



Senate  
Office of the Secretary

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE )  
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES )  
FIRST REGULAR SESSION )

'16 AUG 25 A11 :30

SENATE  
S. B. NO. 1105

RECEIVED BY: *J*

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INTRODUCED BY SENATOR JOSEPH VICTOR G. EJERCITO

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**AN ACT TO DIRECT THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES, THROUGH THE NATIONAL MAPPING AND RESOURCE INFORMATION AUTHORITY, TOGETHER WITH THE NATIONAL DISASTER COORDINATING COUNCIL, TO IDENTIFY LOW-LYING AREAS OF THE PHILIPPINE TERRITORY VULNERABLE TO RISING SEA LEVELS AS A RESULT OF GLOBAL WARMING, AND AREAS AT HIGH RISK FOR NATURAL DISASTERS, APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

#### EXPLANATORY NOTE

The world is now experiencing the impact of global warming in various ways, not only in simple increase in air temperature but in changing weather patterns and the unexpected deluge is raising global sea levels. The latter situation should be a foremost concern for the Philippines because of its archipelagic nature. Scientists say rising sea levels could eventually submerge island nations, flood cities, and expose millions of coastal residents to destructive storm surges.

In order to cope with the new trend, there is a need to promote a holistic approach to disaster reduction. Cooperation among all sectors of the society is crucial to promote a holistic approach to disaster reduction, also making early warning effective and mitigating disaster risk.

Hazard mapping could be a component of the approach. A national hazard map will be necessary to correctly inform the people of possible disasters and their potential damages. In order to obtain the widest reach of information and accurate data, there must be consultation with the applicable local government units and indigenous groups. Information sources should be diverse, with a combination of low-tech and high-tech methods. The hazard map must include simple and easy-to-understand

information that the community will need. The hazard map also must be revised and updated regularly.

Three Caribbean countries are finalizing hazard maps which will be used in future planning as a part of their safe and resilient development thrust. Grenada's maps focus on flood, landslide, and coastal erosion. For St. Lucia, they are on flood, landslide, and wind/wave/ storm surge. Belize has focused on coastal erosion and wind/wave/storm surge. As in these coastal nations, a mapping of the Philippine archipelago is intended to assist the country's disaster management agencies in making decisions so as to achieve safe and resilient development in the future which in turn will reduce the level of damage from hazards.

For the foregoing reasons, the urgent passage of this bill is earnestly sought.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'JOE EJERCITO', with a horizontal line extending to the left.

**JOSEPH VICTOR G. EJERCITO**  
Senator

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

- 1 **SECTION 1. Title.** - This Act shall be known as the "*National Hazard Mapping Act of*  
2 *2016.*"  
3
- 4 **SECTION 2. Declaration of Policy.** - It is the policy of the State to promote the public  
5 health, safety and general welfare. Towards this end, the State shall endeavor to  
6 formulate an orderly layout of the national land mass with identification of low-lying  
7 areas vulnerable to rising sea levels as a result of global warming, and areas at high risk  
8 for natural disasters.  
9
- 10 The State shall likewise establish an organized and efficient system of evacuation from  
11 these areas in the event of imminent danger.  
12
- 13 **SECTION 3. National Disaster Map** - Within one (1) year after the effectivity of this  
14 Act, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), through the  
15 National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA), together with the  
16 National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), is directed to  
17 submit a national disaster map of the Philippines, identifying the low-lying areas  
18 vulnerable to rising sea levels as a result of global warming and areas at high risk for  
19 natural disasters. It shall contain proper identification of lands bordering sea levels,

20 exposed to volcanic eruption and lying on earthquake faults, with the criteria for  
21 evacuation and illustration of recommended evacuation sites and routes.

22  
23 Information sources for the national disaster map should not be limited to scientific  
24 instrument-based data, but shall utilize a holistic approach which may include  
25 indigenous wisdom.

26  
27 **SECTION 4. Appropriations.** - The amount necessary for the implementation of this  
28 Act shall be charged to the appropriations of the implementing agencies under the  
29 General Appropriations Act. Thereafter, such sums as may be necessary for its  
30 continued implementation shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act.

31  
32 **SECTION 5. Separability Clause-** In the event that any provision of this Act is declared  
33 unconstitutional, the validity of the other provisions shall not be affected by such  
34 declaration.

35  
36 **SECTION 6. Repealing Clause.** - All laws, decrees, orders, rules and regulations and  
37 other issuances or parts thereof which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act  
38 are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

39  
40 **Sec. 7. Effectivity.** -This Act shall take effect 15 days following its publication in the  
41 Official Gazette or in at least two newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,