

14 SEP 22 P3:18

SENATE

S. B. No. 2417

RECEIVED BY: 

Introduced by **Senator TEOFISTO "TG" GUINGONA III**

**AN ACT FURTHER STRENGTHENING THE PHILIPPINE DISASTER RISK
REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, PROVIDING FOR THE NATIONAL
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND
INSTITUTIONALIZING THE NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND
MANAGEMENT PLAN, APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR AND OTHER
PURPOSES**

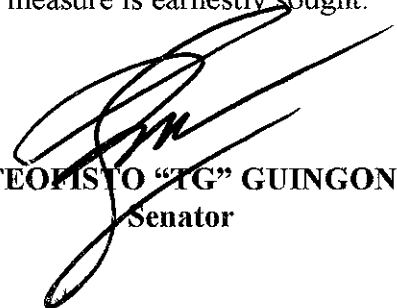
Explanatory Note

In times of grave urgency and emergency, when definitive command and control is essential, the need for ad hoc and tedious coordination among various agencies can sometimes lead to indecision and paralysis. The recent super-typhoon Yolanda (Haiyan) exposed the country's weakness in dealing with disasters mainly due to lack of centralized emergency operations plan especially at the local level.

The institutional set-up of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (NDRRMC) as it exists today is insufficient to respond to disaster risks with magnitudes covering broader segments of the country, and to execute recovery and rehabilitation efforts that require huge financial and manpower support. There is evidently a need for an independent, stand-alone disaster management agency with a more permanent institutional setup and a streamlined source of budget.

The current bill seeks to establish the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA) which shall have the same status as that of a national government agency attached to the Office of the President. The NDRRMA shall serve as the primary arm of the national government on disaster risk reduction. This NDRRMA shall also serve as the central coordination mechanism for donations with the corresponding responsibility to maintain and make publicly available a complete, accurate, timely and separate record of donations.

In view of the foregoing, the immediate enactment of this measure is earnestly sought.


TEOFISTO "TG" GUINGONA III
Senator

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*Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress
assembled:*

1 **SECTION 1. *Short Title*** – This Act shall be known as the “Revised Philippine Disaster Risk
2 Reduction and Management Act of 2014.”

3

4

5 **SECTION 2. *Declaration of Policy*** – It shall be the policy of the State to:

6

7 (a) Adhere to and adopt the universal norms, principles, and standards of humanitarian
8 assistance and the global effort on risk reduction as concrete expression of the country’s
9 commitment to overcome human sufferings due to recurring disasters.

10

11 (b) Uphold the people’s constitutional rights to life and security by addressing the root causes
12 of vulnerabilities and increasing their capacities and enhancing their overall resiliency to
13 disasters.

14

15 (c) Uphold the supremacy of civilian authority over the military particularly in the context of
16 complex emergencies and human-induced disasters.

17

18 (d) Institutionalize the policies, structures, coordination mechanisms and programs with
19 continuing budget appropriation on disaster risk reduction from national down to local levels
20 towards building a disaster-resilient nation and communities.

21

22

23 (e) Mainstream disaster risk reduction into physical and land-use planning, budget,
24 infrastructure, education, health, environment, housing, and other sectors.

25

1 (f) Adopt and implement a coherent, integrated, proficient and responsive disaster risk
2 reduction program integrated in the development plan at various levels of government
3 adhering to the principles of good governance such as transparency and accountability within
4 the context of poverty alleviation and environmental protection.

5
6 (g) Adopt an integrated and coordinated, multi-sectoral, inter-agency and community-based
7 approach to disaster risk management that shall be both anticipatory of and responsive to the
8 socio-economic and environmental impacts of disasters including those due to climate
9 change.

10
11 (h) Recognize and strengthen the capacities of local government units and communities in
12 mitigating and preparing for, responding to, and recovering from the impact of disasters.

13
14 (i) Engage the participation of the civil society organizations (CSOs), the private sector and
15 volunteers in the government's disaster risk reduction programs towards complementation of
16 resources and effective delivery of services to the citizenry.

17
18 (j) Incorporate internationally accepted principles of disaster risk management in the creation
19 and implementation of national, regional and local sustainable development and poverty
20 reduction strategies, policies, plans and budgets.

21
22 (k) Recognize the country's various and particular local risk patterns and the need to
23 capacitate, strengthen, and decentralize powers, responsibilities and resources for disaster risk
24 reduction and response to regional and local authorities.

25
26 (l) Provide maximum care, assistance and services to individuals and families affected by
27 disaster; implement emergency rehabilitation projects to lessen the impact of disaster and
28 facilitate resumption of normal social and economic activities.

29
30
31 **SECTION 3. *Definition of Terms*** – As used in this Act

32
33 (a) Capacity – a combination of all strengths and resources available within a community,
34 society or organization that can reduce the level of risk, or the effects of a disaster. Capacity
35 may include physical, institutional, social or economic means as well as skilled personal or
36 collective attributes such as leadership and management. Capacity may also be described as
37 capability.

38
39 (b) Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) – non-state actors whose aims are neither to generate
40 profits nor to seek governing power. CSOs unite people to advance shared goals and interests.
41 They have a presence in public life, expressing the interests and values of their members or
42 others, and are based on ethical, cultural, scientific, religious, or philanthropic considerations.
43 CSOs include non-government organizations (NGOs), professional associations, foundations,
44 independent research institutes, community-based organizations (CBOs), faith-based
45 organizations, people's organizations, social movements, and labor unions.

46
47 (c) Climate Change – a change in climate that can be identified by changes in the mean
48 and/or variability of its properties and that persists for an extended period typically decades
49 or longer, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity.

1 (d) Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) – refers to activities, projects
2 and programs to reduce disaster risks which are primarily designed by the people living in
3 high-risk localities based on their needs and capacities, in close coordination with their
4 respective Local Disaster Management Councils.

5
6 (e) Complex Emergency – a form of human-induced emergency in which the cause of the
7 emergency as well as the assistance to the afflicted is complicated by intense level of political
8 considerations.

9
10 (f) Disaster – an event, natural or human-induced, sudden or progressive, which impacts a
11 community or a society causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental
12 losses which exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own
13 resources. A disaster is a function of the risk process. It results from the combination of
14 hazards, conditions of vulnerability and insufficient capacity or measures to reduce the
15 potential negative consequences of risk.

16
17 (g) Disaster Risk Management – the systematic process of using administrative decisions,
18 organization, operational skills and capacities to implement policies, strategies and coping
19 capacities of the society and communities to lessen the impacts of natural hazards and related
20 environmental and technological disasters. This comprises all forms of activities, including
21 structural and non-structural measures to avoid (prevention) or to limit (mitigation and
22 preparedness) adverse effects of hazards.

23
24 (h) Disaster Risk Reduction – the conceptual framework of elements considered with the
25 possibilities to minimize vulnerabilities and disaster risks throughout a society, to avoid
26 through prevention or to limit through mitigation and preparedness the adverse impacts of
27 hazards within the broad context of sustainable development.

28
29 (i) Disaster Risk Reduction Plans – documents that set out planning authorities' policies and
30 proposals for disaster risk reduction, which should be considered in the respective
31 development plan and development actions of local governments. Due to the different
32 geographic scales applicable at different levels, disaster risk reduction plans are specific to
33 each level of government.

34
35 (j) Disaster Risk Management Councils – refers to all nucleus organizations established at the
36 national, regional, provincial, city, municipal, and barangay levels to carry out disaster
37 management activities as defined under this Act.

38
39 (k) Disaster Risk Management Office – refers to offices established from among the local
40 government units from the provincial, municipal, and city level with primary responsibility in
41 the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of disaster risk reduction policies
42 and programs.

43
44 (l) Emergency – unforeseen or sudden occurrence, especially danger, demanding immediate
45 action.

46
47 (m) Exposure – the degree to which the elements at risk are likely to experience hazard
48 events of different magnitudes

49

1 (n) Hazard – a potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon and/or human induced
2 activity that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic
3 disruption, and environmental degradation.

4
5 (o) Mitigation – structural and non-structural measures undertaken to limit the adverse impact
6 of natural hazards, environmental degradation, and technological hazards and to ensure the
7 ability of at-risk communities to address vulnerabilities aimed at minimizing the impact of
8 disasters. Such measures include, but are not limited to, hazard resistant construction and
9 engineering works, the formulation and implementation of plans, programs, projects and
10 activities, awareness raising, knowledge management, policies on land use and resource
11 management, as well as the enforcement of comprehensive land use planning, building and
12 safety standards, and legislation.

13
14 (p) National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework (NDRRMF) – provides
15 for a comprehensive, all-hazards, multi-sectoral, inter-agency and community-based
16 approach to a national disaster risk reduction and management policy framework that will
17 guide all stakeholders, sector agencies, local governments, and others in the development of
18 complementary risk reduction policies in their areas of authority.

19
20 (q) National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP) – the master plan
21 formulated and revised when necessary by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and
22 Management Authority (NDRRMA) which sets forth the strategies, organization, tasks of
23 concerned agencies and local government units, and other guidelines to deal with disaster risk
24 reduction undertakings and/or emergencies. The NDRRMP should be integrated in the
25 National Development Plan and budget.

26
27 (r) Preparedness – pre-disaster actions and measures being undertaken within the context of
28 disaster risk reduction and management and are based on sound risk analysis as well as pre-
29 disaster activities to avert or minimize loss of life and property, such as but not limited to
30 community organizing, training, planning, equipping, stockpiling, hazard mapping, insuring
31 of assets, and public information and education initiatives. This also includes the
32 development/enhancement of an overall preparedness strategy, policy, institutional structure,
33 warning and forecasting capabilities, and plans that define measures geared to help at-risk
34 communities safeguard their lives and assets by being alert to hazards and taking appropriate
35 action in the face of an imminent threat or an actual disaster.

36
37 (s) Prevention – activities to provide outright avoidance of the adverse impact of hazards and
38 means to minimize related environmental, technological and biological disasters. Depending
39 on social and technical feasibility and cost-benefit considerations, investing in preventive
40 measures is justified in areas frequently affected by disasters. In the context of public
41 awareness and education related to disaster risk reduction, changing attitudes and behavior
42 contribute to promoting a “culture of prevention.”

43
44 (t) Private Sector – the key actor in the realm of the economy where the central social
45 concern and process is the mutually beneficial production and distribution of goods and
46 services to meet the physical needs of human beings. The private sector comprises private
47 corporations, households and non-profit institutions serving households.

48
49 (u) Public Sector Employees – shall mean all persons in the civil service.
50

- 1 (v) Rehabilitation -- measures that ensure the ability of affected communities/areas to restore
2 their normal level of functioning by rebuilding livelihood and damaged infrastructures and
3 increasing the communities' organizational capacity
- 4 (w) Resilience -- the capacity of a system, community or society potentially exposed to
5 hazards to adapt, by resisting or changing in order to reach and maintain an acceptable level
6 of functioning and structure. This is determined by the degree to which the social system is
7 capable of organizing itself to increase its capacity for learning from past disasters for better
8 future protection and to improve risk reduction measures.
- 9
- 10 (x) Response -- any concerted effort by two or more agencies, public or private, to provide
11 assistance or intervention during or immediately after a disaster to meet the life preservation
12 and basic subsistence needs of those people affected and in the restoration of essential public
13 activities and facilities.
- 14
- 15 (y) Risk -- the probability of harmful consequences, or expected losses (deaths, injuries,
16 property, livelihoods, economic activity disrupted or environment damaged) resulting from
17 the interactions between natural or human-induced hazards and vulnerable conditions.
- 18
- 19 (z) Risk Assessment and Analysis -- a methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk
20 by thorough analysis of potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability,
21 location, and severity, that could pose a potential threat or harm to people, property,
22 livelihoods, and the environment on which they depend.
- 23
- 24 (aa) Risk Management -- the process of identifying, analyzing and quantifying the probability
25 of losses in order to undertake preventive or corrective measures in minimizing such.
- 26
- 27 (bb) Risk Transfer -- refers to mechanisms or arrangements which do not reduce or prevent
28 actual vulnerability but aimed to transfer, share, and /or finance the risk in order to protect
29 local communities and the country from the financial and economic impacts of disasters.
- 30
- 31 (cc) State of Calamity -- a condition involving mass casualty and/or major damages to
32 property, disruption of means of livelihoods, roads and normal way of life of people in the
33 affected areas as a result of the occurrence of natural or human-induced hazard.
- 34
- 35 (dd) Sustainable Development -- development that meets the needs of the present without
36 compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it
37 two key concepts: the concept of "needs," in particular the essential needs of the world's
38 poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and the idea of limitations imposed by the
39 state of technology and social organizations on the environment's ability to meet present and
40 future needs. It is the harmonious integration of a sound and viable economy, responsible
41 governance, social cohesion and harmony, and ecological integrity to ensure that human
42 development now and through future generations is a life-enhancing process.
- 43
- 44 (ee) Vulnerability -- the conditions determined by physical, social, economic and
45 environmental factors or processes, which increase the susceptibility of a community to
46 losses from the impact of natural or human-induced hazards.
- 47
- 48 (ff) Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups -- those that face higher exposure to disaster risk
49 and poverty including, but not limited to, women, children, elderly, differently-abled people,
50 and ethnic minorities.

1 **SECTION 4. Scope** – This Act provides for all the actions and measures pertaining to all
2 aspects of disaster risk reduction and management, such as, but not limited to, the
3 anticipatory stages of risk identification and analysis, risk reduction, prevention, mitigation
4 and preparedness to the post-disaster stages of response, rescue, relief, rehabilitation and
5 reconstruction.
6
7

8 **Section 5. National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council.** - The National
9 Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, hereinafter referred to as the NDRRMC
10 or the National Council.
11

12 The National Council shall be headed by the Secretary of the Department of National
13 Defense (DND) as Chairperson with the Secretary of the Department of the Interior and
14 Local Government (DILG) as Vice Chairperson for Disaster Preparedness, the Secretary of
15 the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) as Vice Chairperson for
16 Disaster Response, the Secretary of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) as
17 Vice Chairperson for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, and the Director-General of the
18 National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) as Vice Chairperson for Disaster
19 Rehabilitation and Recovery.
20

21 The National Council's members shall be the following:
22

- 23 (a) Secretary of the Department of Health (DOH);
 - 24 (b) Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR);
 - 25 (c) Secretary of the Department of Agriculture (DA);
 - 26 (d) Secretary of the Department of Education (DepED);
 - 27 (e) Secretary of the Department of Energy (DOE);
 - 28 (f) Secretary of the Department of Finance (DOF);
 - 29 (g) Secretary of the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI);
 - 30 (h) Secretary of the Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC);
 - 31 (i) Secretary of the Department of Budget and Management (DBM);
 - 32 (j) Secretary of the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH);
 - 33 (k) Secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA);
 - 34 (l) Secretary of the Department of Justice (DOJ);
 - 35 (m) Secretary of the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE);
 - 36 (n) Secretary of the Department of Tourism (DOT);
- 37
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- 1 (o) The Executive Secretary;
2
3 (p) Secretary of the Office of the Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process (OPAPP);
4
5 (q) Chairman, Commission on Higher Education (CHED);
6
7 (r) Chief of Staff, Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP);
8
9 (s) Chief, Philippine National Police (PNP);
10
11 (t) The Press Secretary;
12
13 (u) Secretary General of the Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC);
14
15 (v) Commissioner of the National Anti-Poverty Commission-Victims of Disasters and
16 Calamities Sector (NAPCVDC);
17
18 (w) Chairperson, National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women;
19
20 (x) Chairperson, Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council (HUDCC);
21
22 (y) Executive Director of the Climate Change Office of the Climate Change Commission;
23
24 (z) President, Government Service Insurance System (GSIS);
25
26 (aa) President, Social Security System (SSS);
27
28 (bb) President, Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth);
29
30 (cc) President of the Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines (ULAP);
31
32 (dd) President of the League of Provinces of the Philippines (LPP);
33
34 (ee) President of the League of Cities of the Philippines (LCP);
35
36 (ff) President of the League of Municipalities of the Philippines (LMP);
37
38 (gg) President of the Liga ng Mga Barangay (LMB);
39
40 (hh) Four (4) representatives from the CSOs;
41
42 (ii) One (1) representative from the private sector; and
43
44 (jj) Director-General of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
45 Authority (NDRRMA)
46

47 The representatives from the CSOs and the private sector shall be selected from among their
48 respective ranks based on the criteria and mechanisms to be set for this purpose by the
49 National Council.
50

1 **SECTION 6. *The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority***
2 ***(NDRRMA)*** – The existing Office of Civil Defense (OCD) shall be renamed into National
3 Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA). It shall be restructured and
4 reorganized within a three-year implementation period consistent with the provisions of this
5 Act.

6
7 The NDRRMA shall have the same status as that of a national government agency attached to
8 the Office of the President. It shall be the primary arm of the national government on disaster
9 risk reduction.

10
11 The existing personnel, assets, liabilities, records and other accounts of the OCD, as audited
12 by the Commission on Audit, shall be transferred to the NDRRMA.

13
14 The NDRRMA shall be headed by a Director-General with a rank of an Undersecretary, and
15 three (3) Deputy Director-General with a rank of Assistant Secretary.

16
17 The President shall appoint the Director-General and the three (3) Deputy Director-Generals.
18 All appointees shall be universally acknowledged experts in the field of disaster preparedness
19 and management and of proven honesty and integrity. Their positions shall be civil service
20 career positions to ensure continuity of programs. The three (3) Deputy Director-Generals
21 shall each head the three (3) principal committees of the NDRRMA, namely (1) Relief and
22 Reconstruction Office; (2) Preparedness, Prevention and Mitigation Office; and (3) Education
23 and Information Management Office.

24
25 The NDRRMA shall render an annual report of its activities and achievements to the
26 President and to Congress. It is mandated to manage, coordinate, and synchronize programs
27 and projects in the implementation of the comprehensive National Disaster Risk Reduction
28 and Management Plan (NDRRMP) and shall have policy-making power on disaster-related
29 matters. The NDRRMA's goal shall be toward attaining disaster-resiliency by relying on and
30 building people's capacity in managing disasters.

31
32 The operation of the NDRRMA shall be guided by the following principles:

- 33
34 1. Addressing the roots of people's vulnerability to disasters is the key toward disaster
35 reduction and building disaster-resilient communities.
36
37 2. Incorporation of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP)
38 into the formulation of development plans at the national, regional and local levels.
39
40 3. Efficiency in the implementation of the comprehensive NDRRMP and expediency in the
41 delivery of adequate and appropriate emergency response and rehabilitation measures.
42
43 4. Strengthening the local government units to more effectively operationalize the NDRRMP
44 at the local level.
45
46 5. Institutionalizing the participation of civil society and the private sector in the over-all
47 efforts towards disaster resiliency.
48

1 6. Reliance on the people's strength and building their capacities in instituting programs and
2 measures in preparing for and mitigating the effects of disasters using the community-based
3 disaster risk management (CBDRM) approach.
4

5 7. Developing the spirit of volunteerism and genuine service among the less affected or less
6 vulnerable sectors of society in the effort towards disaster reduction and building disaster-
7 resilient communities.
8

9 8. Transparency and accountability in the administration of all funds under its control and
10 supervision as well as in the accessibility of all official records under its jurisdiction.
11

12
13 **SECTION 7. Powers and Functions of the NDRRMC** – The NDRRMC shall exercise
14 supervisory powers over the NDRRMA and shall have the following responsibilities:
15

16 (a) Develop a National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework (NDRRMF)
17 which will serve as the set of guidelines in the formulation of a National Disaster Risk
18 Reduction Management Plan (NDRRMP). The NDRRMF shall provide comprehensive, all-
19 hazards, multi-sectoral, inter-agency and community-based approach to disaster risk
20 reduction and shall serve as the principal guide of the country, subject for review every 5
21 years, or as maybe deemed necessary, in order to ensure its continuing relevance.
22

23 (b) Direct the NDRRMA to formulate and implement the NDRRMP and ensure that this shall
24 be considered and integrated in the Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP),
25 in the annual General Appropriations Act (GAA) and in local development plans nationwide
26

27 (c) Ensure a multi-stakeholder participation in the development, updating, and sharing of a
28 Disaster Management Information System and Geographic Information System-based
29 national risk map as policy and decision-making tools.
30

31 (d) Develop a national emergency alert system to provide accurate and timely advice to
32 national or local emergency response organizations and to the general public through diverse
33 mass media to include digital and analog broadcast, cable, satellite television and radio,
34 wireless communications, and landline communications.
35

36 (e) Develop appropriate risk transfer mechanisms that shall guarantee social and economic
37 protection and increase resiliency in the face of disaster.
38

39 (f) Advises the President on the status of disaster preparedness, prevention, mitigation,
40 response and rehabilitation operations being undertaken by the government, civil society
41 organizations, private sector, and volunteers and recommends to the President the declaration
42 of a state of calamity in areas extensively damaged and submit proposals to restore normalcy
43 in the affected areas, to include calamity fund allocation.
44

45 (g) Monitor and provide the necessary guidelines and procedures on Disaster Risk Reduction
46 and Management Fund releases as well as utilization, accounting and auditing thereof.
47

48 (h) Conducts periodic assessment and performance monitoring of NDRRMC-member
49 agencies and Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils.
50

1 **SECTION 8. Powers and Functions of NDRRMA** – The NDRRMA shall have the
2 following powers and functions:

3
4 (a) Formulates and implements the National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan
5 (NDRRMP) that shall be integrated in the physical framework, social, economic and
6 environmental plans of communities, cities, municipalities and provinces. The NDRRMP
7 shall be submitted to Congress for approval.

8
9 (b) Develops and ensures the implementation of national standards in carrying out disaster
10 risk reduction programs including preparedness, mitigation, prevention, response and
11 rehabilitation works, from data collection and analysis, planning, implementation, monitoring
12 and evaluation.

13
14 (c) Ensures that the local government units through the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and
15 Management Offices (LDRRMOs) are properly informed and adheres to the national
16 standards and programs;

17
18 (d) Provides technical assistance and necessary resources to increase the overall capacity of
19 local government units, specifically the low income and in high-risk areas;

20
21 (e) Establish disaster risk reduction learning institutes that shall provide continuing training,
22 education and research programs to upgrade professional knowledge and skills of key
23 stakeholders;

24
25 (f) Ensures that all disaster risk reduction programs, projects and activities requiring regional
26 and international support shall be in accordance with duly established national policies and
27 aligned with international agreements.

28
29 (g) Creates an enabling environment for substantial and sustainable participation of civil
30 society organizations, private groups, volunteers and communities, and recognizes their
31 contributions in the government's disaster risk reduction efforts.

32
33 (h) Conducts periodic assessment and performance monitoring of LDRRMOs and
34 NDRRMC-member agencies.

35
36 (i) Mobilize instrumentalities of the government, civil society organizations, and the private
37 sector for assistance in terms of the use of their facilities and resources for the protection and
38 preservation of life and properties in case of emergencies, with due process.

39
40 (j) Create necessary offices to perform its mandate provided under this Act.

41
42 (k) Perform any and all other acts incident to or required by virtue of its creation.
43

44
45 **SECTION 9. Organization at the Regional Level** – The existing Regional Disaster
46 Coordinating Council (RDCC) shall continue to exist as the regional arm of the NDRRMA
47 and shall henceforth be known as the Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
48 Council (RDRRMC). The RDRRMC shall be responsible in ensuring disaster sensitive
49 regional development plans, and in case of emergencies shall convene the different regional
50 line agencies and concerned institutions and authorities.

1 **SECTION 10. *Organization at the Local Government Level*** – The existing Provincial, City,
2 Municipal, and Barangay Disaster Coordinating Councils shall henceforth be known as the
3 Provincial, City, and Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils.
4

5 (a) Composition: The Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
6 (LDRRMC) shall be composed of the following:
7

8 Chairperson : Local Chief Executives

9 Vice-Chairperson : Local Planning and Development Officer
10

11 Members :

12
13 1. Head of the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office
14

15 2. Head of the Local Social Welfare and Development Office
16

17 3. Head of the Local Health Office
18

19 4. Head of the Local Agriculture Office
20

21 5. Head of the Gender and Development Office
22

23 6. Head of the Local Engineering Office
24

25 7. Head of the Local Veterinary Office
26

27 8. Head of the Local Budget Office
28

29 9. Division Head/Superintendent of Schools of the Department of Education (DepEd)
30

31 10. Provincial Director/City/Municipal Chief of the Philippine National Police (PNP)
32

33 11. Provincial Director/City/Municipal Fire Marshall of the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP)
34

35 12. President of the Association of Barangay Captains
36

37 13. Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC)
38

39 14. Four (4) accredited Civil Society Organizations
40

41 15. One (1) private sector representative
42

43 (b) The LDRRMCs shall have the following functions:
44

45 1. Develop, approve, monitor and evaluate Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
46 Plan (LDRRMP) and regularly review and test the plan for internal consistency as well as to
47 ensure its vertical and horizontal compatibility with other relevant planning programs
48

49 2. Integrate risk reduction into local development plans, programs, and budgets as a strategy
50 in poverty reduction, environmental protection and sustainable development.

1 3. Recommend disaster risk reduction policies and programs and oversee its implementation.

2
3 (c) The LDRRMC shall meet at least once a month.

4
5
6 **SECTION 11. *Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (LDRRMO) –***

7
8 (a) There shall be established a Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office in
9 every province, city and municipality, and a Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and
10 Management Committee (BDRRMC) responsible for setting the direction, development,
11 implementation and coordination of disaster risk management programs within their
12 territorial jurisdiction.

13
14 (b) The LDRRMO shall be under the Office of the Governor, City or Municipal Mayor, and
15 Punong Barangay in case of BDRRMC. The LDRRMOs shall be initially organized
16 composed of a Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer to be assisted by three (3)
17 staff responsible for: Administrative and Training, Research and Planning, and Operations
18 and Warning until its full organization with competent and career service personnel to ensure
19 continuity of programs. The LDRRMOs shall organize, train and directly supervise the
20 Local Emergency Response Teams.

21
22 (c) The Provincial, City and Municipal DRRMOs or Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and
23 Management Committee (BDRRMC) shall perform the following functions with impartiality
24 given the emerging challenges brought by disasters of our times:

25
26 1. Formulate and implement comprehensive and integrated Local Disaster Risk
27 Reduction and Management Plan in accordance with the national, regional and provincial
28 framework, and policies on disaster risk reduction in close coordination with the Local
29 Development Councils.

30
31 2. Prepare and submit to the Local Sanggunian the annual LDRRMO Plan and budget,
32 likewise, the proposed programming of the local disaster risk reduction and management
33 fund, which includes the existing Local Calamity Fund, other dedicated disaster risk
34 reduction and management resources, other regular funding source/s and budgetary support
35 of the LDRRMO.

36
37 3. Coordinate with the different member agencies of the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and
38 Management Council (LDRRMC) and other agencies, and act as the secretariat of the
39 LDRRMC.

40
41 4. Conduct continuous disaster monitoring and mobilize instrumentalities and entities of the
42 local government unit, civil society organizations, private groups and organized volunteers, to
43 utilize their facilities and resources for the protection and preservation of life and properties
44 during emergencies in accordance with existing policies and procedures.

45
46 5. Facilitate and ensure the participation of the civil society organizations, private groups and
47 organized volunteers in the local governments' disaster risk reduction programs.

48
49 6. Act on other matters that may be authorized by the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and
50 Management Council (LDRRMC).

1 (d) The Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee (BDRRMC) shall be
2 a regular committee of the existing Barangay Development Council (BDC) and subject
3 thereto. The Barangay Chairman shall facilitate and ensure the participation of not less than
4 four (4) CSO representatives that include three (3) Community-Based People's Organizations
5 representing three (3) most vulnerable and marginalized groups in the barangay and one (1)
6 NGO with current disaster risk reduction program in the barangay.

7
8 (e) Identify, assess, and manage the hazards and risks that may occur in their locality.

9
10 (f) Communicate about those hazards and risks, their nature, effects, early warning signs and
11 counter-measures.

12
13 (g) Identify and implement cost-effective risk reduction measures/strategies.

14
15 (h) Take all necessary steps on an ongoing basis to maintain and provide or to arrange the
16 provision of, or to otherwise make available suitably trained and competent personnel for
17 effective civil defense and disaster risk management in its area.

18
19 (i) Respond to and manage the adverse effects of emergencies in its area.

20
21 (j) Carry out recovery activities.

22
23 (k) Within its area, promote and raise public awareness of and compliance with this Act and
24 legislative provisions relevant to the purpose of this Act.

25
26 (l) Establish linkage/network with other local government units for disaster risk reduction and
27 emergency response purposes.

28
29 (m) Formulate their own local ordinances consistent with the requirements of this Act.

30
31 (n) Establish an operating facility to be known as the Provincial/City/Municipal/Barangay
32 Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Center.

33
34 (o) Prepare and submit report on the utilization of the local disaster risk reduction and
35 management fund, which includes the existing Local Calamity Fund and other dedicated
36 disaster risk reduction and management resources to the local COA, copy furnished the local
37 DILG.

38
39
40 **SECTION 12. *Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund*** – The present Local
41 Calamity Fund shall henceforth be known as the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and
42 Management Fund. Not less than five percent (5%) of the estimated revenue from regular
43 sources shall be set aside as the Local Disaster Risk Reduction Management Fund to support
44 disaster risk management activities such as but not limited to pre-disaster preparedness
45 programs including training, purchasing life-saving rescue equipment, supplies and
46 medicines and for post-disaster activities. The Local Disaster Risk Reduction and
47 Management Council shall monitor and evaluate the use and disbursement of Local Disaster
48 Risk Reduction and Management Fund based on the local disaster risk reduction and
49 management plan as incorporated in the local development plans and annual work and
50 financial plan. Upon the recommendation of the LDRRMO and approval of the sanggunian

1 concerned, the LDRRMC may transfer the said fund to support disaster risk reduction work
2 of other LDRRMCs which are declared under state of calamity.

3
4 Every year, the unexpended amount shall be added to the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and
5 Management Fund for the succeeding year in order to build up the Fund resources.

6
7
8 **SECTION 13. *Mobilization, Accreditation, and Protection of Disaster Volunteers and***
9 ***National Service Reserve Corps, Civil Society Organizations and the Private Sector*** – The
10 government agencies, CSOs, private sector and local government units may mobilize
11 individuals or organized volunteers to augment their respective personnel complement and
12 logistical requirements in the delivery of disaster risk reduction programs and activities. The
13 agencies, CSOs, private sector, and local governments concerned shall take full responsibility
14 for the enhancement, welfare and protection of volunteers, and shall submit the list of
15 volunteers to the NDRRMA through LDRRMOs for accreditation and inclusion in the
16 database of accredited disaster volunteers.

17
18 A national roster of Accredited Community Disaster Volunteers (ACDV), National Service
19 Reserve Corps, Civil Society Organizations and the Private Sector shall be maintained by the
20 National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA) through the
21 LDRRMOs. Accreditation shall be done at the municipal or city level.

22
23 Mobilization of volunteers shall be in accordance with the guidelines to be formulated by the
24 NDRRMC consistent with the provisions of this Act. Any volunteer who incurs death or
25 injury while engaged in any of the activities defined under this Act shall be entitled to
26 compensatory benefits and individual personnel accident insurance as may be defined under
27 the guidelines.

28
29
30 **SECTION 14. *Integration of Disaster Risk Reduction Education into the School Curricula***
31 ***and Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) Program*** – The Department of Education (DepEd), the
32 Commission on Higher Education (CHED), the Technical Education and Skills Development
33 Authority, (TESDA), in coordination with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and
34 Management Authority (NDRRMA), the National Youth Commission (NYC), Department of
35 Science and Technology (DOST), Department of Environment and Natural Resources
36 (DENR), Department of Interior and Local Government – Bureau of Fire Protection (DILG-
37 BFP), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Social Welfare and Development
38 (DSWD) and other relevant agencies, shall integrate disaster risk reduction and management
39 education in the school curricula of secondary and tertiary level of education, including
40 National Service Training Program, (NSTP), whether private or public, including formal and
41 non-formal, technical-vocational, indigenous learning, and out-of-school youth courses and
42 programs.

43
44 The NDRRMC, NDRRMA, RDRRMA, LDRRMCs, LDRRMOs, BDRRMC and
45 Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) councils shall encourage community, specifically youth
46 participation in disaster risk reduction and management activities, such as organizing quick
47 response groups particularly in identified disaster-prone areas, as well as the inclusion of
48 disaster risk reduction and management programs as part of the SK programs and projects.

1 **SECTION 15. *Public Sector Training Program for Emergency and Disaster Preparedness***
2 -- The NDRRMC shall maintain and update periodically a current curriculum of courses
3 necessary to train public sector emergency response and preparedness teams in matters
4 relating to disasters and emergencies in consultation with educational institutions and CSOs
5 that provide training for response to disasters and emergencies. The training is necessary for
6 public sector employees to comply with provisions of this Act, existing laws, regulations and
7 standards observed in responding to emergencies and disasters.

8
9
10 **SECTION 16. *Mechanisms for International Humanitarian Assistance*** –

11
12 (a) Foreign donations of food, clothing, medicine and equipment for relief, rehabilitation and
13 other disaster management related supplies shall be exempted from local taxes in accordance
14 with Section 105 of the Tariff and Customs Code of the Philippines, as amended, and the
15 prevailing provisions of the General Appropriations Act covering national internal revenue
16 taxes and import duties on the national and local government agencies.

17
18 (b) The NDRRMA shall further provide detailed guidelines to monitor foreign donations
19 from request, processing, delivery and acceptance of end beneficiaries.

20
21
22 **SECTION 17. *Coordination during Emergencies*** – The NDRRMA, the LDRRMOs or the
23 BDRRMC shall be responsible in taking the lead in preparing for, responding to, and
24 recovering from the effects of any disaster events based on the following criteria:

25
26 (a) The BDRRMC, if a barangay is affected.

27
28 (b) The C/MDRRMOs, if two (2) or more barangays are affected.

29
30 (c) The PDRRMOs, if two (2) or more municipalities are affected.

31
32 (d) The NDRRMA, if two (2) or more provinces are affected.

33
34 All government agencies, CSOs, private sector, and other local governments willing to
35 respond to any impending or disaster events shall be working in accordance the coordination
36 mechanism and policies set by the NDRRMA. The NDRRMA and intermediary LDRRMOs
37 shall always act as support to lower local governments.

38
39
40 **SECTION 18. *Donations*** - All monetary contributions, and donations in kind, including, but
41 not limited to, equipment, food, clothing, medicine, and related supplies from international
42 and local sources, shall be coordinated with the NDRRMA. This central coordination
43 mechanism would ensure that the same are equitably and properly allocated and utilized
44 actually, directly and solely/exclusively for disaster risk reduction and management efforts.

45
46 The NDRRMA shall maintain and make publicly available a complete, accurate, timely, and
47 separate record of such donations, indicating the particular areas where such were allocated,
48 and the exact purposes for which the same were utilized.

1 **SECTION 19. *Accountability, Responsibility, Transparency, and Access to Information* -**

2 The NDRRMA and all regional and local councils and offices under its supervision or
3 control, shall make available to the public for scrutiny, copying, and reproduction, (i) any and
4 all records of their financial transactions, including, but not limited to, donations received,
5 funds allocated, and amounts disbursed; (ii) all information pertaining to their official acts,
6 transactions or decisions; and (iii) relevant research data used as basis for policy
7 development, regardless of the physical form or format in which such record, information, or
8 data is contained.

9
10 The NDRRMA and the LGUs concerned shall also upload such records, information or data
11 on their websites, which shall be regularly updated every fifteen (15) days. In case of
12 voluminous records, information or data, the NDRRMA_ and/or local government units
13 concerned may, in its/their discretion, upload only an executive summary thereof, with a note
14 outlining the procedure/requirements to obtain full access to the complete record,
15 information, or data.

16
17 The record, information, or data uploaded in the websites may be withdrawn after a period of
18 three (3) years from the time of uploading; Provided, That an abstract thereof shall remain
19 uploaded in the website, with an indication of the dates of posting and withdrawal, and a note
20 outlining the procedure/requirements to obtain full access to the withdrawn record,
21 information, or data.

22
23
24 **SECTION 20. *Declaration of State of Calamity* –** The Council shall recommend to the
25 President of the Philippines the declaration of a cluster of barangays, municipalities, cities,
26 provinces, and regions under a State of Calamity, based on the criteria set by the Council.
27 The President's declaration may warrant international humanitarian assistance as deemed
28 necessary.

29
30 The declaration and lifting of the state of calamity may also be issued by the Local
31 Sanggunian upon the recommendation of the LDRRMC based on the results of the damage
32 assessment and needs analysis.

33
34 Upon the declaration of a state of calamity, the NDRRMA shall have:

35
36 (1) the power to order and call upon any individual and entity, agency and department of
37 the national and local government to make available for NDRRMA's disposal its personnel,
38 equipment, vessels, aircraft, and other resources which will be needed;

39
40 (2) the power to order industries indispensable to national interest within the context of
41 natural disasters, such as transportation and telecommunications, to provide assistance to
42 relief efforts of the government to disaster-hit areas; and

43
44 (3) the power to recommend and call upon public social security institutions, such as the
45 Government Service Insurance System, Social Security System, and Pag-IBIG Fund, to
46 release special rules for calamity benefit claims for its members within areas covered by the
47 declaration of a state of calamity, with the objective of speeding up the process of claims in
48 post-disaster scenarios.

49
50

1 **SECTION 21. Remedial Measures** – The declaration of a State of Calamity shall make
2 mandatory the immediate undertaking of the following remedial measures by concerned
3 agencies:
4

5 1. Automatic imposition of price control on basic necessities in areas declared under a state of
6 calamity by the President of the Philippines or local Sanggunian by the Department of Trade
7 and Industry.
8

9 2. Monitoring, prevention and control of overpricing/profitteering and hoarding of prime
10 commodities, medicines, and petroleum products by the Local Price Coordination Council.
11

12 3. Programming/reprogramming of funds for the repair and safety upgrading of public
13 infrastructures and facilities.
14

15 4. Granting of no-interest loans by government financing or lending institutions to the most
16 affected section of the population through their cooperative or people's organizations.
17

18
19 **SECTION 22. Prohibited Acts** – Any person, group or corporation who commits any of the
20 following prohibited acts shall be held liable and be subjected to the penalties as prescribed in
21 Section 231.
22

23 (a) Neglect of responsibilities to undertake the necessary requirements in framing the
24 National and Local Disaster Risk Management Programs, appropriation of adequate funds
25 and its implementation in accordance to national standards and guidelines to be issued by the
26 NDRRMA.
27

28 (b) Dereliction of duties which lead to destruction, loss of lives, critical damage of
29 facilities, death and misuse of funds.
30

31 (c) Preventing the entry of and access to relief goods, resources and services that
32 conformed to the standards and guidelines set by the NDRRMA.
33

34 (d) Buying, for consumption or resale, from disaster relief agencies any relief goods,
35 equipment or other aid commodities which are intended for distribution to disaster affected
36 communities.
37

38 (e) Diverting relief goods, equipment or other aid commodities to persons other than the
39 rightful recipient or consignee.
40

41 (f) Accepting, possessing, using or disposing relief goods, equipment, or other relief
42 commodities not intended for nor consigned to him.
43

44 (g) Misrepresenting the source of relief goods, equipment, or other aid commodities based on
45 the standards and guidelines of the NDRRMA.
46

47 (h) Substituting or replacing relief goods, equipment, or other aid commodities with the same
48 items or inferior/cheaper quality.
49

1 (i) Illegal solicitations by persons or organizations representing others as defined in the
2 standards and guidelines set by the NDRRMA.

3
4
5 **SECTION 23. Penal Provisions** – Any person, group or corporation who commits any of the
6 above-listed prohibited acts shall be prosecuted and upon conviction, suffer a fine of not less
7 than Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50,000.00) or imprisonment of not less than six (6) years and
8 one (1) day nor more than twelve (12) years, or both, at the discretion of the Court, including
9 perpetual disqualification from public office, if he is a public officer, and confiscation, or
10 forfeiture in favor of the government of the objects/fruits of and the instrumentalities used in
11 committing any of the herein prohibited acts.

12
13 If the offender is a corporation, partnership or association, or other juridical entity, the
14 penalty shall be imposed upon the officer or officers of the corporation, partnership,
15 association or entity responsible for the violation, without prejudice to the cancellation or
16 revocation of its license or accreditation issued to them by any licensing or accredited body
17 of the government. If such offender is an alien, he shall in addition to the penalties prescribe,
18 be deported without further proceedings after service of the sentence.

19
20
21 **SECTION 24. Appropriation for NDRRMA** – The initial amount for the NDRRMA shall
22 come from the existing budget of the Office of Civil Defense. Thereafter, the amount needed
23 for its operation and maintenance shall be included in the General Appropriations Act.

24
25
26 **SECTION 25. Rules and Regulations** – Within sixty (60) days from the approval of this
27 Act, the NDRRMA, with participation from other stakeholders shall promulgate the
28 necessary implementing rules and regulations to carry-out the provisions of this Act.

29
30
31 **SECTION 26. Congressional Oversight Committee** – There is hereby created a
32 Congressional Oversight Committee to monitor and oversee the implementation of the
33 provisions of this Act. The Committee shall be composed of six (6) members from the Senate
34 and six (6) members from the House of Representatives with the Chairpersons of the
35 Committees on National Defense and Security of both Senate and House of Representatives
36 as joint Chairpersons of this Committee. The five other members from each Chamber are to
37 be designated by the Senate President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives,
38 respectively. The minority shall be entitled to pro rata representation but shall have at least
39 two (2) representatives from each Chamber.

40
41
42 **SECTION 27. Separability Clause** – If any provision of this Act shall be held
43 unconstitutional or invalid, the other provisions not otherwise affected shall remain in full
44 force and effect.

45
46
47 **SECTION 28. Repealing Clause** – All laws, decrees, executive orders, proclamations and
48 other executive issuances which are inconsistent with or contrary to the provisions of this Act
49 are hereby amended or repealed.

1 **SECTION 29.** *Effectivity* – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days following its
2 publication in the Official Gazette or in two (2) national newspapers of general circulations.

Approved,