

Yolanda: A Reporter's Account

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Unprecedented disaster

- Strongest typhoon to hit land
 - Winds reaching 300 kph
 - 6,268 dead
 - 28,689 injured
 - 1,061 missing
- 476,705 houses destroyed
- 557,813 houses damaged
- Massive destruction of schools, public infra and business







Loss of livelihood

- Poorest most affected
 - Fishing boats and gears destroyed or damaged
 - Croplands and livestock obliterated
- Vulnerability to prostitution and crime
- Recovery and rehabilitation slow
- Delay in government assistance

Health concerns

- Hospitals and health centers also affected
- Poor sanitation in evacuation centers
- Need for permanent relocation sites



Estancia, Iloilo Oil Spill



Estancia, Iloilo Oil Spill

- Nov. 8 oil spill
- 900,000 liters of bunker fuel
- Nov. 23 to Dec. 21 forced evacuation
- 294 families or 1,200 persons
- Benzene level-16.9 ppm (normal=0.5 ppm)

Respiratory diseases especially among children

Reports of fatalities of cleanup workers

Many kept returning to their houses

Delayed and inefficient cleanup

Estancia, Iloilo Oil Spill



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Estancia, Iloilo Oil Spill



Impact on journalists

- Key role of media during disasters
 - Responses and actions dependent on information
 - Helped trigger relief efforts worldwide
- Stressed weak points and problems
- Lack of information can worsen problem-tsunami scares
- Need for observing ethical guidelines during coverage

Impact on journalists

- As victims and first-responders
- Four killed while in coverage
- Houses were also destroyed or damaged
- Were away from families

Stress and trauma

Guilt feelings, difficulty in writing or reporting stories, crying, sleeplessness

Debriefings and peer support network

Review/overhaul protocols on coverage

Salamat!