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SENATE  
P.S. Resolution No. 717

RECEIVED BY: 

Introduced by **SENATOR IMEE R. MARCOS**

**RESOLUTION**  
**DIRECTING THE APPROPRIATE SENATE COMMITTEE TO CONDUCT AN**  
**INQUIRY, IN AID OF LEGISLATION, ON THE ADEQUACY AND**  
**EFFECTIVENESS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT'S EXISTING FLOOD**  
**CONTROL SYSTEM AND FLOOD CONTROL INTERVENTIONS AMIDST**  
**EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS BROUGHT ABOUT BY CLIMATE CHANGE,**  
**GLOBAL WARMING, AND GLOBAL BOILING**

**WHEREAS**, Article II, Section 16 of the 1987 Constitution provides that, "The State shall protect and advance the right of the people to a balanced and healthful ecology in accord with the rhythm and harmony of nature";

**WHEREAS**, according to the World Bank, the Philippines is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. Located along the Pacific ring of fire, the Philippines is highly susceptible to seismic and volcanic risks and is also subject to the world record of typhoons every year. Furthermore, climate change and pandemics are exacerbating these risks;

**WHEREAS**, in 2022, the World Risk Index (WRI) of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction placed the Philippines in the number one spot for the most-disaster-prone country in the world. The WRI report gave the Philippines an index score of 46.86, the highest among the top ten most-disaster-prone countries worldwide because of high risk, exposure, and vulnerability;

**WHEREAS**, an average of twenty (20) typhoons enter the Philippines annually, with the most intense coming between July and October, each one could bring damaging floods and landslides;

**WHEREAS**, on 27 July 2023, Super Typhoon Egay, the Philippines' fifth tropical cyclone for 2023, left the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) battering Northern Luzon with intense rains and destructive winds and causing floods across several regions, provinces, cities and municipalities and more than a dozen rain-induced landslides;

**WHEREAS**, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) stated that among the regions hit hard by Super Typhoon Egay are Bicol, Calabarzon, Central Luzon, Ilocos, Mimaropa, Northern Mindanao and Soccsksargen;

**WHEREAS**, provinces such as Abra, Ilocos Sur, Ilocos Norte, and Cavite, among others have declared a State of Calamity due to the damages and adverse effects of the Typhoon;

**WHEREAS**, as of 29 July 2023, in Guiguinto, Bulacan alone, more than 17,000 families have been affected from various barangays. And that, almost 75% of the total agricultural areas are submerged with floodwater;

**WHEREAS**, in Pampanga, several municipalities are suffering from massive floods. Further in the municipality of Minalin, more or less 70% of the roads are not passable, with 3.5 ft. being the highest level of flood;

**WHEREAS**, according to the Department of Agriculture (DA), damage to agriculture due to Super Typhoon Egay has reached Php 53.1 million. DA Assistant Secretary for Operations Arnel de Mesa said the cost of damage is expected to further increase as reports are still ongoing;

**WHEREAS**, the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) stated that the Typhoon caused an estimated Php 2.66 billion worth of damage to road infrastructure which comprised of: (a) Php 887.1 million damage to roads, (b) Php 48.20 million damage to bridges, and (c) Php 1.73 billion in flood-control structures;

**WHEREAS**, according to the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), at least eight (8) more tropical cyclones are likely to hit the country before the end of the year;

**WHEREAS**, according to Antonio Guterres (UN Secretary-General), the era of global warming has ended, and the era of global boiling has arrived. Scientists has set the record that July 2023 has been the hottest month, they further warn that extreme weather events such as floods and heatwaves will become more frequent and intense with every degree of warming;

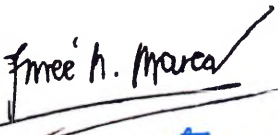
**WHEREAS**, the Philippine Development Plan (2023-2028) provides that the national government shall prioritize highly vulnerable, low-income local government units to access national programs and funds for disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and disaster preparedness. These include flood control, coastal protection,

early warning systems, operations center, permanent evacuation centers, critical infrastructure and facilities, and climate-resilient livelihood, among others;

**WHEREAS**, given the abovementioned circumstances, there is a need for the national government to immediately study and review the Flood Control System and Flood Control Interventions, as well as engineering solutions of the country specifically in the areas which are prone to flooding due to rising sea levels amid climate change, global warming, and global boiling including the study on the impact of the ongoing and existing reclamation projects, silted rivers, and subsidence to protect and safeguard lives, property, and the environment;

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS IT IS HEREBY RESOLVED**, directing the appropriate Senate committee to conduct an inquiry, in aid of legislation, on the adequacy and effectiveness of the National Government's existing Flood Control System and Flood Control Interventions amidst extreme weather conditions brought about by climate change, global warming, and global boiling.

*Adopted,*

  
**IMEE R. MARCOS**