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Consequences of Rains in Philippine

The Philippines seems like an amazing paradise for a white tourist. Indeed, sunny days, lush greenery, white sand and turquoise water attract guests from all over the world to the Philippine Islands. It is always warm here, even when winter comes, since the Philippines are close to the equator. But a tourist who wants to get to paradise should know that sometimes rains and sometimes typhoons come to the islands The Philippines consists of more than 7 thousand islands covered by tropical forests and dominated by sub-equatorial (in the north) and equatorial (in other regions) zones. Due to the impact of the tropical marine climate, the high temperature here is stable all year round, the difference in fluctuations is 2-4 ° C. High humidity is a constant factor for frequent rains in Philippines however with improved building codes can help to rebuild Philippines.

I. Frequent rains

Almost all islands have the same weather indicators. Their change in the regions is related to the relation to sea level - the higher the mountains, the cooler. The rainy season in the Philippines is the period from May to October, when typhoons and tsunamis are likely to occur, especially in the northern part of the country. However, tropical rain can be expected here at any time of the year even in the dry season.

A. High death rates

The death tolls due to rain is very high in last decades. There are not just rain but also typhoon and earth quake causing high death rate in Philippines. Typhoon Haiyan has become the strongest tropical cyclone in history: it hit the Philippines with 310km / h wind. Six-meter storm tides wiped entire buildings off the face of the earth. Haiyan killed more than 5 thousand people, damaged more than a million homes and caused a humanitarian catastrophe.

B. Dept

Most of all from the rains went to destroy country’s economy. Showers destroyed bridges, flooded the first floors of buildings, including hotels. Economic growth in the Philippines has shown slight signs of slowing in 2018 , with the second-quarter economic growth slowest since 2015 (6.0%) (Nickles1)

II. Agricultural damage

One of them caused serious damage to the country's economy is several agricultural lands were flooded in the southwestern part of country, and also destroyed dozens of residential buildings. Some, prosperous citizens, lost all their property. But nevertheless, they were more fortunate than those from whom the element took away relatives and friends.

A. Trees uprooting

Heavy rain and thunderstorms have caused massive damage in Philippines. Streets and houses were flooded, numerous trees were uprooted by storm gusts every year. The Philippine authorities have many accusations of negligence, incompetence and inability to foresee the scale of the impending catastrophe due to heavy rains.

B. Crops destroyed

Due to rains the failures in automobile and railway communication, the operation of infrastructure and communication networks is common. Accumulation of snow can lead to collapse of the roofs of buildings. Strong winds pose a threat to aviation, sailors and fishermen, as well as to high-rise structures such as towers, masts and cranes. Snowstorms are severe storms at which temperatures below 0 ° C, strong winds and a snow blowing snow connect. They are dangerous for people and livestock, lead to the closure of airports and disorganize the movement of cars and trains.

III. To recover

Human and physical losses triggered by catastrophes are the main problem to sustainable progress. The lives and property can be saved by timely and accurate weather forecasts and cautions in an easy-to-understand form and educating the public on measures to prepare for such dangerous events before they become disasters(Macapagal-Arroyo17). There are some recommendations to rebuilt structures according to modern technology but for that stronger material, support of other countries and non-government organizational help required.

A. Stronger materials

Better and stronger building material required to make structure safe from rain or flood. New building standard that are flood prove required to be save in future disasters.

B. Other countries aid

In the affected areas of the Philippines, a dire humanitarian situation has developed - the authorities are not yet able to provide all necessary with about 660 thousand people left without food, drinking water and shelter. The United States has provided the Philippines with food, medicine and tents for $ 20 million, and is moving to the coast of the country after last Typhoon. Still the aid of countries required to rebuild Philippine according to world standard. Holden, William and Shawn 407)

C. Private organizations

Government institutions and private organization at all levels, are actively mastering the scientifically based approaches proposed by the project that ensure resistance to climate change. Enhanced knowledge and access to information and communication technologies and high-quality information allowed these groups of producers to use strategies for adapting to climate change and mitigating its effects at all stages of work, from planning to production (Hermesauto1).

Concludingly, natural hazards occur at different times and at different scales, and each of them is unique in its own way. Tornadoes and rapidly developing flash floods are short-lived destructive events affecting a relatively small area. Other hazards, such as droughts, are characterized by slow development, but can affect almost the entire land and all countries for months or even years. Severe meteorological phenomena can cause numerous dangers that arise simultaneously or alternately. In addition to strong winds and rains, a tropical storm can cause flooding and mud flows.

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