

**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON EARTHQUAKE DISASTER RISK
REDUCTION MANAGEMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE
PHILIPPINES AND THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC**

THESIS

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June 2019

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**Undergraduate Thesis
Submitted to the Faculty of the
College of Economics, Management and Development Studies
Department of Development Studies
Cavite State University
Indang, Cavite**

**In partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree
Bachelor of Science in International Studies**



00081136

*Comparative analysis on earthquake
disaster risk reduction management of the
363.34[B14 2019
T-8710*

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June 2019**

ABSTRACT

BAJAO, AKITA MYRIC S., DINGLASAN, KURTNEYROSE E., GABALES, PHOEBE ZYRAH B. Comparative Analysis on Earthquake Disaster Risk Reduction and Management of the Republic of the Philippine and the Italian Republic. Undergraduate Thesis. Bachelor of Science in International Studies Major in European Studies. Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite. June 2019. Adviser: Ms. Angel Rea Mae Y. Martinez.

The study was conducted from December 2018 to June 2019 at Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, and Cavite State University- Main Campus, to analyse the earthquake disaster risk reduction management of the Republic of the Philippines and the Italian Republic. Specifically, this study aimed to: 1. determine the disaster profile of the Republic of the Philippines and the Italian Republic in terms of: a. type of government, b. population, c. geographical location, d. disaster and risk profile, e. earthquake events, f. strongest earthquake; 2. determine the disaster management laws of the Republic of the Philippines and the Italian Republic; 3. determine the disaster risk reduction management of the Republic of the Philippines and the Italian Republic in terms of: a. disaster preparedness, b. disaster prevention and mitigation, c. disaster response, d. disaster rehabilitation and recovery; 4. determine the differences and similarities of the disaster risk reduction management of the Republic of the Philippines and the Italian Republic; and 5. determine the diplomatic initiatives between the Republic of the Philippines and the Italian Republic from 2013-2018. Descriptive-comparative research was used in this study.

The Republic of the Philippines had four laws on disaster management while the Italian Republic had four civil protection activities as well. The laws on disaster risk management of the Republic of the Philippines are: R.A. No.10121 which is the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010; Presidential Decree No.1096 or National Building Code of the Philippines; R.A. No.10344 or also known as the Risk Reduction and Preparedness Equipment Protection Act; and R.A.

No. 10639 or the Free Mobile Disasters Act. On the other hand, the Italian Republic has three laws on disaster management namely: Law No. 225 on National Institution of the National Civil Protection Service; Legislative Decree No. 112 on the Devolution of State's Administrative Functions to Regions and Local Governments; and Prime Minister's Decree No. 66 on National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

The Republic of the Philippines and the Italian Republic are both earthquake-prone countries because they both lie on the edge of active tectonic plates. The laws that strengthen the Disaster Risk Reduction Management system in the Republic of the Philippines and the Italian Republic are; R.A. No. 10121 and Law No. 225. However, the Republic of the Philippines has specific institutions specialized for tsunami, volcanic eruption, earthquakes, and other related geotectonic phenomena while the Italian Republic has a general department that is focused on National Civil Protection and National Service. In regards to the comparison of the Risk Reduction Management of the Republic of the Philippines and Italian Republic, both states do not have the same coverage but, the Republic of the Philippines has several institutions that are specialized in different disasters and the Republic of Italy has a general department that gives assistance to their citizens in terms of calamities.

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An undergraduate thesis manuscript submitted to the faculty of the Department of Development Studies, College of Economics, Management and Development Studies, Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in International Studies major in European Studies with Contribution No. 216. Prepared under the supervision of Ms. Angel Rea Mae Y. Martinez.

INTRODUCTION

Disaster is an extreme disruption of the functioning of a society which causes widespread human, material, or environmental losses that exceeds ability of the affected society in order to cope up by using their own resources. Events like floods, cyclones, and earthquakes, are not considered as disasters, thus, they can only be considered as disasters when they affect human life, property, and livelihoods (United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, 2018).

Natural disasters are also known as man-made event that has a negative effect in our lives, properties, and industries which often results in permanent changes to human societies, ecosystems, and environment. Natural disasters can happen all the time all over the world; they are not focused in one specific country or climate. Hazards can be predictable, statistically, and it becomes important in developing some kind of weather predictions. Therefore, disaster preparedness seeks to prepare for and reduce inimical effects (Nelson, 2018).