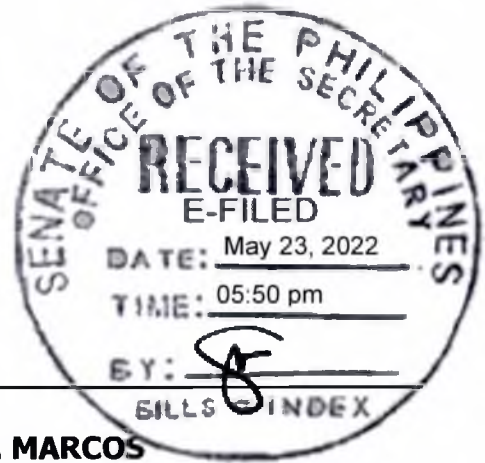


EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE)
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
Third Regular Session)

SENATE
S.B. No. 2523



Introduced by **SENATOR IMEE R. MARCOS**

AN ACT
AMENDING REPUBLIC ACT NO. 10121 OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE
"PHILIPPINE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF
2010," AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Section 5, Article II of the 1987 Constitution states that "*the maintenance of peace and order, the protection of life, liberty, and property, and promotion of the general welfare are essential for the enjoyment by all the people of the blessings of democracy*".

The geographical location of the Philippines makes it susceptible to strong typhoons, tsunamis, sea level rise, storm surges, flooding, landslides, volcanic eruptions earthquakes and other natural disasters. It is located along the typhoon belt in the Pacific. As such, it is visited by an average of twenty (20) typhoons every year, five (5) of which are destructive. Being situated also in the "Pacific Ring of Fire", it is also vulnerable to recurrent earthquakes and volcanic activities.

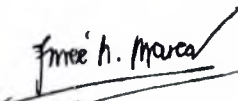
The Philippines has witnessed the most damaging disasters in recent history. Notable is the magnitude 7.6 Luzon Earthquake in July 1990 which killed 2,412, affected 1,597,553, and destroyed 100,000 houses with an estimated total loss of USD250million. In June 1991, Mount Pinatubo's eruption was considered the largest volcanic explosion in the 20th century killing 640 individuals, affecting 1,036,065, destroying 40,000 houses, and damaging more than 70,000 houses. Another significant is the Super Typhoon "Haiyan", locally known as Typhoon "Yolanda" in November 2013 which affected a total of 3,424,593 Families or 16,078,181 Persons. Typhoon "Yolanda" left 6,318 persons dead, 28,689 persons injured and 1,061 persons still missing as of date. Further, Typhoon Yolanda destroyed 1,140,332 houses and damaged a total of PhP19.6 billion-worth of infrastructures and PhP20.3 billion-worth of agriculture.

The entry of the new decade was also met by other disasters aside from the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic. In January 2020, Taal Volcano in Batangas had a phreatomagmatic eruption from its main crater spewing ashes all over Calabarzon (Region IV-A), National Capital Region (NCR), and some parts of Central Luzon (Region III) and Ilocos Region (Region I), thus, affecting more than 736,000 people in Calabarzon, Central Luzon and NCR that led to the evacuation of more than 135,000 people, damage to infrastructure and livelihoods, interruption of work and education, and disruption of essential services, such as water supply.. In November 2020 the Cagayan Valley Region, especially, in Central Isabela and the areas found in the entire stretch of the lower Cagayan River System down to Aparri, Cagayan were submerged by massive floods due to the onslaught of Typhoon "Ulysses" and unrelenting monsoon rains. Finally, prior to the end of 2021, on 16 December 2021, Typhoon "Odette" (known internationally as "Rai") made landfall several times on different islands in the Visayas and Mindanao which brought torrential rains, violent winds, landslides, storm surges, and affected over 7.8 million people across 11 regions. Typhoon Odette brought loss of lives and severe destruction to private property and public infrastructures reaching over Php17.71 billion.

With the continuous vulnerability of the Philippines to climate change and other natural phenomena. Filipinos will always be at the helm of hazards brought about by the mentioned natural disasters. Due to the prevalence of these disasters and the natural *bayanihan* spirit of the Filipino people, Accredited Community Disaster Volunteers (ACDV) have emerged in the affected areas. As such, it is high time that enlisted ACDVs, who risk their lives serving during natural disasters shall be given due compensation by receiving hazard pay, compensatory benefits, and individual personal accident insurance.

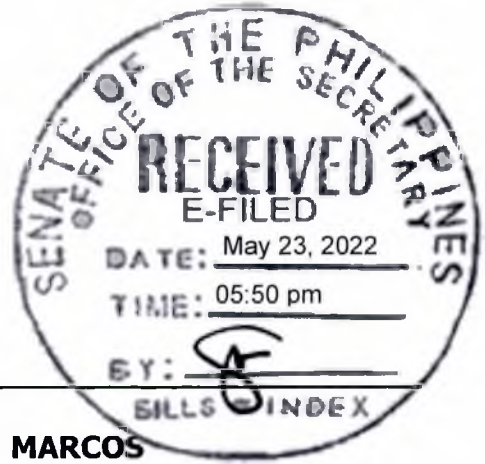
Thus, this bill aims to recognize and reward the service of ACDVs by entitling them to receive hazard pay when engaged in any of the activities defined under this Act, compensatory benefits, and individual personal accident insurance, as provided in this Act.

In view of the foregoing, the passage of this bill is earnestly sought.


IMEE R. MARCOS

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE)
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
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Introduced by **SENATOR IMEE R. MARCOS**

AN ACT
AMENDING REPUBLIC ACT NO. 10121 OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE
"PHILIPPINE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT ACT OF
2010," AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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

- 1 **SECTION 1.** Section 9 of Republic Act No. 10121 otherwise known as the
2 *"Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010"* shall be amended
3 to read as follows:
4 "Section 9. *Powers and Functions of the OCD.* - The OCD shall have the
5 following powers and functions:
6 (a) Advise the National Council on matters relating to disaster risk
7 reduction and management consistent with the policies and scope as
8 defined in this Act;
9 Xxx
10 (o) Prepare the criteria and procedure for the enlistment of accredited
11 community disaster volunteers (ACDVs) **WHO SHALL BE ENTITLED TO**
12 **RECEIVE HAZARD PAY WHEN ENGAGED IN ANY OF THE**
13 **ACTIVITIES DEFINED UNDER THIS ACT, COMPENSATORY**
14 **BENEFITS, AND INDIVIDUAL PERSONAL ACCIDENT**
15 **INSURANCE, AS PROVIDED IN THIS ACT.** It shall include a manual
16 of operations for the volunteers which shall be developed by the OCD in
17 consultation with various stakeholders;
18 xxx."

1 **SEC. 2.** Section 13 of Republic Act No. 10121 otherwise known as the
2 *"Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010"* shall be amended
3 to read as follows:

4 "Section 13. *Accreditation, Mobilization, and Protection of Disaster*
5 *Volunteers and National Service Reserve Corps, CSOs and the Private*
6 *Sector.* - The government agencies, CSOs, private sector and LGUs may
7 mobilize individuals or organized volunteers to augment their respective
8 personnel complement and logistical requirements in the delivery of
9 disaster risk reduction programs and activities. The agencies, CSOs,
10 private sector, and LGUs concerned shall take full responsibility for the
11 enhancement, welfare and protection of volunteers, and shall submit the
12 list of volunteers to the OCD, through the LDRRMOs, for accreditation
13 and inclusion in the database of community disaster volunteers.

14 A national roster of ACDVs, National Service Reserve Corps, CSOs
15 and the private sector shall be maintained by the OCD through the
16 LDRRMOs. Accreditation shall be done at the municipal or city level.

17 Mobilization of volunteers shall be in accordance with the
18 guidelines to be formulated by the NDRRMC consistent with the
19 provisions of this Act. Any volunteer who incurs death or injury while
20 engaged in any of the activities defined under this Act shall be entitled
21 to compensatory benefits and individual personnel accident insurance as
22 may be defined under the guidelines. **PROVIDED THAT, ACDVs**
23 **SHALL BE ENTITLED TO HAZARD PAY, AS MAY BE DETERMINED**
24 **BY THE OCD, WHENEVER ENGAGED IN ANY OF THE ACTIVITIES,**
25 **AS DEFINED IN THIS ACT."**

26
27 **SEC. 3.** Section 21 of Republic Act No. 10121 otherwise known as the
28 *"Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010"* shall be amended
29 to read as follows:

30 "Section 21. Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund
31 (LDRRMF). - The present Local Calamity Fund shall henceforth be known
32 as the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (LDRRMF).

1 Not less than five percent (5%) of the estimated revenue from regular
2 sources shall be set aside as the LDRRMF to support disaster risk
3 management activities such as, but not limited to, pre-disaster
4 preparedness programs including training, purchasing life-saving rescue
5 equipment, supplies and medicines, for post-disaster activities, and for
6 the payment of **HAZARD PAY AND** premiums on calamity insurance.
7 The LDRRMC shall monitor and evaluate the use and disbursement of the
8 LDRRMF based on the LDRRMP as incorporated in the local development
9 plans and annual work and financial plan. Upon the recommendation of
10 the LDRRMO and approval of the sanggunian concerned, the LDRRMC
11 may transfer the said fund to support disaster risk reduction work of
12 other LDRRMCs which are declared under state of calamity.

13 Of the amount appropriated for LDRRMF, thirty percent (30%) shall
14 be allocated as Quick Response Fund (QRF) or stand-by fund for relief
15 and recovery programs in order that situation and living conditions of
16 people in communities or areas stricken by disasters, calamities,
17 epidemics, or complex emergencies, may be normalized as quickly as
18 possible.

19 Unexpended LDRRMF shall accrue to a special trust fund solely for
20 the purpose of supporting disaster risk reduction and management
21 activities of the LDRRMCs within the next five (5) years. Any such amount
22 still not fully utilized after five (5) years shall revert back to the general
23 fund and will be available for other social services to be identified by the
24 local sanggunian.”

25
26 **SEC. 4. *Repealing Clause.*** – All laws, decrees, orders, rules and regulations or
27 other issuances or parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby
28 repealed or modified accordingly.

29
30 **SEC. 5. *Separability Clause.*** – If any portion or provision of this Act is declared
31 unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act or any provision not affected thereby shall
32 remain in force and effect.

1 **SEC. 6. Effectivity.** – This Act shall take effect after fifteen (15) days following
2 the completion of its publication either in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of
3 general circulation in the Philippines.

Approved,