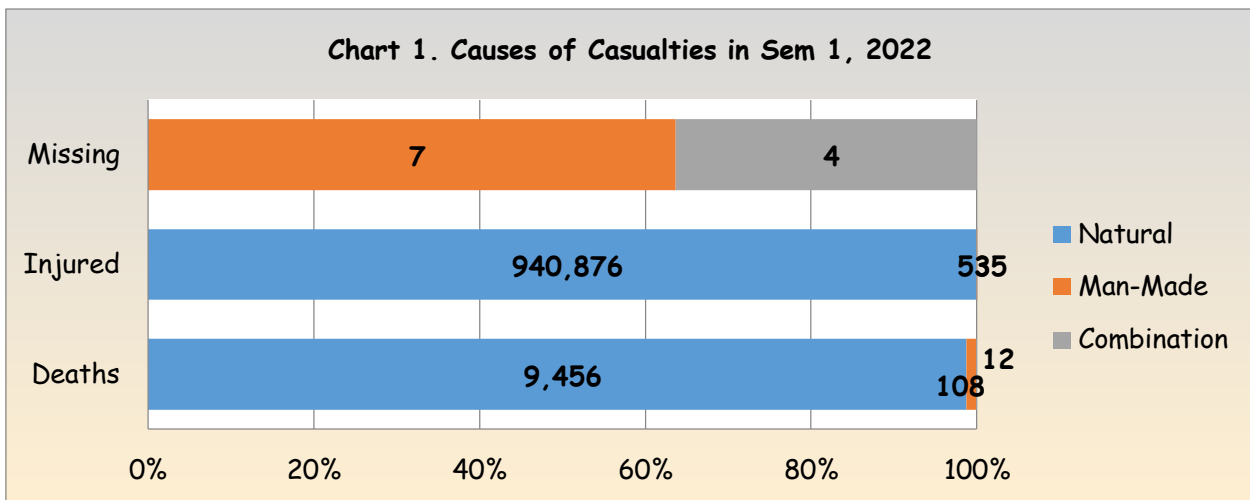
	Total	Natural	Man-Made	Combination
Number of Incidents	587	36	231	320
Major Islands Hit				
Luzon	181	17	157	7
Visayas	83	9	22	52
Mindanao	348	35	52	261
Luzon and Visayas	1	1		
Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao	1	1	-	-

These incidents resulted in 951,001 casualties, of which 9,576 died, 941,414 injured or cases, and 11 were missing persons. The total death in the first semester of 2022 was way lower than the previous year. **(Table 2)**

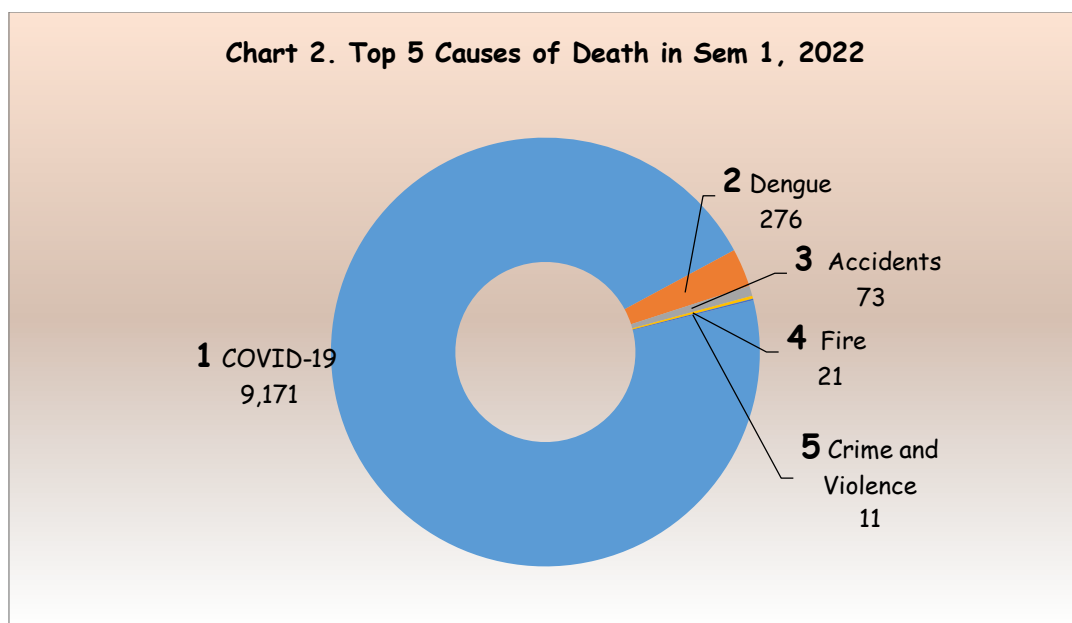
**Table 2. Number of Recorded Casualties**

		Sem 1, 2022	2021	2020	2019
Casualties		951,001	77,577	11,100	6,127
	Deaths	9,576	75,216	10,181	2,679
	Injured or Cases	941,414	2,266	889	3,403
	Missing	11	95	30	45

Disasters from natural causes accounted for 74,509 or 99% of total fatalities and almost 100% of total injured persons. **(Chart 1)**



Fatalities due to COVID-19 was the highest among disasters in the first semester of 2022, accounting for 96% of the total. Another biological disaster, which was the dengue outbreak, was second with 276 succumbing to the disease, followed by accidents at 73, fire at 21, and crime and violence at 11 recorded deaths. **(Chart 2)**



Compared with the previous year, deaths due to COVID-19 and accidents remained on the top 5 causes of death. The outbreak of diseases ranked second with 66,213 fatalities, accidents ranked third, and food poisoning and fire ranked fourth and fifth respectively. **(Table 3)**

**Table 3. Top 5 Causes of Death, Comparative, Sem 1, 2022, 2021 and 2020**

	Sem 1, 2022	Rank	2021	Rank	2020	Rank
COVID-19	884,102	1	74,008	1	9,248	1
EJKs			596	2	460	2
typhoons			473	3	162	4
accidents	401	3	56	4		
armed conflict	4		18	5		
diseases outbreak	66,213	2			267	3
flash floods, landslides, floodings	19				15	5
crime and violence	13					
fire	44	5				
lightning	9					
tornado	1					
effects of LPA, trough	7					
food poisoning	188	4				

The human impacts of these disasters were severe with 4,043 barangays affected, some 974,921 families or more than 3.7 million people affected, and 373,777 families or 1.17 million people forced to flee to safer grounds. Since there was only one typhoon in the first semester, the number of affected and displaced people was significantly lower compared with the recorded data in the entire year of 2021 that endured 14 typhoons, 2020 with 22 typhoons, and 2019 with 21 typhoons. **(Table 4)**

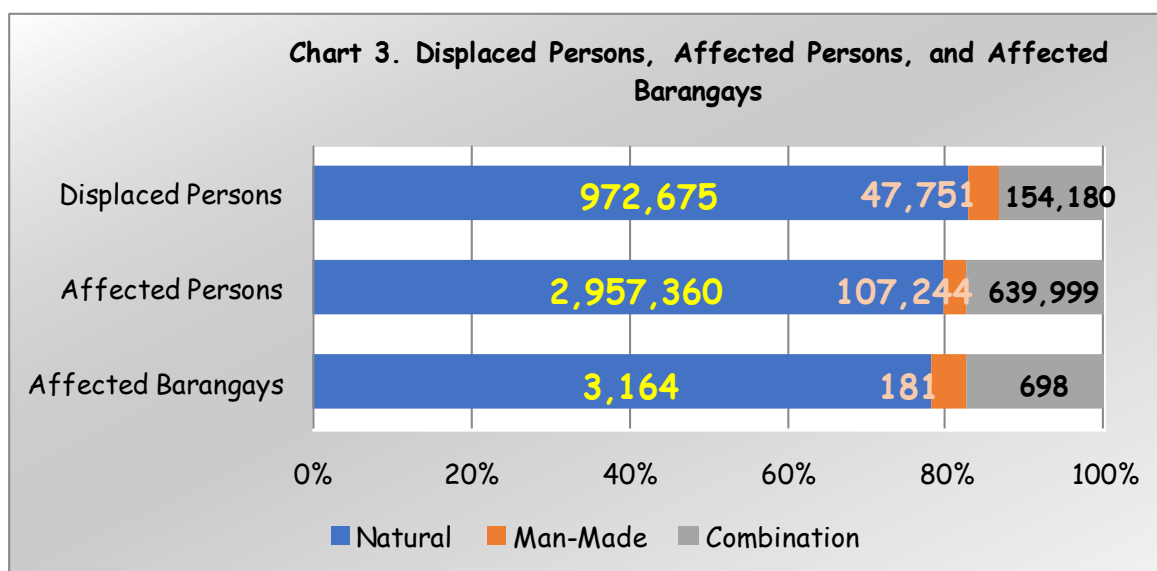
Of the total displacements, only half of the families and total population was accommodated in evacuation centers. The rest either sought the help of their family, relatives, friends, or elsewhere. For displacements due to natural causes, 52% of the families displaced and 37% of the total evacuees were in the evacuation centers. In human-induced disasters, on the other hand, the evacuation centers were able to accommodate 83% of the families or 84% of the people displaced. In the combination of both natural and human-induced disasters, only 29% of the families and 58% of the evacuees were housed in evacuation centers. **(Table 4)**

**Table 4. Number of Affected and Displaced Population, Comparative, 2019 to Sem 1, 2022**

	Sem 1, 2022	2021	2020	2019
Affected barangays	4,043	22,684	19,368	
Affected families	974,921	5,255,163	2,989,855	5,618,175

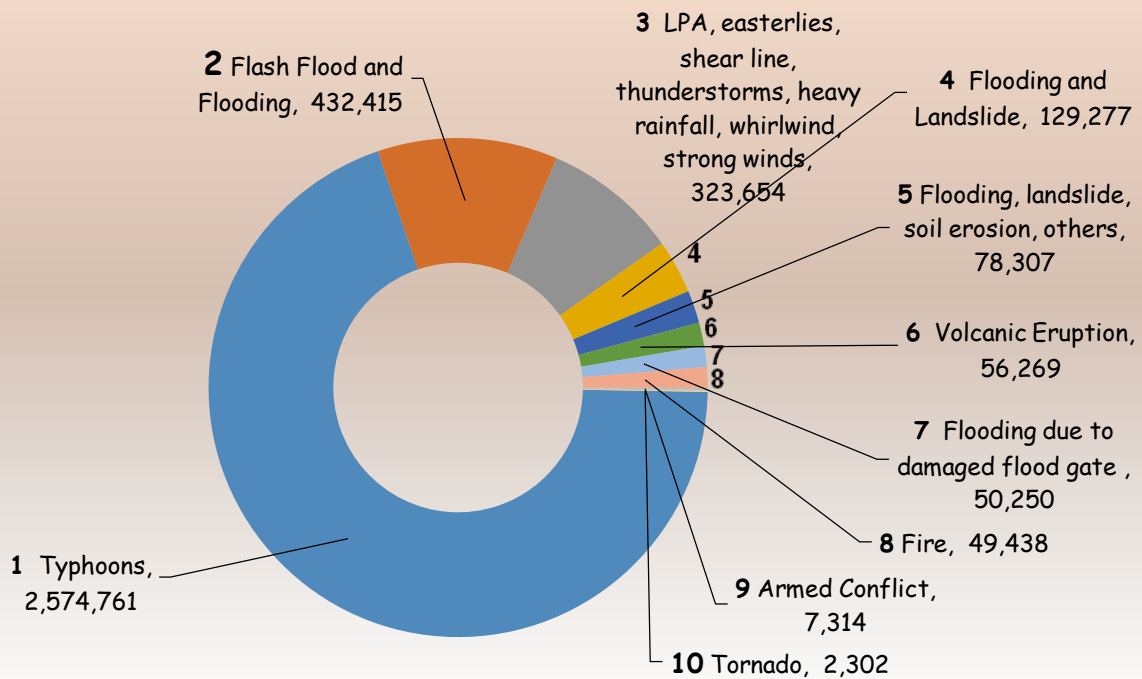
Affected persons	3,704,848	20,565,931	12,829,226	26,592,376
Displaced families	373,777	1,254,257	234,241	460,236
Families in Evac Ctr	181,803			
Elsewhere	191,974			
Displaced people	1,174,606	5,046,621	4,485,105	2,145,998
People in Evac Ctr	583,654			
Elsewhere	590,952			

From a total recorded displacement of over 1.17 million people, 83% of them was due to disasters from natural causes, wherein Typhoon Agaton accounted for 74% or 871,490 people internally displaced. The combination of both natural and man-made disasters accounted for 13% and man-made for 4% during the first semester of 2022. **(Chart 3)**



Typhoon Agaton, the only typhoon that struck the country in the first semester, affected the greatest number of people at 2.57 million or 69%, followed by flash flood and flooding which comprised 12% of the total affected people recorded, followed by the effects of LPA, trough of easterlies, shear line, localized thunderstorms, heavy rainfall, whirlwind, strong winds at 3%, flooding and landslides at 3%, flooding, landslide and soil erosion at 2%, along with the volcanic eruptions of Bulusan and Taal at 2%, and rest at 1 percent. **(Chart 4)**

**Chart 4. Top 10 Disasters that Affected the Largest Number of Persons, Sem 1, 2022**

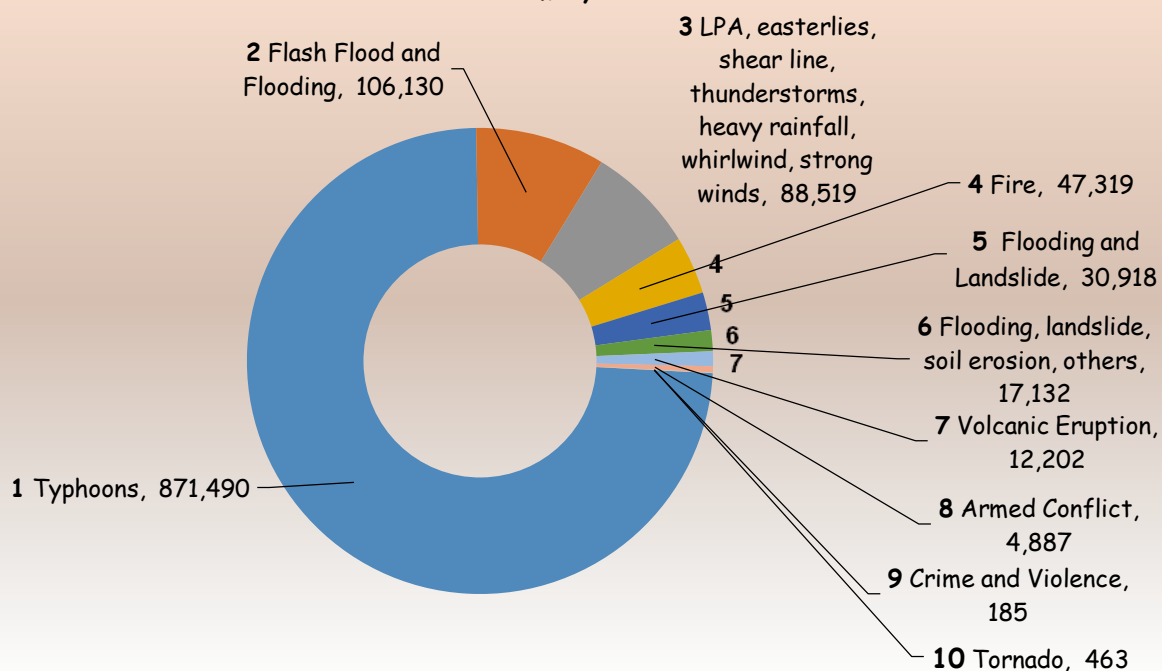


Typhoon Agaton also triggered the displacement of 871,490 people in the first semester of 2022 or 74% of the total displaced in the same period. This is already 1/5 or 20% of the total displacements caused by typhoons in the entire year of 2021 which endured 14 typhoons incidents.

It was followed by flash flood and flooding, and thirdly by the LPA, easterlies, among others.

**Chart 5** below illustrates the top 10 disasters that caused massive displacements in the first semester of 2022.

**Chart 5. Top 10 Disasters that Caused Massive Displacements, Sem 1, 2022**



According to the UNHCR Mindanao displacements dashboard in June 30, 2022, there were people who remain displaced and have been protractedly displaced for more than 180 days in Mindanao due to natural and man-made reasons. Shown in **Table 5** are some 21,345 families or 104,889 people still wanting of decent homes. This figure is only 3,735 individuals less than reported in December 2021.

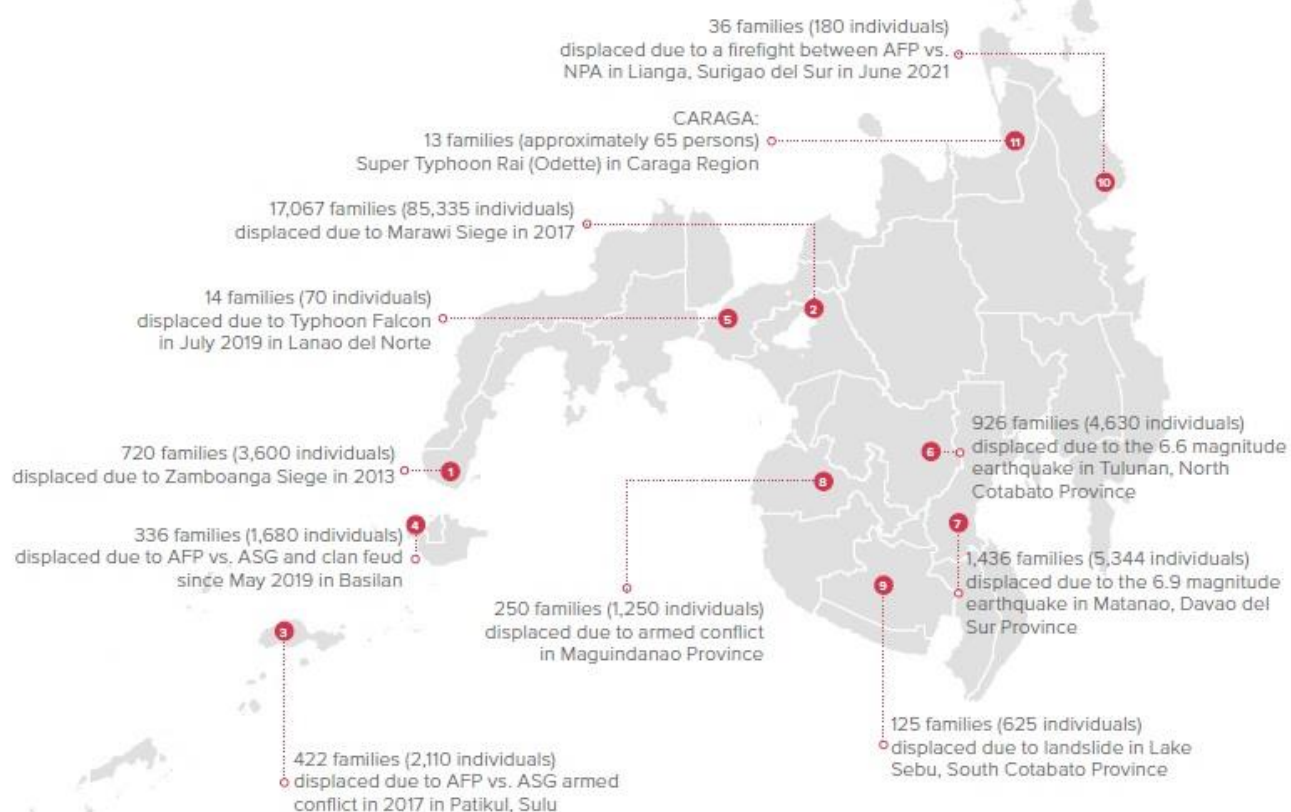
**Table 5.** People who remain displaced and have been protractedly displaced for more than 180 days.

Location and Cause of Displacement	Displaced since	Families	Individuals
Zamboanga City due to Zamboanga Siege	Sept.-2013	720	3,600
Lanao del Sur due to Marawi Siege	May-2017	17,067	85,335
BARMM Provinces due to armed conflict and crime & violence	Sept-2017	1,008	5,040
CARAGA due to armed conflict and shooting incidents	2021	36	180
CARAGA due to STY Rai	2021	13	65
Northern Mindanao due to TY Falcon	Jul-2019	14	70
Davao del Sur due to earthquake	Dec-2019	1,436	5,344
Cotabato Province due to earthquake	Dec-2019	926	4,630
Cotabato Province due to landslide	2021	125	625
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>21,345</b>	<b>104,889</b>

## GROUP C: PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT

### Displacement of more than 180 days

Figures and narratives reflected under this group only include IDPs who remain to be displaced within the reporting period.



Source: Mindanao Displacement Dashboard, June 30, 2022

Recorded damage to houses reached 57,328 with 18% of the residential houses completely destroyed while 82% sustained partial damages. This is way lower than the recorded total of almost 2.2 million houses in the previous year. **(Table 6)**

**Table 6. Recorded Damage to Houses and Properties, Sem 1, 2022**

	Sem 1, 2022	2021	2020
Damaged Houses, Total	57,328	2,197,281	798,031
Destroyed (Totally)	10,144	416,737	125,744
Damaged (Partially)	47,184	1,780,544	672,287

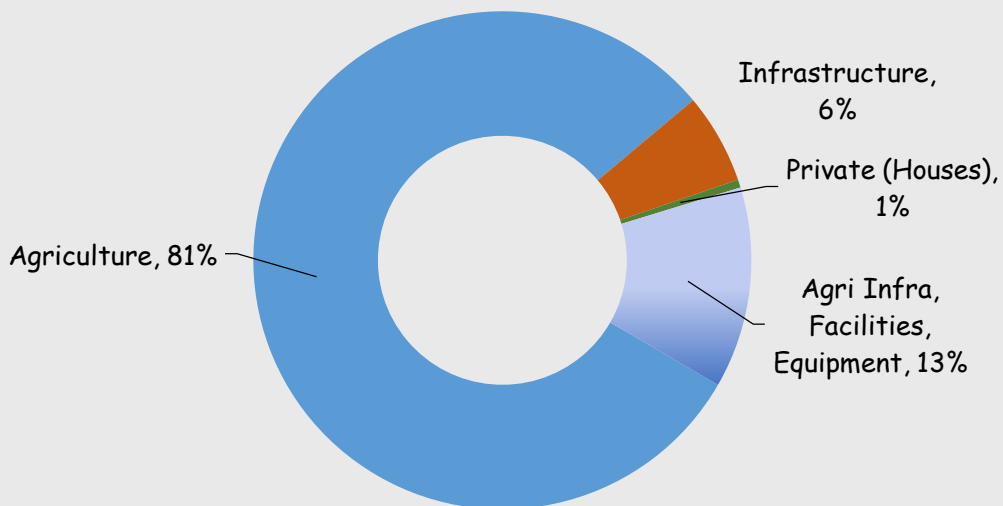
Direct economic costs of disasters in the first semester of 2022 were placed at Php4.45 billion, where agriculture accounted for 81%, agricultural infrastructure, facilities and equipment at 13%, infrastructure at 6%, and private properties at 1 percent. This is 93% lower than the previous year as government data on agriculture was not comprehensive. **(Table 7) (Chart 6)**



**Table 7. Direct Economic Costs of Disasters**

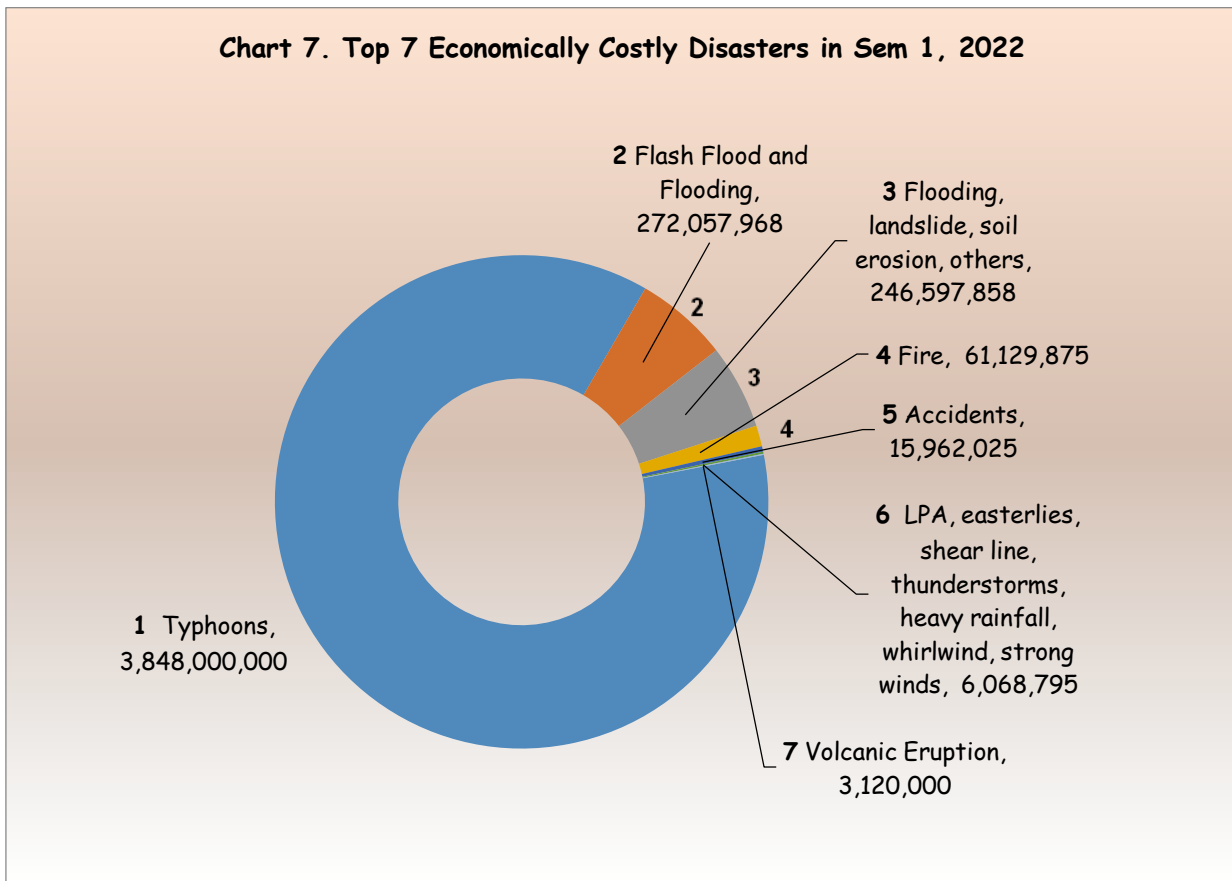
		Sem 1, 2022	2021	2020
Damage to Properties, Total		4,453,269,121	60,602,568,902	104,220,515,393
Agriculture, Subtotal		3,587,351,226		
Agriculture		3,585,944,126	25,799,584,987	75,477,119,581
Total Value Loss in Agri		-	18,079,400,000	19,965,490,000
Other Agri Damages (Agri damages-total value loss)		1,407,100		
Agri Infra, Facilities, Eqpt (dikes, spillway, irrigation)		581,507,000		
Infrastructure		261,163,525	34,733,790,097	28,713,395,811
Private (Value of Damage to Houses)		23,247,370	69,193,818	
Agriculture and Infrastructure				30,000,000

**Chart 6. Direct Economic Costs of Disasters in Sem 1, 2022**



Due to their destructive nature, disasters from natural causes take a severe toll on populations and their livelihood. Storms and floods, which tend to occur most regularly, always have the biggest economic impact in the country. In the first half of 2022, the storms caused damages estimated at Php3.85 billion and accounted for 86% of recorded damage to agriculture, infrastructure and private properties. Flash flood and flooding came in second at 6%, along with flooding, landslide

and soil erosion at 6% as well. Fire incidents blazed about Php61 million worth of properties or 1% of the total economic costs. This was followed by accidents, LPA, easterlies and other natural disasters, and the volcanic eruptions of Bulusan and Taal, accordingly. **(Chart 7)** However, government data is not comprehensive as some reports do not have data on worth of damages in agriculture, infrastructure, and private properties impacted. For one, there were no reported economic damages wrought by armed conflict even if there were aerial strikes, bombings on communities, and disruptions in economic activities during military operations.



## II. The impacts of disasters from natural causes

### A. Disasters from natural causes

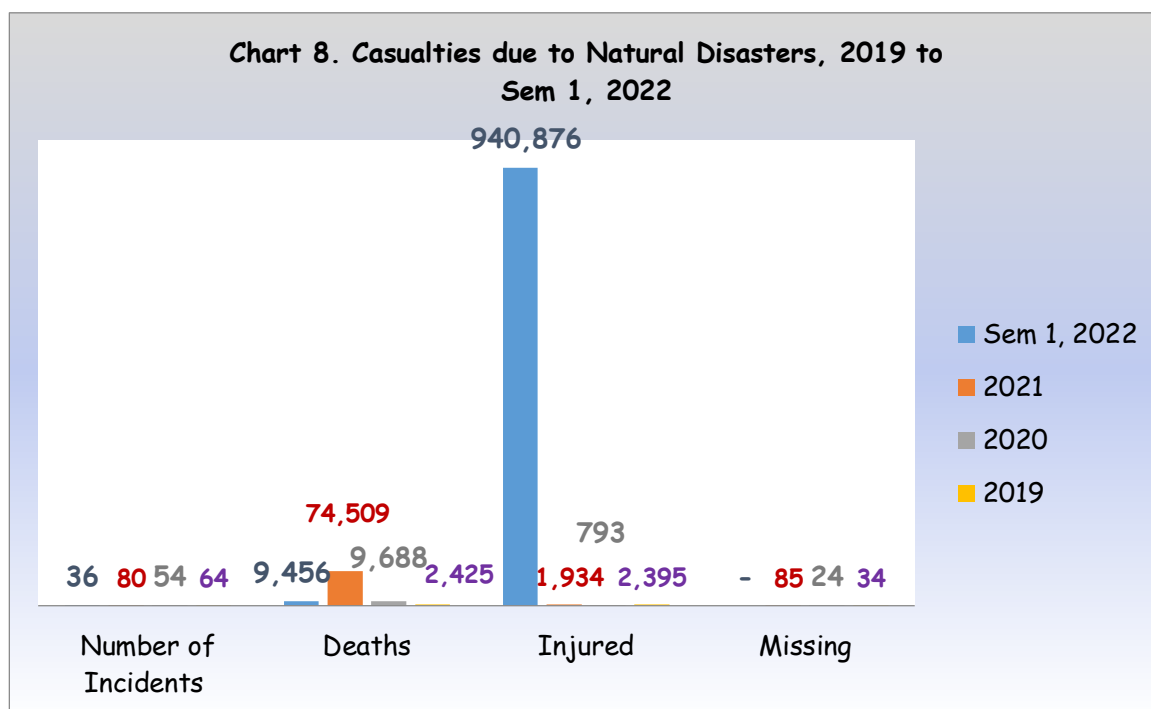
There were 36 recorded incidents of disasters from natural causes in the first semester of 2022. These impacted 17 regions in Luzon, nine in the Visayas, 35 in Mindanao, one in both Luzon and Visayas, and one nationwide. These natural events left 9,456 people dead and 940,876 people injured. These disaster events affected 3,164 barangays, 752,575 families or 2.96 million people. Displacements reached 283,978 families or 972,675 individuals. A total of 48,278 houses were either damaged or destroyed. Damage to properties reached Php3.86 billion, with 85% of the economic impacts lost in agriculture and 15% to agricultural infrastructure, facilities and equipment such as dikes, spillway, and irrigation, among others. Government assistance of almost Php223 million was only 6% of the total recorded damage to properties. **(Table 8)**

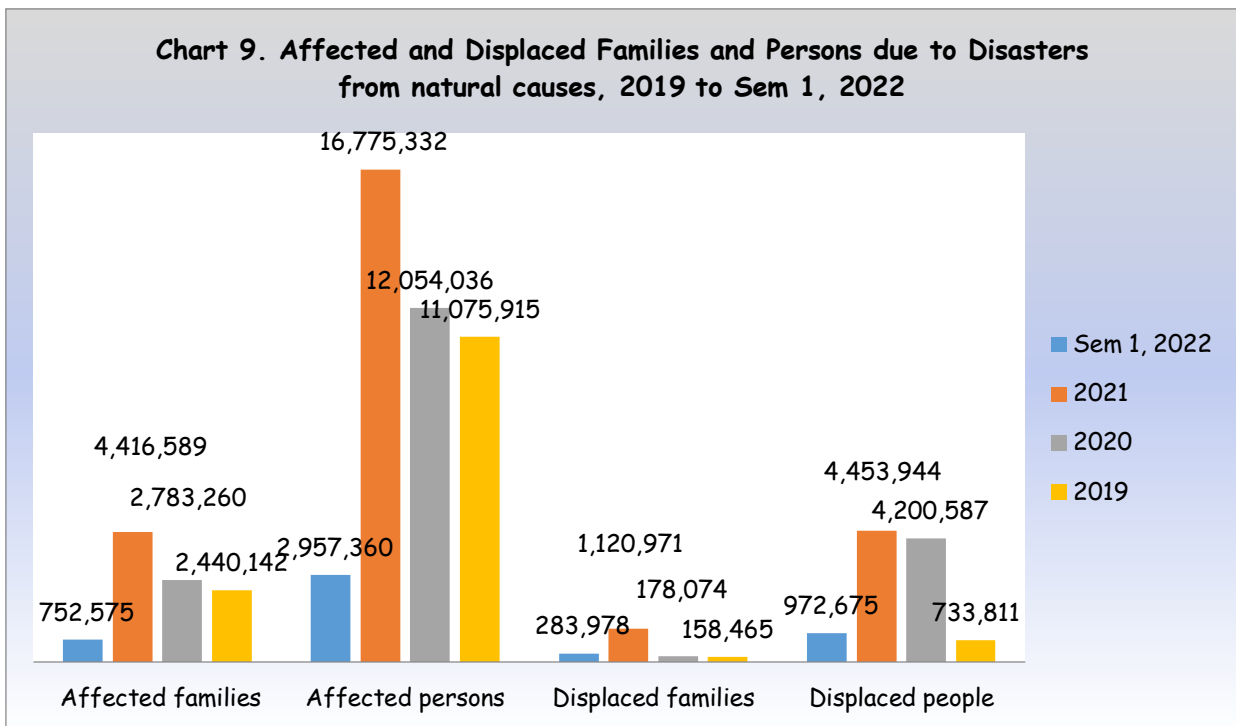
Compared with the last three years, the socio-economic impacts of natural disasters in the first semester of 2022 was a smaller fraction of the previous years. This is understandable since most of the natural hazards and disasters happen in the last half semester of the year. **(Table 8, Charts 8, 9)**

**Table 8. Comparative data on disasters from natural causes, 2019-Sem 1, 2022**

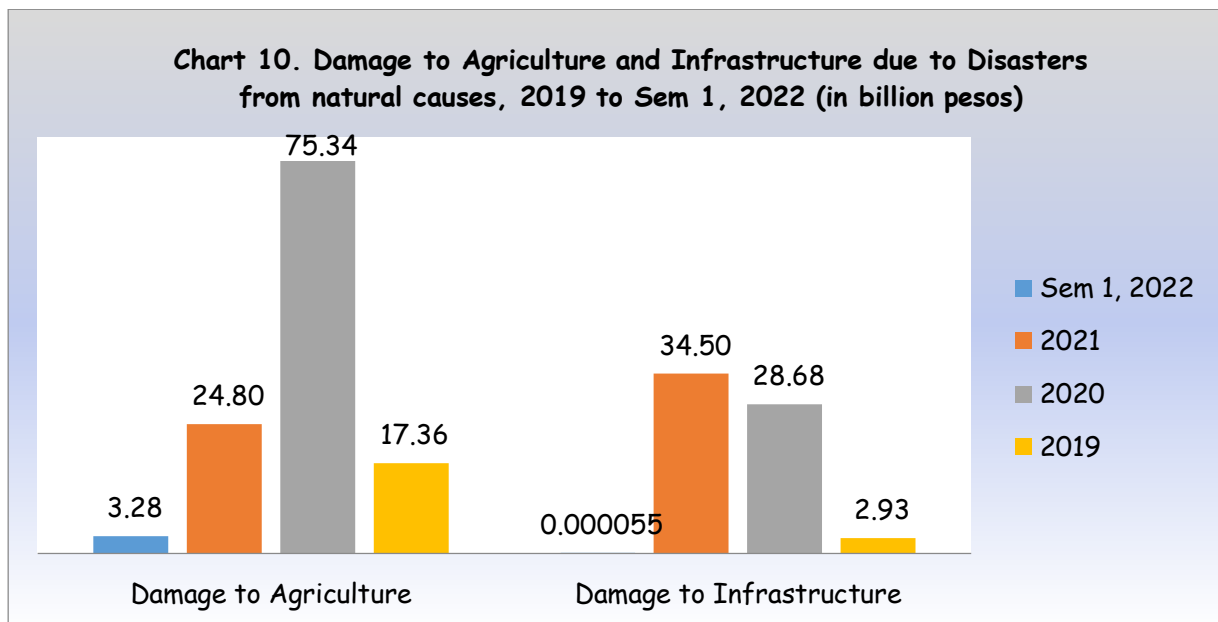
	Sem 1, 2022	2021	2020	2019
Number of Incidents	36	80	54	64
Deaths	9,456	74,509	9,688	2,425
Affected barangays	3,164	19,235	17,980	no data
Affected families	752,575	4,416,589	2,783,260	2,440,142
Affected persons	2,957,360	16,775,332	12,054,036	11,075,915
Displaced families	283,978	1,120,971	178,074	158,465
Displaced persons	972,675	4,453,944	4,200,587	733,811
Total houses damaged and destroyed	48,278	2,188,519	788,774	1,375,191
Recorded damage to properties (Php)	3,857,488,795	59,357,098,478	104,023,321,654	20,282,310,094
Cost of Government Assistance (DSWD, LGUs, other gov't agencies (Php)	222,996,012	10,831,586,659 or 18% of direct economic costs		

The sharp increase in casualties in the first semester of 2022 was mainly due to the cumulative active cases of COVID-19 reported by the [Department of Health](#). **(Chart 8)**





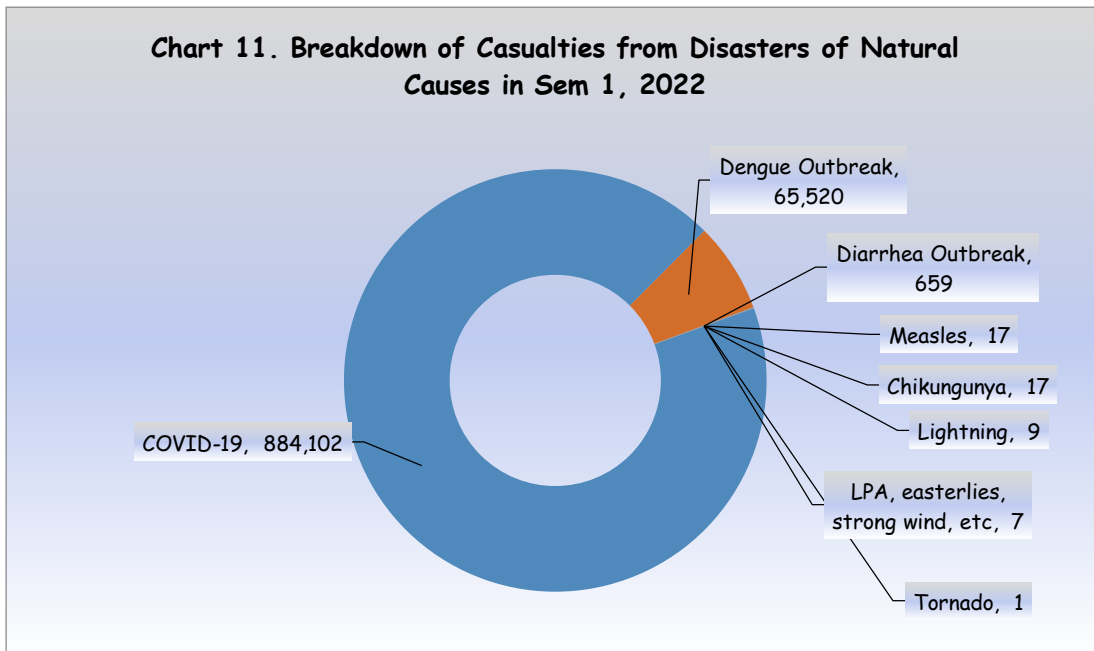
Agricultural damages in 2020 was high due to a total estimated loss amounting to Php56 billion to African swine fever. **(Chart 10)**



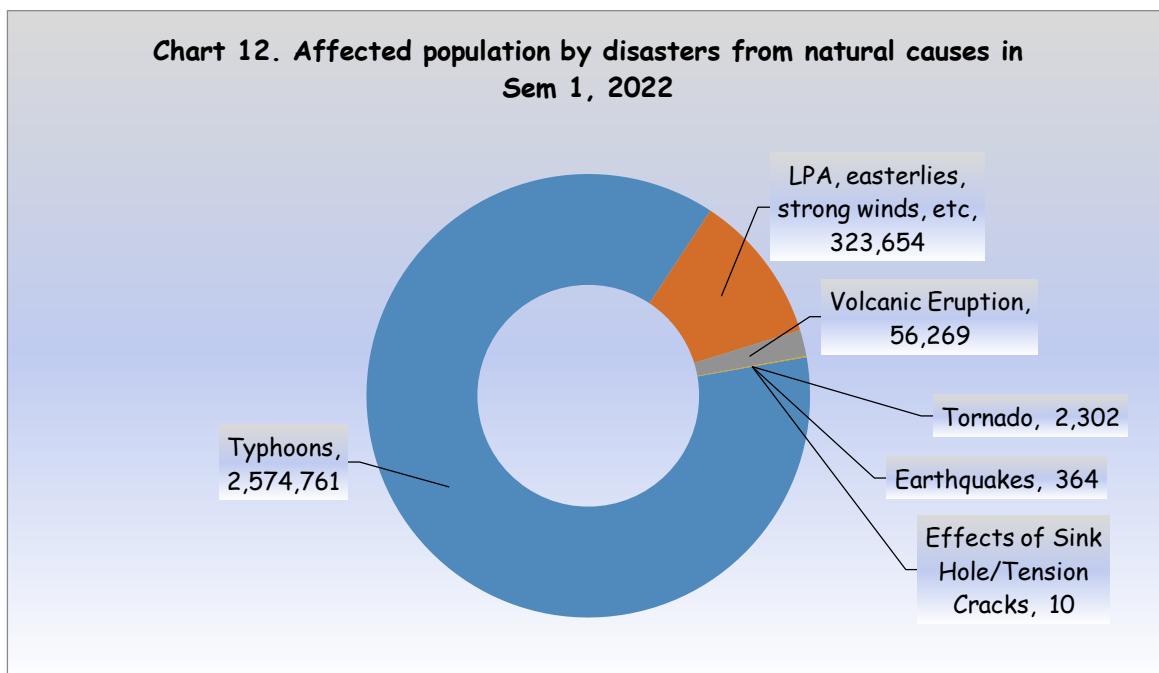
Among the disasters from natural causes in the first semester of 2022, the number of casualties from COVID-19 remained on top at 884,102 or 93% of total casualties, followed by various biological disasters, namely, the dengue outbreak affecting 65,520 people, diarrhea outbreak with 659 people getting sick, measles and suspected chikungunya at 17 people



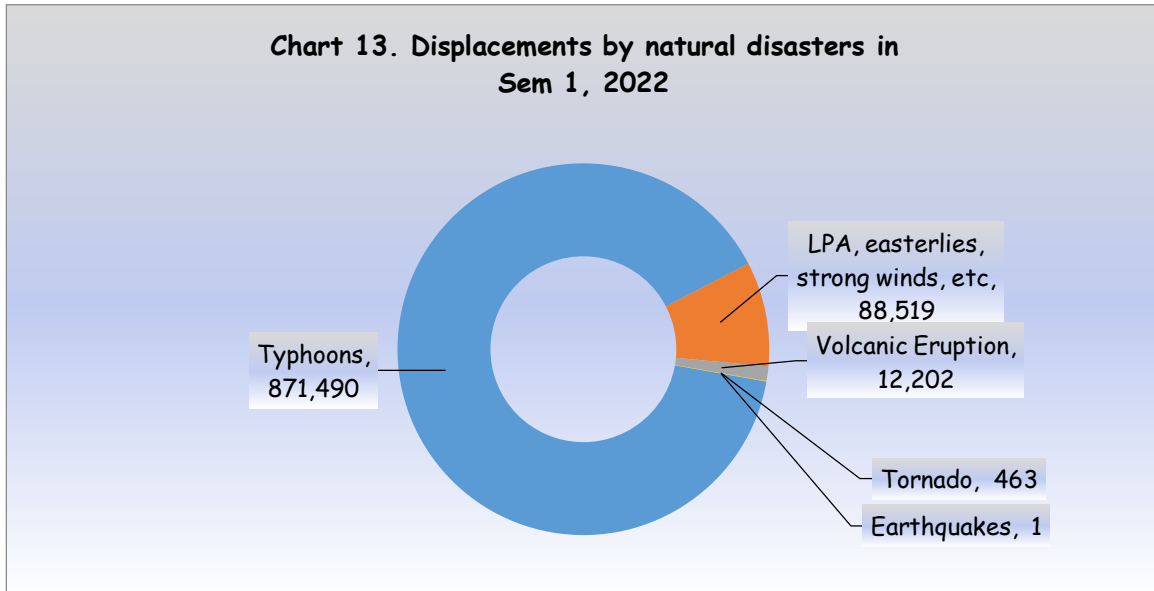
each. Casualties of lightning reached nine people, the LPA, easterlies and strong wind at 7, and tornado which injured one person. **(Chart 11)**



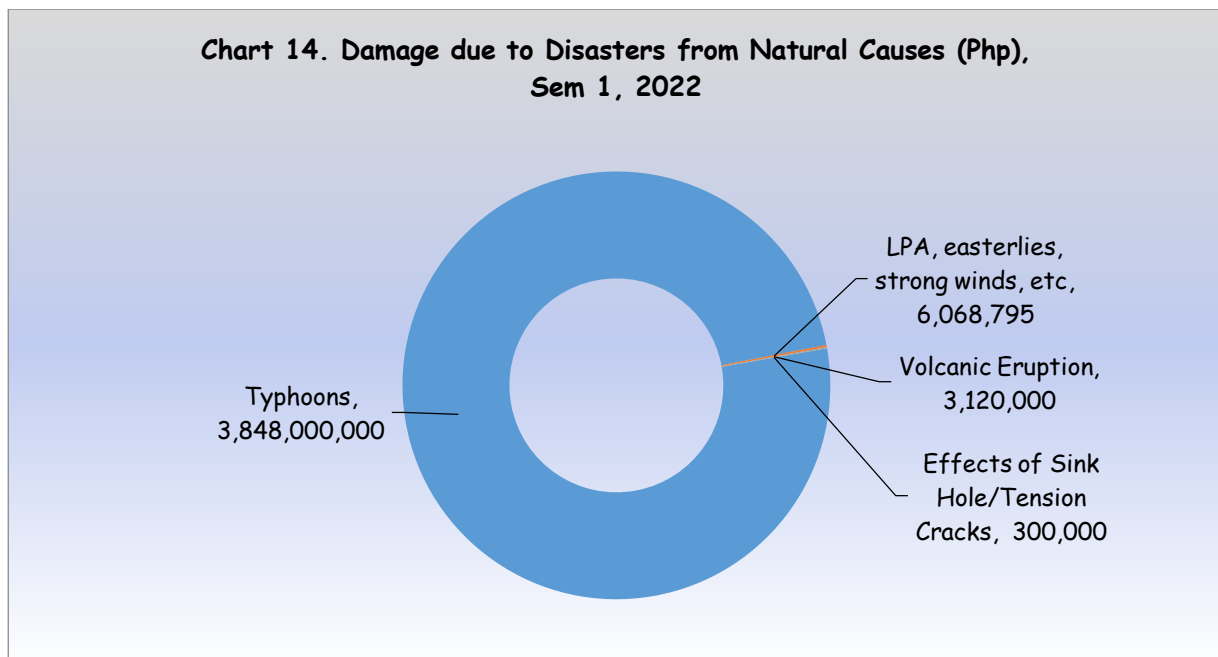
Tropical storm Agaton wreaked havoc across the Philippines and caused the most severe human impact among disasters from natural causes in the first semester of 2022. It disrupted the lives of 2.57 million people or 69% of the total affected population, followed by the effects of LPA, trough of easterlies, shear line, localized thunderstorms, heavy rainfall, whirlwind, strong winds with 323,654 people affected, volcanic eruptions with 56,269 individuals, tornado with 2,303 people, earthquakes and the effects of sink hole or tension cracks. **(Chart 12)**



The only typhoon to make landfall in the first semester of 2022 triggered the displacements of 871,490 people or 74% of the total displacements from natural causes in the same period. This was followed by the effects of LPA, trough of easterlies, shear line, localized thunderstorms, heavy rainfall, whirlwind, strong winds with 88,519 people, volcanic eruptions at 12,202 people and earthquakes that displaced one person. **(Chart 13)**



Tropical Storm Agaton also caused the highest losses valued at Php3.8 billion, followed by LPA, easterlies, strong winds, and others with incurred damage assessed at Php6.07 million, Bulusan and Taal volcano eruptions at Php3.1 million, and sink hole/tension cracks at Php300,000. **(Chart 14)**



## 1. Typhoons

Only one typhoon ravaged the nation in the first semester of 2022, but the consequences were as destructive as the previous typhoons. It affected 2,719 barangays across the country, 666,339 families or 2.6 million individuals and displaced 259,172 families or 871,490 people. About 46,300 houses were either damaged or destroyed. Recorded damages to agriculture reached Php3.27 billion and agricultural infrastructure, facilities, and equipment at Php578 million. There was no recorded value of damage to private properties. **(Table 9)**

**Table 9. Typhoon Agaton**

Typhoon	TOTAL	TS Agaton
Date	44,838	44,838
Casualties		
Deaths		
Injured		
Missing		
Affected Barangays	2,719	2,719
Affected Families	666,339	666,339
Affected Persons	2,574,761	2,574,761
Displaced Families	259,172	259,172
Displaced People	871,490	871,490
Damaged Houses	46,300	46,300
Destroyed	2,601	2,601
Damaged	43,699	43,699
Total Economic Costs	3,848,000,000	3,848,000,000
Agriculture	3,270,000,000	3,270,000,000
Infrastructure		
Private (Value of Damage to Houses)		
Agri and Infra		
Agri Infra, Facilities, Eqpt (dikes, spillway, irrigation)	578,000,000	578,000,000
Total Value Loss in Agri		
Other Agri Damages (Agri damages-total value loss)		
Total Areas Affected including Agri Areas		
Total Areas Affected (Ha)		
Total Agri Areas Affected (in ha)	32,689	32,689
Summary of Damage and Losses (Agri)		
Farmers and Fisherfolk Affected	73,891	73,891
Total Areas Affected		
Total Volume Loss (MT)	90,889	90,889
Cost of Assistance, Total	195,889,074	195,889,074

DSWD	163,381,926	163,381,926
LGUs	28,319,693	28,319,693
DSWD/LGUs/Govt Agencies		
DA		
NGOs	1,477,650	1,477,650
Others	2,709,804	2,709,804
<b>Total Cost of Government Assistance</b>	<b>191,701,620</b>	<b>191,701,620</b>

Typhoon Agaton may be the only typhoon to strike the nation in the first semester of 2022, but its economic impact was destructive that it was almost double the average economic destruction in 2020 with 22 typhoons at Php2 billion, and seven times higher than the average economic impact in 2019 with 21 typhoons at Php535 million.

**Table 10. Comparative data on typhoons, 2019-Sem 1, 2022**

	<b>Sem 1, 2022</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Number of Typhoon Incidents	1	14	22	21
Casualties	0	2,016	875	785
Deaths	0	473	162	71
Injured	0	1,460	692	695
Missing	0	83	21	19
Affected Barangays	2,719	16,797	17,665	
Affected Families	666,339	3,884,197	2,560,567	1,758,636
Affected Persons	2,574,761	14,692,039	10,660,115	7,312,908
Displaced Families	259,172	1,098,308	162,094	82,524
Displaced People	871,490	4,359,720	3,140,798	348,379
Damaged and Destroyed Houses	46,300	2,183,563	769,659	1,264,678
Direct Economic Costs (Php)	3,848,000,000	58,491,696,309	44,222,538,914	11,236,490,204

## 2. Volcanic Eruption

Eight months after it erupted in July 2021, the Taal Volcano again erupted on March 26, 2022, and reached Alert Level 3. It affected and displaced 3,393 families or 11,600 people, or about 50% less than it did the previous year. It affected 22 barangays in CALABARZON, compared with 131 barangays the previous year.

In 2019, the volcano also erupted, reaching Alert Level 4, killing seven people, injuring 50 others, and caused three people missing. It affected 846,968 individuals and forced 58,200 people to flee their homes. Agricultural damage reached Php3.26 billion while damage to infrastructure hit Php220.43 million.



The Bulusan Volcano, also in Luzon, erupted on June 12, 2022, affecting 30 surrounding barangays in Gubat, Irosin, Sorsogon in the Bicol Region. It affected 10,707 families or 44,669 people and forced 179 families or 602 people to flee to safer grounds. The initial government data recorded Php3.12 million in economic losses, affecting 381 hectares of agricultural areas, and 692 farmers and fisherfolk. Damage to agriculture was valued at Php3.12 million, of which, abaca suffered Php1 million in losses, rice with Php477,900, and the fisheries sector with Php100,000 worth of economic damages.

### 3. Earthquakes

The first semester of 2022 recorded seven earthquakes with magnitudes ranging from 5.3 to 6.4, where two incidents caused damage to communities. Three of these rocked Mindanao, another three in Luzon, while one shook the Visayas. A total of 74 families or 384 people were affected and 74 houses partially damaged. **(Table 11)**

**Table 11. Earthquakes that caused economic and social impact in Sem 1, 2022**

Magnitude	Total	6.4 MIMAROPA	5.3 Burauen, Leyte, Reg. 8
Date	7 incidents	14/03/2022	21/03/2022
Casualties	0	0	0
Affected Barangays	6	1	5
Affected Families	74	2	72
Affected Persons	364	4	360
Displaced Families	1	0	1
Displaced People	1	0	1
Damaged and Destroyed Houses	74	2	72
Destroyed	0		
Damaged	74	2	72
Damage to Properties	0		
Agriculture	0		
Infrastructure	0		
Other Structures	0		
Island Groups Affected	Luzon-3, Visayas-1, Mindanao-3	Luzon	Visayas

The following earthquakes, on the other hand, did not have recorded socio-economic impacts:

- Magnitude 6.1 in Bayabas, Surigao del Sur (3/04/2022)
- Magnitude 5.9 Manay, Davao Oriental (19/04/2022)
- Magnitude 5.7 Tarragona, Davao Oriental (5/05/2022)
- Magnitude 5.4 Dalupiri Island, Calayan, Cagayan (17/05/2022)
- Magnitude 6.1 Calatagan, Batangas (22/05/2022)

Compared with the last two years, there were fewer casualties this year, affected barangays, displaced people, and less direct economic costs. However, there were more people affected in 2021, as well as damaged and destroyed houses compared with the previous year. **(Table 12)**

**Table 12. Comparative data on earthquakes, 2019-Sem 1, 2022**

	Sem 1, 2022	2021	2020	2019
Number of Incidents	7	19	20	15
Island Groups Hit	3			
Luzon		7	4	
Visayas	1	-	-	
Mindanao	3	12	16	
Casualties	0	2	51	1,793
Deaths	0		1	88
Injured	0	2	50	1,690
Missing	0			15
Affected Barangays	6	46	63	
Affected Families	74	1,408	1,661	177,096
Affected Persons	364	7,031	6,503	835,703
Displaced Families	1	97	282	75,410
Displaced People	1	485	1,176	372,761
Damaged and Destroyed Houses	74	1,123	1,049	109,692
Direct Economic Costs (Php)		2,386,000	314,806,000	882,271,737
Agriculture			-	32,418,840
Infrastructure		2,386,000	314,806,000	849,852,897

4. Other disasters from natural causes (tornadoes, effects of sink hole or tension cracks, lightning, forest fire due to lightning, the effects of LPA and easterlies, ITCZ, shear line, localized thunderstorm, heavy rains and strong wind, whirlwind incidents)

The combined effects of other disasters from natural causes can be seen in **Table 13**.

**Table 13. Other disasters from natural causes**

Type of Incident	Sem 1, 2022	Tornadoes	Effects of Sink Hole/Tension Cracks
Subtype		Meteorological	Geological
Number of Incidents	6	5	1
Major Islands Hit			
Luzon	3	3	
Visayas	1	1	
Mindanao	2	1	1
Luzon and Visayas	-		
Casualties	1	1	-

Deaths	-		
Injured	1	1	
Missing	-		
Affected	-		
Barangays	24	23	1
Families	564	560	4
Persons	2,312	2,302	10
Displacements			
Total Families	97	97	-
Families in Evac Ctr	57	57	
Elsewhere	40	40	
Total People	463	463	-
People in Evac Ctr	285	285	
Elsewhere	178	178	
Damaged Houses, Total Qty	500	496	4
Destroyed	73	73	
Damaged	427	423	4
Affected Crops, Fisheries, Livestock and Poultry (in PhP)	-		
Fisheries	-		
Livestock and poultry	-		
Corn and Banana	-		
Banana	-		
Total Economic Costs	300,000	-	300,000.00
Agriculture	-		
Infrastructure	-		
Private (Value of Damage to Houses)	300,000		300,000

**Table 13 continued**

Type of Incident	Lightning	Forest Fire Incident due to Lightning	LPA, easterlies, shear line, thunderstorms, strong winds, etc
Subtype	Meteorological	Meteorological	Meteorological
Number of Incidents	2	1	17
Major Islands Hit			
Luzon	2	1	3
Visayas			3
Mindanao			14
Luzon and Visayas			1

Casualties	9	-	
Deaths	2		1
Injured	7		6
Missing	-		
Affected			
Barangays			363
Families			71,498
Persons			323,654
Displacements			
Total Families	-	-	21,136
Families in Evac Ctr			17,671
Elsewhere			3,465
Total People	-	-	88,519
People in Evac Ctr			74,597
Elsewhere			13,922
Damaged Houses, Total Qty	-	-	1,404
Destroyed			305
Damaged			1,099
Affected Crops, Fisheries, Livestock and Poultry (in PhP)			
Fisheries			4,945,210
Livestock and poultry			34,000
Corn and Banana			15,000.00
Banana			306,001
Total Economic Costs	-	-	6,068,795.00
Agriculture			5,300,210
Infrastructure			55,000
Private (Value of Damage to Houses)			713,585

## 5. COVID-19 Pandemic and Other Biological Disasters

### a. COVID-19 pandemic

COVID-19 was the sixth leading cause of death in the first quarter of 2022, accounting for 5% of the total recorded fatalities. Compared with the same period last year, COVID-19 ranked ninth. In addition, COVID-19 virus not identified ranked 12<sup>th</sup> among the 10 leading causes of death in the same period. **(Table 14)**



**Table 14. Ten Leading Causes of Death in Q1 2022 vs Q1 2021**

	<b>Jan to Mar 2022 (prelim as of 30Apr)</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Jan to Mar 2021</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Ischaemic heart diseases	18,601	1	31,624	1
Cerebrovascular diseases	10,044	2	18,272	2
Neoplasms or "Cancer"	8,926	3	16,508	3
Diabetes Mellitus	6,151	4	11,491	4
Hypertensive diseases	5,642	5	9,497	5
COVID-19 virus Identified	5,031	6	5,374	9
Pneumonia	3,946	7	8,167	6
Other heart diseases	3,042	8	6,348	7
Chronic lower respiratory infections	2,912	9	5,601	8
Remainder of diseases of the genitourinary system	2,656	10	5,127	10
Respiratory tuberculosis	2,211	11	4,456	11
COVID-19 virus not identified	1,739	12	4,280	12
Transport accidents	1,643	13	2,651	13
Remainder of endocrine nutritional and metabolic diseases	1,542	14	2,257	17
Diseases of the liver	1,479	15	2,611	14
Total recorded fatalities	97,042		171,984	

[“COVID virus identified is used when the virus is confirmed by a laboratory test, while “COVID-19 virus not identified” refers to suspected or probable cases as well as clinically-epidemiologically diagnosed COVID-19 cases where testing was not completed or inconclusive.]

As of July 31, 2022, WHO Philippines reported cumulative deaths due to COVID-19 reaching 60,727 while recoveries were at 3,682,278, bringing the total number of cases to 3,776,627. Fatalities increased by 18% in July 31, 2022 from January 1, 2022 while the total number of cases increased by 33 percent. **(Table 15)**

**Table 15. COVID-19 deaths, active cases, recoveries and total number of cases, 2020-Sem 1, 2022**

	as of July 31, 2022 (1)	<a href="#">as of March 6, 2022</a>	As of January 1, 2022	As of January 1, 2021	As of July 7, 2020
Deaths	60,727	57,023	<a href="#">51,545</a>	<a href="#">9,248</a>	<a href="#">1,309</a>
Active cases		48,793	<a href="#">17,374</a>	<a href="#">26,677</a>	34,178
Recoveries	3,682,278	3,561,726	<a href="#">2,778,567</a>	<a href="#">439,895</a>	<a href="#">12,386</a>
Total number of cases	3,776,627	3,667,542	<a href="#">2,847,486</a>	<a href="#">475,820</a>	<a href="#">47,873</a>

b. Biological Disasters and the Outbreak of other Diseases

This period also saw the outbreaks of various diseases such as diarrhea, dengue, measles, and chikungunya virus.

The outbreaks of diarrhea were reported in Mindanao that claimed the lives of six people from a total of 653 reported cases. The reported cases increased by 197 cases from the previous year. **(Table 16)**

**Table 16. Diarrhea Outbreak**

	Sem 1, 2022	2021
Number of Incidents	2	3
Island Groups Hit		
Mindanao	2	3
Casualties		473
Deaths	6	17
Injured/Cases	653	456
Affected people		818

The dengue cases remained high at 65,244 infected, only 18% less than the previous year. The measles outbreak had already been controlled, but there were still 17 new cases in the first semester of 2022. For dengue, 276 lives were lost in this period compared with 285 in the previous year. Meanwhile, clustering of suspected chikungunya virus was found in Mindanao with 17 people contracting the virus. **(Table 17)**

According to the [National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases of the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#), the risk for infectious diseases is increasing because of climate change. For one, warmer temperatures allow mosquitoes plenty of time to reproduce, spread diseases, and expand their habitats. Likewise, the movement of some animal species towards human habitats as their natural habitats disappear makes humans vulnerable to the zoonotic diseases these animal species might be carrying such as the monkeypox.

**Table 17. Dengue Outbreak, Measles, Chikungunya Virus, Comparative, 2019-Sem 1, 2022**

	Sem 1, 2022	2021	2020	2019
1. Dengue				
Deaths	276	<a href="#">285</a>	<a href="#">363</a>	<a href="#">0</a>
Cases	65,244	<a href="#">79,872</a>	<a href="#">91,108</a>	<a href="#">38,439</a>
2. Measles				
Deaths		<a href="#">0</a>	<a href="#">38</a>	<a href="#">801</a>
Cases	17	<a href="#">254</a>	<a href="#">4,126</a>	<a href="#">13,460</a>
3. Polio				
Deaths				3
Cases				<a href="#">12</a>
4. Diarrhea				
Deaths	6	<a href="#">94</a>	<a href="#">53</a>	

Cases	653	<a href="#">5,623</a>	<a href="#">8,206</a>	<a href="#">132,025</a>
5. Chikungunya Virus				
Deaths				
Cases	17			

[\[491\]](#) [\[492\]](#) [\[495\]](#)

c. 10 Leading Causes of Death in the first quarter of 2022

**Ischaemic heart diseases and cerebrovascular diseases are still the two leading causes of death in the Philippines.**

Ischaemic heart diseases, cerebrovascular diseases, and neoplasms or cancer were still the three leading causes of death in the first quarter of 2022. Ischaemic heart diseases were consistently on top for nine consecutive years since 2013, while cerebrovascular diseases were either on top 2 or 3 for six years since 2013. Neoplasms or better known as cancer, on the other hand, were consistently on top 2 since 2014 and was only dislodged by COVID-19 in 2021. Diabetes mellitus ranked either 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> within the last five years. **(Table 18)**

**Table 18. Leading Causes of Death from 2013 to Q1, 2022**

	Jan to Mar 2022 (prelim as of 30Apr)	Rank	2021	Rank	2020	Rank	2019	Rank
Ischaemic heart diseases	18,601	1	136,575	1	99,680	1	97,475	1
Cerebrovascular diseases	10,044	2	74,262	2	59,736	3	63,548	3
Neoplasms	8,926	3	59,503	4	62,289	2	68,657	2
Diabetes Mellitus	6,151	4	48,267	5	37,265	4	34,570	5
Hypertensive diseases	5,642	5	41,719	6	29,511	6	27,764	6
COVID-19 virus identified	5,031	6	74,008	3	8,209	16		
Pneumonia	3,946	7	32,477	7	32,574	5	62,719	4
Other heart diseases	3,042	8	24,119	9	19,298	9	20,416	9
Chronic lower respiratory infections	2,912	9	21,523	10	19,463	8	26,576	7
Remainder of diseases of the genitourinary system	2,656	10	19,975	11	17,241	11	17,215	10
Respiratory tuberculosis	2,211	11	16,026	12	17,433	10	22,568	8
COVID-19 virus not identified	1,739	12	31,715	8	19,758	7		
Transport accidents	1,643	13						
Remainder endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	1,542	14	10,436	13	7,206	18		
Diseases of the liver	1,479	15	9,523	14	9,225	13		
<b>Total recorded fatalities</b>	<b>97,042</b>							

**Table 18 continued**

	2018	Rank	2017	Rank	2016	Rank
Ischaemic heart diseases	88,433	1	84,120	1	74,134	1
Cerebrovascular diseases	61,959	3	59,774	3	56,938	4
Neoplasms	67,138	2	64,125	2	60,470	2
Diabetes Mellitus	32,106	5	30,932	5	33,295	6
Hypertensive diseases	26,836	6	26,471	6	33,452	5
COVID-19 virus identified						
Pneumonia	56,815	4	57,210	4	57,809	3
Other heart diseases	20,042	9	22,134	9	28,641	7
Chronic lower respiratory infections	24,820	7	24,818	7	24,365	9
Remainder of diseases of the genitourinary system	19,227	10	15,717	10	19,759	10
Respiratory tuberculosis	22,103	8	22,523	8	24,462	8
COVID-19 virus not identified						
Transport accidents						
Remainder endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	6,903	18				
Diseases of the liver	9,968	14				

**Table 18 continued**

	2015	Rank	2014	Rank	2013	Rank
Ischaemic heart diseases	68,572	1	65,551	1	65,378	1
Cerebrovascular diseases	58,310	3	52,894	4	54,578	2
Neoplasms	58,715	2	55,588	2	53,601	3
Diabetes Mellitus	34,050	6	31,539	7	27,064	7
Hypertensive diseases	34,506	5	34,902	5	29,067	6
COVID-19 virus identified						
Pneumonia	49,595	4	53,689	3	53,101	4
Other heart diseases	31,729	7	34,141	6	33,027	5
Chronic lower respiratory infections	23,760	9	24,686	8	23,867	8
Remainder of diseases of the genitourinary system	18,061	10	17,220	10	16,785	10
Respiratory tuberculosis	24,644	8	23,157	9	22,013	9
COVID-19 virus not identified						
Transport accidents						
Remainder endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases						
Diseases of the liver						

**Table 19. Biological disasters affecting animals**

Diseases affecting animals across the country included the avian influenza and the African swine fever. Close to 800,000 animals either died or were culled to stop the spread of these diseases.

	Sem 1, 2022	Avian Influenza (A H5N1)	Infectious Animal Disease (ASF)
Major Islands Hit	-		
Luzon	2	2	
Visayas	1		1
Mindanao	5	2	3
Affected Animals	296,255	296,255	
Affected Animals (Qty)	-		
Heads	794,310	305,891	488,419
Itik	3,008	3,008	
Ducks	6,628	6,628	
Reported Cases of ASF since 2019	10,068		10,068

#### B. Disasters from human-induced hazards

Armed conflicts, clan feuds, crime and violence, flooding due to overspilling from damaged flood gate, food poisoning, structural fires, and accidents encompass the man-made disasters that caused human and economic impacts in the first semester of 2022.

The data gathered were from various sources principally from government sources.

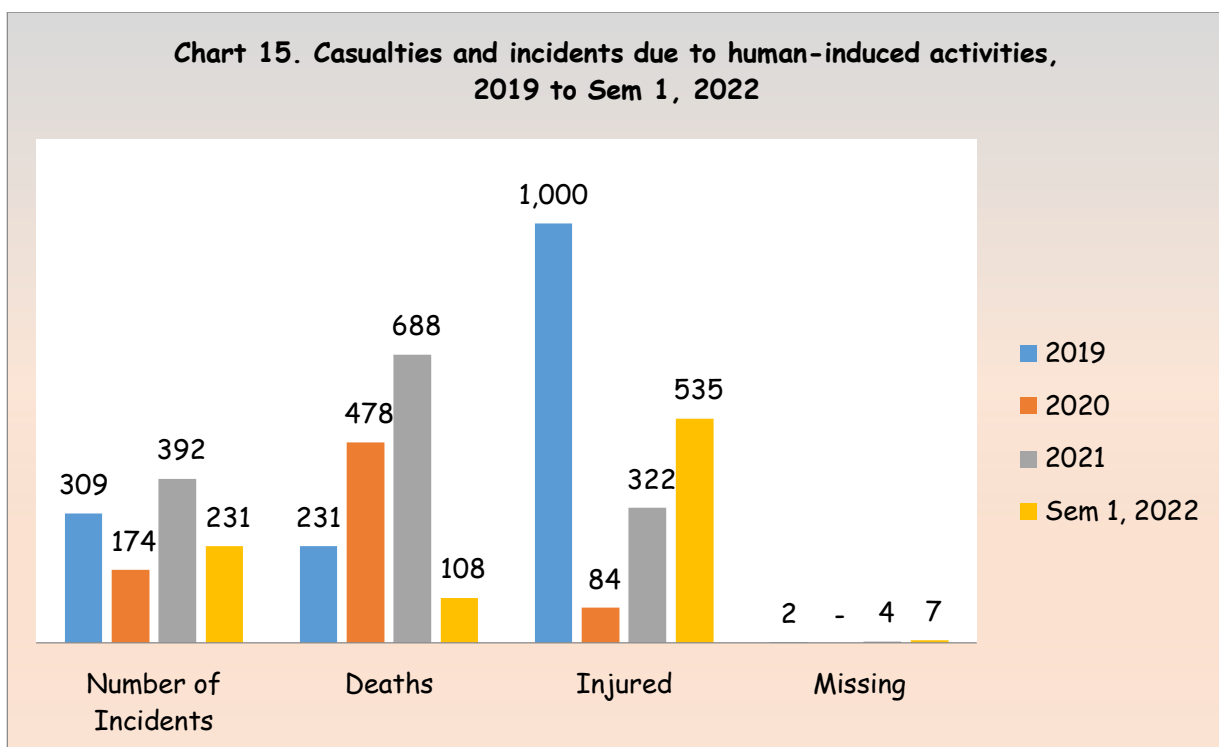
There were 231 reported and monitored disasters from human-induced hazards in the first semester of 2022, which is already 59% of the number of incidents reported in the entire year of 2021. These reported incidents had 108 people killed, 535 others injured, and rendered seven people missing. The number of affected families was at 26,789 or 107,489 persons. Displacements were at 12,532 families or 47,751 people, where 84% were accommodated in the evacuation centers while 16% sought refuge with their families, relatives, and friends. **(Table 20) (Chart 15) (Chart 16)**

**Table 20. Man-Made Disasters, Comparative, 2019 to Sem 1, 2022**

	Sem 1, 2022	2021	2020	2019
Number of Incidents	231	392	174	309
Casualties	650	1,014	562	1,233
Deaths	108	688	478	231
Injured	535	322	84	1,000
Missing	7	4	-	2
Affected families	26,789	64,638	30,882	2,643,918
Affected persons	107,489	782,720	135,773	13,231,747

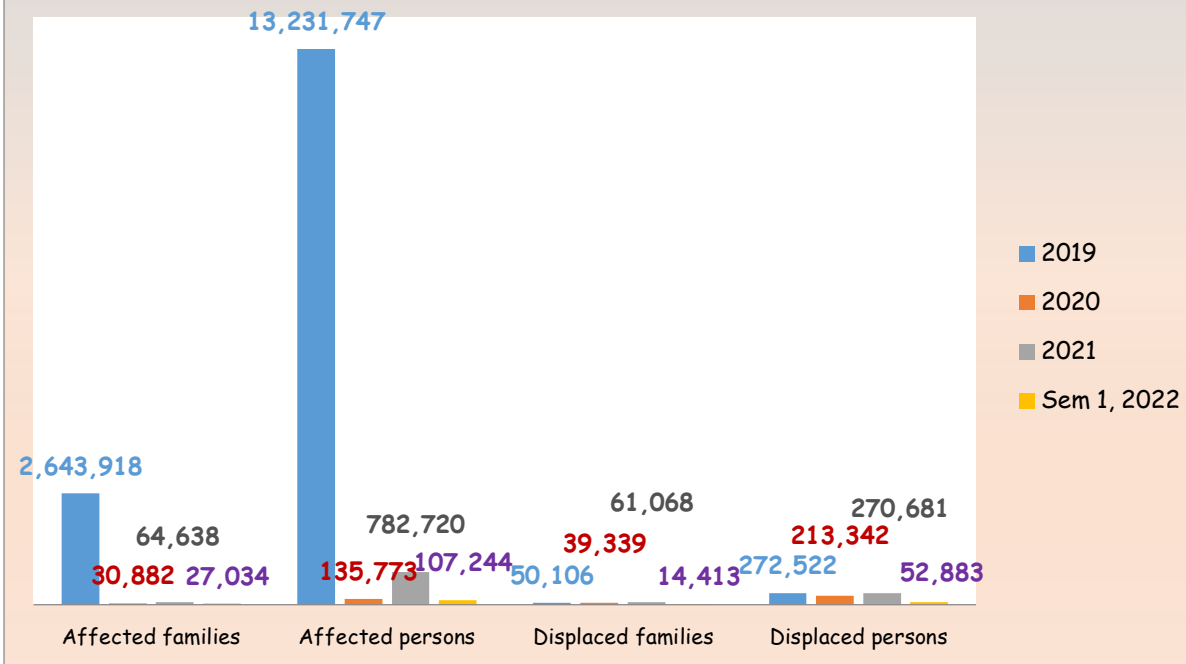
Displaced families	12,532	61,068	39,339	50,106
Families in Evac Ctr	10,389			
Elsewhere	2,143			
Displaced persons	47,751	270,681	213,342	272,522
Families in Evac Ctr	40,290			
Elsewhere	7,461			
Destroyed and damaged houses	7,254	7,486	7,070	14,140
Economic Costs	77,091,900	180,775,750	32,167,200	32,194,000
Agriculture			-	9,000
Infrastructure	57,982,025	174,699,750	32,167,200	
Private	19,109,875	6,076,000	-	32,185,000

**Chart 15. Casualties and incidents due to human-induced activities, 2019 to Sem 1, 2022**



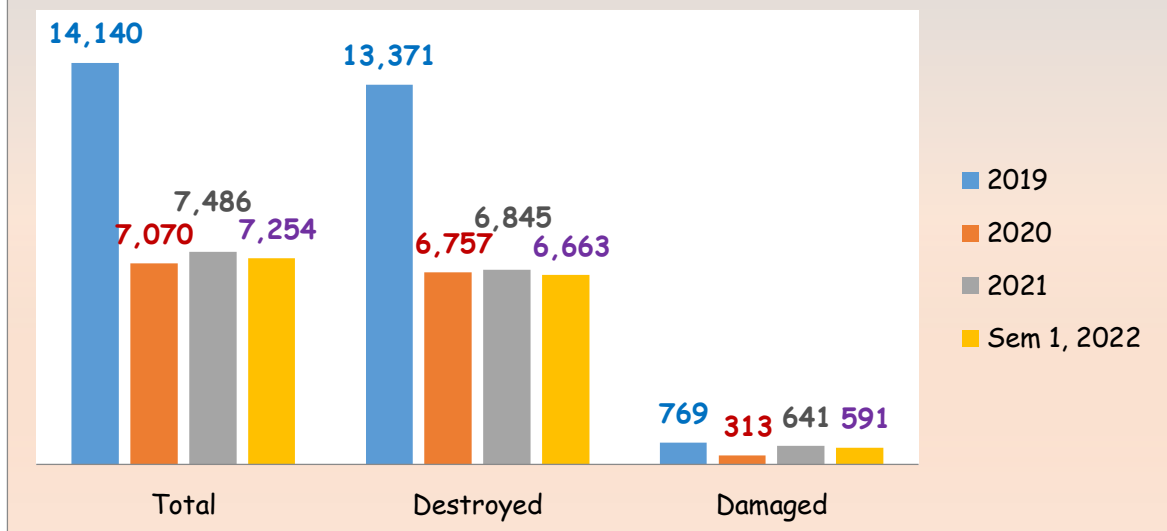


**Chart 16. Affected and displaced families and due to disasters caused by human-induced hazards, 2019 to Sem 1, 2022**

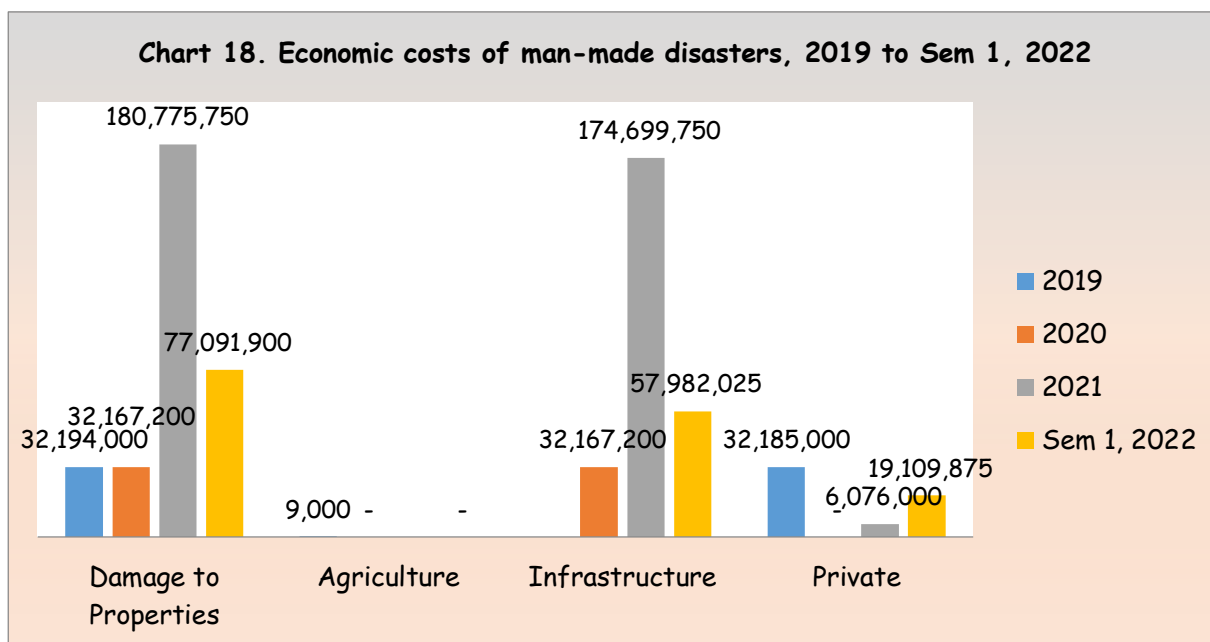


These disasters from human-induced hazards either damaged or destroyed 7,254 houses in the first semester of 2022, which is already 97% or almost the same total recorded last year and the previous years. **(Chart 17)**

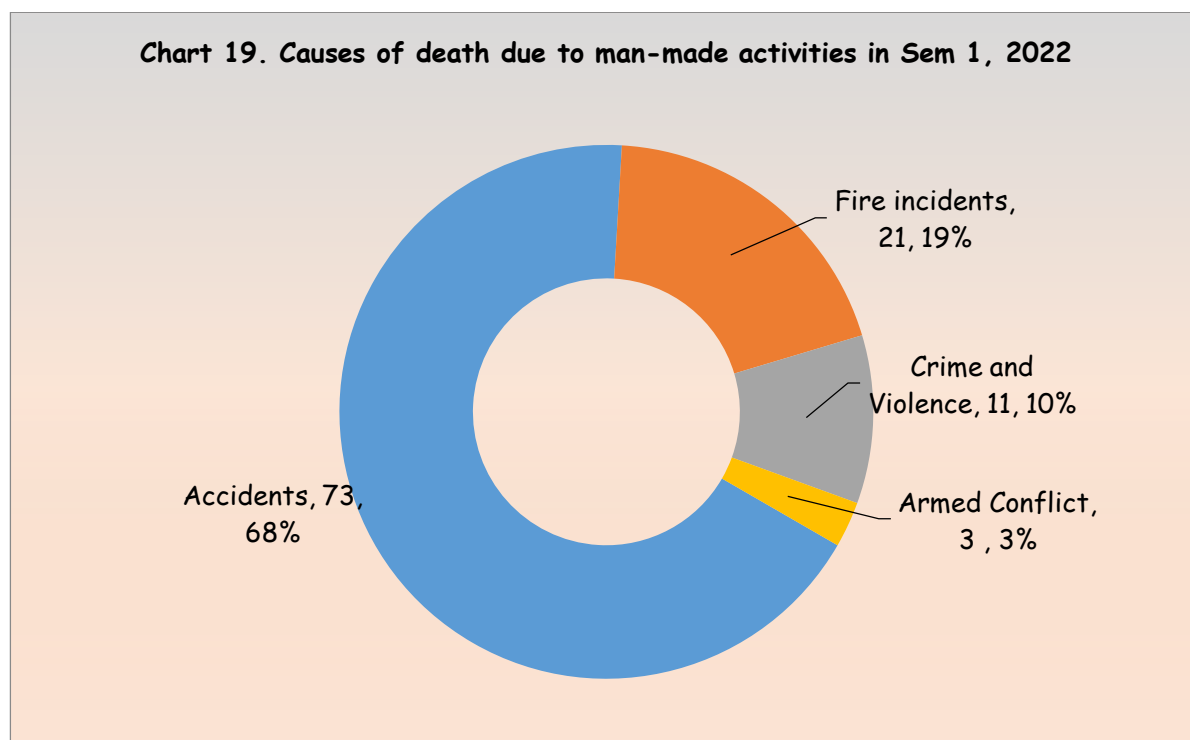
**Chart 17. Damaged and destroyed houses due to man-made activities, 2019 to Sem 1, 2022**



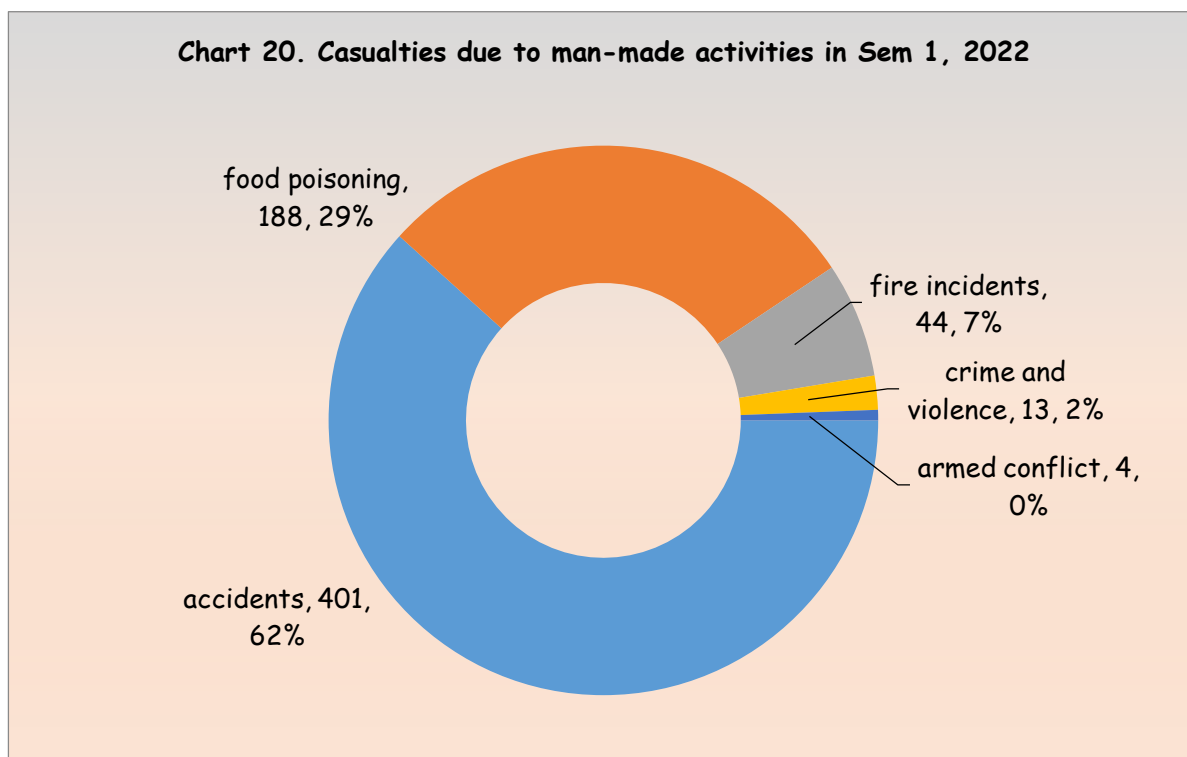
The economic costs of these disasters caused by human-induced activities reached about Php77 million in the first semester of 2022, which is 43% of the value of damage to properties recorded in the previous year, and about 240% more than the value recorded in 2020 and 2019. **(Chart 18)**



Deaths recorded due to disasters caused by human-induced activities reached 108 people in the first semester of 2022, only 16% of last year’s figure. Most of these were accidents-related at 73, followed by fire incidents at 21, crime and violence at 11, and armed conflict at three people. These figures may be understated due to unavailability of data or report. **(Chart 19)**



**Chart 20** illustrates the number of reported casualties (death, injured, and missing) wherein accidents was highest at 401, followed by food poisoning at 188 people getting sick, fire incidents at 44, crime and violence at 13, and armed conflict at four people.



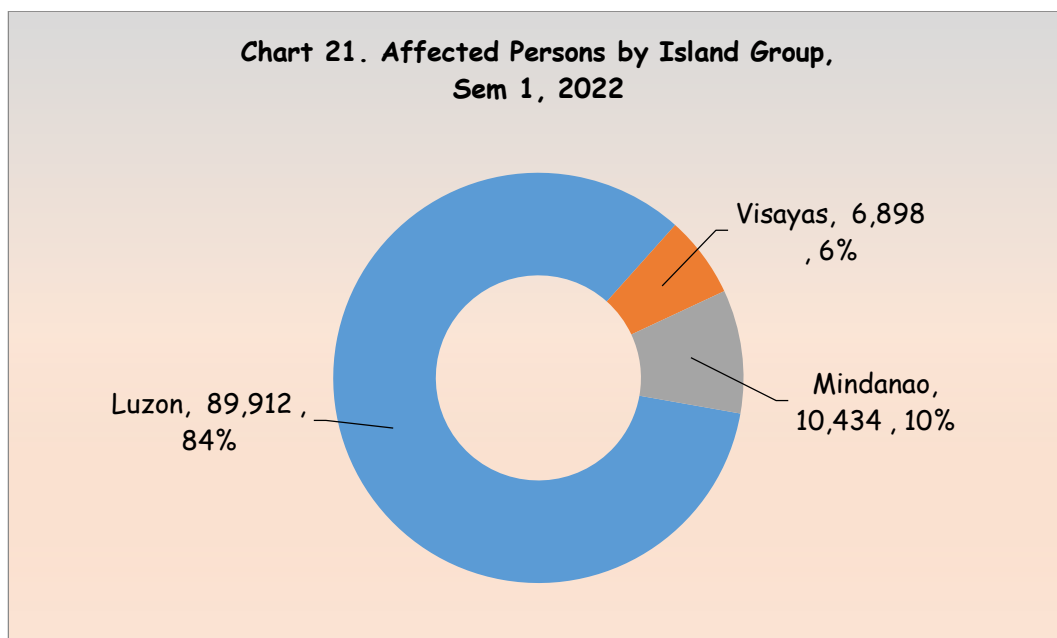
These disasters from human-induced hazards affected 107,489 people. **(Table 21)**

**Table 21. Disasters caused by human-induced hazards, by Island Group, Sem 1, 2022**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Luzon</b>	<b>Visayas</b>	<b>Mindanao</b>
Number of Incidents	231	157	22	52
Island Groups Affected				
Luzon	157	157		
Visayas	22		22	
Mindanao	52			52
Casualties	650	443	6	201
Deaths	108	97	1	10
Injured	535	340	5	190
Missing	7	6		1
Affected barangays	181	110	22	49
Affected families	26,789	20,272	1,815	4,947
Affected persons	107,489	89,912	6,898	10,434
Displaced families	12,532	9,953	1,419	3,041
in evacuation centers	10,389	8,596	1,291	2,100

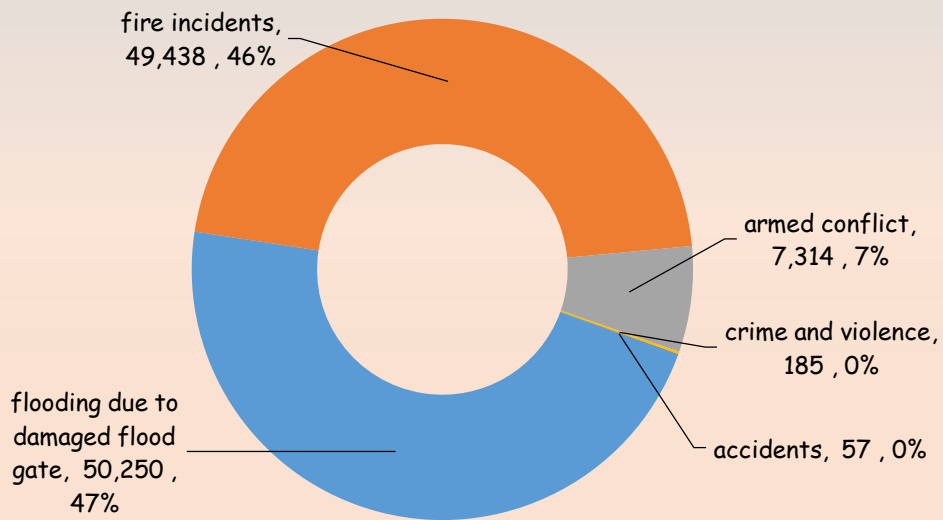
Elsewhere	2,143	1,357	128	941
Displaced people	47,751	38,764	5,470	8,649
in evacuation centers	40,290	33,912	4,968	6,050
Elsewhere	7,461	4,852	502	2,599
Damaged and Destroyed Houses	7,254	4,755	1,160	1,339
Total Economic Costs (in Php)	77,091,900	18,433,260	1,601,615	57,057,025
Agriculture	-			
Infrastructure	57,982,025	5,870,000		52,112,025
Private	19,109,875	12,563,260	1,601,615	4,945,000

Among island groups, Luzon suffered the most with 89,912 people affected. **(Chart 21)**



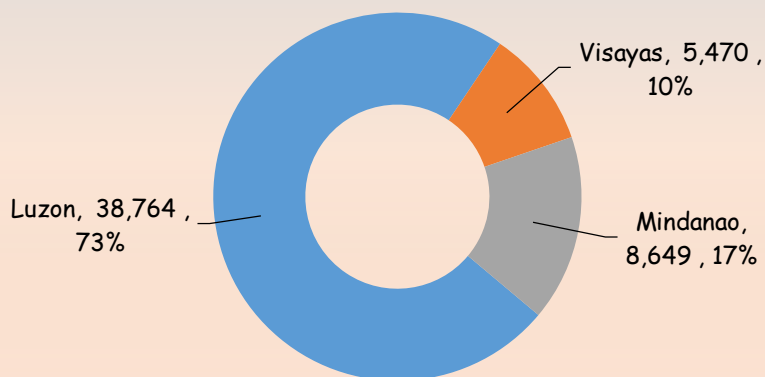
Among the causes of man-made disasters, a total of 50,250 people were affected by flooding due to overflowing from a damaged gate flood in Malabon City, Metro Manila on June 14, 2022. This was followed by fire incidents that affected 49,438 people, armed conflict at 7,314, crime and violence at 185, and accidents at 57 people. **(Chart 22)**

**Chart 22. Affected population due to man-made activities in Sem 1, 2022**



Overall, disasters from human-induced hazards triggered the displacements of 47,751 people, which is 82% less than the previous year. Displacements in Luzon was highest accounting for 73% of the total displacements in the first semester of 2022, followed by Mindanao at 17%, and the Visayas at 10 percent. **(Chart 23)**

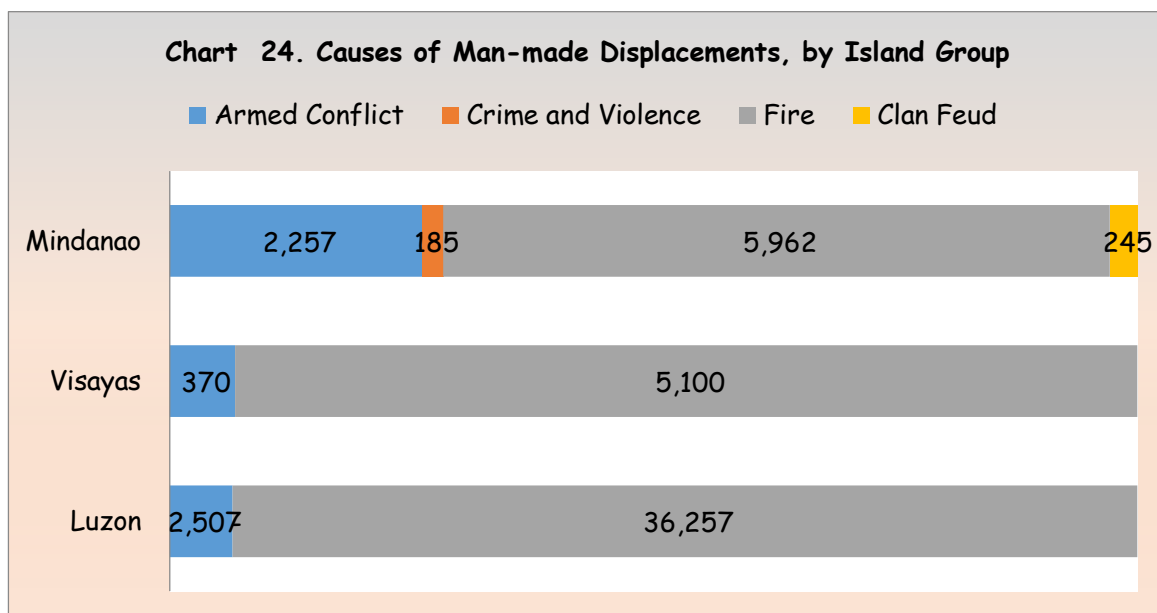
**Chart 23. Displaced Population by Island Group, Sem 1, 2022**



In Luzon, structural fires still caused the highest displacement with 36,257 individuals forced to evacuate, an increase of 54% compared with 23,602 evacuees last year. Likewise, armed conflict

caused the rest of the displacement with 2,507 people forced to flee to safer grounds. This was an increase of 145% compared with 1,024 people who evacuated for the same reason last year. In the Visayas, fire incidents were also the main trigger of displacement as 5,100 people sought shelter in safer places, followed by armed conflict with 360 people fleeing to safer ground. In Mindanao, fire incidents also triggered the highest number of displacements, followed by armed conflict, where most clashes between the AFP/PNP and the NPA, and the AFP/PNP and the BIFF took place.

**(Chart 24)**



1. *Armed conflict*

Armed conflict ranked 8<sup>th</sup> in the top 10 disasters that affected the largest number of people and 3<sup>rd</sup> among disasters that caused massive displacements in the first semester of 2022. Most armed conflicts happened in Mindanao, where 9 out of 17 incidents occurred, affecting 3,897 people, and causing the displacements of 2,257 people. **(Table 22)**

Unfortunately, there were no agricultural, infrastructure, and private property damages reflected in the reports from DSWD DROMIC and NDDRMC as well as the value of economic dislocation brought about by these military offensives and armed clashes.

**Table 22. Armed Conflicts in Sem 1, 2022, by Island Group**

	Total	Luzon	Visayas	Mindanao
Number of Incidents	17	7	1	9
Affected barangays	29	11	1	17
Affected families	3,904	956	118	2,830
Affected persons	7,314	3,047	370	3,897
Displaced families	2,144	774	118	1,252
in evacuation centers	1,861	733	118	1,010
Elsewhere	283	41		242
Displaced people	5,134	2,507	370	2,257



in evacuation centers	4,887	2,285	370	2,232
Elsewhere	247	222		25
Damaged and Destroyed Houses	1			1

In a three-year period, incidents of armed conflicts were highest in 2021 compared with the previous years. The year 2021 also had the highest number of affected and displaced people. Yet, these figures from government sources are believed to be underestimated. **(Table 23)**

**Table 23. Armed Conflict, Comparative, 2019 to Sem 1, 2022**

	Sem 1, 2022	2021	2020	2019
Number of Incidents	17	42	32	35
Island Groups Affected				
Luzon	7	2	1	
Visayas	1	16	4	
Mindanao	9	24	27	
Casualties	4	47		23
Deaths	3	18		23
Injured	1	29		
Affected families	3,904	49,660	3,262	23,262
Affected persons	7,314	225,686	12,568	151,540
Displaced families	2,144	47,914	17,278	19,803
in evacuation centers	1,861			
Elsewhere	283			
Displaced people	5,134	220,692	90,203	142,767
in evacuation centers	4,887			
Elsewhere	247			
Damaged and destroyed houses	1	14	13	
Damage to Properties, Total			-	
Agriculture			-	
Infrastructure		32,000,000	-	
Private				

## 2. Structural fires

Fire incidents were 8<sup>th</sup> in top 10 disasters that affected the largest number of people and the 4<sup>th</sup> major trigger of displacements in the first semester of 2022 with 47,319 people forced to flee their homes to safety either in evacuation centers where 84% of them took shelter while the rest with relatives or friends. The affected population due to fires reached 49,438.

Luzon had the highest incidents with 91, followed by Mindanao and Visayas at 31 and 20 respectively. Luzon also suffered the highest number of affected persons and displaced people among island groups in the first semester of 2022. However, recorded damage to properties was highest in Mindanao, accounting for 67% of the total economic costs of structural fires reported. **(Table 24)**

**Table 24. Fire Incidents, by Island Group, Sem 1, 2022**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Luzon</b>	<b>Visayas</b>	<b>Mindanao</b>
Number of Incidents	142	91	20	31
Casualties	44	34	6	4
Deaths	21	18	1	2
Injured	22	16	5	1
Missing	1	0		1
Affected barangays	139	91	20	28
Affected families	12,728	9,228	1,665	1,835
Affected persons	49,438	36,590	6,496	6,352
Displaced families	12,212	9,159	1,301	1,752
in evacuation centers	10,069	7,843	1,173	1,053
Elsewhere	2,143	1,316	128	699
Displaced people	47,319	36,257	5,100	5,962
in evacuation centers	39,858	31,627	4,598	3,633
Elsewhere	7,461	4,630	502	2,329
Damaged and destroyed houses	7,240	4,742	1,160	1,338
Damage to Properties, Total	61,129,875	18,383,260	1,601,615	41,145,000
Agriculture	-			
Infrastructure	42,070,000	5,870,000		36,200,000
Private	19,059,875	12,513,260	1,601,615	4,945,000

Compared with the last three years, the year 2019 had the highest incidents, followed by 2021. However, the first semester figure of 142 is already 72% of the number of fire incidents in the entire year of 2021. Displaced people, on the other hand, were almost the same as the previous year. However, total casualties in the first semester of 2022 were almost the same of 44 at 21 people dead compared with 2021. Damaged houses were almost the same as the previous year, with 7,240 either damaged or destroyed in the first semester of 2022 compared with 7,470 in 2021. Direct economic costs were much higher in 2021, with Php149 million worth of infrastructure and houses either burned down or partly damaged. This is more than two fold higher than the current figure in the first semester of 2022. **(Table 25)**

**Table 25. Fire Incidents, Comparative, 2019 to Sem 1, 2022**

	<b>Sem 1, 2022</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
Number of Incidents	142	197	117	209
Casualties	44	47	13	76
Deaths	21	14	4	23
Injured	22	33	9	53
Missing	1	-	-	
Affected barangays	139	198	126	
Affected families	12,728	14,045	16,366	29,834
Affected persons	49,438	52,132	61,955	124,200
Displaced families	12,212	12,663	12,335	24,609
in evacuation centers	10,069			
Elsewhere	2,143			
Displaced people	47,319	47,708	46,856	102,171
in evacuation centers	39,858			
Elsewhere	7,461			
Damaged and destroyed houses	7,240	7,470	6,792	14,140
Damage to Properties (Php)	61,129,875	148,775,750	32,167,200	41,185
Agriculture			-	9,000
Infrastructure	42,070,000	142,699,750	32,167,200	
Private	19,059,875	6,076,000		32,185

**Table 26** also shows the human and economic impacts of accidents, armed conflict, fire incidents, food poisoning, clain feud, crime and violence, and flooding due to damaged flood gate.

**Table 26. Summary of Disasters caused by human-induced hazards, Sem 1, 2022**

<b>Hazard/Disaster Subgroup</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Accidents</b>	<b>Armed Conflict</b>	<b>Fire</b>
Number of Incidents	231	60	17	142
Island Groups Affected				
Luzon	157	55	7	91
Visayas	25	1	1	20
Mindanao	48	4	9	31
Casualties	650			44
Deaths	108	73	3	21
Injured	535	322	1	22
Missing	7	6		1
Affected barangays	181	3	29	139
Affected families	27,034	70	3,904	12,728
Affected persons	107,244	57	7,314	49,438

Displaced families	14,413	20	2,144	12,212
in evacuation centers	11,987	20	1,861	10,069
Elsewhere	2,426	-	283	2,143
Displaced people	52,883	-	5,134	47,319
in evacuation centers	44,930	-	4,887	39,858
Elsewhere	7,953	-	247	7,461
Damaged and destroyed houses	7,254	13	1	7,240
Damage to Properties (Php)	77,091,900			61,129,875
Agriculture	-			
Infrastructure	57,982,025	15,912,025		42,070,000
Private (Value of Damage to Houses)	19,109,875	50,000		19,059,875

**Table 26 continued**

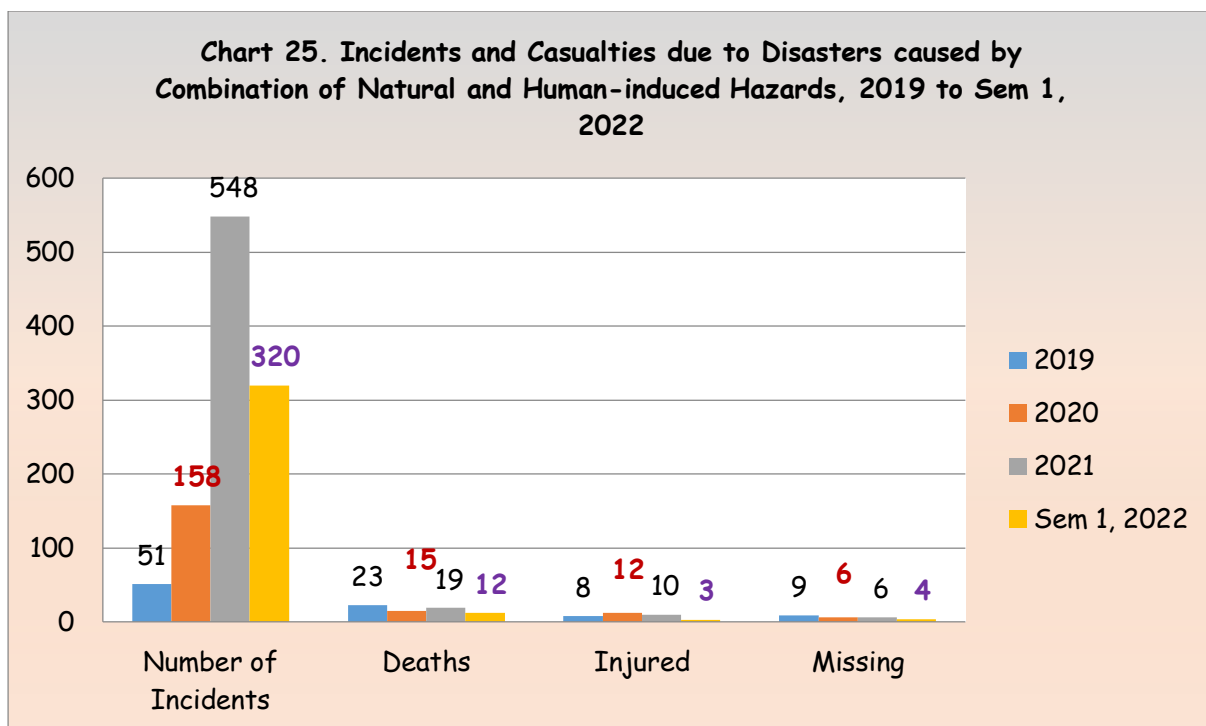
<b>Hazard/Disaster Subgroup</b>	<b>Food Poisoning</b>	<b>Clan Feud</b>	<b>Crime and Violence</b>	<b>Flooding due to damaged flood gate</b>
Number of Incidents	4	1	6	1
Island Groups Affected				
Luzon	1		2	1
Visayas	3			
Mindanao			4	
Casualties	188		13	
Deaths			11	
Injured	188		2	
Missing				
Affected barangays	2	1	1	6
Affected families		245	37	10,050
Affected persons			185	50,250
Displaced families			37	
in evacuation centers			37	
Elsewhere				
Displaced people		245	185	
in evacuation centers			185	
Elsewhere		245		
Damaged and destroyed houses				
Damage to Properties (Php)				
Agriculture				
Infrastructure				

Private (Value of Damage to Houses)				
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C. Combination of natural and human-induced hazards

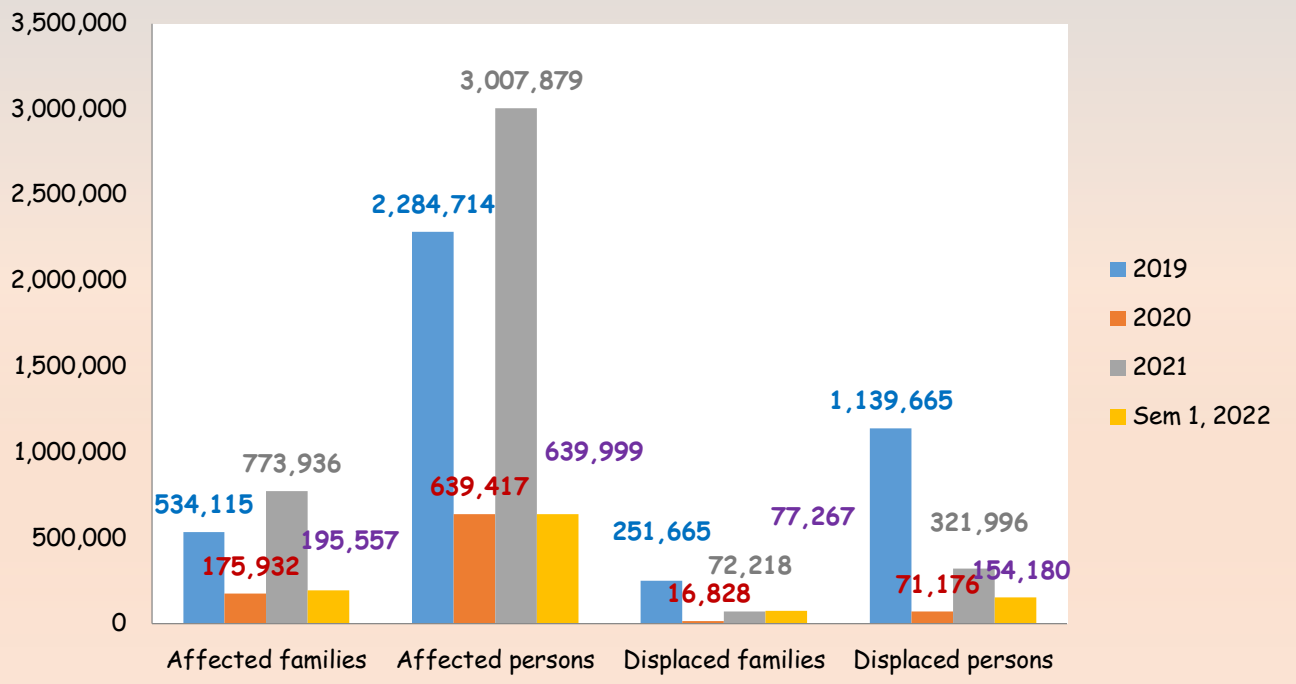
The Philippines has been repeatedly battered by floodings, flash floods, landslides, and soil erosion as a result of both the country’s geographic characteristics and human-induced factors. The devastating effects of these disasters only get worse, as climate change impacts also become severe in a population that is poor and vulnerable in the first place.

Disasters from a combination of natural and human induced hazards ranked second among top 10 disasters that affected the largest number of people and massive displacements in the first semester of 2022. There were 320 recorded incidents, which is more than half of the previous year’s incidents. Death toll was at 12, with three others injured and four missing. **(Chart 25)**



The typhoons and monsoons that brought intense rainfalls combined with human activities that triggered widespread flooding, landslides, and flash floods affected an estimated total of 195,557 families or 639,999 people in the first half of 2022. The number of people affected is only 1/5 of those affected the previous year, but slightly higher than in 2020. Recorded displacements, on the other hand, reached 77,267 families, higher than last year’s 72,218 families displaced. **(Chart 26)**

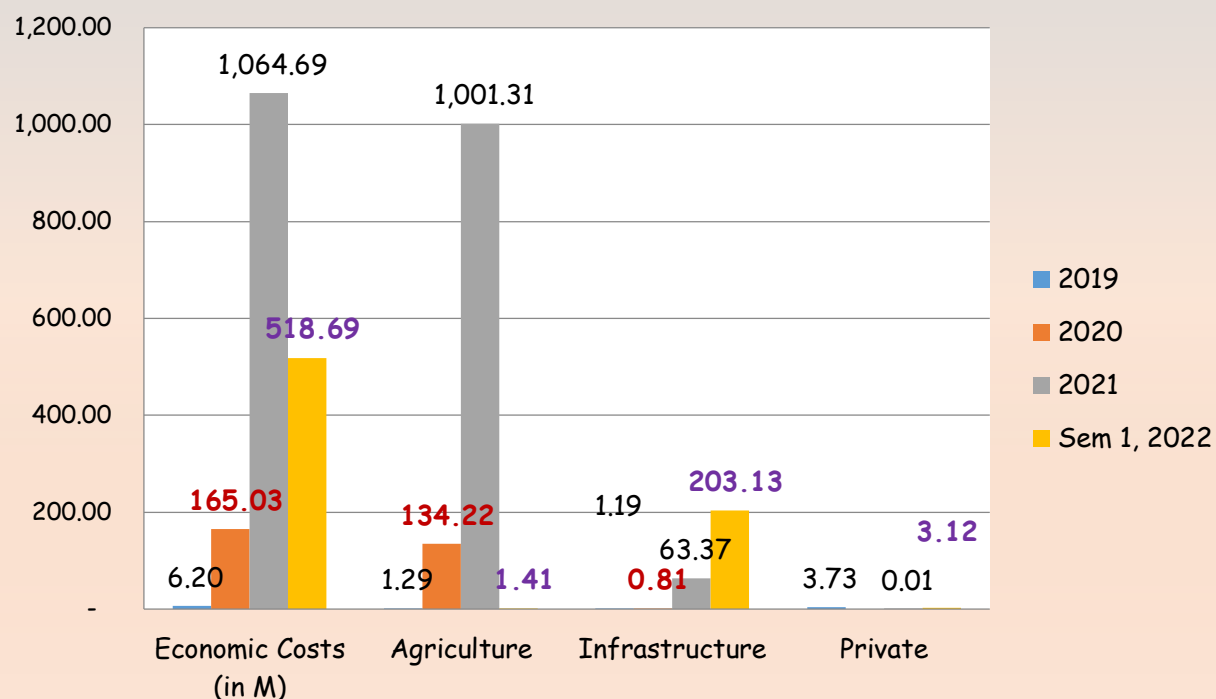
**Chart 26. Affected and Displaced Families and Persons due to Disasters caused by Combination of Natural and Human-induced Hazards, 2019 to Sem 1, 2022**



Agriculture was worst hit, accounting for 60% of the total economic damage, excluding agricultural infrastructure, facilities and equipment that sustained damage amounting to Php3.5 million. Infrastructure damage was valued at more than Php203 million, 39% of the total recorded damage to properties, and 221% higher than the previous year. **(Chart 27)**



**Chart 27. Economic Costs of Disasters caused by Combination of Natural and Human-induced Hazards (in million pesos), 2019 to Sem 1, 2022**



Mindanao had the highest incidents of disasters due to a combination of natural and human induced hazards, comprising 261 out of 320 incidents. **(Table 27)**

Among the crops affected, rice sustained the highest damage valued at Php170 million, followed by fisheries at Php36 million, high value crops at Php27 million, corn at Php5.2 million, and livestock and poultry at Php3.4 million. **(Table 27)**

**Table 27. Disasters Due to a Combination of Natural and Human-Induced Hazards, 2019 to Sem 1, 2022**

	Sem 1, 2022	2021	2020	2019
Number of Incidents	320	548	158	51
Island Groups Hit				
Luzon	7	114	84	
Visayas	52	137	7	
Mindanao	261	98	23	
Luzon and Visayas		3	44	
Luzon, Visayas, Mindanao		196		
Casualties		35	33	40
Deaths	12	19	15	23
Injured	3	10	12	8
Missing	4	6	6	9

Affected barangays	698	3,087	1,229	
Affected provinces		175	77	
Affected families	195,557	773,936	175,932	534,115
Affected persons	639,999	3,007,879	639,417	2,284,714
Displaced families	77,267	72,218	16,828	251,665
in evacuation centers	22,368			
Elsewhere	54,899			
Displaced people	154,180	321,996	71,176	1,139,665
in evacuation centers	89,358			
Elsewhere	64,822			
Damaged and Destroyed Houses	1,796	13,032	2,187	
Affected Animals (Qty or Heads)	3,234			
Affected Crops, Fisheries, Livestock and Poultry (in Php)				
Fisheries	35,589,600			
Livestock and poultry	3,903,820			
Rice	174,161,190			
Corn	8,045,232			
Coconut	658,980			
Corn and Banana	15,292,800			
HVC	26,695,080			
Mongo	6,025,600			
assorted crops	34,077,703			
Direct Economic Costs (Php)	518,688,426	1,064,694,674	165,026,539	6,201,784
Agriculture	1,407,100	1,001,310,377	134,217,939	1,285,684
Infrastructure	203,126,500	63,372,297	808,600	1,190,000
Agriculture and Infrastructure	3,123,910		30,000,000	
Private (Damage to Houses)		12,000		3,726,100
Agri and Infra	3,507,000			
Agri Infra, Facilities, Eqpt (dikes, spillway, irrigation)	307,523,916			
Farmers and Fisherfolk Affected	950			
Total Areas Affected (Ha)	12,093	290	6,965 (incomplete)	
Cost of Assistance, Total	39,802,195	119,661,205	31,946,765	
DSWD	31,156,060	58,685,355	20,083,548	
LGUs	8,646,135	17,291,892	11,649,017	

DSWD/LGUs/Govt Agencies		40,649,722		
DA				
NGOs		2,093,508	193,700	
Others		940,728	20,500	
Total Cost of Government Assistance	39,802,195	116,626,969	31,732,565	
% of Government Assistance to Total Estimated Damages	7.67%	10.95%	19.23%	

The worst floodings and landslides occurred during the heavy rainfall on January 14, 2022 in Mindanao, affecting an estimated 172,854 people. The highest displacement recorded on the other hand, was during the flooding caused by LPA on March 6, 2022 in various regions in Mindanao, with 47,676 people displaced.

There were 127 recorded incidents of floodings and flash floods in the first semester of 2022, already 73% of previous year's figure of 174 incidents. It caused the death of three people, injured three others, and rendered one person missing.

These affected 432,415 people from 393 barangays, which is 38% of previous year's total of 1.13 million people.

These incidents triggered the displacements of 106,130 people, which was more than half of last year's displacements of 203,032 people. Recorded economic damages were worst in the first semester of 2022 with Php272 million lost, followed by the damages in 2019 with Php164 million losses incurred. **(Table 28)** These figures could be higher since some government reports had no data on agricultural and infrastructural damages.

**Table 28. Floodings and Flash floods, Comparative, 2019 to Sem 1, 2022**

	Sem 1, 2022	2021	2020	2019
Number of Incidents	127	174	103	38
Island Groups Hit				
Luzon	5	75	32	
Visayas		15	6	
Mindanao	122	84	21	
Luzon and Visayas			44	
Casualties				
Deaths	3	9	12	6
Injured	3	3	0	4
Missing	1	3	6	4
Affected barangays	393	1,126	1,129	
Affected families	104,889	270,382	170,908	534,008
Affected persons	432,415	1,129,302	618,480	2,284,004

Displaced families	34,472	46,043	13,686	251,606
in evacuation centers	14,417			
Elsewhere	20,055			
Displaced people	106,130	203,032	57,547	1,139,338
in evacuation centers	65,340			
Elsewhere	40,790			
Damaged and destroyed houses	869	6,668	2,125	
Affected Animals (Qty or Heads)	3,234			
Affected Crops, Fisheries, Livestock and Poultry (in Php)				
Fisheries	35,587,000			
Livestock and poultry	3,433,220			
Rice	169,767,688			
Corn	5,252,970			
HVC	26,695,080			
Direct Economic Costs (Php)		87,598,034	164,217,939	6,201,784
Agriculture		60,512,034	134,217,939	1,285,684
Infrastructure	20,395,000	27,086,000		1,190,000
Agriculture and Infrastructure	2,938,910			
Private (Damage to Houses)			30,000,000	3,726,100
Agri and Infra	3,507,000			
Agri Infra, Facilities, Eqpt (dikes, spillway, irrigation)	243,809,958			
Total Value Loss in Agri	1,407,100			
Farmers and Fisherfolk Affected	950			
Total Areas Affected including Agri Areas (in has)	8,681			

## **Conclusion**

The geographical and physical attributes of the Philippines make it highly exposed to natural hazards. With the economic crisis so severe, disaster risk in the country is definitely particularly high. Where extreme natural events and socio-economic crisis meet, disasters are imminent. Heightened implementation of RA 10121 with greater participation of communities will help improve disaster risk reduction and management. However, unless duty bearers make drastic changes to address the root causes of disaster vulnerability, the Filipino people will perpetually suffer both from disasters due to natural hazards and government neglect.



2022