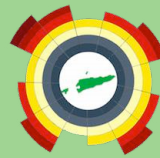
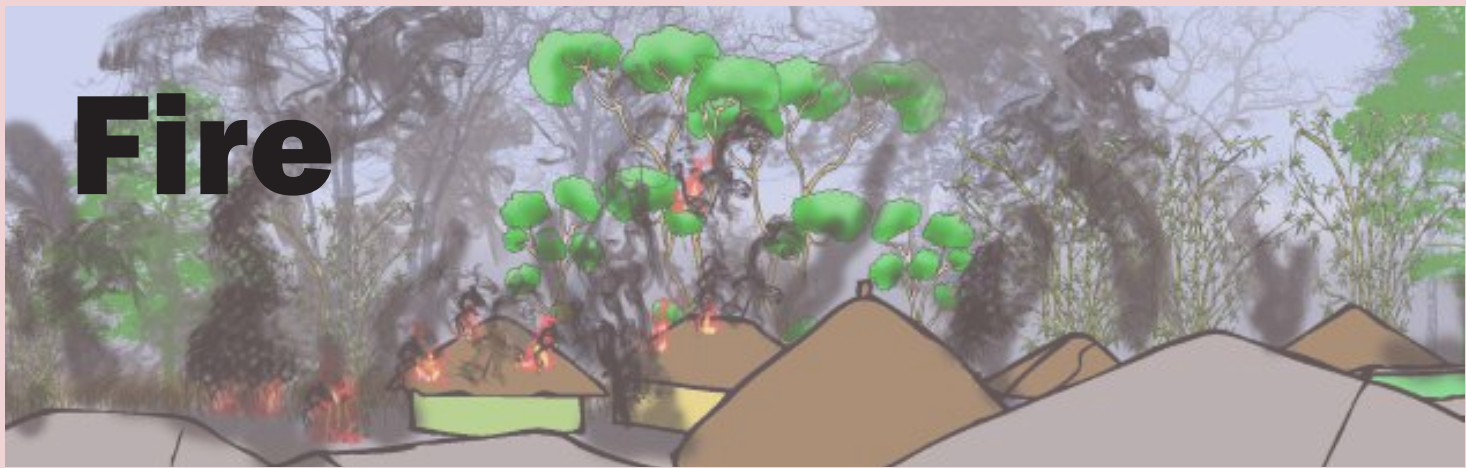


# Disaster Preparedness Tips







Fire is one of the hazards identified along the Dili to Ainaro Road Corridor. It is generally triggered by a) Natural factors: high temperature, strong sunlight, dry and hot areas, lightning and b) Manmade factors: live cigar butts, burning land for agriculture. It may cause loss of lives and properties, damages to infrastructures, forests, houses and facilities. It may significantly exacerbate the socio-economic condition of our community. If you reside in fire risks areas, you must prepare yourself in order to avoid possible fire induced disasters.



## Sucos at potential fire risks

Municipalities	High Risks		Medium Risks			Low Risks
<b>Ermera</b>	Fatuquero Railaco Leten Riheu Talimoro	Railaco Craic Poetete Samalete Tocoluli	Lauala			Beboi Leten Catrai Craic
<b>Aileu</b>	Acumau Fahisoi Madabeno Selo Malere Tohumeta	Cotolau Fatisi Selo Craic Taliu	Aisirimou Fatubosa Lausi	Bandudato Hoholau Saboria	Fahiria Lahae	Suco Liurai
<b>Ainaro</b>	Aitutu Fatubessi Suro-Craic	Edi Manutaci Soro	Ainaro Maubisso Mulo	Horai-Quic Mauchiga	Leolima Maulau	Cassa Liurai Mau-Nuno Mau-Ulo Nuno-Mogue
<b>Manufahi</b>			Holarua			Letefoho



# Early warnings

## You should note the following fire warning signals:

- Continuous drought for long periods
- Smoke in the forest, bushes and the surrounding areas

## You must therefore

- Know and understand the fire risks and prevention methods that are appropriate for our village through information boards, materials and trainings from government and agencies
- Observe the surroundings of our living environment and animals' behaviors, for example, report to authorities and firefighters when detecting a fire
- Stay alert and listen to the bells, sirens, loudspeakers, radio and other forecasting systems
- Communicate through walkie talkies & mobile phones
- Be aware of warning messages/SMS on mobile phones
- Pay attention to warning signs (green, yellow, orange and red status)
- Follow guidelines from village chief/local leaders and authorities



# How to prepare and respond

## Before the incident:

- Do not induce fire
- Dispose cigarettes carefully
- Safely store flammable materials such as kerosene and gasoline
- Stay alert to early warning systems
- Pay attention to radio broadcasts and other information dissemination materials

## During the incident:

- Pour water or put sand on the source of the fire if possible
- Call fire fighters through 115
- Evacuate from the fire affected areas as quickly as possible
- Stay low, lay down and escape as soon as possible
- Cover your body with a wet blanket if you have been gutted by fire
- Follow the guidelines from village chief and local leaders
- Inform and help neighbours accordingly
- Evacuate to designated safe locations as early as possible







Flash flood is one of the four major hazards identified along the Dili to Ainaro Road Corridor. It is generally triggered by heavy rain, steep topography, vegetation losses caused by widespread deforestation and improper land use practices. It may cause loss of lives and properties, damages to infrastructures, houses and facilities. It may also trigger spreading of diseases and may significantly exacerbate the socio-economic condition of our community. If you reside in flood risks areas, you must prepare yourself in order to avoid possible flood-induced disasters.



## Sucos at potential flood risks

Municipalities	High Risks	Medium Risks	Low Risks	
<b>Ermera</b>	Poetete Riheu	Fatuquero Lauala Tocoluli	Beboi Leten Railaco Craic Samalete	Catrai Craic Railaco Leten Talimoro
<b>Aileu</b>		Aisirimou Bandudato Fahiria Fatise Suco Liurai	Cotolau Hoholau Lausi Saboria Selo Malere Tohumeta	Fatubosa Lahae Madabeno Selo Craic Taliu
<b>Ainaro</b>	Ainaro Leolima	Aitutu Cassa Mau-bisse Maulau Mulo	Edi Horai-Quic Manutaci Mau-Nuno Nuno-Mogue Suro-Craic	Fatubessi Liurai Mau-chiga Mau-Ulo Soro
<b>Manufahi</b>	Letefoho	Holarua		



# Early warnings

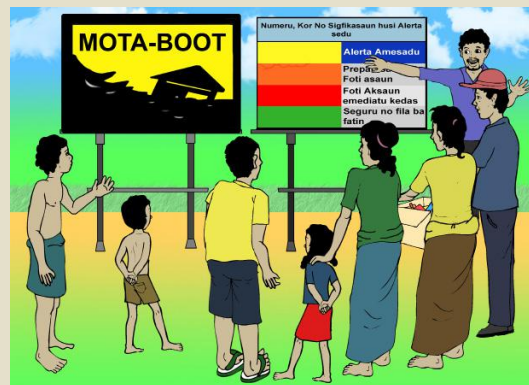
**You should note the following flood warning signals before it is too late:**

- Continuous heavy rain (high intensity and longer duration)
- Increasing water level in the river, rivulets and gullies – with increasing muddy colors



**You must therefore**

- Know and understand relevant flooding associated risks within our village. These are normally disseminated through information boards, materials and trainings from government and relevant agencies



- Observe the surroundings of our living environment and animals' behaviors, for example, observe the rise of river water level
- Stay alert and listen to the bells, sirens, loudspeakers, radio and other forecasting systems
- Be aware of warning messages/SMS on mobile phones
- Pay attention to warning signs (green, yellow, orange and red status)

## How to prepare and respond

**Before the incident:**

- Avoid building houses and activities along rivers banks and coastal areas
- Plant vegetation to absorb rainwater and minimize landslides
- Store away poisonous and hazardous chemicals in order to avoid water contamination
- Move your valuables to higher places within the house and compound
- Stay alert to early warning systems and continuously listen to the radio broadcasts
- Construct houses with solid foundation. Elevate them and keep a safe distance from river if possible so that you are more resilient to floods
- Prepare an elaborate escape plan
- Build evacuation shelters in higher places if possible



**During the incident:**

- Turn off electricity supply from the mains if possible
- Move to higher grounds
- Stay away from flooding areas and avoid crossing through fast flowing water
- Follow the guidelines from the village chief and local leaders
- Inform and help your neighbors accordingly
- Promptly evacuate to the designated safe locations





# Landslides

Landslides are common hazards along the Dili to Ainaro Road Corridor. It is generally triggered by a wide range of ground movements, such as earth slides, rock falls and debris flows. Other triggering factors include slope steepness, soft rock type and soil instability, lack of vegetation cover, erosion, heavy rainfall and seismicity/earthquake. It may cause loss of lives and properties, damages to the environment, infrastructures, houses and facilities. If you reside in landslide risks areas, you must prepare yourself in order to avoid possible landslide induced disasters.



## Sucos at potential landslide risks

Municipalities	High Risks	Medium Risks	Low Risks		
<b>Ermera</b>			Beboi Leten Laula Railaco Leten Talimoro	Catrai Craic Poetete Riheu Tocoluli	Fatuquero Railaco Craic Samalete
<b>Aileu</b>		Acumau Selo Craic	Aisirimou Fahiria Fatubosa Lausi Saboria Tohumeta	Bandudato Fahisoi Hoholau Suco Liurai Selo Malere	Cotolau Fatisi Lahae Madabeno Taitu
<b>Ainaro</b>	Ainaro Aitutu Leolima Mulo Nuno-Mogue	Edi Maubisse Maulau	Cassa Liurai Mau-Nuno Suro-Craic	Fatubessi Manutaci Mau-Ulo	Horai-Quic Mauchiga Soro
<b>Manufahi</b>	Letefoho		Holarua		



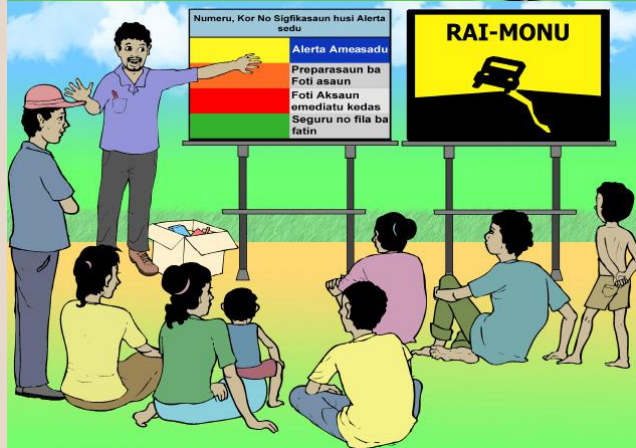
## Early warnings

**You should therefore note the following landslide signals:**

- Saturated ground in areas that have not been typically wet before
- New cracks or unusual bulges on the ground
- Unusual sounds, such as trees cracking or boulders knocking together, might indicate moving debris.
- Collapsed pavement, mud, fallen rocks, and other indications of possible debris flow

**You must therefore**

- Know and understand the landslide risks in the village through information boards, materials and trainings from government and agencies
- Observe the surroundings of living environment and animals' behaviors, for example, landslides may occur if there are any cracks on the ground or if the water is contaminated by soil
- Stay alert and listen to the bells, sirens, loudspeakers, radio and other forecasting systems
- Communicate through walkie talkies and mobile phones
- Be aware of warning messages/SMS on mobile phones
- Pay attention to warning signs (green, yellow, orange and red status)
- Follow guidelines from village chief/local leaders and authorities



## How to prepare and respond

**Before the incident:**

- Planting trees in all bare lands
- Be aware and stay away from areas prone to landslides
- Stay alert to early warning system, signs and signals
- Prepare emergency kit, such as water, medications, phone, food...

**During the incident:**

- Evacuate and move out of the landslide path as soon as possible
- Stay awake and listen to radio broadcasts for updates
- Follow the guidelines from village chief and local leaders
- Inform and help neighbours
- Curl into a tight ball and protect your head if unable to escape







Strong winds are common in high elevation areas along the Dili to Ainaro Road Corridor. Timor-Leste is situated in a cyclone belt and is therefore affected annually by tropical storms. It is generally triggered as a result of cyclones or normal strong wind events. It is normally large enough to cause loss of lives and properties, damages to environment, infrastructure, houses and facilities. It may significantly exacerbate the socio-economic condition of our community. If you reside in fire risk areas, you must prepare yourself in order to avoid possible wind induced disasters.



## Sucos at potential strong wind risks

Municipalities	High Risks	Medium Risks	Low Risks		
<b>Ermera</b>		Poetete Riheu	Beboi Leten Lauala Samalete	Catrai Craic Railaco Craic Talimoro	Fatuquero Railaco Leten Tocoluli
<b>Aileu</b>		Acumau Suco Liurai Selo Craic Selo Malere	Aisirimou Fahiria Fatubosa Lausi Talitu	Bandudato Fahiso Hoholau Madabeno Tohumeta	Cotolau Fatisi Lahae Saboria
<b>Ainaro</b>	Ainaro Mulo Nuno-Mogue	Aitutu Edi Leolima Maubisse Maulau	Cassa Liurai Mau-Nuno Suro-Craic	Fatubessi Manutaci Mau-Ulo	Horai-Quic Mauchiga Soro
<b>Manufahi</b>		Letefoho	Holarua		



## Early warnings

**You should therefore note the strong wind signals such as**

- Sound of trees and branches e.g palm trees which often gives loud noise when wind blows strongly

**You should also**

- Know and understand the strong wind risks in our village through information boards, materials and trainings from government and agencies
- Observe the surroundings of living environment and animals' behaviors, for example, strong winds occur when the river surface became whiter
- Stay alert and listen to the bells, sirens, loudspeakers, radio and other forecasting systems
- Communicate through walkie talkies & mobile phones
- Be aware of warning messages/SMS on mobile phones
- Pay attention to warning signs (green, yellow, orange and red status)
- Follow guidelines from village chief/local leaders and authorities



## How to prepare and respond

**Before the incident:**

- Cut down the swaying branches around houses
- Build houses capable to withstand strong winds
- Stay alert to early warning systems
- Listen to radio broadcasts

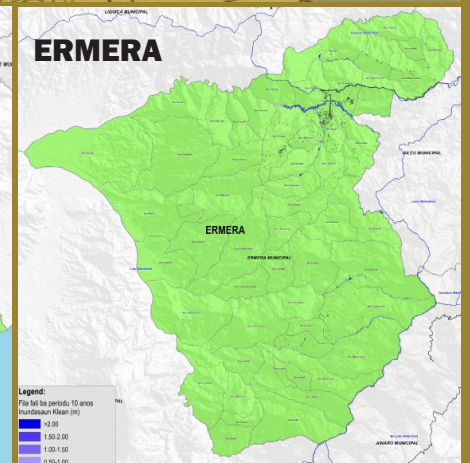
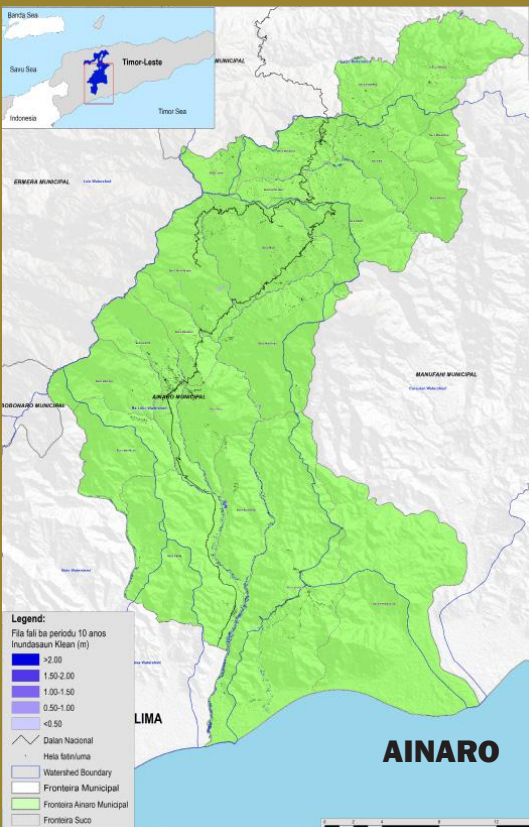
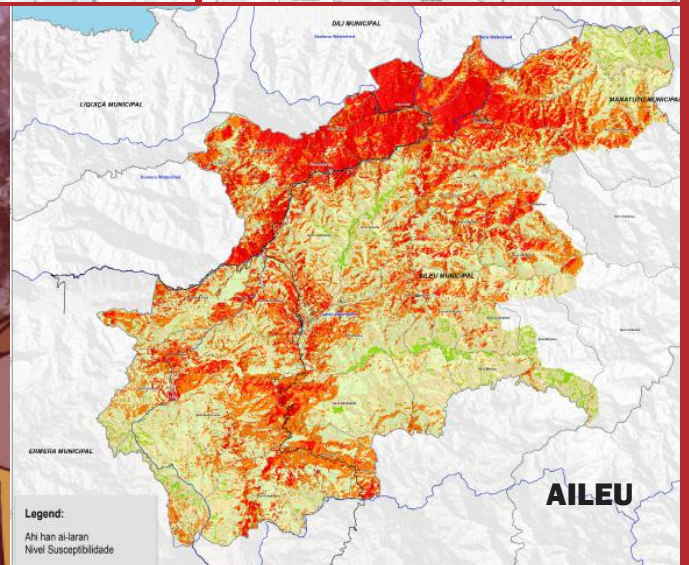
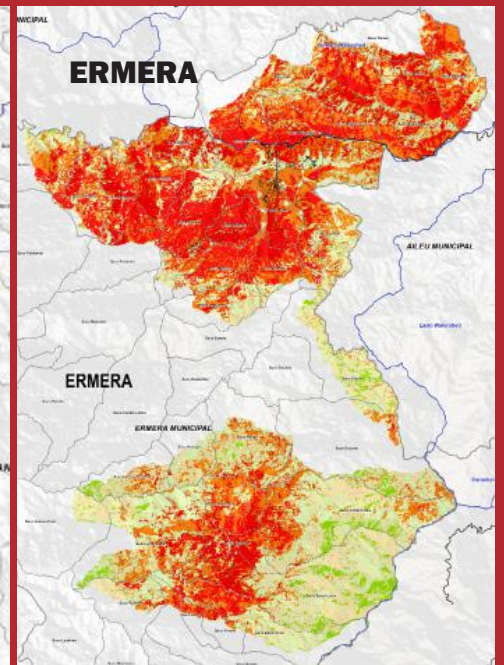
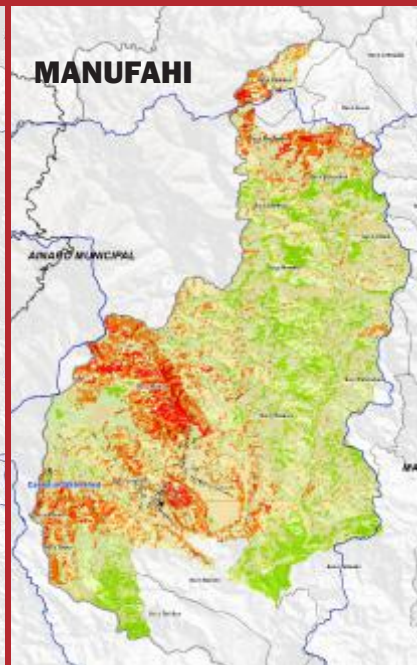
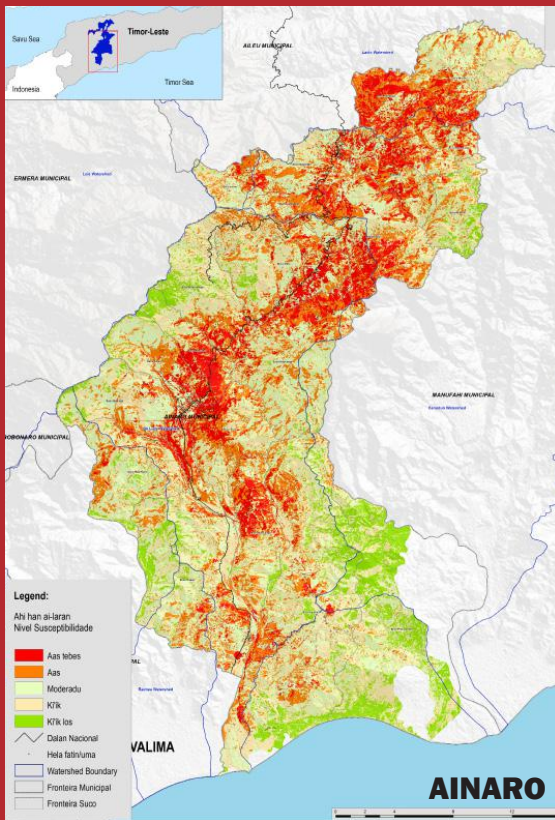


**During the incident:**

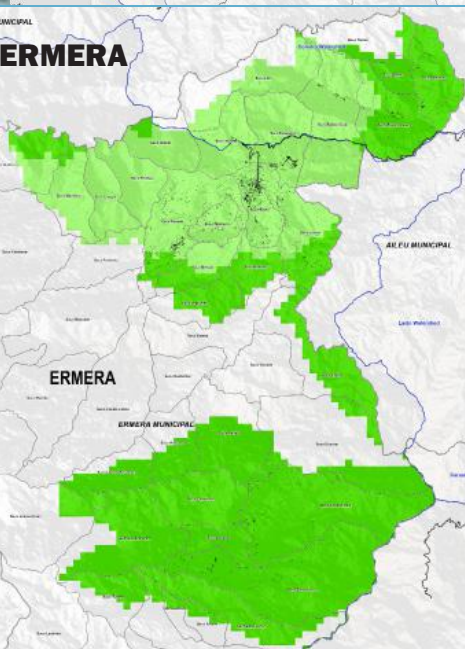
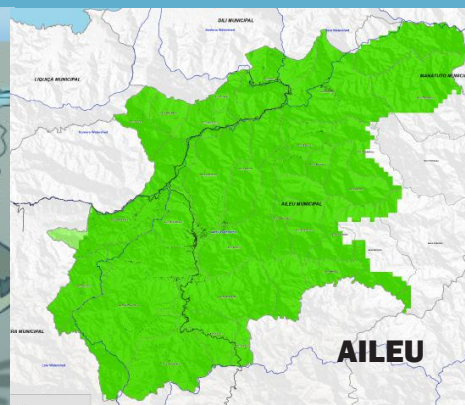
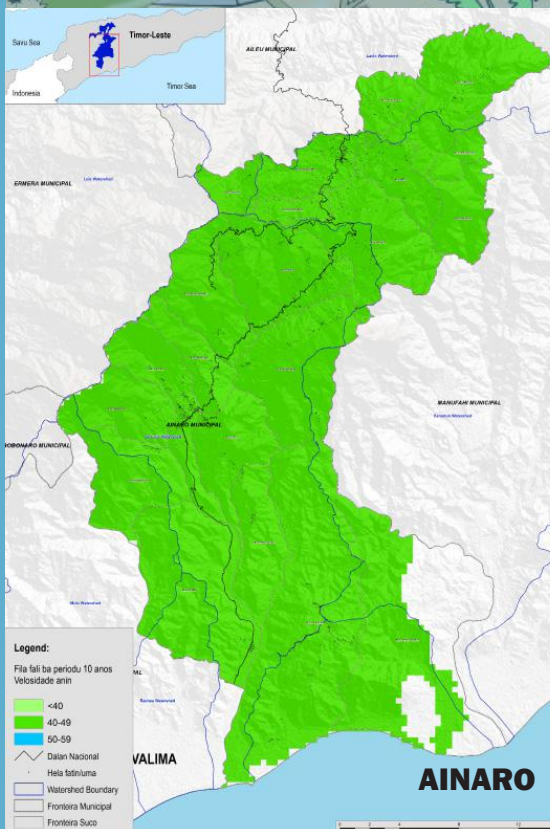
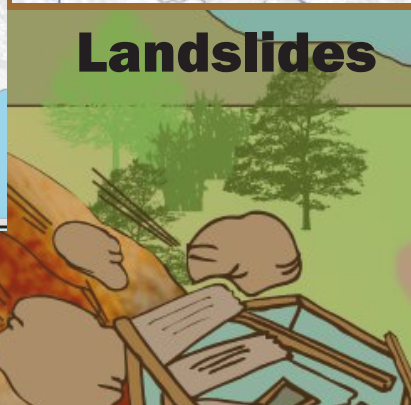
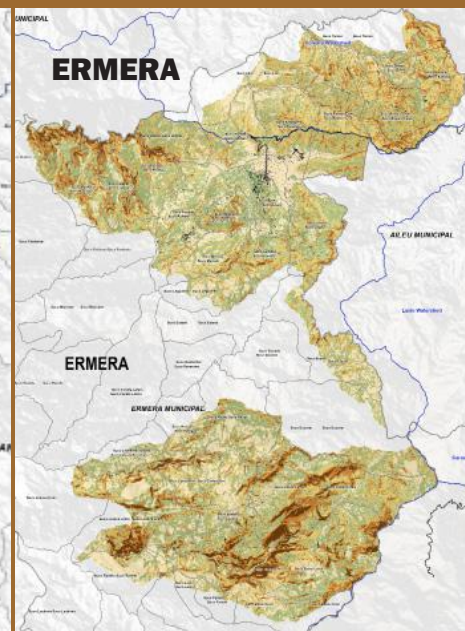
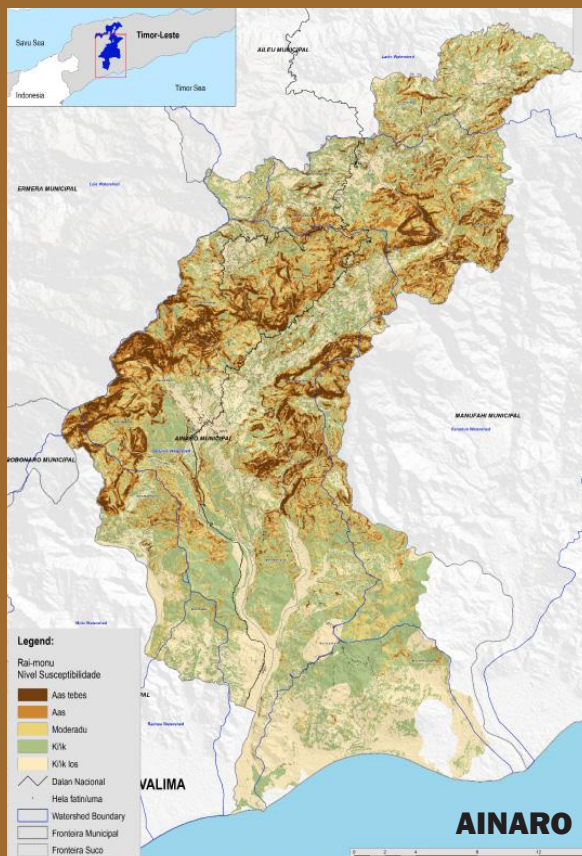
- Stay indoors, or get cover next to houses or under appropriate shelter
- Close windows and doors when indoors
- Stay away from open spaces, water, forests and electricity poles
- Watch out and pay attention to flying and falling objects
- Follow the guidelines from village chief and local leaders
- Inform and help neighbours accordingly















## UNDP-DARDC Project 2017

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