

FAMILY DISASTER

PREPAREDNESS PLAN



GOAL

PURPOSE OF THE FAMILY DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PLAN

1. To find out what disaster risk reduction is
2. To find out what type of risks can occur in the community and how to prepare your family to face them
3. To learn and understand the importance of preparing your family for managing hazards or disasters
4. To know what to do before, during, and after a disaster
5. Finally, a family member can create a family preparedness structure and evacuation plan



REPUBLIC ACT NO. 10121

“THE PHILIPPINE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2010”

(DRRM ACT OF 2010)

(Approved on May 27, 2010; Effective on June 24, 2010)

The enactment of the DRRM Act or Republic Act No. 10121 (R.A. 10121) on May 27, 2010, outlines how the risk reduction and disaster response program will be administered. It replaced the previous law of Presidential Decree No. 1566 (P.D. 1566), which was enacted on June 11, 1978, three decades ago and changed the Philippine system of responding to disaster significantly.



THEN - PD 1566 OF 1978

Risk management focuses on things that a disaster could impact.

It assumed that a catastrophe or disaster is unavoidable.

More programs for the distribution of relief goods and the construction of infrastructure such as flood control systems.

Focused on disaster response.

National and local leaders only act when a disaster has occurred and not before it has occurred.

NOW - DRRM ACT OF 2010

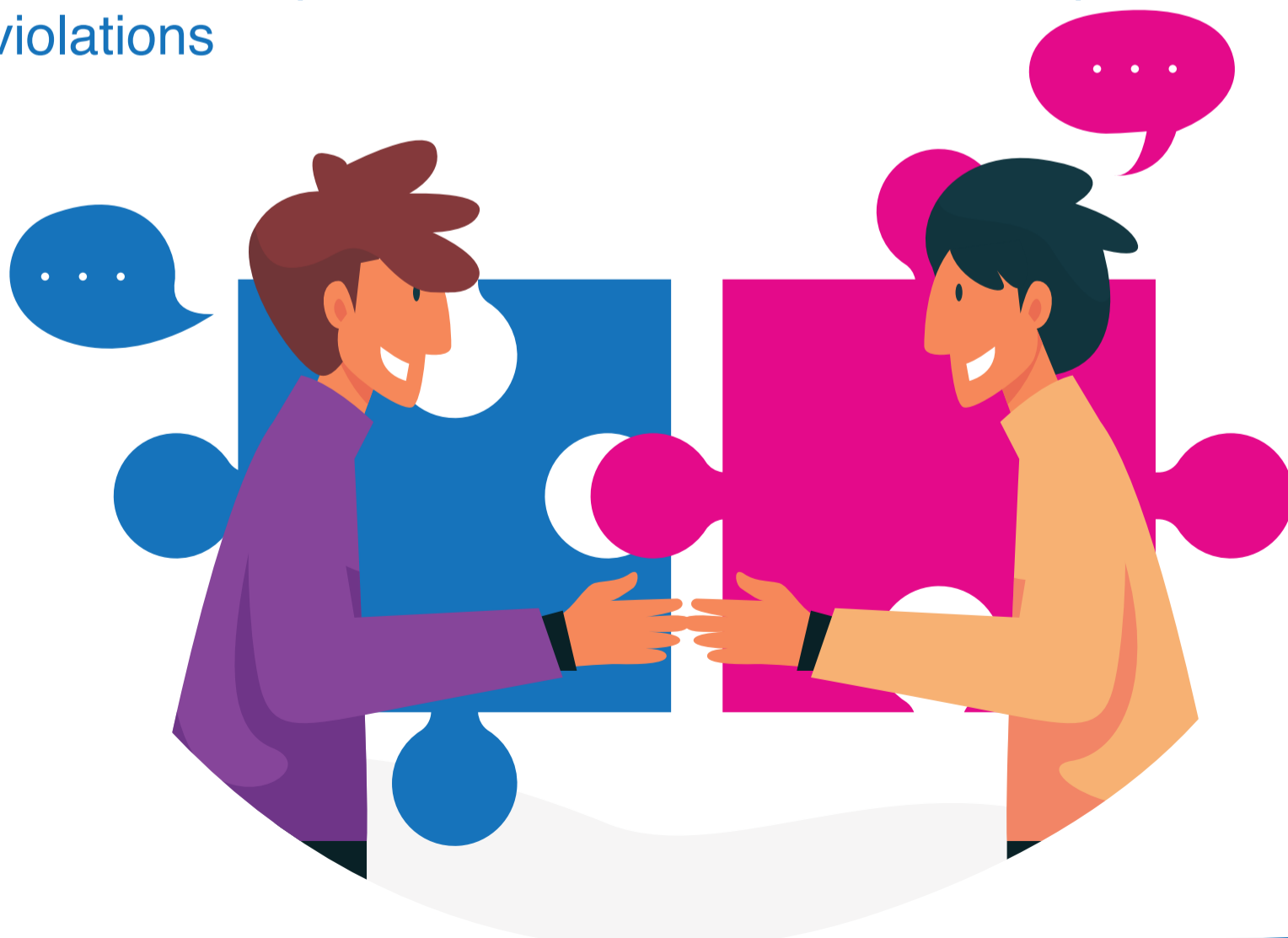
Believe in minimizing the impact of a disaster by providing solutions to solve the problem.

Shifting the focus from responding to a disaster to reducing the risks that a disaster can affect.

Emphasize strengthening the capacity of people in the community to be resilient during the disaster and to be able to continue with the normal activities during a disaster or to be able to spring back to the way of life before the disaster.

WHAT ARE THE IMPORTANT PARTS OF THE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT ACT?

1. Upholding international principles and standards of humanitarian actions
2. Good governance with transparency and accountability
3. Strengthening the structure and mechanism for DRR
4. DRRM is a unified and coordinated approach that is community-based with the participation of various sectors and agencies
5. Empowering local governments and recognizing Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) as DRRM partners
6. Integrating DRRM into the formal education
7. Availability of funds for DRR from the local to the national levels
8. Provision for declaring a State of Calamity, remedial measures, and prohibited activities, as well as penalties for violations



WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE COMMUNITY IN THE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT ACT?

The ability of citizens in the community is recognized as the primary driver of change and development, not merely as victims of a disaster.

Strengthening people's capacity and knowledge is the most effective method of reducing the risks that a disaster can bring.



DRR CONCEPT

HAZARD

A process, phenomenon or human activity that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, damage property, cause social and economic disruption or environmental degradation. Hazards may be natural, anthropogenic or socio-natural in origin.

RISK

The possibility of loss of life, injury or destruction, and damage from a disaster in a given period.

EXPOSURE

The situation of people, infrastructure, housing, production capacities, and other tangible human assets located in hazard-prone areas.

VULNERABILITY

The characteristics determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes that increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards.

DISASTER

A catastrophe or disaster that has caused a delay or cessation of the normal condition of the community that the community cannot afford to return to normal on its own.



RISK = HAZARD X EXPOSURE X VULNERABILITY

Source: UNDRR Global Assessment Report (2015) & UNDRR Terminology (2017)

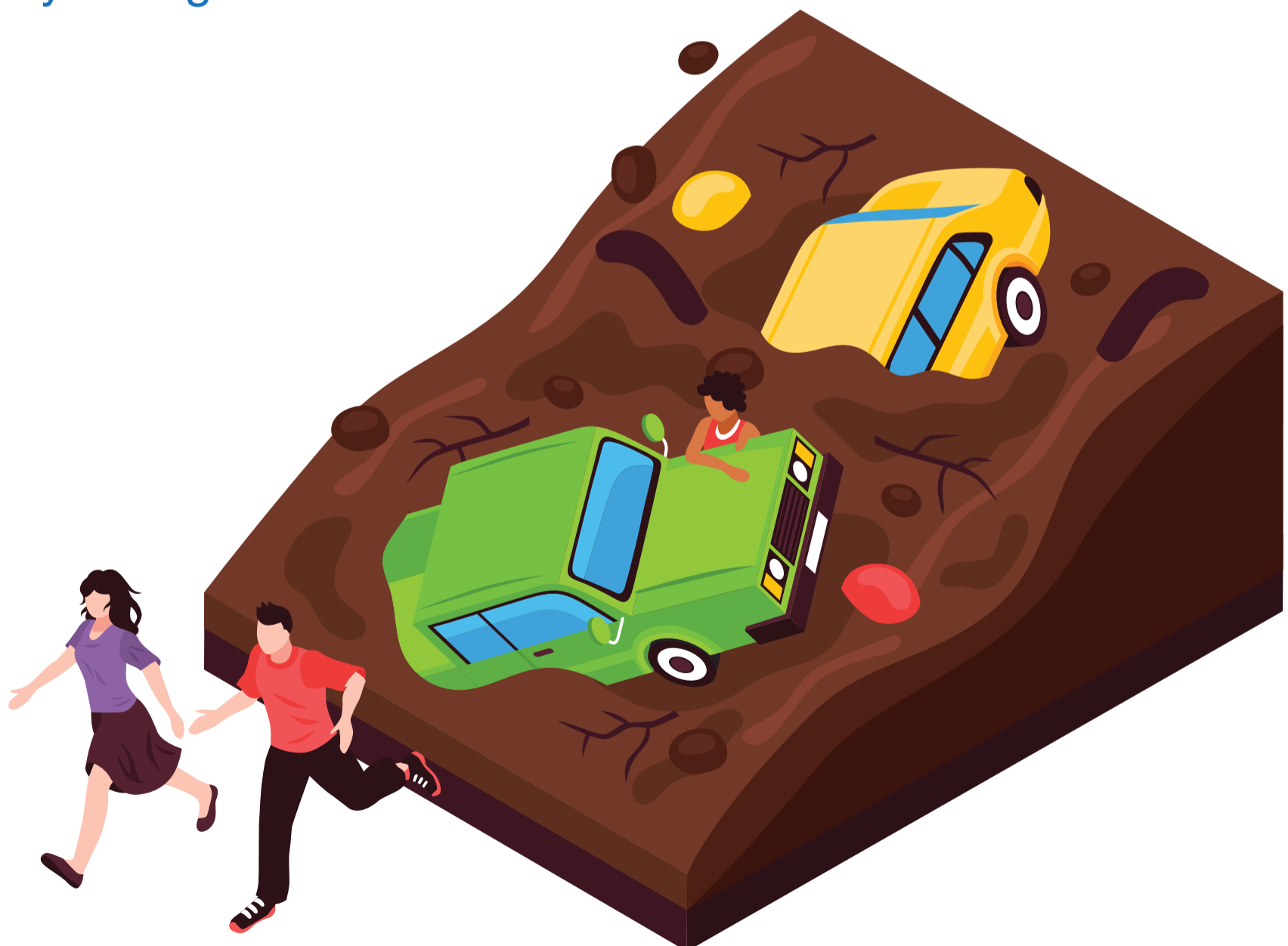
THINGS TO DO TO **AVOID FIRE**

1. Regularly inspect parts or areas of your house that may be the source of fire and attend to the problem immediately (e.g., electrical wiring, gas tank).
2. Ensure no unused appliances are working when leaving the house.
3. Avoid flammable activities in explosive areas and keep flammable items away from flammable activities.
4. Always be responsible in using fire for household activities (e.g., do not leave lighted candles or cooking food alone).
5. Develop a fire escape plan in the house and make sure every family member knows it.
6. List emergency contact numbers that can be called for help during a disaster or calamity. (Save them on your cellphones or put the list in visible places).



HERE ARE THE THINGS TO DO BEFORE AND WHEN THERE IS A LANDSLIDE

1. If you live in or near the mountains or landslide-prone areas, make sure your family or community has an evacuation plan.
2. Build a solid protective wall against onrushing soil and rocks. It is also possible to dig a canal to divert the flow rushing water and mud.
3. Be informed of current news from credible sources when there is a storm or heavy rainfall.
4. Pay attention to nature's signals, especially if you live near streams, mountains, and valleys. Check whether the water flowing is clear or muddy to determine if there is mud or rocks that are being washed away by rainwater that serves as your signal to move or evacuate.



THINGS TO DO IF THERE IS A TSUNAMI WARNING

1. A tsunami may come about if you live in a coastal area and a strong earthquake occurs. Evacuate immediately to an elevated area 3 kilometers or more from the coast to ensure safety even if the officials have not yet released any warning signals.
2. For those who live near the coastline, make sure you have a tsunami evacuation plan posted on the walls of houses, offices, and schools. Memorize it and learn how to implement it.
3. Find out the warning system that is being used in your community.
4. Remember the locations of evacuation centers where you may go to in case of a tsunami.



THINGS TO DO DURING AN EARTHQUAKE AND AFTER

1. Don't panic; avoid objects that may fall on you (e.g., lights, mirrors, and windows).
2. Be alert for objects that may break or collapse in your house during the earthquake (e.g., walls, doors).
3. Avoid objects that can fall and run on you (e.g. television, refrigerator, and cabinet)
4. If you are located outdoors, stay away from electrical wires.
5. Do not use appliances during and after an earthquake.
6. Make sure that the gas tank is closed and there is no leak.
7. Be alert of things around you during an earthquake and be prepared.



THINGS TO DO BEFORE A STORM AND FLOOD

1. Stay tuned to news on the radio, television, or internet for updates about the disaster.
2. Prepare emergency supplies such as food, water, candles, flashlight, batteries, transistor radio, and first aid kit.
3. Always make sure the cellphone is fully charged because it may be the only item you can use during a disaster.
4. Make an evacuation plan for areas that are usually flooded and consider people with special needs.
5. Take pets to higher places.
6. Avoid crossing a river.
7. Make sure that the electricity is turned off before going to the evacuation center and lock the doors.



FAMILY EVACUATION PLAN

Name	Disaster preparedness duties	What to do before the disaster	What to do while the disaster is taking place	What to do after a disaster	Special needs
Dad					
Mom					
Eldest child					
Second child					
Youngest child					

DUTIES OF EACH MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

Role at each Warning level	Warning Level	Name of Evacuation Center/Area	Safe Route	Alternative Safe Route Pick-up Point	Pick-up Point	Special needs
Dad						
Mom						
Eldest child						
Second child						
Youngest child						

GO BAG/ GRAB BAG CONTENTS

- Important documents (e.g., Birth & Marriage certificates) placed in a waterproof envelope

- Food and Non-food items including:

- Transistor Radio
- Flashlight with extra batteries
- Cash
- Emergency food
- Clothing
- Blankets
- Cellphone
- Medicine

- First Aid Kit

- Hygiene Kits

- Soap
- Towel
- Sanitizer
- Napkin
- Toothbrush and toothpaste

- Essential equipment for children

- School materials
- Books
- Toys

