



Haiyan's Aftermath

The National Archives of the Philippines' (NAP) Response

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Panel: *Archivos y preparación del plan de emergencia durante desastres naturales*
Title: *Tifón Haiyan de 2013 y el programa de entrenamiento gubernamental en desastres*

Outline of the Presentation

- Introduction
 - The Philippines
 - The NAP
 - Typhoon Haiyan and Its Effects
- Response to Typhoon Haiyan
 - NAP's Records Recovery and Disaster Preparedness Program
 - Sustaining the Gains
- Conclusion

INTRODUCTION: The Philippines

- It is an archipelagic country in Southeast Asia composed of more than 7,100 islands.
- It is on the western edge of the Pacific Ocean.
- The country lies in both the Pacific Ring of Fire and the Typhoon Belt.



INTRODUCTION: The Philippines

- Yearly, 15 typhoons visit the country on average.
- These typhoons tend to batter the eastern parts of the country which are also places of high population density.

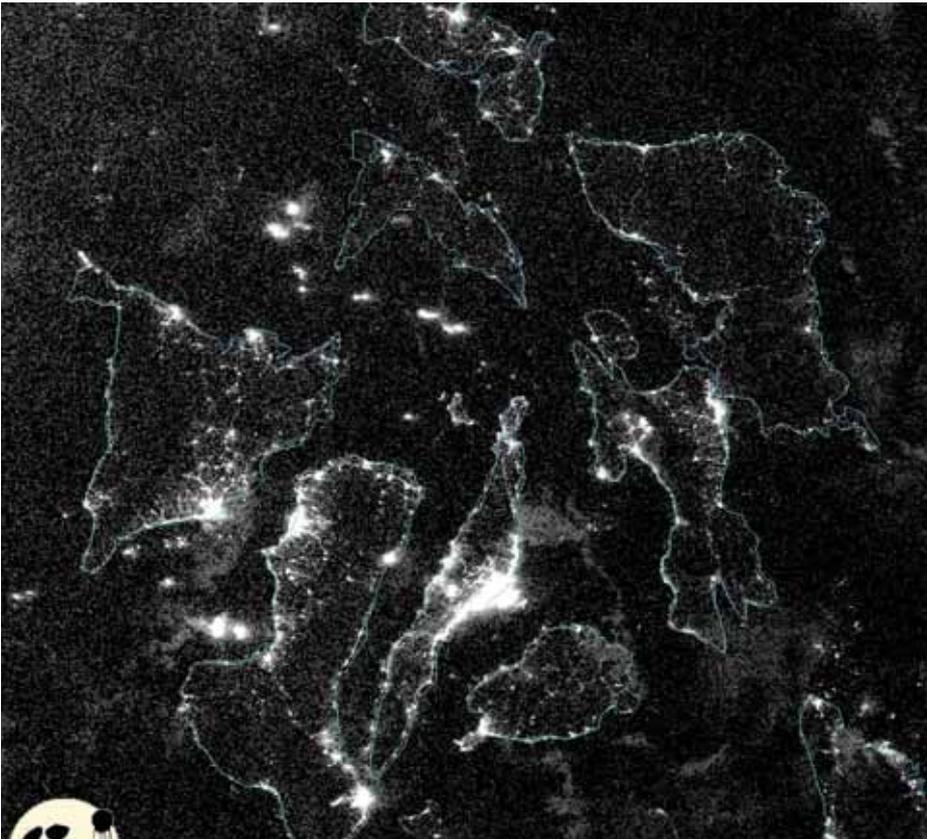
INTRODUCTION: The NAP

- Its primary mandate is to oversee the management of Philippine records.
- NAP also has dual function:
 - cultural;
 - administrative.
- NAP has 125 personnel to serve a country of more than a hundred million people

INTRODUCTION: Typhoon Haiyan

- Typhoon Haiyan was the 23rd typhoon that passed the Philippines in 2013 and the 9th that made landfall.
- On 08 November, the typhoon first hit the major twin islands of Samar and Leyte at 4:40 am.
- The typhoon passed over other major islands like Cebu, Mindoro, Negros, Panay, Palawan and various other places over a period of 16 hours.

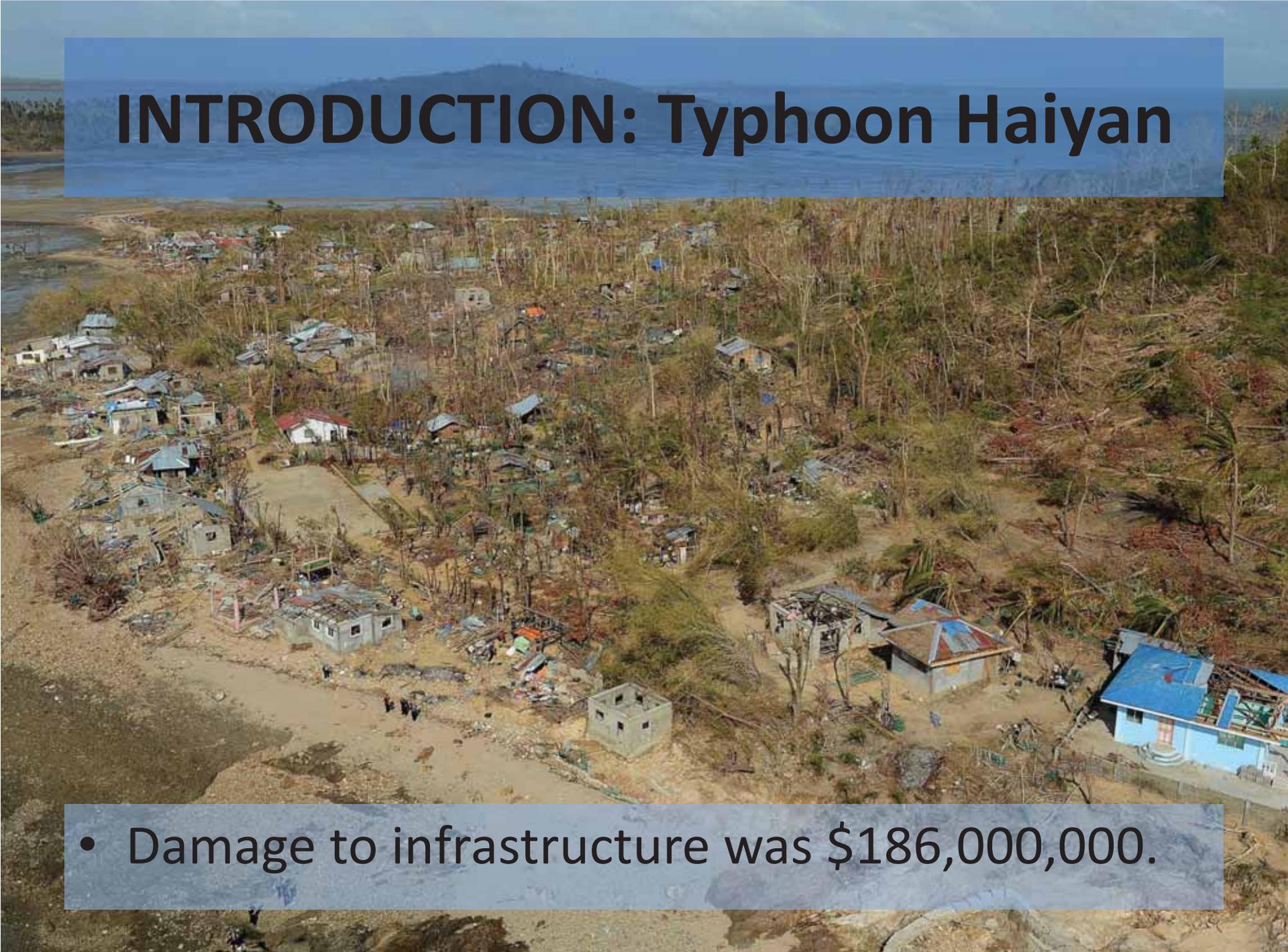
INTRODUCTION: Typhoon Haiyan



INTRODUCTION: Typhoon Haiyan

- More than 16 million persons were affected.
- 6,300 were dead, 28,688 injured and 1,062 went missing.

INTRODUCTION: Typhoon Haiyan

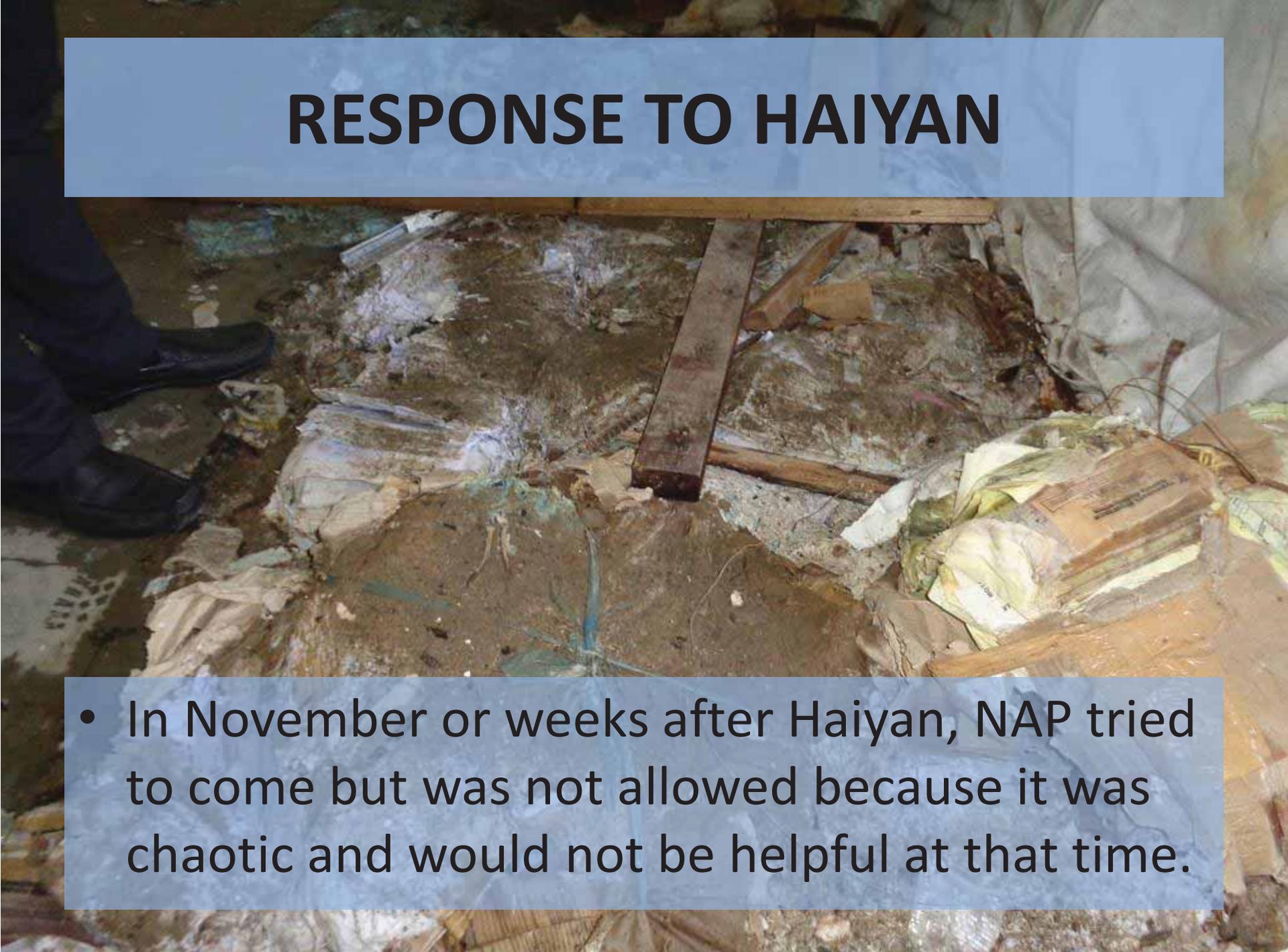
An aerial photograph showing the aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan in a coastal village. The scene is one of widespread destruction. Many buildings, including houses and a school, have been severely damaged or completely destroyed. The roofs are missing, and the structures are reduced to rubble. The surrounding vegetation, including palm trees and other tropical plants, has been stripped of leaves and is standing as a dense thicket of bare, brown branches. The ground is covered in debris and sand. In the background, the ocean is visible under a clear sky, with a mountain range in the distance.

- Damage to infrastructure was \$186,000,000.

RESPONSE TO HAIYAN

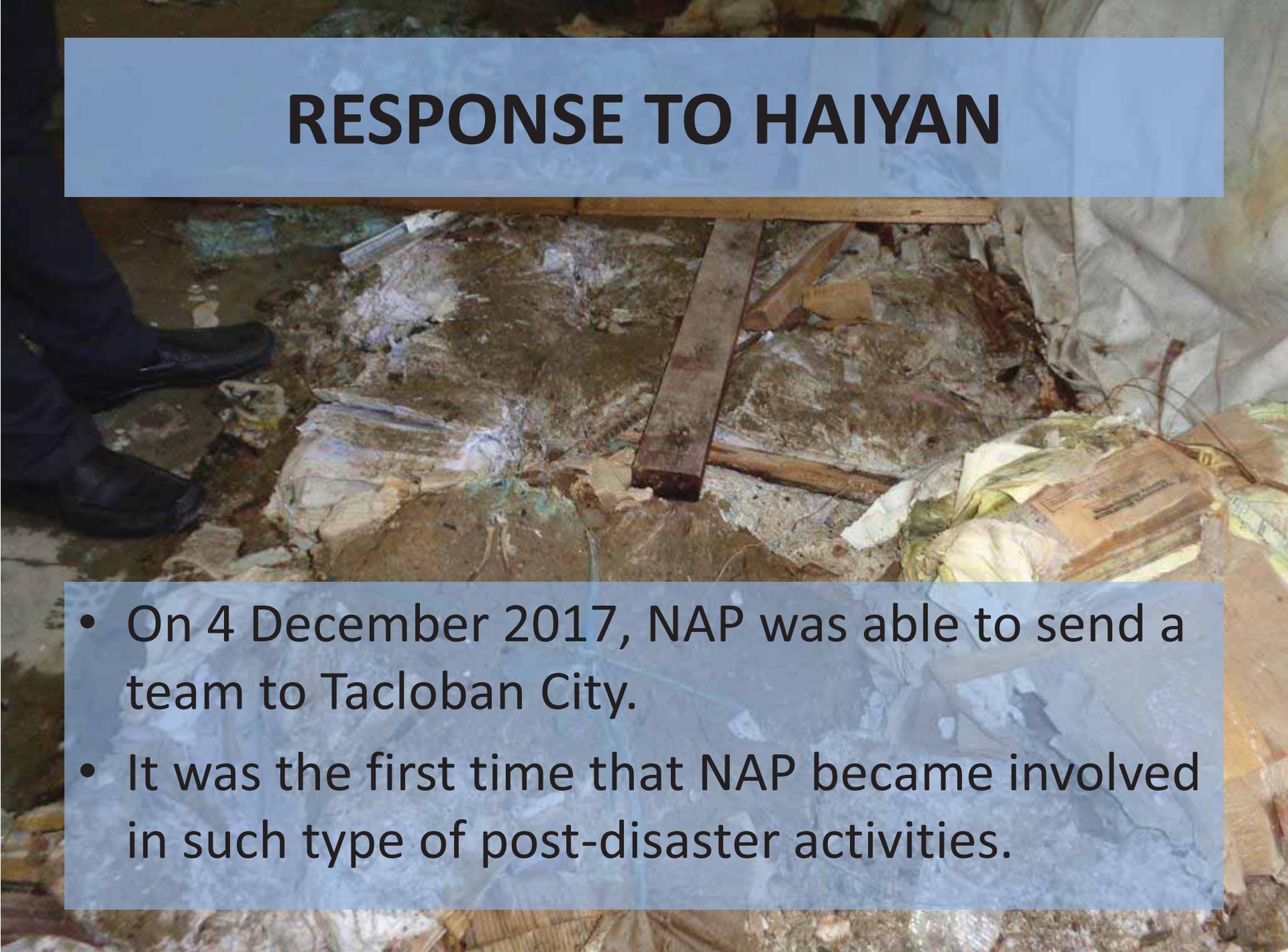
- The response to help from the international community was overwhelming, and within days, aid in the form of goods and volunteers has started coming.

RESPONSE TO HAIYAN



- In November or weeks after Haiyan, NAP tried to come but was not allowed because it was chaotic and would not be helpful at that time.

RESPONSE TO HAIYAN

A photograph showing a scene of destruction. In the foreground, there is a pile of debris, including wooden planks and what appears to be a damaged structure. A person's legs, wearing black boots, are visible on the left side of the frame. The background shows more debris and a white tarp or plastic sheeting. The overall scene suggests a post-disaster assessment or cleanup operation.

- On 4 December 2017, NAP was able to send a team to Tacloban City.
- It was the first time that NAP became involved in such type of post-disaster activities.

RESPONSE TO HAIYAN

NAP Memorandum Circular No. 01 series of 2014

- On 15 January 2014, NAP issued a circular providing guidance to government officers on records recovery and disposal procedures.

RESPONSE TO HAIYAN

- From 11-14 March 2014, NAP personnel returned to Tacloban and its nearby areas.
- The team was able to visit 26 offices from four cities.

RESPONSE TO HAIYAN

- The group's observation was that damage to the records was caused by water either from broken roofs and flood waters brought about by the storm surge.

RESPONSE TO HAIYAN: RRDP Program

A photograph showing a person in a white lab coat and gloves working with a blue tray containing a dark substance, likely a sample for analysis. A white bucket is visible in the background.

- As a long term solution, NAP crafted its Records Recovery and Disaster Preparedness Program (RRDP).

RESPONSE TO HAIYAN: RRDP Program



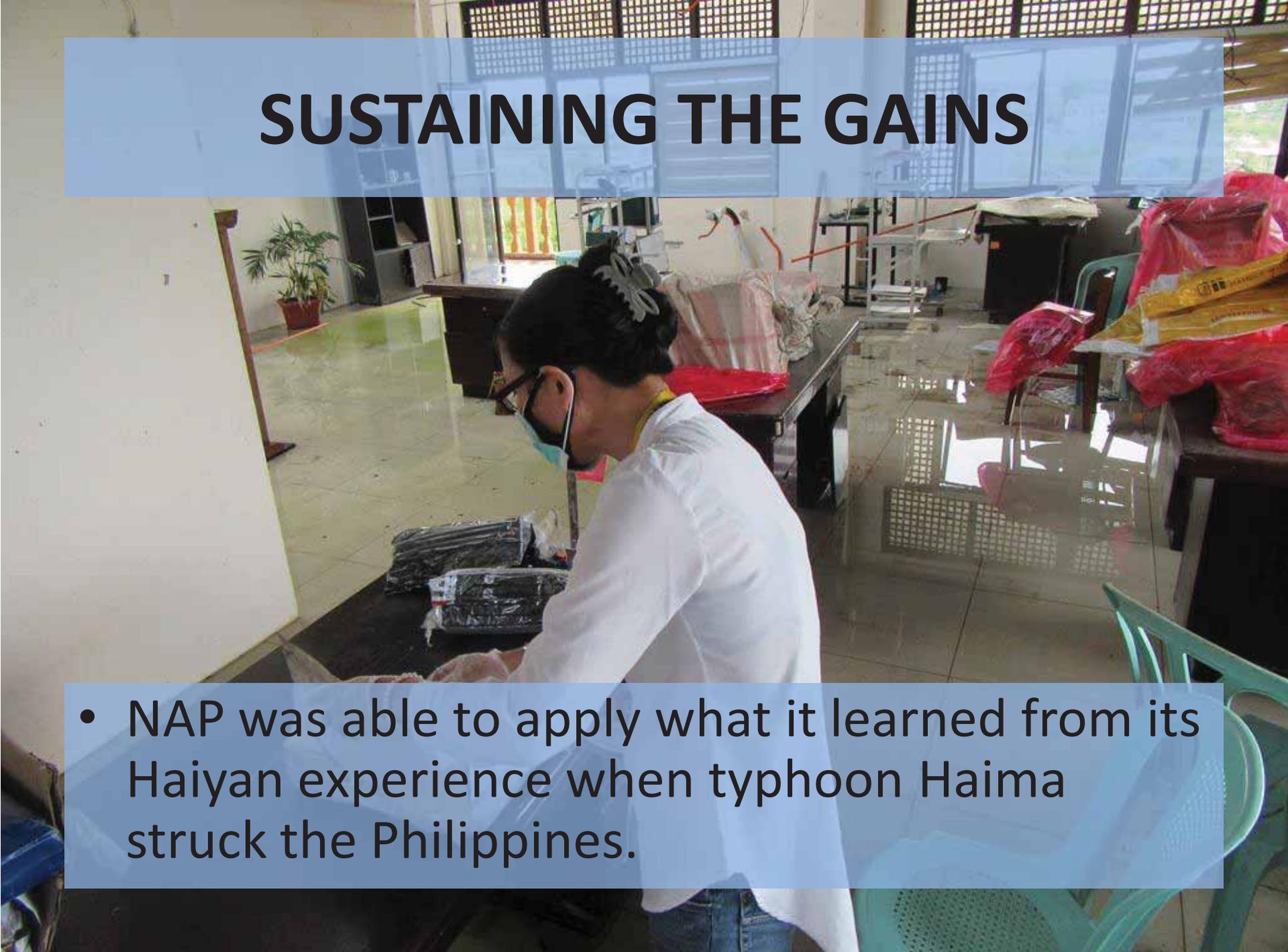
- 2014 was the first year of the RRDP seminar.

SUSTAINING THE GAINS



- To sustain the momentum, NAP continued the holding of seminars in 2015, 2016 and 2017.

SUSTAINING THE GAINS

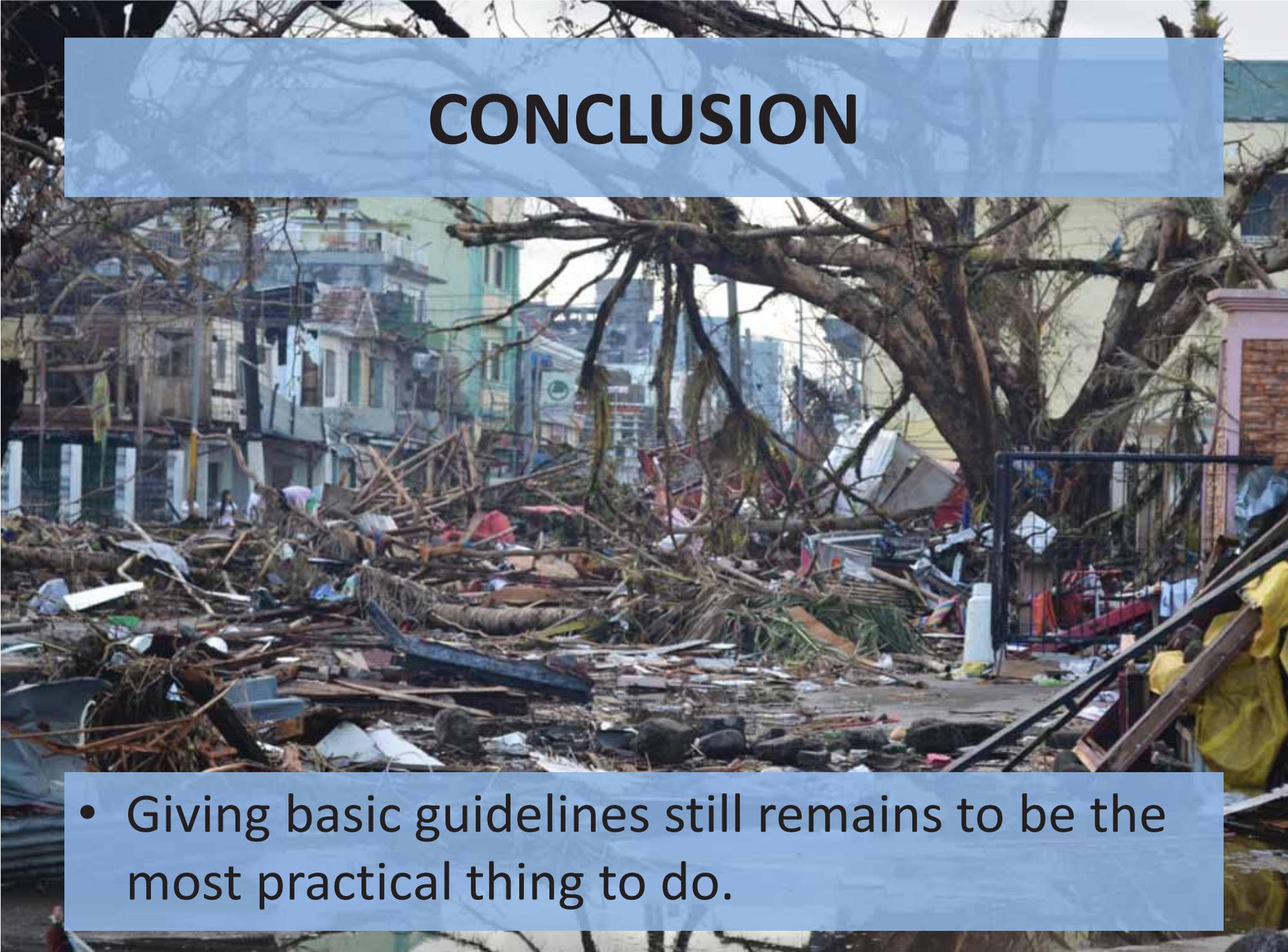
A woman wearing a white lab coat, glasses, and a light blue face mask is working in a laboratory or office setting. She is leaning over a table, handling some equipment or materials. The room has a tiled floor, a desk with a red tray, and various pieces of equipment and supplies in the background. There are large windows with a grid pattern in the background.

- NAP was able to apply what it learned from its Haiyan experience when typhoon Haima struck the Philippines.

CONCLUSION

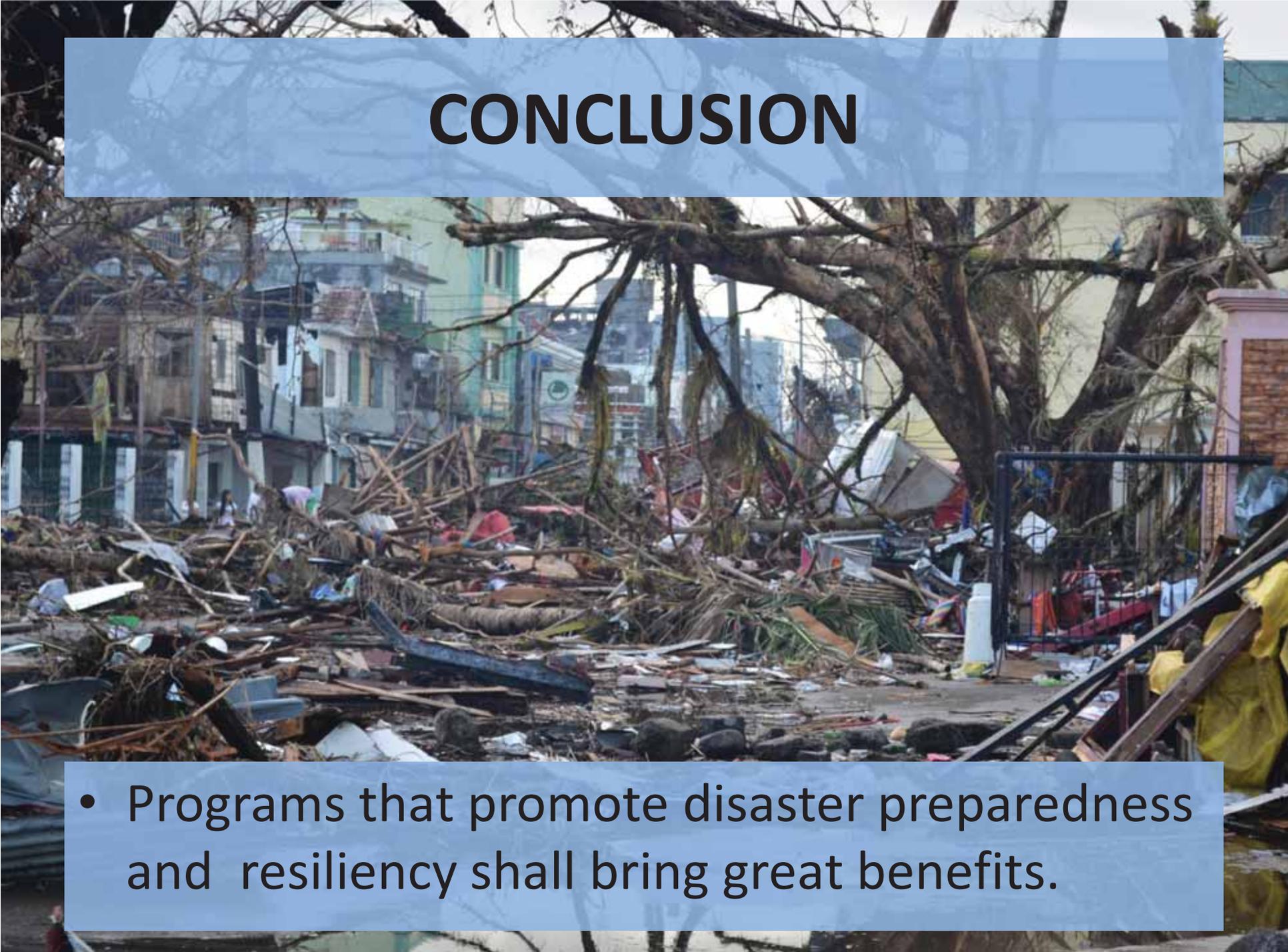
- Vacuum freeze drying of records was suggested and considered but was not adopted.

CONCLUSION

A photograph showing the aftermath of a disaster, likely a typhoon or hurricane. The street is completely covered in a thick layer of debris, including wood, metal, and trash. In the background, there are multi-story residential buildings, some of which appear damaged. Large trees with bare branches are visible, suggesting the destruction of vegetation. The overall scene is one of significant destruction and chaos.

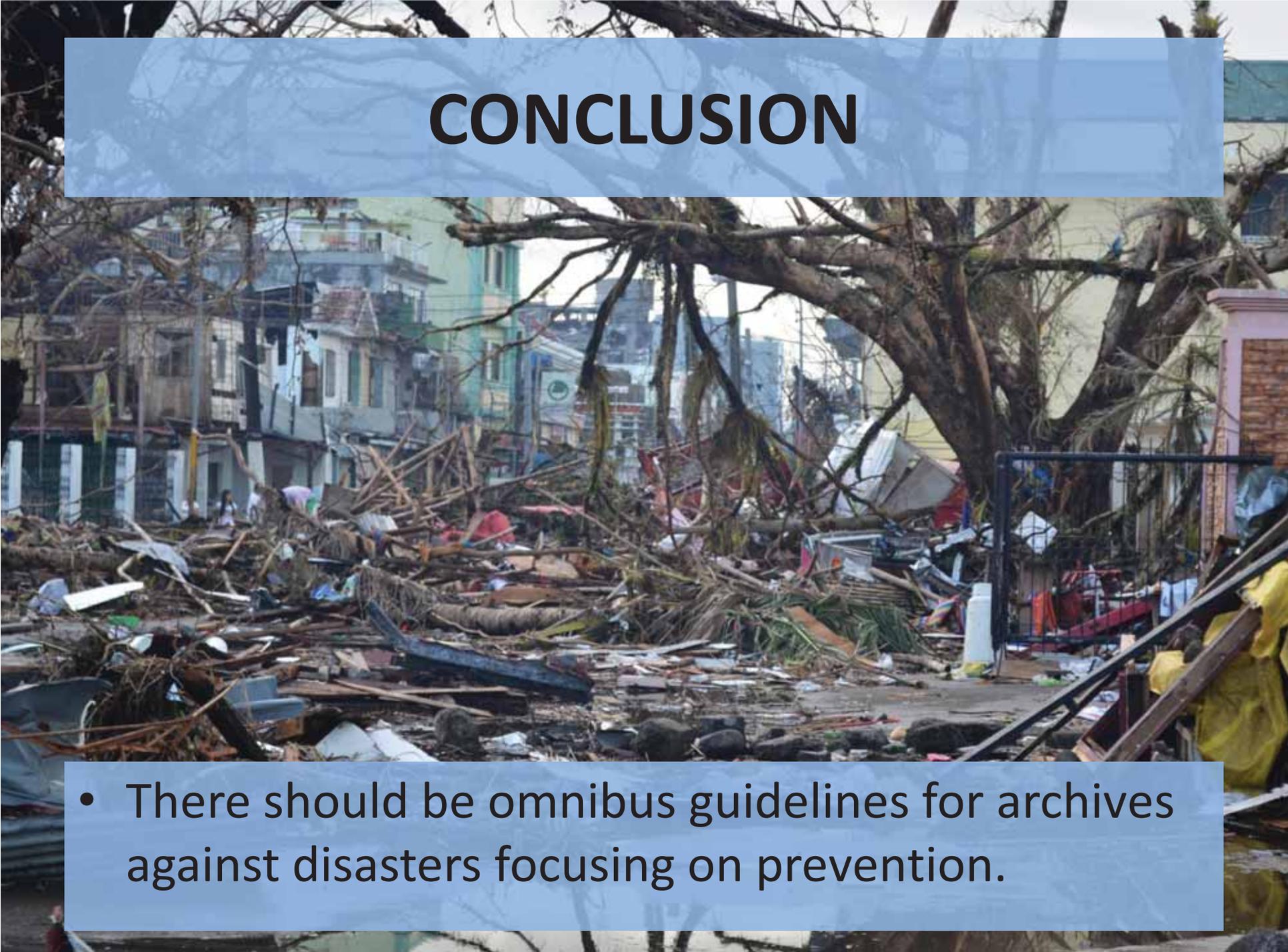
- Giving basic guidelines still remains to be the most practical thing to do.

CONCLUSION



- Programs that promote disaster preparedness and resiliency shall bring great benefits.

CONCLUSION



- There should be omnibus guidelines for archives against disasters focusing on prevention.

FIN

Thank you!
Salamat po!

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