



International Training Workshop for National Disaster Reduction 2009
May 4-8, 2009
Sindian City, Taipei

PHILIPPINE DISASTER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Presented by:
ALDERSEY MUMAR-DELA CRUZ
Assistant Regional Director
Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
Republic of the Philippines



Republic of the Philippines
National Disaster Coordinating Council



Scope of Presentation

-  **Objectives of the Presentation**
-  **Country Profile**
-  **Disaster Risk Profile**
-  **Socio-Economic Impacts of Disasters**
-  **Updates on Disaster Management System**



Republic of the Philippines
National Disaster Coordinating Council





Objectives of the Presentation

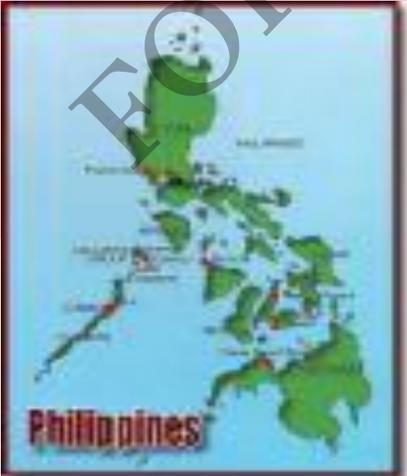
- Share information on the various challenges the country faces due to its vulnerability to natural and man-made disasters and their corresponding effects on the population, and;
- Share practical experiences on the government's measures and interventions on managing consequences of the hazards and in mitigating, responding to and recovering from adverse socio-economic impact of disasters.



Republic of the Philippines
National Disaster Coordinating Council




Country Profile

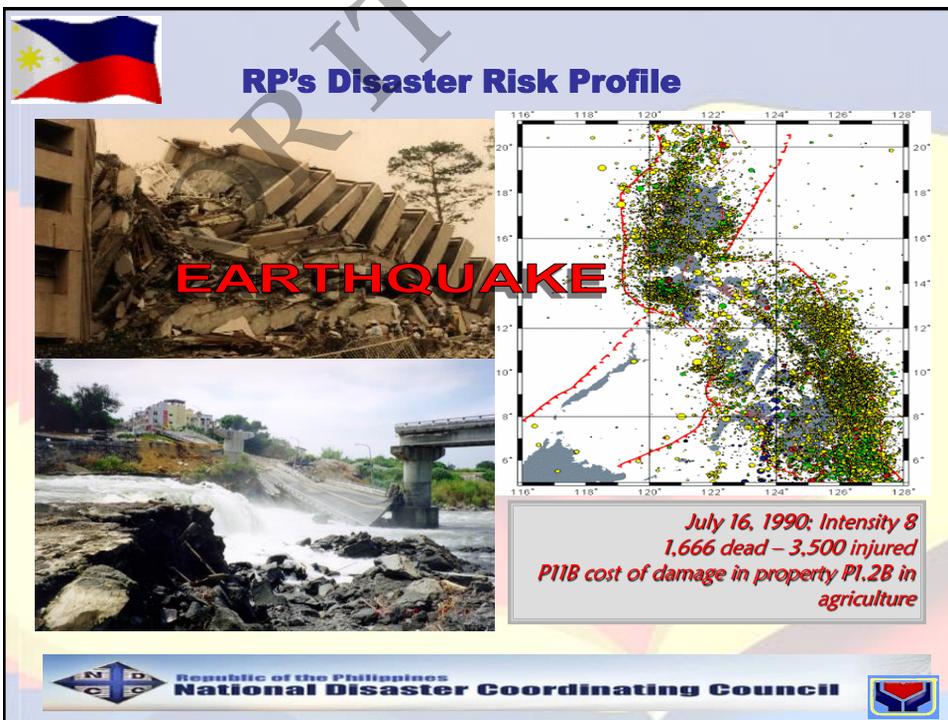
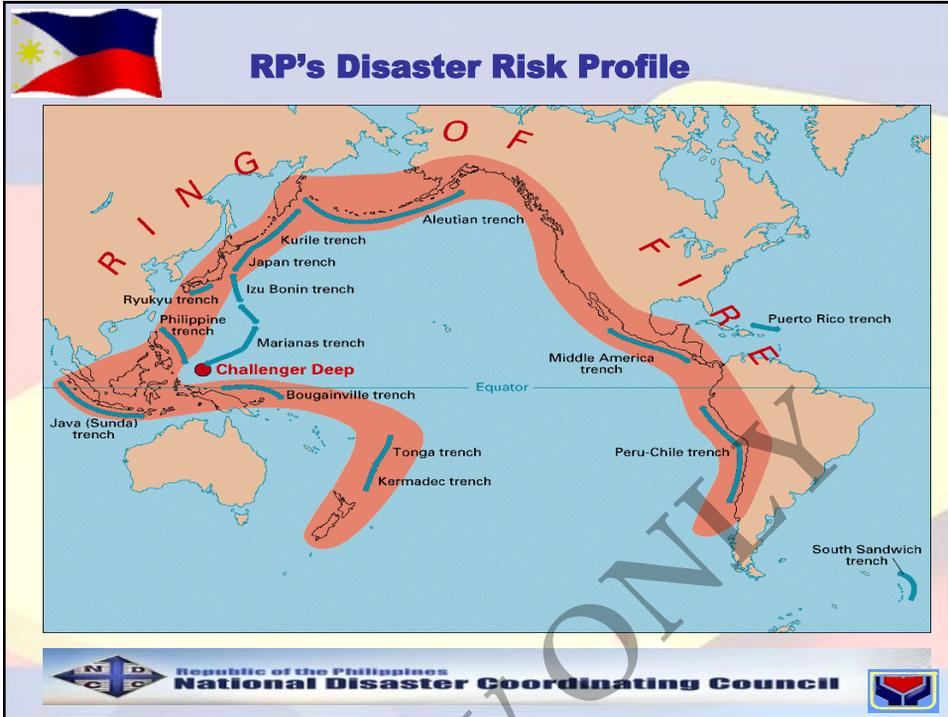


Location	: Southeast Asia
Land Area	: 300,000 sq. km
Coastline	: 36,289 km.
Climate	: Tropical
Population	: 88 million
Life Expectancy	: 69.91 years
Literacy Rate	: 92.6%
Major Languages	: Filipino & English
Religion	: Predominantly Catholic

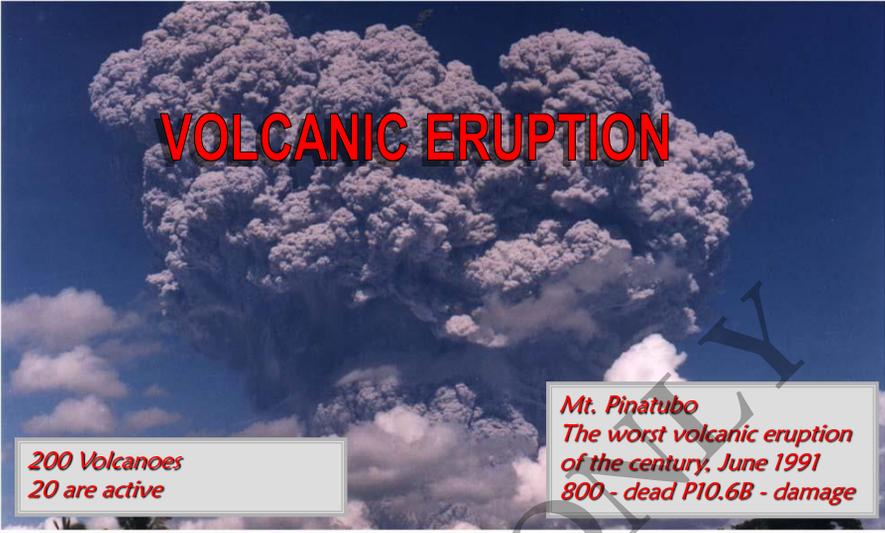


Republic of the Philippines
National Disaster Coordinating Council





RP's Disaster Risk Profile



VOLCANIC ERUPTION

*200 Volcanoes
20 are active*

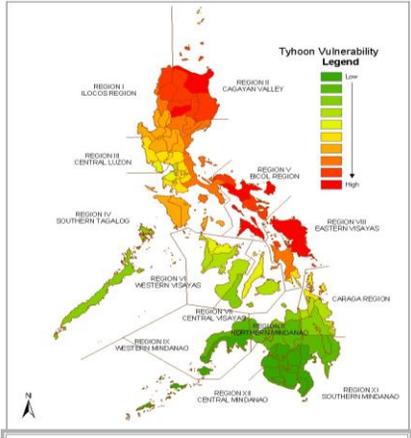
*Mt. Pinatubo
The worst volcanic eruption
of the century, June 1991
800 - dead P10.6B - damage*

Republic of the Philippines
National Disaster Coordinating Council

RP's Disaster Risk Profile



TYPHOON



Typhoon Vulnerability Legend

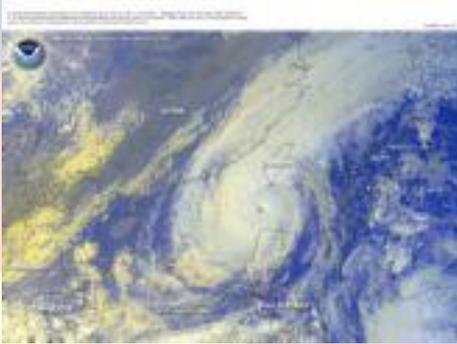
- Low
- High

- 22 Typhoons every year
- 5 will be destructive

Republic of the Philippines
National Disaster Coordinating Council



RP's Disaster Risk Profile



Typhoon "Reming" - 28 November 2006
800,000 affected families
3.97 million affected persons
712 dead, 952 injured, 291 missing

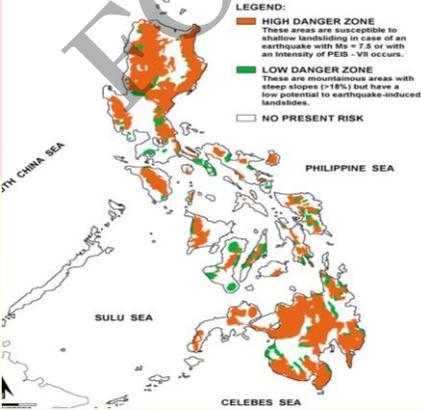


Republic of the Philippines
National Disaster Coordinating Council



RP's Disaster Risk Profile

Brgy. Guinsa-ugon, Saint Bernard, Southern Leyte
17 February 2006
154 - dead - 968 missing



Republic of the Philippines
National Disaster Coordinating Council



 **RP's Disaster Risk Profile**

 **FLOOD**



 Republic of the Philippines
National Disaster Coordinating Council 

 **RP's Disaster Risk Profile**

 **EL NINO**

About 1 million families suffered from food scarcity in the highlands of Mindanao in 1998



 Republic of the Philippines
National Disaster Coordinating Council 



RP's Disaster Risk Profile

FIRE



MANOR HOTEL FIRE TRAGEDY
August 18, 2001

LUNG CENTER BLAZE
May 17, 1998

THE OLD ORPHANAGE
December 3, 1998

THE OZONE DISCO
March 1996

Man-Made Hazards



Republic of the Philippines
National Disaster Coordinating Council



DISASTER MANAGEMENT TRAINING

THE DEVASTATING DISASTER OCCURRED IN THE PHILS.

1814 – MAYON VOL. ERUPTION – More than 1,200 persons died.

1911 – TAAL VOL. ERUPTION – More than 1,300 persons died.



DISASTER MANAGEMENT TRAINING

THE DEVASTATING DISASTER OCCURRED IN THE PHILS.

1951 – HIBOKBIBOK ERUPTION – More than 3,000 persons died.

1965 – TAAL VOL. ERUPTION – More than 200 persons died.

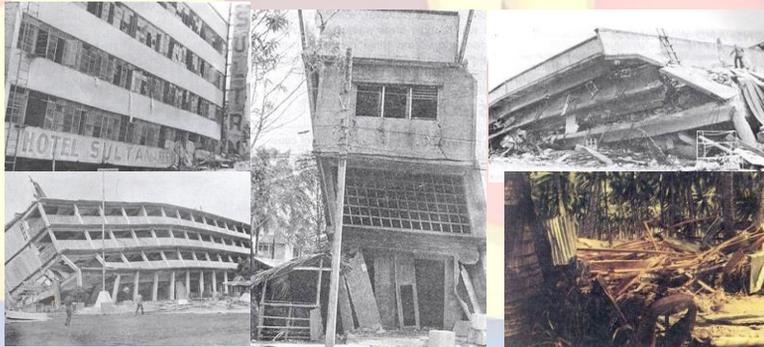


DISASTER MANAGEMENT TRAINING

THE DEVASTATING DISASTER OCCURRED IN THE PHILS.

1972 – TYPHOON/FLOOD, PAMPANGA, LAGUNA AND BULACAN – More than 600 persons died.

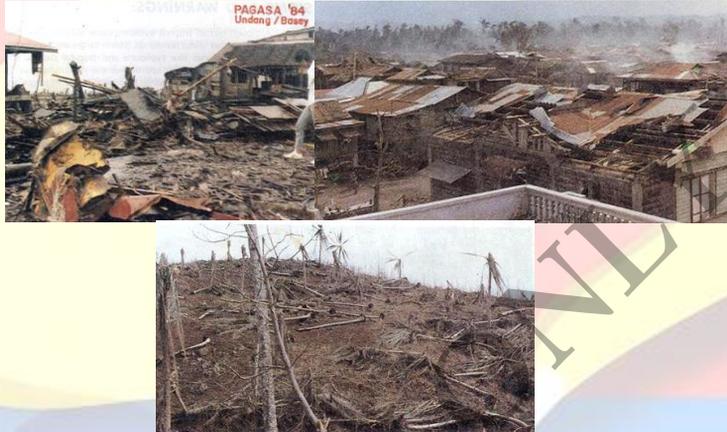
1976, Aug.17 – TSUNAMI – BONGO ISLAND, MAGUINDANAO – More than 250 families perished/died and more than 6,000 killed.



DISASTER MANAGEMENT TRAINING

THE DEVASTATING DISASTER OCCURRED IN THE PHILS.

1984 – TYPHOON UNDANG-Hernani, E. Samar – Damaged houses and coconut trees.



DISASTER MANAGEMENT TRAINING

THE DEVASTATING DISASTER OCCURRED IN THE PHILS.

1984 - TYPHOON NITANG – SURIGAO NORTE/CITY – More than 250 families died.





Socio-Economic Impacts of Disasters

(Year 2002-2006)

-  **7 M families/33.60 persons affected**
-  **3.36 M families/17.66 M individuals displaced**
-  **1.9 M houses damaged: 597,692 M totally damaged and 1.38 M partially destroyed.**
-  **20,496 casualties: 5,033 dead; 13,106 injured and 2,357 missing**
-  **P47.33 M (US\$1 million) damage to government property; P17.52 M (US\$375,402) on infrastructures; P26.69 M (US\$571,888) on agriculture; and P3.12 M(US\$66,852) on private property.**

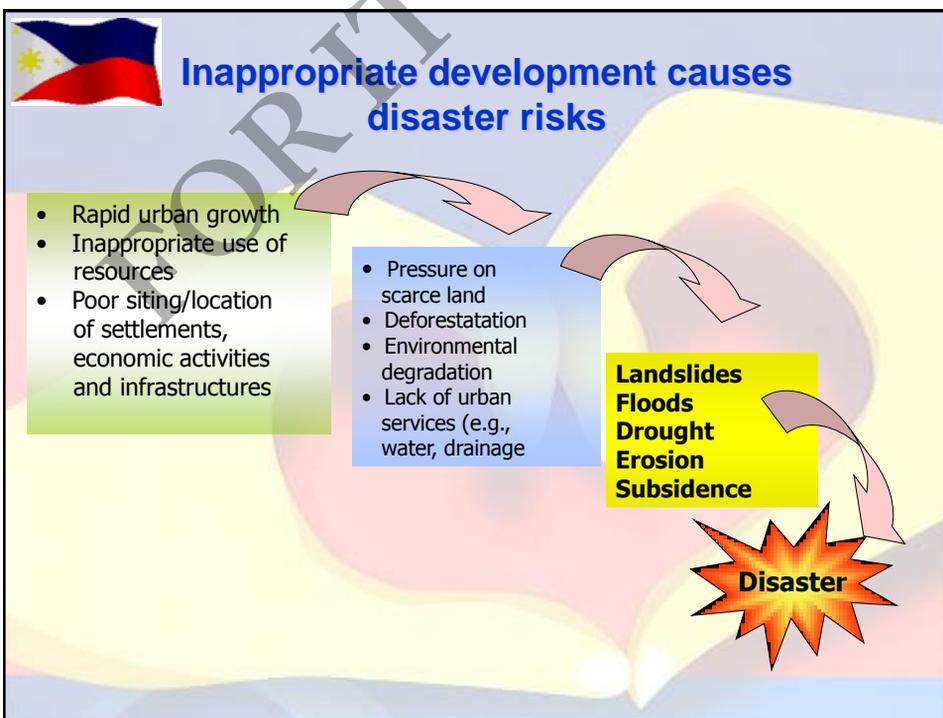
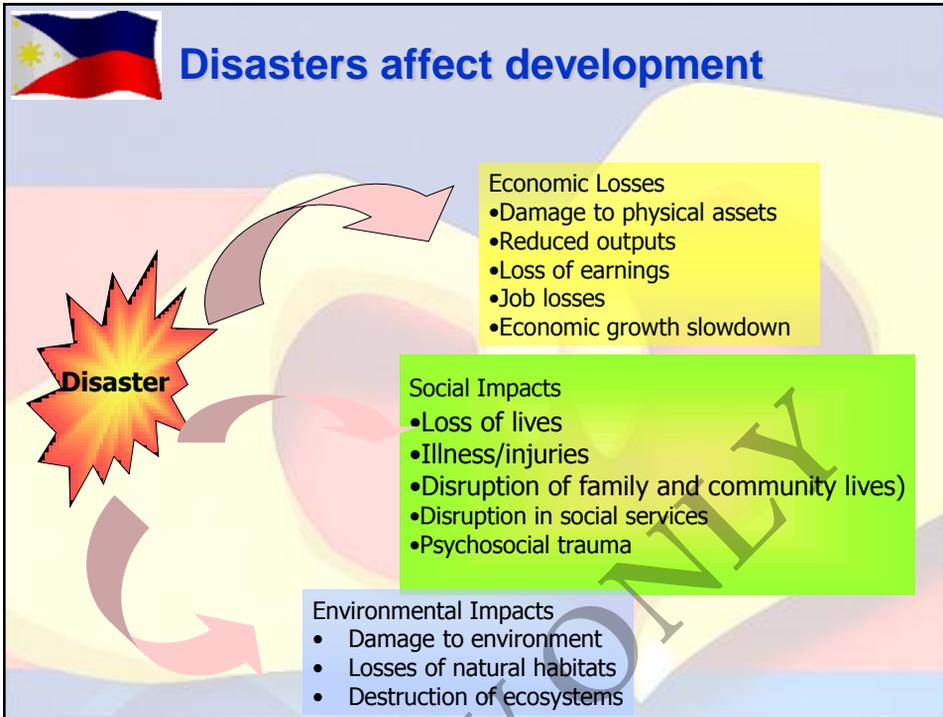

 Republic of the Philippines
National Disaster Coordinating Council




Socio-Economic Impacts of Disasters

-  **1991 : P65 billion (US\$1.39 billion)**
: **.7% o GDP**
-  **2000 : Annual damage of P15 billion (US\$321 million)**
: **2.6% of GDP**
: **2.6% losses in rice crop production**
: **3.3% actual overall production**
-  **Severe power outages causing P75 million (US\$3.5 million) losses;**
-  **Reduced industrial growth rate of 7.4%;**
-  **Increase in the cost of oil imports and basic commodities, and;**
-  **Increase in unemployment and inflation.**


 Republic of the Philippines
National Disaster Coordinating Council



The National Disaster Management Program

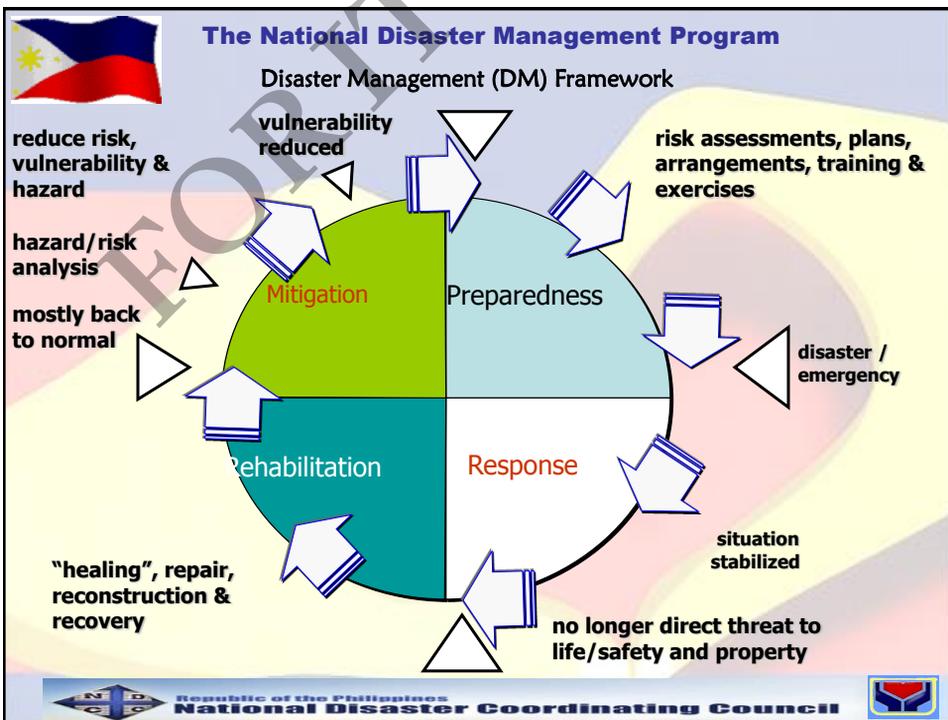
Legal Basis of the NDMP


**Presidential Decree 1566 dated 11 June 1978,
 “Strengthening the Philippine Disaster Capability
 and Establishing the National Program on
 Community Disaster Preparedness”**



Republic of the Philippines
National Disaster Coordinating Council







B. HAZARD + VULNERABILITY = DISASTER

HAZARD – to place something / somebody in dangerous or risk situation. The possibility of danger, injury, loss, etc.

HAZARD – Phenomenon that pose a threat to people, structures or economic assets and which may cause a disaster.



TWO TYPES OF HAZARDS:

Natural Hazard:

1. Fire
2. Flash Flood
3. Drought
4. Typhoon / Cyclone
5. Tornado / Landslide
6. Earthquake
7. Tsunami
8. Storm surges
9. Volcanic Eruption

Man-made Hazard:

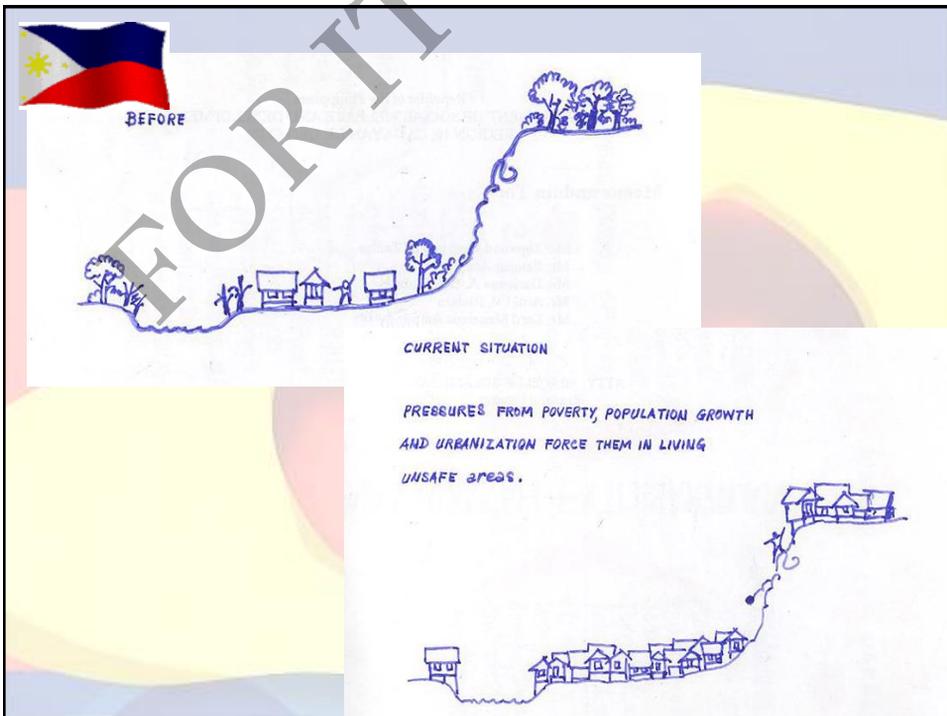
1. Fire
2. Flood/Flash flood
3. Drought
4. Armed/Social conflict
5. Civil Strife
6. Vehicular Accident
7. Pollution
8. Deforestation /
Environmental Degradation
9. Chemical / Gaseous Poisoning

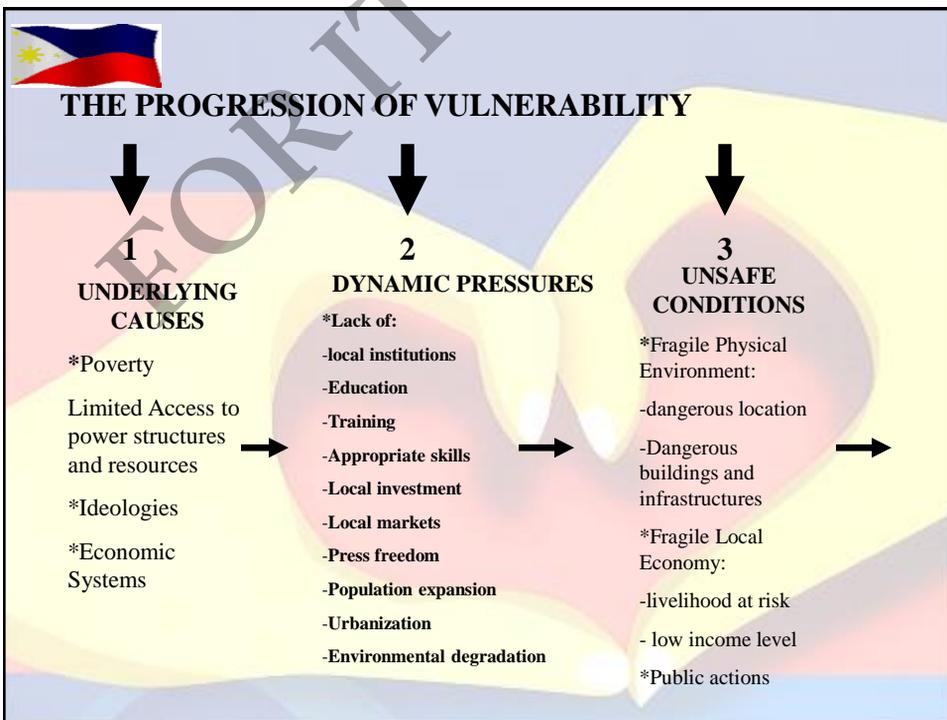
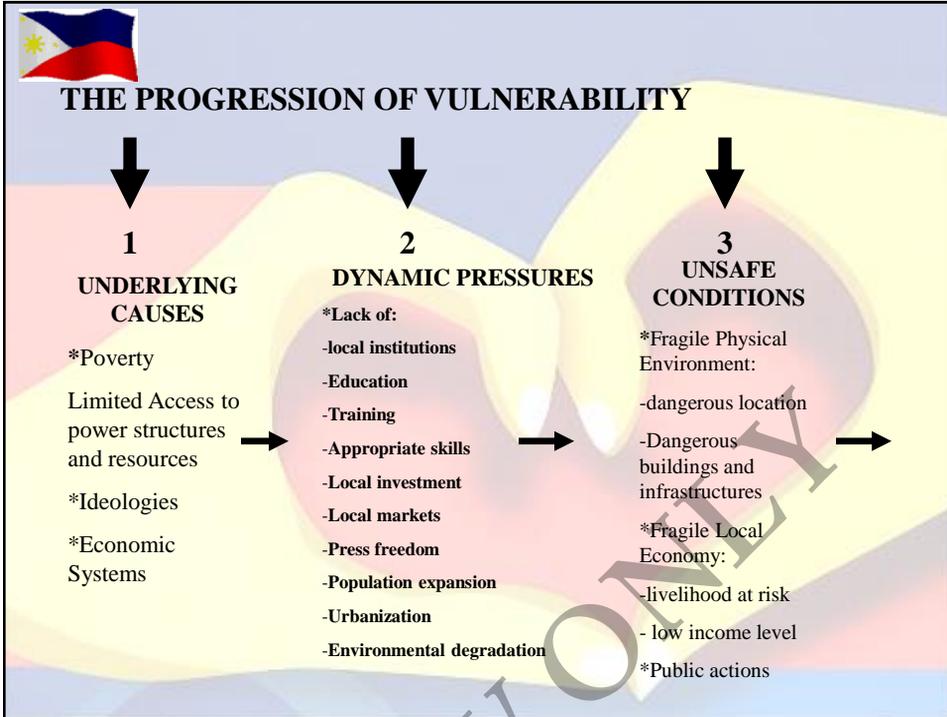


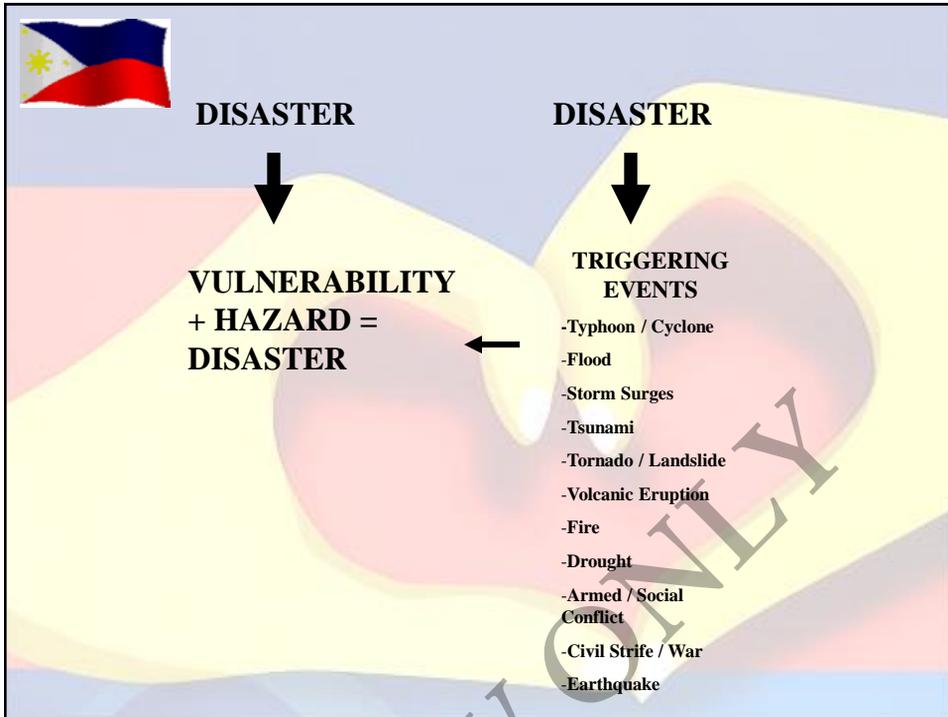
Hazard will become disaster when it will reach to communities and will affect the people and properties.

CONCEPT OF VULNERABILITY:

VULNERABILITY – is the extent to which a community, structure, service, socio-economic, and geographic area can be easily damaged or disrupted by the impact of a particular hazard.







VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS – is the process of estimating the vulnerability on physical, social and economic which are potential to disaster. It is an essential prelude to disaster management.

OBJECTIVES OF VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS:

1. Identify the nature, extent and risk of threat.
2. Determine the existence and degree of vulnerabilities
3. Identify the capabilities and resources available
4. Determine acceptable level of risk, and cost-benefit considerations.



OBJECTIVES OF VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS:

5. Serve as basis for planning to minimize loses of lives, destruction of properties, minimize human sufferings.

THREE TYPES OF VULNERABILITY:

1. Physical vulnerability – community structures, agriculture, forestry, and aquaculture potential to disaster.
2. Social vulnerability – community people who are easily affected by disaster particularly single parent, women, babies, elderly, pregnant, mentally & physically handicapped, etc.



THREE TYPES OF VULNERABILITY:

3. Economic vulnerability – two categories:
 - 3.1 Direct Loss Potential – for the owners of the business establishment whose investments might be damaged by disaster.
 - 3.2 Indirect Loss Potential – is applied to laborers, workers and/or employees whose income are dependent on the business establishments and their income will be lost temporarily or permanently due to the damaged business establishments by disaster.

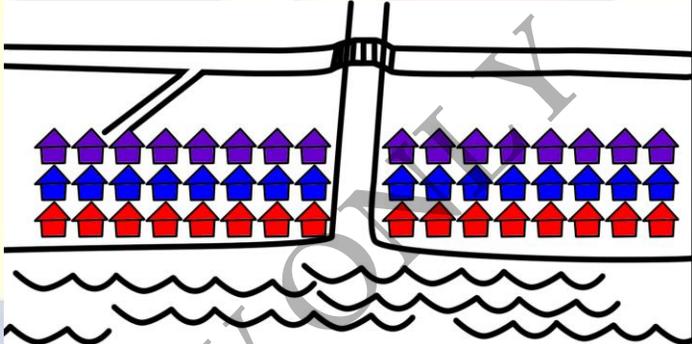


RISK – is the possibility of danger, injury loss or destruction of persons or things.

LEVELS OF RISK:

1. Low risk
2. Medium Risk
3. High Risk

LEGEND:
 RED – high risk
 BLUE – medium risk
 VIOLET – low risk




The National Disaster Management Program

DM Policies and Priorities

-  **Risk and Vulnerability Reduction;**
-  **Emergency Preparedness and Response;**
-  **Continuing Education and Training and Advocacy;**
-  **Community-Based Disaster Risk Management, and;**
-  **Policy Development and Support.**

 Republic of the Philippines
National Disaster Coordinating Council 



The National Disaster Management Program

NDCC Four-Point Action Plan

-  **Upgrading the Forecasting Capability of the Philippine Atmospheric Geophysical and Astronomical Administration (PAGASA) and the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS);**
-  **Development of Public Information Campaign on Disaster Preparedness;**
-  **Seminars on Disaster Preparedness Starting with Disaster Prone Areas, and;**
-  **Development of a Mechanism for Government and Private Sector Partnership in Relief and Rehabilitation.**


 Republic of the Philippines
National Disaster Coordinating Council




DISASTER FORMULA IS:

HAZARD + VULNERABILITY = DISASTER

“ NATURAL DISASTER cannot be prevented but its disastrous impacts can be mitigated. This can be done by proper understanding of hazards, vulnerability, disaster impacts, vulnerability and the mitigation measures. Good planning is necessary to attend the aims of Disaster Management; but before planning it is very important that a Vulnerability Analysis must be undertaken first.”



DISASTER – is an event causing loss of lives and destruction of properties and hardship or suffering to many people; a fiasco.

TWO TYPES OF DISASTER:

Natural Hazard:

1. Fire
2. Flash Flood/Flood
3. Drought
4. Typhoon
5. Landslide / Water Spout
6. Earthquake
7. Storm surges
8. Volcanic Eruption
9. Tsunami

Man-made Hazard:

1. Fire
2. Flash flood / Flood
3. Drought
4. Landslide / Water spout
5. Armed/Social conflict
6. Civil Strife
7. Chemical / Gaseous Poisoning
8. Social Conflict
9. Environmental Pollution
10. Deforestation



DISASTER EFFECTS & CAUSES:

TYPE OF DISASTER	TYPICAL ADVERSE EFFECTS	CAUSES OF THE EFFECTS
1. EARTHQUAKE	<p>1.1 Physical Damage – damage or loss of structures or infrastructure, fire, dam failure, landslides, flooding may occur</p> <p>1.2 Casualties – death, injured and missing often high, particularly near epicenter or in high populated areas where bldgs. Are not resistant.</p> <p>1.3 Physical Health – fracture injuries most widespread problem. Secondary threats to health maybe due to flood contaminated water supply or breakdown in sanitation.</p> <p>1.4 Water- Supply – severe problems likely to damage water systems, pollution of open wells and changes in water table.</p>	<p>1.1 Settlements are located in seismic areas</p> <p>1.2 Structures are not resistant to ground motion.</p> <p>1.3 Collection of bldgs. Is dense with high occupancy.</p> <p>1.4 There is lack of access to information about earthquake risks.</p>



DISASTER EFFECTS & CAUSES:

TYPE OF DISASTER	TYPICAL ADVERSE EFFECTS	CAUSES OF THE EFFECTS
2. TSUNAMI	<p>2.1 Physical Damage – the force of water can raze everything in its path but major damages to structure and infrastructure are caused by floods. Withdrawal of the wave from shore scours the sediment and collapse ports & bldgs. And can batter boats.</p> <p>2.2 Casualties and Public Health – death occurs principally by drowning and injuries from battering by debris.</p> <p>2.3 Water- Supply is contaminated by salt water, debris or sewage, and can render water unpotable.</p> <p>2.4 Crops & food supplies – harvest, food stocks, livestock farm implements and fishing boats maybe lost. Land maybe rendered infertile due to salt water incursion</p>	<p>2.1 Settlements are located in low-lying coastal regions.</p> <p>2.2 Buildings are not tsunami resistant.</p> <p>2.3 Lack of timely warning systems & evacuation plans.</p> <p>2.4 Public is unaware about the destructive force of tsunamis.</p>



DISASTER EFFECTS & CAUSES:

TYPE OF DISASTER	TYPICAL ADVERSE EFFECTS	CAUSES OF THE EFFECTS
4. TYPHOON / CYCLONES	<p>4.1 Physical Damage – structures are lost and damaged by wind force, flooding, storm surge, and landslide</p> <p>4.2 Casualties & Public Health – maybe caused by flying debris or flooding; contamination of water supplies may lead to viral outbreaks & malaria.</p> <p>4.3 Water Supplies – maybe contaminated by flood specially ground water.</p> <p>4.4 Crops & Food Supplies – high winds & rain may ruin standing crops, trees, plantations, and food stocks.</p>	



DISASTER EFFECTS & CAUSES:

TYPE OF DISASTER	TYPICAL ADVERSE EFFECTS	CAUSES OF THE EFFECTS
4. TYPHOON / CYCLONES	4.5 Communication and Logistics – severe disruption is possible as wind brings down telephone lines, antennas, and satellite disks. Transportations maybe grounded.	<p>4.1 Settlements are located in low-lying coastal areas (direct impact).</p> <p>4.2 Settlements are in adjacent areas (heavy rains / floods).</p> <p>4.3 There are poor communications or warning systems.</p> <p>4.4 Structures are light weight or weak or of poor quality masonry.</p>



DISASTER EFFECTS & CAUSES:

TYPE OF DISASTER	TYPICAL ADVERSE EFFECTS	CAUSES OF THE EFFECTS
5. FLOOD	<p>5.1 Physical Damage – structures maybe damaged due to washing away of floods, inundation, or impact of floating debris; landslides from saturated soils. Damage is greater in valleys than open areas.</p> <p>5.2 Casualties & Public Health – deaths from drowning but few serious injuries. Possible outbreak of malaria, diarrhea, and viral infections.</p> <p>5.3 Water Supplies – contamination of wells & ground water possible. Clean water maybe unavailable.</p> <p>5.4 Crops & Food Supplies – harvest & food stocks maybe lost to inundation. Animals, farm tools and seeds might be lost.</p>	<p>5.1 Settlements are located in flood plain areas.</p> <p>5.2 Lack of awareness of flooding hazard.</p> <p>5.3 Absorptive capacity of land (erosion/concrete) has been reduced.</p> <p>5.4 Buildings & foundations are not flood resistant.</p> <p>5.5 High-risk infrastructural elements.</p> <p>5.6 Food stocks, standing crops, and livestock are left unprotected.</p>



DISASTER EFFECTS & CAUSES:

TYPE OF DISASTER	TYPICAL ADVERSE EFFECTS	CAUSES OF THE EFFECTS
6. LANDSLIDES	<p>6.1 Physical Damage – anything on top of or in the path of landslides will suffer damage. Rubble may block roads and waterways, or cut lines of communication. Indirect effects may include loss of productivity of agriculture or forest lands, flooding, reduced property values.</p> <p>6.2 Casualties – fatalities may occur due to slope failure. Catastrophic debris slides or mud flows can kill thousands.</p>	<p>6.1 Settlements are built on steep slope softer soils, cliff tops.</p> <p>6.2 Settlements are built at the base of steep slopes, or mouth of streams from the mountain valleys.</p> <p>6.3 Buildings have weak foundations.</p> <p>6.4 Lack of understanding of landslide hazard.</p>



DISASTER EFFECTS & CAUSES:

TYPE OF DISASTER	TYPICAL ADVERSE EFFECTS	CAUSES OF THE EFFECTS
7. DROUGHT	<p>7.1 Reduced income for farmers; loss of livestock, increase in price of staple foods; negative effects in social/health such as nutritional status, famine, illness death; reduced drinking water sources, migration, etc.</p>	<p>7.1 Settlements are located in arid areas where dry conditions are aggravated by drought.</p> <p>7.2 Farming on marginal lands; subsistence farming.</p> <p>7.3 Lack of agriculture inputs to improve fields.</p> <p>7.4 Lack of seed resources.</p> <p>7.5 Areas are dependent on weather system for water resources.</p> <p>7.6 Areas have low soil moisture retention.</p> <p>7.7 Lack of recognition and allocation of resources to combat drought.</p>



DISASTER EFFECTS & CAUSES:

TYPE OF DISASTER	TYPICAL ADVERSE EFFECTS	CAUSES OF THE EFFECTS
8. DEFORESTATION	<p>8.1 Flooding – deforestation of watersheds can increase severity of flooding, dry up springs & reduce stream flows.</p> <p>8.2 Drought – removal of trees/roots & leaf canopy can alter moisture levels & drying soil.</p> <p>8.3 Famine – erosion of top soil may lead to decrease in agriculture productivity & collapse of hill sides will lead to food shortages.</p> <p>8.4 Desertification – deforestation & removal of vegetation can lead to soil compaction & reduction of land productivity.</p>	



DISASTER EFFECTS & CAUSES:

TYPE OF DISASTER	TYPICAL ADVERSE EFFECTS	CAUSES OF THE EFFECTS
8. DEFORESTATION	<p>8.5 Environment Pollution – can result in increased contamination of soil & water and reduced carbon dioxide absorption capacity. Burning of forests and decay of trees release carbon dioxide which contribute to global warming.</p>	<p>8.1 Underdevelopment</p> <p>8.2 Dependence on wood for fuel & income.</p> <p>8.3 Unregulated logging & land clearance.</p> <p>8.4 Rapid population growth.</p> <p>8.5 Rapid expansion of settlements and industrialized areas.</p>



DISASTER EFFECTS & CAUSES:

TYPE OF DISASTER	TYPICAL ADVERSE EFFECTS	CAUSES OF THE EFFECTS
9. ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION	<p>9.1 Air Pollution – may damage agricultural crops, forests, aquatic systems, structural materials, and human health.</p> <p>9.2 Water Pollution – spread of pathogens; injury to marine animals; affects animals and human health.</p> <p>9.3 Global Warming – sea level may rise, climate could change, and temperature may rise.</p> <p>9.4 Ozone Depletion – increase in skin cancer, cataracts, reduction in immune system function, damage to marine life system function.</p>	<p>9.1 Levels of industrialization and per capita consumption are high</p> <p>9.2 Lack of regulation of pollutants.</p> <p>9.3 Resources are insufficient to counter the impact of pollutions.</p>



DISASTER EFFECTS & CAUSES:

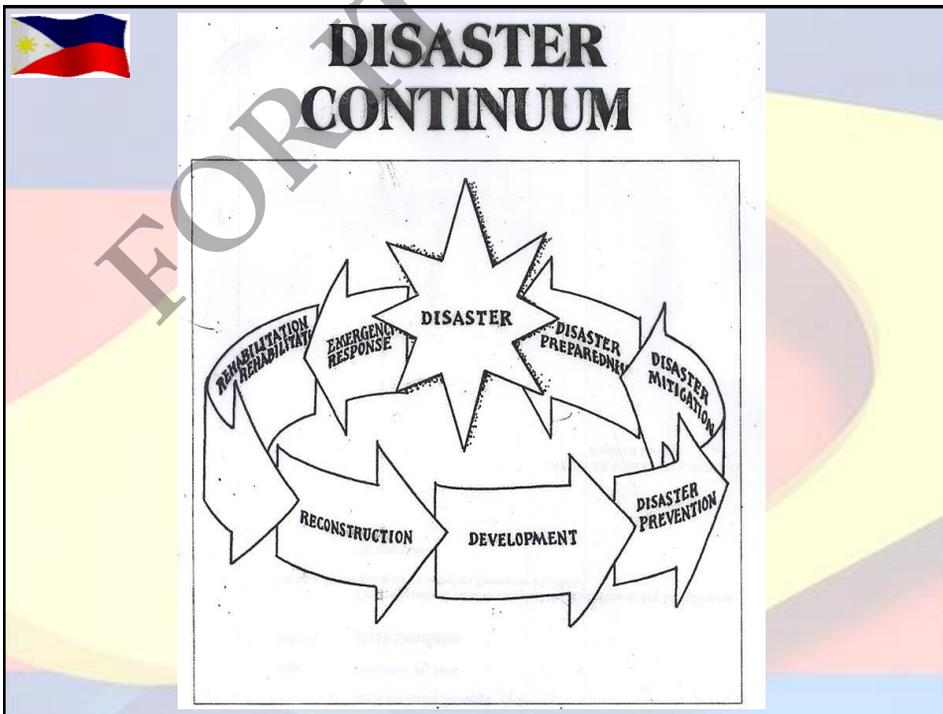
TYPE OF DISASTER	TYPICAL ADVERSE EFFECTS	CAUSES OF THE EFFECTS
10. DESERTIFICATION	<p>10.1 Low rainfall & high temperature</p> <p>10.2 Heavy land use.</p> <p>10.3 Deforested areas.</p>	<p>10.1 Poor irrigation management</p> <p>10.2 Lack of conservation measures.</p> <p>10.3 Poverty & lack of appropriate agricultural technologies.</p>



DISASTER MANAGEMENT CONTINUUM

Disaster Management Continuum - is just a cycle of different phases of activities of the DCC in the National, Regional and Local levels, so that the disaster managers will be properly guided on what to do in the Pre, During and Post Disaster.

Disaster Management – is a system of influencing, controlling, handling or managing disaster operations for effective and efficient use of resources for the benefits of the community people and attend development.



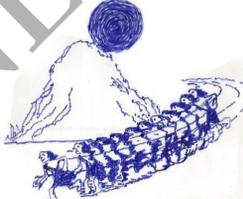


1. EMERGENCY RESPONSE

- Activities that are undertaken in the aftermath of a disaster to assist disaster victims.
- Essential services provided at the time of an emergency.

Examples:

- a. Rescue and evacuation
- b. Provision of ready-to-eat/cooked food




2. REHABILITATION

- Action taken in the weeks or months following a disaster to restore basic services to enable the population to return to pre-disaster condition.

Example:

Food for work, restoration of partially damaged houses/community facilities.

3. RECONSTRUCTION

- Activities focused on the rebuilding of community and the physical environment with improved safety standard measures to attain normalcy and productivity.






4. DEVELOPMENT

- normalcy has set in.

Example: Community residents doing normal, social, and economic activities.




DEFINITION

A conceptual framework for depicting disasters and showing how one phase leads into the next.

PHASES

5. PREVENTION

- Activities to prevent a natural phenomenon or a potential hazard from having harmful effects on either persons or properties.

Example: Construction of dams, dikes, seawalls to prevent flooding





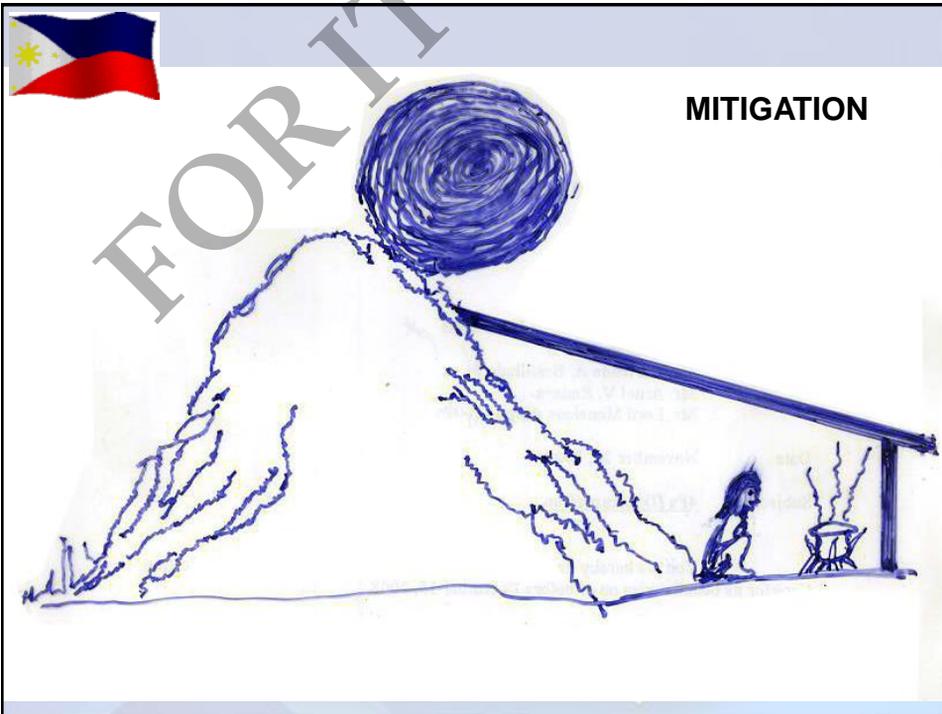
6. MITIGATION

- The taking of actions that reduce the harmful effects of a disaster.
- Long term structural and non-structural measures which minimize the negative impacts of hazards when they occur.

Examples:

Structural: Strengthening buildings/houses to make it resistant tot particular hazard as in Core Shelter Assistance (CSA).

Non-Structural: Adoption and/or enforcement of laws and ordiances such as building, zoning, land use control.





7. PREPAREDNESS

- **The attempt to limit the impact of a disaster by structuring the response and effecting a quick and orderly reaction to the disaster.**

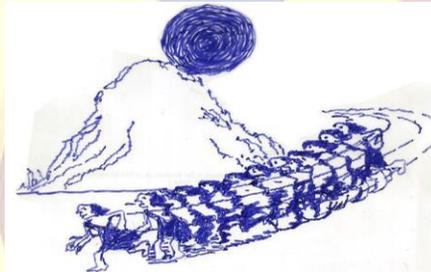
Examples:

a. Existence of an organization to oversee and implement the following:

- *Warning systems*
- *Rescue and evaluation*
- *Disaster relief*
- *Rehabilitation and reconstruction*



PREPAREDNESS





TASK AND RESPONSIBILITIES

A. PRE-DISASTER PHASE:

1. Establish baseline data on the population, vulnerable families and existing resources to include GOs and NGOs operating within the community.
2. Prepare list, location and capacity of evacuation centers and the estimated vulnerable communities/families based on standard stockpile and rates of assistance.
3. Identify workers and volunteers to man/operate NGO desk at evacuation centers and operation responsibilities
4. Provide copies of the standard rates of assistance that serves as reference and guide of NGO.



B. DISASTER PHASE:

1. Conduct immediate survey to disaster stricken area and make list of affected families, damaged houses and casualties.
2. Set up and operationalize NGO desk at evacuation centers and disaster operation center.
3. Ensure that the following information for service delivery and networking are available at NGO Desk:
 - Disaster Monitoring reports
 - Socio-economic profile of the community
 - List of NGOs / GOs providing assistance, kind, extent, etc.
 - Standard rate of assistance by kind



DISASTER PHASE

4. Advise NGOs on the areas needing assistance, the type and volume of assistance and the number of persons/families needing
5. Keep track of the NGOs operating in an area and provide the needed advice as to the other areas not being served, needing assistance.
6. Update information on the number of NGOs their location and extent of their operation in disaster relief operation.
7. Submit reports / updates on a daily basis or as needed to the LCE and DSWD based NGO Desk Form 1



C. POST DISASTER:
Submit to the supervisor concerned a terminal report that will highlight summary of the following:

- 1.1 No. of NGO involved
- 1.2 Type of service, volume, cost assistance
- 1.3 Experiences, problems encountered
- 1.4 NGOs that signify intention to help rehabilitation, mitigation, and other non-relief activities
- 1.5 Duration / Period covered of NGO Assistance
- 1.6 Recommendation to improve future networking and collaboration with NGOs



RESPONSIBILITIES OF DSWD BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER DISASTER:

1. Gives leadership and general guidance.
2. Maintains liaison with the Civil Defense Operation Center
3. Receives reports and mobilizes emergency relief.
4. Coordinates work of sub-committees.
5. Undertakes immediate survey of the disaster area and makes list of family victims.
6. Provides emergency mass feeding to disaster victims.
7. Provides food to disaster sufferers on family basis during the emergency period based on survey.
8. Handles inquiries about persons in disaster areas.



9. Refers individuals and families to concerned agencies for other services needed.
10. Supplies information as to the whereabouts of missing persons.
11. Keeps data on location of victims to facilitate reunion of dislocated families.
12. Coordinates with other agencies in integrated disaster relief operations which include acceptance and distribution of donations.



ROLE / TASKS OF THE DSWD:

1. Undertakes training on disaster preparedness of Brgy. Tri-sectoral groups.
2. In coordination with the OCD and DILG, assists in the training of Disaster Coordinating Councils in all levels.
3. Organizes relief and rehabilitation services to be tied up with the Provincial / city Municipal / barangay Disaster Coordinating Councils to provide immediate relief assistance to disaster victims.
4. Distributes relief assistance to include donations in accordance with relief requirements.
5. Provides appropriate assistance for the rehabilitation of victims.



6. Organizes reaction teams in the department proper as well as in all bureaus and offices under it.
7. Set up measures / guidelines, procedures to facilitate provision of relief assistance to disaster victims.
8. Supervise and monitor disaster relief operations.



RESOURCES UNIT

A. Undertakes a survey of urgent items needed in helping the victims of disasters and calamities as well as gathers the necessary statistics on resource such as:

1. **FOOD** – rice, corn, canned goods, vegetables, fish, meat, soft drinks and other grocery items.
2. **CLOTHING** – clothing materials and footwear
3. **CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS** – lumber, cement, roofing materials and hardware
4. **MEDICAL SUPPLIES** – medicines
5. **TRANSPORTATION** – government vehicles and private vehicles available
6. **OTHER REHABILITATION ITEMS** – seeds, planting materials, pesticides, fertilizers, livestock and fingerlings



RESOURCES UNIT

Resources surveys will include the names and addresses of dealers of dealers, agencies or persons who may donate, contribute or make available such resources which may be needed to ameliorate disaster or calamity victims and to release such data for immediate reference to those who are called upon to render assistance and relief to the victims.

B. It shall have the continuing task of updating its data and furnishing same to all concerned for ready reference and guidance.



***“ A peso spent on preparedness
saves seven pesos in response/recovery.”***

“ Thank You!!!

 Republic of the Philippines
National Disaster Coordinating Council 

**International Training Workshop for National Disaster Reduction
2009**

**May 4-8, 2009
Sindian City, Taipei**

**Regular Meetings and Dialogues with the Cluster Group – Regional Disaster
Coordinating Council**



Disaster Preparedness: Conduct of Training in Disaster Management



Interventions during Disaster Occurrence in Lanao del Norte, Mindanao, Philippines

Construction of Evacuation Centers



Play therapies for children



Supplemental Feeding for evacuees



Stress Debriefing for mothers and volunteers



FOR ITW ONLY