1. It is important to build the resilience of local communities to disasters and promote their participation in DRRM planning and implementation.

2. Climate change adaptation measures should be integrated into local DRRM planning and implementation.

3. Localized risk assessments and local risk patterns should guide DRRM measures.

4. DRRM measures must be respectful of human rights of all people, including the rights of vulnerable groups that are crucial for their protection from disasters.

5. Gender responsiveness must be integrated in DRRM measures at the local and national level.

6. The differentiated needs of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups must have formal representation at the local level.

7. The government encouragesvoluntaryorganizations for DRRM through community disaster volunteers.

8. There are mechanisms for both proactive and reaction-local DRRM funds. The benefit of the community. Community members are encouraged to participate in DRRM planning to influence the use of these local DRRM funds.

9. The local government is responsible for ensuring the safety of its constituents from risks through preventive evacuation, and the community has the right to be consulted prior to any preventive evacuation.

10. The local government in the community’s “first responder.” It can be the primary group to prevent and reduce human suffering of the constituents due to disasters, making sure that the differentiated needs of women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups are immediately addressed.

11. The Philippine Red Cross is a permanent member of the National and Local DRRM Council, and it is always ready to help local communities in meeting emergency needs caused by disasters and strengthen their resilience.