

NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES )  
*Second Regular Session* )

24 FEB 19 P5 56

**SENATE**

RECEIVED BY

S. No. 2557

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Introduced by Senator Manuel "Lito" M. Lapid

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**AN ACT  
CREATING THE DEPARTMENT OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND  
MANAGEMENT, DEFINING ITS POWERS AND FUNCTIONS, AND  
APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR**

**EXPLANATORY NOTE**

In a paper published by the International Journal on Disaster Risk Reduction, dated September 2022, it said that "[t]he Philippines is both geographically and meteorologically one of the world's most susceptible countries to natural hazards, ranking third among all countries with regards to disaster risk. Over the twenty-year period from 2000 to 2019, the Philippines recorded 304 disaster events, affecting an average of 7796 people per 100,000 population."<sup>1</sup>

According to a paper from the International Monetary Fund, "Philippines is one of the countries most vulnerable to climate change risks and natural hazards—cyclones, landslides, floods, droughts. The vulnerability reflects its location in the western Pacific Ocean, surrounded by naturally warm waters, its reliance on climate sensitive natural resources, and its settlement patterns, with most of the population residing along the vast coastlines. The UN 2016 World Risk Index ranks the Philippines as the third most vulnerable country in terms of natural hazard risk. Among more recent measurements, the 2019 Inform Global Risk Index ranks Philippines as the

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<sup>1</sup> Loyd, Sophie, et. al. Social vulnerability to natural hazards in the Philippines. International Journal on Disaster Risk Reduction (September 2022). Retrieved from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S2212420922003223>

country most susceptible to climate change and natural hazards. Similarly, the Global Climate Risk Index<sup>4</sup> 2019 ranks it as the fifth most vulnerable to climate change-induced natural calamities, and the fourth most affected county by extreme weather events for the period 1998–2017.

Calamities and natural disasters are constant realities in the Philippines. Part of our lives as Filipinos living in this country is having to deal with the effects of these on a day-to-day basis. Not only are our safety and security affected by calamities and disaster, our very progress depends on our ability to build our nation in spite of them.

It is, thus, important that we provide a high-level and permanent government agency that would organize, coordinate, and lead our efforts from a national perspective towards a more disaster resilient country.

*Hindi na po natin maiiwasan na tumama ang kalamidad sa ating bansa, subalit marami po tayong maaaring magawa upang maiwasan ang malaki at maraming sakuna at tulungan ang ating mga kababayang nasalanta. Sa mabuti at masusing paghahanda po ay marami po tayong maiingat at maisasalbang buhay at mga ari-arian at matutulungan ang ating mga kababayan na makapamuhay ng may kapanatagan.*

This bill establishes the Department of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, provides for a national policy on promoting disaster resilience, and defines the roles of various government agencies and sectors in our society in preventing, addressing, and managing the various calamities and natural disasters that beset our country.

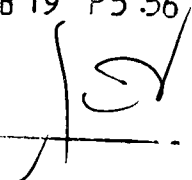
In view of the foregoing, the immediate passage of this bill is earnestly sought.

  
MANUEL "LITO" M. LAPID  
Senator

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**AN ACT**  
**CREATING THE DEPARTMENT OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND**  
**MANAGEMENT, DEFINING ITS POWERS AND FUNCTIONS, AND**  
**APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR**

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

ARTICLE I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. *Short Title* - This Act shall be known as the "Department of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act."

SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policies and Principles*. - The State shall:

- a) Carry out and harmonize the policies on disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and management, environmental management, climate change adaptation, and sustainable development to uphold the welfare of the people especially the vulnerable sectors of society.
- b) Uphold its commitment to the achievement of the sustainable development goals specifically, integrating and implementing policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement a holistic disaster risk management at all levels.

- 1 c) Uphold its commitment to the international treaties, conventions and  
2 agreement on disaster risk management, climate change, disaster risk and  
3 vulnerability reduction and management, and climate change adaptation  
4 and mitigation, including universal principles and standards for  
5 humanitarian assistance.
- 6 d) The State shall integrate and accelerate the implementation of the  
7 recognized principles, and concepts of climate change, disaster risk and  
8 vulnerability reduction contained in the international agreements, treaties,  
9 conventions, and frameworks in the various phases of policy formulation,  
10 development plans and investments, poverty reduction strategies and other  
11 development tools, and techniques by all national and local agencies,  
12 institutions and instrumentalities of the government to enhance the  
13 country's climate change adaptive capacity.
- 14 e) Uphold the people's constitutional right to life and property by minimizing  
15 and mitigating the root causes of vulnerabilities to disasters, strengthening  
16 the country's institutional capacity for disaster risk and vulnerability  
17 reduction and management, and building the resilience of local communities  
18 to disasters including climate change impacts, and human induced  
19 disasters;
- 20 f) Ensure a science-based in a whole-of-society approach and bottom-up  
21 participation, representation, and decision-making in climate-disaster risk  
22 governance, and adopt a comprehensive, integrated, and proactive  
23 approach to lessen the socioeconomic and environmental impacts of  
24 disasters and climate change;
- 25 g) Strengthen the capacity of the national government and the local  
26 government units, together with development partner stakeholders, build  
27 disaster resilient communities, and institutionalize arrangements and  
28 measures to reduce disaster risks and projected climate risks, and enhance  
29 disaster preparedness and response capabilities at all levels;

- 1 h) Work with international humanitarian and development partners especially  
2 those with established presence in the country;
- 3 i) Develop, maintain, and ensure the accessibility of climate and geospatial  
4 information and services to the public;
- 5 j) Ensure that disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and climate change  
6 adaptation measures are disability and vulnerable sensitive, and culturally  
7 sensitive, recognizing indigenous knowledge systems and practices, and  
8 respecting human rights;
- 9 k) Mainstream disaster risk and vulnerability reduction in government by  
10 ensuring risk-informed planning, programming, implementation,  
11 monitoring, and evaluation, and the use of quality management,  
12 accountability, and performance systems in measuring and improving the  
13 effectiveness and efficiency of disaster risk and vulnerability reduction  
14 management processes across all government levels, including those offices  
15 which manage peace processes and conflict-resolution approaches, so as to  
16 minimize loss of lives and damage to properties and ensure that  
17 communities in conflict zones can immediately resume their normal lives at  
18 the conclusion of episodes of intermittent conflicts;
- 19 l) Adopt risk-sharing and risk-transfer mechanisms to ensure the appropriate.  
20 efficient, and timely recovery of disaster-stricken communities, especially  
21 for the poorest and most vulnerable;
- 22 m) Recognize and respond to the differentiated concerns and needs of  
23 vulnerable groups such as women and girls, children and youth, older  
24 persons, persons with disabilities, urban poor, and indigenous peoples with  
25 respect to disaster risk reduction and management, at the same time,  
26 recognizing their inherent capacities to contribute to resilience;
- 27 n) Create an enabling environment for substantial and sustainable participation  
28 of civil society organizations, private organizations, non-government  
29 organizations, private sector, volunteers and communities, and recognize

1 their contributions to the disaster risk reduction and management efforts of  
2 government;

3 o) Ensure the use of advanced science and the most up-to-date technologies  
4 in climate change adaptation, disaster risk, and vulnerability reduction and  
5 management;

6 p) Ensure transparency and accountability in climate-disaster risk governance,  
7 by facilitating access to financial records of public funds and disaster risk  
8 and vulnerability reduction and management data, and ensure the  
9 transparency of humanitarian assistance from all sources;

10 q) Recognize families as the most basic unit of disaster risk and vulnerability  
11 reduction and management and climate change adaptation by developing  
12 the capacity of local institutions and providing technical assistance and  
13 financial support to the most vulnerable communities.

14 *SEC. 3. Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders.* - The commitment, goodwill,  
15 knowledge, experience, and resources of relevant stakeholders are critical to realize a  
16 safer, adaptive, resilient and inclusive local community. Citizens and resident foreign  
17 nationals shall have the shared vision and duty to provide support to the State in the  
18 implementation of policies and programs, particularly the Disaster Resilience  
19 Framework and Plan at the national, regional and local levels.

20 1) Civil society, non-governmental organizations, international non-  
21 governmental organizations, private sector, practitioners of climate and  
22 disaster mitigation, organized voluntary work organizations and community-  
23 based organizations shall participate, in collaboration with public  
24 institutions, to, inter alia, provide specific knowledge and pragmatic  
25 guidance in the context of the development and implementation of  
26 normative frameworks, 34 standards and plans for disaster risk and  
27 vulnerability reduction; engage in the implementation of local, national,  
28 regional, and global plans and strategies; contribute to and support public  
29 awareness, a culture of protection, prevention and conservation, and

- 1 education on disaster risk; and advocate for resilient communities and an  
2 inclusive and whole of society, risk reduction and management which shall  
3 strengthen the synergies across groups, as appropriate;
- 4 2) Women and girls shall contribute to and participate in effectively managing  
5 disaster risk and designing, resourcing, and leading implementation of  
6 gender sensitive disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and management  
7 policies, plans, and programs;
- 8 3) Children and the youth as agents of change shall endeavor to actively  
9 contribute to disaster risk and vulnerability reduction, in accordance with  
10 legislation, national practice, and educational curricula; disaster risk  
11 reduction and management at all levels and processes of disaster risk and  
12 vulnerability reduction and anticipatory adaptation, including data  
13 gathering, planning, programming, budgeting, implementation, monitoring  
14 and evaluation;
- 15 4) For citizens having years of knowledge, skills on climate change adaptation  
16 and disaster risk reduction and wisdom, are invaluable assets to reducing  
17 disaster risk, and shall therefore participate in the design of policies, plans  
18 and mechanisms, including those for early warning;
- 19 5) Persons with disabilities, through their existing network or organizations,  
20 shall participate in activities related to assessment, programming, and the  
21 designs of policies, plans, and mechanisms;
- 22 6) Migrants shall contribute to the resilience of communities and societies  
23 using their knowledge, skills and capacities in the design and  
24 implementation of disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and climate  
25 change adaptation;
- 26 7) Indigenous peoples and Muslim Filipinos, through their practical experience  
27 and traditional knowledge, shall contribute to the development and  
28 implementation of policies, plans and mechanisms, including those for early  
29 warning;

- 1           8) Urban and rural poor shall contribute to resilience building as well as in the  
2           promotion of a more inclusive and transformative resettlement for informal  
3           settler families in reducing their vulnerability to threats of disaster and  
4           climate risks through state and non-state programs;
- 5           9) Farmers and fisherfolk shall contribute to the promotion and protection of  
6           the environmental resource management that will secure food and nutrition  
7           resilience through the integration of disaster risk and vulnerability reduction  
8           into sustainable development policies and planning;
- 9           10)Emergency responders, community practitioners, and organized volunteer  
10          organizations shall contribute to resilience by not providing timely and  
11          efficient emergency response and providing training on basic life support,  
12          first aid, and search and rescue, in accordance with the standards provided  
13          by the Research, Education, and Training Institute of the Department;
- 14          11)Academia and scientific and research entities and networks are encouraged  
15          to focus their research efforts on disaster risk factors and scenarios,  
16          including emerging disaster risks, in the medium and long term; partner  
17          with government and increase research for regional, national and local  
18          application; support action by local communities and authorities; and  
19          support the interface between policy and science for decision-making;
- 20          12)Businesses, private sector financial institutions, professional associations, as  
21          well as philanthropic foundations together with financial regulators shall be  
22          encouraged to integrate disaster risk management, including business  
23          continuity, into business models and core business values and practices via  
24          disaster risk-informed investments, especially in micro, small and medium-  
25          sized enterprises; engage in awareness-raising and training for their  
26          employees and customers; engage in and support research and innovation  
27          as well as technological development for disaster risk management; share  
28          and disseminate knowledge, practices and data; and actively participate, as  
29          appropriate and under the guidance of the public sector, in the development



1 of normative frameworks and technical standards that incorporate disaster  
2 risk management; and

3 13)The media shall take an active and inclusive role at the local, regional, and  
4 national levels in contributing to the raising of public awareness and  
5 understanding, and disseminate accurate disaster risk, hazard and disaster  
6 information, including on small-scale disasters, in a simple, transparent,  
7 easy-to-understand and accessible manner, in close cooperation with  
8 national and local authorities; adopt specific disaster risk and vulnerability  
9 reduction communication policies; support, as appropriate, early warning  
10 systems and life-saving protective measures; and stimulate a culture of  
11 prevention and strong community involvement in sustained public education  
12 campaigns and public consultations at all levels of society, in accordance  
13 with national

14 SEC. 3. *Definition of Terms.* - As used in this Act:

- 15 1) *Adaptation* refers to the adjustment in natural or human systems in  
16 response to actual or expected climactic stimuli or their effects, which  
17 moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.
- 18 2) *Assisting Domestic Entity* refers to any not-for-profit entity established  
19 under domestic laws, which is responding to a disaster in the country.
- 20 3) *Assisting International Entity* refers to any foreign state, organization, entity  
21 or individual responding to a disaster within or transiting through the  
22 country to respond to a disaster in another country.
- 23 4) *Capacity* refers to the combination of all strengths, attributes and resources  
24 available within a community, society or organization that can reduce the  
25 level of risk, or impacts of a disaster. Capacity may include infrastructure  
26 and physical means, institutions, societal coping abilities, as well as human  
27 knowledge, skills and collective attributes such as social relationships,  
28 leadership and management. Capacity may also be described as capability.

- 1           5) *Civil Society Organizations* refer to non-state actors whose aims are neither  
2           to generate profits nor to seek governing power, but to unite people to  
3           advance shared goals and interests. They have a presence in public life,  
4           expressing the interests and values of their members or others, based on  
5           ethical, cultural, scientific, religious or philanthropic considerations. Civil  
6           society organizations include non-government organizations, professional  
7           associations, foundations, independent research institutes, community-  
8           based organizations, faith-based organizations, people's organizations,  
9           social movements, and labor unions.
- 10          6) *Climate Change Adaptation* refers to the adjustment in natural or human  
11          systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects,  
12          which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.
- 13          7) *Climate Finance* refers to finance that aims at reducing emissions, and  
14          enhancing sinks of greenhouse gases and aims at reducing vulnerability of,  
15          and maintaining, and increasing the resilience of, human and ecological  
16          systems to negative climate change impacts.
- 17          8) *Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (CBDRRM)*  
18          refers to a process of disaster risk reduction and management in which at  
19          risk communities are actively engaged in the identification, analysis,  
20          treatment, monitoring and evaluation of disaster risks in order to reduce  
21          their vulnerabilities and enhance their capacities, and where the people are  
22          at the heart of decision-making and implementation of disaster risk  
23          reduction and management activities.
- 24          9) *Complex Emergency* refers to a form of human-induced emergency in which  
25          the cause of the emergency as well as the assistance to the afflicted is  
26          complicated by intense level of political considerations.
- 27          10) *Disaster* refers to a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or  
28          a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental

1 losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or  
2 society to cope using its own resources.

3 11) *Disaster Mitigation* refers to the lessening or limitation of the adverse  
4 impacts of hazards and related disasters. Mitigation measures encompass  
5 engineering techniques and hazard-resistant construction as well as  
6 improved environmental policies and public awareness, land use planning,  
7 and climate change.

8 12) *Disaster Preparedness* refers to the knowledge and capacities developed by  
9 governments, professional response and recovery organizations,  
10 communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and  
11 recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or  
12 conditions. It includes preparedness for response such as contingency  
13 planning, stockpiling of equipment and supplies, the development of  
14 arrangements for coordination, evacuation, and public information, and  
15 preparedness for recovery such as procurement of land for resettlement  
16 sites.

17 13) *Disaster Prevention* refers to the outright avoidance of adverse impacts of  
18 hazards. It expresses the concept and intention to completely avoid  
19 potential adverse impacts through action taken in advance such as  
20 construction of dams or embankments that eliminate flood risks, land-use  
21 regulations that do not permit any settlement in high-risk zones, and seismic  
22 engineering designs that ensure the survival and function of a critical  
23 building in any likely earthquake.

24 14) *Disaster Response* refers to the provision of emergency services and public  
25 assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to secure and save  
26 lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic  
27 subsistence needs of the people affected. Disaster response includes  
28 disaster relief focused on immediate and short-term needs of the victims  
29 and the vulnerable.

- 1 15) *Disaster Risk* refers to the potential disaster losses in lives, health status,  
2 livelihoods, assets and services that could occur to a particular community  
3 or society in the future, and is determined by a combination of the  
4 vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard  
5 characteristics and the environment.
- 6 16) *Disaster Risk Governance* refers to the way in which the public authorities,  
7 civil servants, media, private sector, and civil society coordinate at  
8 community, national and regional levels in order to manage disaster and  
9 climate related risks. This means ensuring that sufficient levels of capacity  
10 and resources are made available to prevent, prepare for, manage, and  
11 recover from disasters. It also entails mechanisms, institutions, and  
12 processes for citizens to articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights  
13 and obligations, and mediate their differences.
- 14 17) *Disaster Risk Management* refers to the systematic process of using  
15 administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities  
16 to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities in order to  
17 lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster.
- 18 18) *Disaster Risk Reduction* refers to the concept and practice of reducing  
19 disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal  
20 factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards,  
21 lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land  
22 and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.
- 23 19) *Disaster Risk and Vulnerability Reduction* refers to the concept and practice  
24 of reducing potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets or  
25 disrupted which could occur to a system, society or a community in a  
26 specific period of time, determined probabilistically and conditions  
27 determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or  
28 processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community,  
29 assets or system to the impacts of hazards through systematic efforts to  
30 analyze and reduce the causal factors of disasters all of which contribute to

1           strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable  
2           development.

3           20) *Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Information System* refers to a  
4           specialized database which contains, among others, information on  
5           disasters and their human, material, economic, and environmental impact,  
6           risk assessment and mapping, and vulnerable and marginalized groups.

7           21) *Early Warning System* refers to the set of capacities needed to generate and  
8           disseminate timely and meaningful warning information to enable  
9           individuals, communities and organizations threatened by a hazard to  
10          prepare and to act appropriately and in sufficient time to reduce the  
11          possibility of harm or loss. A people-centered early warning system  
12          necessarily comprises four (4) key elements: knowledge of the risks;  
13          monitoring, analysis and forecasting of the hazards; communication or  
14          dissemination of alerts and warnings; and local capabilities to respond to  
15          the warnings received. The concept of "end-to-end warning system"  
16          emphasizes that warning systems need to span all steps from hazard  
17          detection to community response. Early warning systems include systems  
18          developed at the level of communities or based on indigenous knowledge.

19          22) *Ecosystem Management and Restoration* refers to an integrated process to  
20          conserve, improve and restore the health of the ecosystem that sustains  
21          ecosystem services for human well-being.

22          23) *Eligible Assisting Entity* refers to any assisting actor that has been  
23          determined to be eligible to receive legal facilities as provided in this Act  
24          and its implementing rules and regulations.

25          24) *Emergency* refers to unforeseen or sudden occurrence, especially danger,  
26          demanding immediate action.

27          25) *Emergency Management* refers to the organization and management of  
28          resources and responsibilities for addressing all aspects of emergencies, in  
29          particular preparedness, response and initial recovery steps.

- 1           26) *Exposure* refers to the degree to which the elements at risk are likely to  
2           experience hazard events of different magnitudes
- 3           27) *Geographic Information System (GIS)* refers to a system used to capture,  
4           store, manipulate, manage and display all types of spatial or geographical  
5           data.
- 6           28) *Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Area (GIDA)* refers to areas with  
7           a marginalized population which is physically and socioeconomically  
8           separated from the mainstream society and characterized by physical  
9           factors, and isolated due to distance, weather conditions and transportation  
10          difficulties in island, upland lowland, landlocked, hard to reach and  
11          underserved communities; and/or socio-economic factors such as high  
12          poverty incidence, presence of vulnerable sectors, communities in or  
13          recovering from situation of crisis or armed conflict,
- 14          29) *Hazard* refers to a dangerous phenomenon, either natural or human-  
15          induced, that may cause loss of life, injury, or other health impacts, property  
16          damage, loss of livelihood and services, social and economic disruption, or  
17          environmental damage.
- 18          30) *Human-Induced Hazard* refers to an event caused by humans and occurs in  
19          or close to human settlements or a particular environmental area. This can  
20          include environmental degradation, technological or industrial conditions,  
21          pollution, accidents such as high-density events, industrial and transport  
22          accidents, complex emergencies, armed conflict, situations of generalized  
23          or organized violence, and violation of human rights,
- 24          31) *Imminent Danger* refers to a situation where, on the basis of official  
25          forecasts, that a disaster will or is expected to occur in a particular  
26          geographical area and within an estimated period of time, and where  
27          necessary preparedness actions or financing are required.
- 28          32) *International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Period* refers to the period  
29          which commences upon the issuance of a request for international disaster

1 assistance or upon acceptance of an offer, and shall continue until  
2 terminated pursuant to guidelines set in the implementing rules and  
3 regulations.

4 33) *Internally Displaced Persons* refer to persons or groups of persons who have  
5 been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual  
6 residence within national borders, in particular as a result of or in order to  
7 avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized and/or  
8 organized violence, violations of human rights, implementation of  
9 development projects, or natural or human-induced disasters,

10 34) *International Personnel* refers to the staff and volunteers of any assisting  
11 actor providing disaster relief or initial recovery assistance, being persons  
12 who are neither citizens of, nor domiciled in the Philippines prior to their  
13 recruitment by the international assisting actor,

14 35) *Land Use Planning* refers to the process undertaken by public authorities to  
15 identify, evaluate and decide on different options the use of land, including  
16 consideration of long-term economic, social and environmental objectives  
17 and the implications for different communities and interest groups, and the  
18 subsequent formulation and promulgation of plans that describe the  
19 permitted or acceptable uses.

20 36) *Legal Facilities* refer to special entitlements and exemptions that are made  
21 available to eligible assisting actors under this Act.

22 37) *Mitigation* refers to effort to reduce or limit greenhouse gas emissions or  
23 enhance greenhouse gas sequestration.

24 38) *National Continuity Policy* refers to a policy aimed at the development of an  
25 organizational culture that has the ability to provide a minimum level of  
26 service during interruptions, emergencies, and disasters, and return to full  
27 operations quickly.

1           39) *National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework* refers to the  
2           comprehensive, all hazards, multi-sectoral, inter-agency and community-  
3           based approach to disaster risk reduction and management.

4           40) *National Disaster Resilience Plan (NDRP)* refers to the document to be  
5           formulated by the NDRRMC and implemented by the Authority that sets out  
6           goals and specific objectives for reducing disaster risks together with related  
7           actions to accomplish these objectives. The NDRP shall provide for the  
8           identification of hazards, vulnerabilities, and risks to be managed at the  
9           national level; disaster risk reduction and management approaches and  
10          strategies to be applied in managing said hazards and risks; agency roles,  
11          responsibilities and lines of authority at all government levels; and vertical  
12          and horizontal coordination of disaster risk reduction and management in  
13          the pre-disaster and post-disaster phases. It shall be in conformity with the  
14          national disaster risk reduction and management framework.

15          41) *Natural Hazard* refers to naturally occurring physical phenomena caused  
16          either by rapid or slow onset events which can be geological such as  
17          earthquakes ground rupture, liquefaction, landslides, tsunamis, sinkholes,  
18          and volcanic activity; hydrological and meteorological such as floods, severe  
19          winds, typhoons, storm surges, climatological variability such as extreme  
20          temperatures, El Nino, La Nina, forest fires, or biological such as disease,  
21          epidemics and insect/animal plagues.

22          42) *Open Data* refer to facts and statistics that can be freely used, shared and  
23          built-on by anyone, anywhere, for any purpose. These must be available in  
24          bulk, should be available free of charge, or at least at no more than a  
25          reasonable reproduction cost. The information should be digital, preferably  
26          available by downloading through the internet, and easily processed by a  
27          computer. These must permit people to use, re-use, and redistribute,  
28          intermix with other data providers. These do not allow conditions to be  
29          placed on how people can use Open Data, but permit a data provider to  
30          require that data users credit them in some appropriate way, clarify if the



1 data have been changed, or that new datasets created using their data are  
2 also shared as open data.

3 43) *Pre-Disaster Risk Assessment* refers to a process to evaluate a hazard's level  
4 of risk given the degree of exposure and vulnerability in a specific area likely  
5 to be affected by an imminent hazard. It presents the possible impacts on  
6 the population and provides a basis to determine the appropriate level of  
7 response actions of government agencies from the national to the local  
8 levels. It is hazard-specific, area focused and time-bound,

9 44) *Post-Disaster Recovery* refers to the restoration and improvement, where  
10 appropriate, of facilities, livelihood, and living conditions of disaster-affected  
11 communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors, in accordance  
12 with the principle of "build forward better."

13 45) *Private Sector* refers to private corporations, households, non-profit  
14 institutions serving households, and other economic enterprises outside of  
15 government.

16 46) *Recovery* refers to rehabilitation measures that ensure the ability of affected  
17 communities or areas to restore their normal level of functioning by  
18 restoring livelihoods and services, reconstructing damaged infrastructures  
19 and increasing the communities' organizational capacity,

20 47) *Resilience* refers to the ability of a system, community or society exposed  
21 to hazards to resist, absorb, adapt to, transform, accommodate, and recover  
22 from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including  
23 through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures  
24 and functions through risk management in such ways as to enhance their  
25 capacities to withstand current and future risk,

26 48) *Response* refers to any effort to provide assistance or intervention during  
27 or immediately after a disaster to meet the life preservation and basic  
28 subsistence needs of affected people and in the restoration of essential  
29 public activities and facilities.

1           49) *Risk Assessment* refers to a methodology which includes risk assessment  
2           with mapping to determine the nature and extent of risk by analyzing  
3           potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that  
4           together could potentially harm exposed people, property, services,  
5           livelihood and the environment on which they depend.

6           50) *Probabilistic Risk Assessment* refers to the simulation of those future  
7           disasters based on scientific evidence, are likely to occur. As a result, these  
8           risk assessments resolve the problem posed by the limits of historical data.  
9           Probabilistic models "complete" historical records by reproducing the  
10          physics of the phenomena and recreating the intensity of a large number of  
11          synthetic events. Probabilistic Risk Assessment considers all possible  
12          scenarios, their likelihood, and associated impacts. It is characterized by  
13          inherent uncertainties partly related to the natural randomness of hazards,  
14          and partly because of incomplete understanding and measurement of the  
15          hazards, exposure, and vulnerability.

16          51) *Deterministic Risk Assessment* refers to an assessment that considers the  
17          possible disaster impacts of a single scenario. This is in contrast to  
18          probabilistic risk assessment which considers all possible scenarios, their  
19          likelihood, and associated impacts.

20          52) *Risk Transfer* refers to the process of formally or informally shifting the  
21          financial consequences of particular risks from one party to another  
22          whereby a household, community, enterprise, or state authority will obtain  
23          resources from the other party after a disaster occurs, in exchange for  
24          ongoing or compensatory social or financial benefits provided to that other  
25          party.

26          53) *State of Calamity* refers to a condition involving mass casualty and/or major  
27          damage to property, disruption of means of livelihoods, roads, and normal  
28          way of life of people in the affected areas as a result of the occurrence of  
29          natural or human-induced hazard.

- 1           54) *Sustainable Development* refers to development that meets the needs of  
2           the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet  
3           their own needs.
- 4           55) *Vital Facility Items* refer to government risk reduction and preparedness  
5           equipment, accessories and other items such as radars, weather forecasting  
6           equipment, flood monitoring instruments, seismographs, tsunami warning  
7           systems, and automated weather systems.
- 8           56) *Vulnerability* refers to the characteristics and circumstances of a community,  
9           system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a  
10          hazard. Vulnerability may arise from various physical, social, economic, and  
11          environmental factors.
- 12          57) *Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups* refer to those who are at risk due to  
13          poverty and other underlying risk factors including women, children, the  
14          elderly, differently-abled people, and ethnic minorities.
- 15          58) *Whole-of-Society Approach* refers to the meaningful participation and  
16          synergy of stakeholders that represent different interests in all aspects of  
17          climate change adaptation, and disaster risk reduction and management  
18          across all levels.
- 19          59) *Whole of Government Approach* refers to an approach that integrates the  
20          collaborative efforts of the government departments and agencies to  
21          achieve unity of effort toward a shared goal to broaden the government's  
22          options, and increases efficiency to maximize all available resources in a  
23          collaborative effort.
- 24          60) *Whole of Nation Approach* refers to an approach that seeks to bring about  
25          a concerted effort towards national peace and security by creating  
26          consensus and understanding of security that is shared not just among core  
27          security forces and oversight government institutions, but also by civil  
28          society and all the nation's communities.

1 ARTICLE II

2 DEPARTMENT OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

3 SEC. 4. *Creation of the Department of Disaster Risk Reduction and*  
4 *Management.* - There is hereby created a Department of Disaster Risk Reduction and  
5 Management, herein after referred to as the Department. The Department shall be  
6 the primary government agency responsible for leading, organizing, and managing  
7 the national effort to reduce disaster risk, prepare for and respond to disasters,  
8 recover and rehabilitate, and build forward better after the occurrence of disasters.

9 The Department shall oversee and coordinate the preparation, implementation,  
10 monitoring, and evaluation of disaster and climate resilience plans, programs,  
11 projects. and activities, provide leadership in the continuous development of strategic  
12 and systematic approaches to disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness,  
13 response, recovery and rehabilitation, to anticipatory adaptation strategies, measures,  
14 techniques and options.

15 The Department shall augment the capacity of local governments units in  
16 collaboration with relevant national government agencies and other stakeholders to  
17 implement disaster risk reduction and management and climate change action plans,  
18 programs, projects, and activities.

19 SEC. 5. *Powers and Functions of the Department* - The Department shall  
20 exercise and perform the following powers and functions:

21 (a) Risk Reduction.

22 1. Oversee, direct, and undertake programs and projects to identify,  
23 assess, prioritize and localize hazards and risks in the country, in consultation  
24 with national government agencies, local governments units, communities, and  
25 stakeholders that shall be involved in disaster risk reduction efforts.

26 2. Monitor and ensure the integration of disaster risk and vulnerability  
27 reduction and management and climate change adaptation policies into  
28 national development plans.

1           3. Design and implement an incentive system for greater private and  
2 public investment, both local and national, in disaster risk reduction.

3           4. Oversee and ensure the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation  
4 and disaster risk reduction in development planning, including disaster-proofing  
5 and climate-proofing of land use plans and the preparation of contingency  
6 plans.

7           5. Create an enabling environment for the design of relevant and  
8 appropriate 26 risk-sharing and risk-transfer instruments.

9           6. Create an enabling environment that shall promote broader multi-  
10 stakeholder participation and integrate climate change mitigation, adaptation,  
11 and disaster risk and vulnerability reduction.

12           7. Coordinate directly with local government units and private entities to  
13 address climate vulnerabilities and disaster risk assessment (CVDRA) of regions  
14 and provinces at the meso-scale, cities and municipalities at the 33 micro-scale,  
15 and barangays at the meta-scale.

16           8. Establish and monitor local and national capacity for disaster risk  
17 financing and insurance and other risk transfer strategies in coordination with  
18 the Department of Finance (DOF), the Government Service Insurance System  
19 (GSIS), and the Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP).

20           9. Formulate the National Disaster Resilience Framework, National  
21 Disaster Resilience Plan, and the National Continuity Policy.

22           10. Oversee and direct the comprehensive implementation of disaster  
23 risk reduction and climate change adaptation and mitigation policies, plans, and  
24 programs, as embodied in the Disaster Resilience Framework and Disaster  
25 Resilience Plan;

26           11. Coordinate directly with local government units and private entities  
27 to address Disaster Risk Assessment (DRA) of regions and provinces at the

1 meso-scale, cities and municipalities at the micro-scale, and barangays at the  
2 meta-scale.

3 12. Review and evaluate local disaster resilience plans and other local  
4 plans to 14 ensure their consistency with the Climate-Disaster Resilience  
5 Framework and 15 Plan;

6 (b) Disaster Preparedness and Response

7 1. Oversee and maintain a national early-warning and emergency alert  
8 system that shall provide accurate, timely, and accessible information to  
9 national and local emergency response organizations and the general public.

10 2. Coordinate information-sharing and other risk reduction protocols  
11 following the principle of interoperability among national government agencies  
12 and local government units.

13 3. Establish and maintain a national humanitarian logistics system with  
14 a network of warehouses, transport, and resources, including response assets  
15 and disaster relief items, such as food and non-food items.

16 4. Exercise command and control over relevant government agencies,  
17 including government-owned and controlled corporations, the Philippine  
18 National Police and other law enforcement agencies, during an imminent or  
19 actual disaster. Such command and control shall include the authority to utilize  
20 available services, assets, equipment, personnel, facilities, and other resources.

21 5. Call on the reserve force, as defined in Republic Act No. 7077,  
22 otherwise known as the "Citizen Armed Forces of the Philippines Reservist Act",  
23 to assist in relief and rescue operations during disasters.

24 6. Work with the private sector and civil society organizations for  
25 assistance with regard to the use of facilities and resources for the protection  
26 and 16 1 preservation of life and property.

1           7. Implement pre-disaster risk assessments, to include deployment of  
2 rapid assessment teams to gather information for precise actions as a basis for  
3 emergency preparedness and humanitarian response.

4           8. Organize, train, equip, and maintain a system of response capacity  
5 for search, rescue, and retrieval, and the delivery and distribution of relief  
6 goods.

7           9. Monitor and support local government units in the management of 8  
8 evacuation centers and ensure the welfare and dignity of internally-displaced  
9 persons.

10          10. Procure goods and services during emergencies, in accordance with  
11 existing emergency procurement rules and regulations.

12          11. Issue special procurement rules and regulations for preparedness,  
13 response, and recovery activities, including those prompted by a declaration of  
14 a state 14 of calamity or of an imminent disaster.

15          12. Assist in mobilizing the necessary resources to increase the overall  
16 capacity of local government units, specifically those with low income and  
17 situated in high-risk areas.

#### 18 (c) Rehabilitation and Recovery

19           1. Prepare, organize, lead, implement, and manage post-disaster  
20 assessment and recovery and rehabilitation programs, in coordination with the  
21 affected local government units, national government agencies, and other  
22 stakeholders.

23           2. Implement the cluster approach to expedite reconstruction efforts and  
24 orchestrate and serve as the clearinghouse for the participation of assisting  
25 actors in such efforts.

26           3. Ensure that the principle of Building Forward Better is applied to  
27 rehabilitation and recovery efforts.

1 (d) Other Powers and Functions

2 1. Provide or designate a secretariat to the Climate Change Commission.

3 2. Establish and monitor local and national capacity for climate-disaster  
4 risk financing and insurance and other risk transfer strategies in coordination  
5 with the Department of Finance (DOF), the Government Service Insurance  
6 System (GSIS), and the Land Bank of The Philippines (LBP).

7 3. Coordinate information-sharing and other disaster risk and  
8 vulnerability reduction and climate change adaptation protocols following the  
9 principle of inter-operability among national government agencies and local  
10 government units before, during, and after a disaster. Administer, oversee, and  
11 monitor the utilization of National Disaster Resilience Fund (NDRF), the Disaster  
12 Resilience Support Fund (DRSF) for third (3rd) to sixth (6th) class provinces  
13 and municipalities, and other grants and donations for disaster risk reduction  
14 and management and climate change adaptation, unless otherwise specified.

15 4. Receive, administer, mobilize, and monitor and oversee the utilization  
16 of the national disaster resilience fund, the Prevention, Mitigation, and  
17 Preparedness Fund for 3rd to 6th Class Provinces and Municipalities, and  
18 donations for disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and management and  
19 climate change adaptation, unless otherwise specified;

20 5. Use of advanced science and technologies in disaster risk reduction  
21 and management by engaging, consulting with, employing and regularly  
22 funding the academe or higher education and research institutions such as the  
23 University of the Philippines Resilience Institute and the University of the  
24 Philippines Nationwide Operational Assessment of Hazards Center or other  
25 institutions that have a recognized and credible track record, as well as the  
26 capacity to conceptualize and implement the science and engineering  
27 requirements necessary for effective climate change adaptation and disaster  
28 risk reduction.



1                   6. Establish a Disaster resilience information system to facilitate the  
2 creation of an integrated risk assessment platform that is built from the inputs  
3 of government and private scientific and academic institutions, national  
4 government agencies and local government units, local communities and other  
5 stakeholders, and is able to provide readily accessible and actionable  
6 information for purposes of risk governance and humanitarian action;

7                   7. Develop the criteria and procedure for the enlistment of accredited  
8 community disaster resilience volunteers and institutions.

9                   8. Create and continuously update, in consultation with stakeholders, a  
10 manual of operations for accredited community disaster resilience volunteers  
11 and institutions.

12                   9. Perform such other functions as may be necessary for the effective  
13 implementation of this Act.

14

### 15                                       ARTICLE III

#### 16                                       GENERAL WELFARE AND EMERGENCY MEASURES

17                   SEC. 6. *General Welfare.* — The Department shall exercise the powers expressly  
18 granted, those necessarily implied therefrom, as well as powers necessary,  
19 appropriate or incidental for its efficient and effective governance, and those which  
20 are essential to the promotion of the general welfare, such as the implementation of  
21 emergency measures including preemptive and forced evacuation, in anticipation of,  
22 during, and in the aftermath of emergencies, hazards and disasters and only when  
23 there is imminent danger of loss of lives and/or damage to property.

24                   SEC. 7. *Emergency Measures at the National Level.* —The Department may  
25 require the assistance of law enforcement agencies and the uniformed services, such  
26 as the PNP and the AFP, as well as emergency responders, to assist in the  
27 implementation of emergency measures.

1           SEC. 8. *Emergency Measures at the Local Level.* —

- 2           a) Local government units shall enact an ordinance on and implement through  
3           the Local Disaster Risk Reduction Management Office (LDRRMO) the  
4           necessary and appropriate emergency measures, including preemptive and  
5           forced evacuation, in anticipation of, during, and in the aftermath of  
6           emergencies, hazards and disasters, and only when there is imminent  
7           danger of loss of lives and/or damage to property.
- 8           b) Emergency measures, including preemptive and forced evacuation, shall be  
9           carried out in a manner that is humane, respectful of the dignity and culture  
10          of persons, without using disproportionate force, without discrimination,  
11          and with conscious attention to the needs of vulnerable and marginalized  
12          groups.
- 13          c) All measures shall be taken to inform the population, in a manner and  
14          language that they can understand, of the need for emergency measures  
15          and evacuation for their safety, as well as the location where they will be  
16          taken and for how long they are going to stay there. Adequate evacuation  
17          centers and transportation to and from the affected area shall be provided  
18          by the local government.

19          SEC. 9. *Hierarchy of Evacuation Measures.* —

- 20          a) Preemptive evacuation shall be the preferred and primary mode of  
21          evacuation of people that will be affected by emergencies, hazards and  
22          disasters.
- 23          b) Forced evacuation shall be considered as an emergency measure of last  
24          resort that may be undertaken in anticipation of, during or after an  
25          emergency, hazard or disaster and be carried out by the affected local  
26          government in accordance with a duly-issued order by the local chief  
27          executive: Provided, That in case of the failure of the local government to  
28          appropriately issue such order, the forced evacuation shall be implemented  
29          by the Department, which may direct and compel the assistance of law

1 enforcement and other relevant national agencies to implement said  
2 emergency measure. During such forced evacuation, government officials  
3 may direct and compel the population to be affected or is currently affected  
4 by an emergency, hazard or disaster to relocate to safer locations for their  
5 own safety.

6 **SEC. 10. *Release from Liability in Case of Refusal to Evacuate.* —**

7 a) Any person who willfully and deliberately disregards or opposes the order  
8 of forced evacuation issued by the local chief executive or the Department,  
9 releases the local government or the Department from any liability for  
10 injury, death, damage to or loss of property attributed to said disobedience.

11 b) During evacuation, priority assistance shall be given to the vulnerable  
12 groups and persons who willfully comply with the order of forced  
13 evacuation.

14 **SEC. 11. *Inspection and Implementation Powers.* —** The Department shall have  
15 inspection, visitorial and examining authority over government and non-governmental  
16 entities to ensure that all funds and assets allocated for disaster resilience are actually  
17 used for said purposes. The Department shall likewise have the power to inspect and  
18 examine the status of projects and programs being undertaken in furtherance of  
19 disaster resilience efforts.

20 Whenever it becomes necessary, the Department may assume responsibility  
21 over the implementation of and directly implement any program or project in  
22 anticipation of, during, and in the aftermath of emergencies, hazards and disasters.

23 **SEC. 12. *Utilization of Private Property for Public Purpose.* —** The Department  
24 shall have the power to utilize any private property for urgent public purpose in  
25 anticipation of, during, and in the aftermath of emergencies, hazards and disasters  
26 and only when there is imminent danger of loss of lives and/or damage to property,  
27 subject to payment of just compensation in appropriate cases.

1 SEC. 13. *Emergency Powers.* — Whenever it becomes necessary, the  
2 Department, subject to the approval of the President, may call on the AFP or the PNP,  
3 in coordination with the Secretary of National Defense and the Secretary of the Interior  
4 and Local Government, to prevent or suppress lawless violence and ensure the  
5 protection and preservation of life or property in anticipation of, during, and in the  
6 aftermath of emergencies, hazards and disasters.

7 Whenever warranted by circumstances, the department may call upon other  
8 agencies and instrumentalities of the government, as well as non-government and for  
9 the protection and preservation of life and/or property in anticipation of, during, and  
10 in the aftermath of emergencies, hazards and disasters. Private organizations, for  
11 assistance in the use of their facilities and resources.

12 SEC. 14. *Emergency Arrangements.* — The Department shall have the power  
13 to negotiate, enter into, institutionalize and coordinate arrangements with any private  
14 person or juridical entity for the purpose of ensuring the adequate and prompt  
15 availability of all goods and services necessary in anticipation of, during, and in the  
16 aftermath of emergencies, hazards and disasters and only when there is imminent  
17 danger of loss of lives and/or damage to property.

18 ARTICLE IV

19 ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

20 SEC. 15. *The Secretary.* The Department shall be headed by a Secretary who  
21 shall be appointed by the President.

22 SEC. 16. *Powers and Functions of the Secretary.* - The Secretary of the  
23 Department shall exercise the following powers and functions:

- 24 a) Establish and promulgate policies, rules, and regulations for the effective  
25 and efficient operation of the Department.
- 26 b) Exercise executive direction over the operations of the Department and  
27 administrative supervision over its attached agencies.

- 1 c) Manage the financial and human resources of the Department.
- 2 d) Appoint officers and employees of the Department, except presidential  
3 appointees, in accordance with civil service law, rules, and regulations.
- 4 e) Exercise disciplinary authority over officers and employees of the  
5 Department in accordance with law.
- 6 f) Coordinate with other government agencies, the private sector, and civil  
7 society organizations on the policies, programs, projects, and activities of  
8 the Department, as may be necessary.
- 9 g) Advise the President on the promulgation of executive and administrative  
10 issuances and the formulation of regulatory and legislative proposals on  
11 matters pertaining to disaster resilience.
- 12 h) Serve as the Vice-Chairperson of the Climate Change Commission.
- 13 i) In coordination with the Department of Foreign Affairs, represent the  
14 Philippines in the climate change negotiations and articulate the national  
15 contribution to global, regional, and other inter-governmental disaster risk  
16 reduction and humanitarian platforms.
- 17 j) Call upon the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the Philippine National  
18 Police to render assistance in disaster-affected areas.
- 19 k) Promulgate such rules and regulations and perform such other functions as  
20 may be necessary or proper to attain the objectives of this act.

21 *SEC. 17. Organizational Structure, Functions and Management* - The  
22 Department shall be composed of the following officials and offices:

- 23 a) The Secretary, as provided for under this Act;
- 24 b) Five (5) Undersecretaries, to be appointed by the President, who shall assist  
25 the Secretary in administering the affairs of the Department, one to be  
26 responsible for Resilience, one to be responsible for Policy and Governance,

- 1 one to be responsible for Operations, one to be responsible for  
2 Administration and Finance, and the Senior Undersecretary. The  
3 Undersecretaries shall have functional and operational supervision over the  
4 bureaus, divisions, offices and units assigned to their respective functional  
5 areas;
- 6 c) The Department shall have such number of assistant secretaries and  
7 directors as may be necessary for the effective and efficient implementation  
8 and performance of its mandate, powers, and functions;
- 9 d) Divisions, units and offices as may be created by the Department and whose  
10 officers and employees shall be appointed in accordance with civil service  
11 law, rules, and regulations;
- 12 e) The National Climate and Disaster Resilience Research, Education, and  
13 Training Institute under the Capacity Building and Training Service, to be  
14 headed by a Director;
- 15 f) Regional and other field Offices of the Department that shall be established  
16 in each administrative region, each to be headed by a Regional Director;
- 17 g) Seconded personnel from relevant agencies and detailed service from the  
18 uniformed services, as appropriate; and
- 19 h) Grievance desks in every region, which shall serve as a referral mechanism  
20 and shall work jointly with relevant agencies, to receive complaints from the  
21 public regarding violations of this Act. It shall assist the complainant in the  
22 gathering of relevant documentation and other evidence to support said  
23 complaint. The grievance desk shall facilitate the forwarding of the  
24 complaint to the appropriate office within fifteen (15) days from receipt  
25 thereof, and shall provide timely feedback and updates regarding the status  
26 of the complaint. The grievance desk shall use the best available technology  
27 to ensure that complaints are endorsed to the proper office and are  
28 addressed in a timely manner.

1

ARTICLE V

2

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

3

4       SEC. 18. *Fiscal Management* - The Department shall manage all funds  
5 appropriated to it by Congress and from other sources. This shall include all donations,  
6 as contemplated under the succeeding paragraph, subject to provisions of Section 3,  
7 paragraph (D) of Article 9, of the 1987 Constitution on the auditing powers of the  
8 Commission on Audit.

9       SEC. 19. *Donation.* -

- 10       a) The Department shall have the power to receive donations and grants from  
11 any person, government institution, corporation, international organization  
12 and other similar entities, and the power to recommend the procurement of  
13 developmental assistance for the purpose of disaster risk and vulnerability  
14 reduction and management and climate change adaptation.
- 15       b) It shall be mandatory for the Department to acknowledge and certify the  
16 receipt of all DDR grant and donated funds and ensure their judicious  
17 management including their proper and accurate audit reporting to  
18 constituents.
- 19       c) The importation and donation of food, clothing, medicine and equipment  
20 for relief and recovery and other disaster management and recovery-related  
21 supplies is hereby authorized in accordance with. Section 800, Chapter 1,  
22 Title 8, of Republic Act No. 10863, otherwise known as the "Customs and  
23 Tariff Modernization Act", as amended, and the prevailing provisions of the  
24 General Appropriations Act covering national internal revenue taxes and  
25 import duties of national and local government agencies; All importations  
26 and donations under Section 11 (c) of Republic Act No. 10863, otherwise  
27 known as the "Customs Modernization and Tariff Act (CTMA)" shall be

1 considered as importation or donation to the Department, subject to the  
2 approval of the Office of the President.

3 ARTICLE VI

4 WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT AND WHOLE OF NATION APPROACH

5 SEC. 20. *National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council.* –

6 (a) There is hereby created the National Disaster Risk Reduction and  
7 Management Council (NDRRMC), which shall serve as the policy advisory body to the  
8 Department on disaster risk reduction and management and climate change  
9 adaptation, consistent with the policies and scope as defined in this Act.

10 (b) The NDRRMC shall be chaired by the Secretary of Disaster Risk Reduction  
11 and Management and shall be composed of the following:

- 12 1. Secretary of Science and Technology
- 13 2. Secretary of the Interior and Local Government;
- 14 3. Secretary of Social Welfare and Development
- 15 4. Secretary of National Defense
- 16 5. Director-General of the National Economic and Development Authority;
- 17 6. Secretary of Health;
- 18 7. Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources
- 19 8. Secretary of Agriculture;
- 20 9. Secretary of Education;
- 21 10. Secretary of Energy
- 22 11. Secretary of Finance
- 23 12. Secretary of Trade and Industry



- 1           13. Secretary of Transportation
- 2           14. Secretary of Budget and Management
- 3           15. Secretary of Public Works and Highways
- 4           16. Secretary of Foreign Affairs
- 5           17. Secretary of Justice
- 6           18. Secretary of Labor and Employment
- 7           19. Secretary of Tourism
- 8           20. Secretary of Information and Communications Technology
- 9           21. Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process
- 10          22. Chairperson of the Commission on Higher Education
- 11          23. Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines
- 12          24. Chief of the Philippine National Police
- 13          25. Head of the Presidential Communications Operations Office
- 14          26. Secretary-General of the Philippine National Red Cross
- 15          27. Chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights
- 16          28. Executive Director of the Council for Welfare of Children;
- 17          29. Lead Convenor of the National Anti-Poverty Commission;
- 18          30. Chairperson of the Philippine Commission on Women;
- 19          31. Chairperson of the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating
- 20             Council;
- 21          32. Chairperson of the National Council for Disability Affairs;

- 1 33. Chairperson of the National Commission on Indigenous Filipinos;
- 2 34. Chairperson of the National Commission on Muslim Filipinos;
- 3 35. Chairperson of the National Youth Commission;
- 4 36. President of the Government Service Insurance System;
- 5 37. President of the Social Security System;
- 6 38. President of the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation;
- 7 39. President of the Home Development Mutual Fund;
- 8 40. President of the Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines;
- 9 41. President of the League of Provinces of the Philippines;
- 10 42. President of the League of Cities of the Philippines;
- 11 43. President of the League of Municipalities of the Philippines;
- 12 44. President of the Liga ng mga Barangays;
- 13 45. Maximum of six (6) representatives from the academia and other  
14 relevant research institutions;
- 15 46. Maximum of six (6) representatives from the civil society organizations;  
16 and
- 17 47. Maximum of six (6) representatives from the private sector.

18 (c) Composition - The Council is hereby organized into five (5) clusters, namely,  
19 Disaster Prevention and Mitigation to be led by DOST, Disaster Preparedness to be led  
20 by DILG, Disaster Response by DSWD, Logistics led by DND, and Recovery and  
21 Sustainable Development led by NEDA.

22 (d) Technical Management Advisory Group - The Department may constitute,  
23 as the need arises, a technical management advisory group from the different

1 stakeholders, that shall coordinate and meet with the Department as often as  
2 necessary to effectively manage and sustain national efforts on disaster risk and  
3 vulnerability reduction and emergency management, and climate change adaptation  
4 and mitigation; and

5 (e) Guidelines for the Department of Disaster Resilience Fund (DDRF) and Local  
6 Disaster Resilience Fund (LDRF) - The Department shall provide the necessary  
7 guidelines and procedures on the DDRF and the LDRF releases as well as utilization,  
8 accounting and auditing thereof.

9 *SEC. 21. Monitoring, Reporting and Validation. –*

10 a. Monitoring and Reporting. On or before the last quarter of the preceding  
11 year, member-agencies of the National Disaster Resilience Council shall submit to the  
12 Department through the Council Secretariat their respective DDR annual work and  
13 financial plans (AWFPs) for the next year. The AWFPs shall be based on the DDR Plan.

14 The member-agencies shall submit to the Secretariat quarterly progress reports  
15 of their implementation of the AWFPs within thirty (30) days from the end of each  
16 quarter.

17 The Department is likewise accountable, liable and responsible for monitoring  
18 and requiring the appropriate implementation of remedial measures by member  
19 agencies of the Council during a state of calamity. It shall have the authority and  
20 power to require reports from the appropriate member-agencies regarding  
21 implementation of such measures.

22 b. Validation. The Secretary shall require the submission of reports from local  
23 government units to validate the progress reports of the Council member-agencies.  
24 Submission shall be through the local field offices of the DDR.

25 Every two (2) years, the implementation of the Climate-Disaster Resilience Plan  
26 (CDRP) and utilization of the Local Disaster Resilience Fund (LDRF) of each province,  
27 local government units, independent city shall be evaluated by the Regional Disaster  
28 Risk Reduction and Management Council (RDRRMC) based on appropriate criteria,

1 such as the award, recognition, citation criteria for provinces, cities and municipalities,  
2 barangay and stakeholders.

3 (1) The Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils (RDRRMC)  
4 - The Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils (RDRRMCs) shall  
5 coordinate, integrate, supervise, and evaluate the activities of the LDRRMCs. It shall  
6 be accountable, responsible and liable for ensuring climate-disaster risk sensitive and  
7 inclusive regional development plans, and in case of emergencies shall convene the  
8 different regional line agencies and authorities, concerned institutions, developmental  
9 partners and multiple stakeholders.

10 The Regional Directors of the Department shall serve as chairpersons of the  
11 RDRRMCs and the Regional Directors of the DSWD, the DILG, and the NEDA shall  
12 serve as cluster heads. In the case of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim  
13 Mindanao, the Chief Minister shall be the RDRRMC Chairperson. In the case of Metro  
14 Manila, the MDRC shall be headed by the Chairperson of the Metro Manila  
15 Development Authority (MMDA). The RDRRMCs shall establish the RDRRMC  
16 Secretariat and operating facility to be known as the Regional Disaster Risk Reduction  
17 and Management Council Secretariat and Operations Center (RDRRMC).

18 The RDRRMCs shall be composed of concerned regional agencies, offices, local  
19 government units and other multiple stakeholders.

20 i. LDRRMC Budgetary Requirements of LDRRMO - The budgetary  
21 requirements for personal services, maintenance and other operating  
22 expenditures, and capital outlay of the LDRRMO shall be sourced from  
23 the General Fund of the LGU, subject to Section 76 of Republic Act No.  
24 7160, as amended, otherwise known as the "Local Government Code of  
25 1991, as amended. The enforcement of Sections 325(a) and 331(b) of  
26 Republic Act No. 7160, as amended shall be waived to enable the local  
27 government units to fund the initial year requirements for the creation  
28 of the minimum five (5) mandatory positions of the LDRRMO.

1 Other maintenance and operating expenditures, and other capital outlay  
2 requirements of the LDRRMO in the implementation of disaster risk and  
3 vulnerability reduction management and climate change adaptation  
4 programs shall be charged to the Local Climate-Disaster Resilience Fund  
5 of the local government units.

6 ii. Establish linkage or network with other local government units for  
7 disaster risk and vulnerability reduction, climate change adaptation and  
8 emergency response purposes;

9 iii. Recommend through the LDRRMC, the enactment of local ordinances  
10 consistent with the requirements of this Act;

11 iv. Establish a Provincial City, Municipal, and Barangay Climate and Disaster  
12 Resilience Operations Center; and

13 v. Encourage Government-Owned and Controlled Corporations (GOCCs) to  
14 establish their own Climate and Disaster Resilience Operations Center  
15 within their territories.

16 SEC. 22. *Synergy with Stakeholders.* - The Department shall ensure seamless  
17 synergy and coordination with stakeholders, including civil society organizations, the  
18 academe, and the private sector, in relation to disaster resilience programs and  
19 projects and the development and promotion of research, education, and training  
20 mechanism with relevant stakeholders.

21 The Department shall establish a platform, paradigm, and mechanisms for  
22 convergence and coordination with stakeholders, including the development of  
23 standards, protocols, and procedures for collaboration for disaster resilience.

24 SEC. 23. *Establishment of Multi-Stakeholders Convergence Unit.* - The  
25 Department, with the assistance of other relevant government agencies and  
26 stakeholders, shall establish a Multi-Stakeholders Convergence Unit (MSCU), which  
27 shall align the disaster resilience efforts of the private sector, civil society  
28 organizations, academe, and other stakeholders with the Department by assisting,

1 coordinating, or providing services that strengthen public-private cooperation and  
2 coordination in disaster resilience, including the following:

3 a) Establishment and implementation of business continuity practices to  
4 ensure the continued delivery of products and services, in the event of  
5 disasters.

6 b) Establishment and implementation of a National Continuity Policy to ensure  
7 service continuity during power and utilities interruptions, emergencies, and  
8 disasters and ensure the quick return to full operations.

9 c) Establishment, incorporation, and application of business continuity plans  
10 as part of the disaster resilience plans of local government units.

11 d) Facilitation or assistance in obtaining or processing incentives for the private  
12 sector or other non-government stakeholders.

13 e) Preparation and facilitating the issuance of micro, small, and medium  
14 enterprises (MSMEs), such as mechanisms involving procurement and  
15 liquidity to create enabling environments for disaster preparedness and  
16 recovery.

17 The MSCU shall establish a platform that includes, among others, a database  
18 for monitoring and coordinating efforts and resources of stakeholders.

19 ARTICLE VII

20 DISASTER RISK AND VULNERABILITY REDUCTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE  
21 ADAPTATION MAINSTREAMING, INTEGRATION AND CONVERGENCE

22 SEC. 24. *Integration of DRR and Climate Change Adaptation in the Climate and*  
23 *Disaster Resilience Framework and Plan.* - The existing National Disaster Resilience  
24 Framework and plan and the National Climate Change Strategic Framework and Plan  
25 shall be enhanced by the Climate and Disaster Resilience Framework and plan which  
26 provides for the comprehensive probabilistic multi-hazards, multi-scenario, multi-  
27 sectorial, resilience-building, and community risk-based approach and management

1 of disaster and climate risk, and provide for the integration of disaster risk and  
2 vulnerability reduction and climate change adaptation, as well as the mainstreaming  
3 in other sectoral policies. It shall be reviewed every three (3) years.

4 The Climate and Disaster Resilience Plan shall provide for the following: (1)  
5 identification of the underlying factors of risk, or the nature and degree of hazards,  
6 vulnerabilities, exposures and capacities, which need to be managed at the national  
7 level; (2) disaster risk and vulnerabilities reduction and management approaches and  
8 strategies to be applied in managing said hazards and risks; (3) agency roles,  
9 responsibilities, and lines of authority at all government levels; and (4) vertical and  
10 horizontal coordination of climate change adaptation, disaster risk and vulnerability  
11 reduction and management before, during, and after a disaster. The Climate and  
12 disaster resilience plan shall be in conformity with the framework.

13 The climate and disaster resilience framework and plan for climate-disaster risk  
14 governance, climate vulnerability assessment, risk assessment and risk management  
15 shall be formulated and jointly approved by the NDRRMC and the CCC.

16 SEC. 25. *Ecosystem-Based Approach to Prevention and Mitigation,*  
17 *Rehabilitation and Recovery from Disaster.* - The Department shall ensure the  
18 application of ecosystems-based approaches in disaster risk and vulnerability  
19 reduction and climate change adaptation, particularly through ecosystem  
20 management and restoration as defined in this Act, and ensuring that environmental  
21 and natural resource policies are risk-informed.

## 22 ARTICLE VIII

### 23 CLIMATE AND DISASTER RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND TRAINING INSTITUTE

24 SEC. 26. *Creation of the Climate and Disaster Research, Education, and*  
25 *Training Institute.* -

26 a) Within one (1) year from approval of this Act, the Department shall establish  
27 the Climate and Disaster Research, Education, and Training Institute in  
28 collaboration with higher education institutions and Private and State

1 Universities and Colleges (SUCs) which shall be a world-class center of  
2 excellence for learning and research in the field of disaster risk and  
3 vulnerability reduction and management and climate change adaptation;

4 b) The Climate and Disaster Research, Education, and Training Institute shall  
5 be headed by a Director. The organizational structure and staffing pattern  
6 shall be determined by the Department in consultation with the DBM and in  
7 accordance with civil service laws, rules and regulations.

8 c) The Climate and Disaster Research, Education, and Training Institute shall  
9 have the following functions:

10 i. Establish regional branches as well as provincial, city or municipal  
11 branches if deemed necessary, to train individuals from the public  
12 and private sectors in the fields of disaster risk and vulnerability  
13 reduction and management, climate change adaptation, and  
14 ecosystem management and restoration, among others;

15 ii. Develop and implement an inclusive and ladderized curricula on  
16 climate change adaptation, and disaster risk and vulnerability  
17 reduction and management;

18 iii. Develop research programs and a knowledge management system  
19 on climate change adaptation and disaster risk and vulnerability  
20 reduction management for the purpose of innovation and capacity  
21 building and development;

22 iv. Partner with public and private academic and research institutions,  
23 the private sector, civil society, community-based disaster risk and  
24 vulnerability reduction management and climate change adaptation  
25 practitioners, and other relevant sectors in developing research  
26 opportunities and programs on climate vulnerability and disaster risk  
27 assessment;



- 1 v. Establish a resource center for information, education and  
2 communication materials, research, publications, best work  
3 practices, lessons identified and learned, and other knowledge  
4 products on disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and  
5 management, and climate change adaptation;
- 6 vi. Consolidate and prepare information, education and communication  
7 and training materials or publications to assist disaster risk and  
8 vulnerability reduction and management, and climate change  
9 adaptation practitioners in the planning and implementation of their  
10 plans, programs, projects and activities;
- 11 vii. Organize and recognize a community of climate change adaptation  
12 and disaster risk reduction and management practitioners; and
- 13 viii. Accredite, recognize, monitor and evaluate climate change adaptation,  
14 disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and management training  
15 institutions.

16 d) Financial Support to the Center:

- 17 i. The budget for the Climate and Disaster Resilience Research and  
18 Training Center shall be sourced from the annual General  
19 Appropriations Act.
- 20 ii. The Department shall assist in the establishment of Research and  
21 Training Centers at the provincial, city, and municipal governments,  
22 as appropriate. The funding for such local Climate and Disaster  
23 Research and Training Centers may be sourced from the eighty  
24 (80%) percent portion of the LDRF and other financial sources of the  
25 local government unit concerned.

26

ARTICLE IX

27

INTEGRATION, MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE AND DISASTER RESILIENCE

28

INFORMATION, EDUCATION, AND COMMUNICATION CONVERGENCE

1            *SEC. 27. Climate and Disaster Resilience Information Management System*  
2            *(CDRIMS).* - The Department shall establish a National and Regional Information  
3            Management System for Climate and Disaster Resilience. It shall constitute a physical  
4            central database of all disaster risk reduction and climate change data, including a  
5            geographic information system on geo-hazard assessments and climate risk. It shall  
6            be the repository of current and multi-temporal information for wide-scale disaster  
7            risk analysis and climate change vulnerability assessment. The CDRIMS shall at all  
8            times be made available to the Emergency Operations Center of the National and  
9            Regional Climate and Disaster Resilience Council (NRCDRC) development partners and  
10           multi stakeholders to access critical information and ensure that the collection  
11           processing, analysis and dissemination of information is timely, reliable and accurate  
12           to support overall decision making and effective coordination both at the national and  
13           sub-national level.

14           *SEC. 28. Disaster Resilience and Climate Change Education and Training.* –

15           a) The Department of Education, CHED, and Technical Education and Skills  
16           Development Authority (TESDA), in coordination with the National Youth  
17           Commission (NYC), the Department of Science and Technology (DOST),  
18           Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of  
19           Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Health (DOH),  
20           Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and other relevant  
21           agencies, developmental institutions, and non-government organizations  
22           shall integrate disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and climate change  
23           adaptation education in the school curricula at all levels of education, from  
24           K to 12 to tertiary levels, including the early and adult learning programs.  
25           National Service Training Program (NSTP), and education for children and  
26           persons with special needs, whether private or public, including formal and  
27           non-formal, technical-vocational, indigenous learning, out-of-school youth  
28           courses and programs, and other channels of educational Integration,  
29           including media, church, entertainment centers (malls), international and  
30           domestic airports and transport terminals.

- 1           b) The Civil Service Commission (CSC), Professional Regulatory Commission  
2           (PRC), and other licensure bodies shall integrate disaster risk and  
3           vulnerability reduction management and climate change adaptation  
4           questions in all professional and licensure examinations.
- 5           c) In coordination with the Department and the Disaster Resilience Research  
6           and Training Institute shall develop a curriculum for courses or subjects  
7           specific to disaster risk and vulnerability reduction management and climate  
8           change adaptation, and shall mandate all tertiary learning institutions to  
9           offer these subjects.
- 10          d) The Parents and Teachers Community Associations shall initiate, support,  
11          and participate in disaster risk and vulnerability reduction management and  
12          climate change adaptation related activities in schools and host  
13          communities.
- 14          e) The DepEd, the CHED, and the Technical Education and Skills Development  
15          Authority (TESDA) and other developmental institutions, community-based  
16          practitioners and organized non-governmental organizations shall formulate  
17          and institutionalize flexible learning options such as online modules,  
18          supplemental learning materials, resources and platforms, as part of its  
19          climate change adaptation, disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and  
20          governance, analysis, and management strategy.
- 21          f) The DepEd, CHED, TESDA, developmental institutions and community-  
22          based organizations shall regularly review, monitor, evaluate and report to  
23          the Council the status of integration, mainstreaming and implementation of  
24          climate change adaptation, disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and  
25          management in public-private schools and other learning institutions.
- 26          g) The LDRRMOs shall form formal partnerships with tertiary learning  
27          institutions within their respective jurisdictions to provide standard and  
28          ladderized training programs for LGU officials and other disaster risk and  
29          vulnerability reduction management and climate change adaptation.

- 1 h) The DRC, the RDRCs, the LDRRMCs, the LDRRMOs, the BDRCs, and the  
2 Sangguniang Kabataan shall encourage the community, specifically the  
3 youth, participation in disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and climate  
4 change adaptation activities, such as Information, Education and  
5 Communication (IEC) Campaigns organizing quick response groups,  
6 particularly in identified disaster-prone areas, as well as the inclusion of  
7 DRVR-climate change adaptation programs as part of programs and  
8 projects of the Sangguniang Kabataan, youth organizations and community-  
9 based disaster risk and vulnerability reduction management and anticipatory  
10 adaptation initiatives.
- 11 i) There shall be a mandatory training climate change adaptation-DRVR for  
12 public and private sector employees, including teachers and Climate-  
13 Disaster Resilience Coordinators from both the public and private learning  
14 institutions, shall be trained in emergency preparedness and response in  
15 compliance with the provisions of this Act.

16 *SEC. 29. Standard Mechanism for Cascading Information, Education and*  
17 *Communication on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk and Vulnerability*  
18 *Reduction Management. –*

- 19 a) The DRC shall promote and advocate a culture of resilience and responsible-  
20 accountable, liable and responsible citizenship through information,  
21 education and communication that is appropriate, integrated, calibrated,  
22 inclusive, localized, science- and risk-based, gender, culture and disability  
23 sensitive and accessible using multimedia. Information, education, and  
24 communication on climate change adaptation and disaster risk and  
25 vulnerability reduction management should be compelling but not alarming.
- 26 b) The NDRRMC shall formulate a Strategic Risk Communications Plan to  
27 encompass the entirety of disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and  
28 climate change adaptation to achieve the desired behavioral and attitudinal  
29 change towards responsible citizenship and culture of resilience. It shall

1 serve as a reference on continuous awareness raising and education at all  
2 levels of the government and multiple stakeholders.

3 c) A Climate and Disaster Resilience Information Officer shall be designated at  
4 all levels of the Department to ensure implementation of the disaster risk  
5 and vulnerability reduction and management and climate change adaptation  
6 information, education, and communication campaign and shall serve as the  
7 primary coordinator for the dissemination of information, education, and  
8 communication on climate change adaptation and disaster risk and  
9 vulnerability reduction management.

10 SEC. 30. *Declaration of Imminent Disaster.* - The DDR shall provide guidance  
11 and operating guidelines to LDRRMCs for the declaration of imminent disaster in their  
12 respective areas which shall allow them to implement preemptive measures and use  
13 their quick response funds in order to save lives and minimize damage to property,  
14 loss of livelihoods and other assets;

15 SEC. 31. *Flash Appeal or Appeal for International Assistance.* - Upon  
16 consultation with the NDRRMC and in cognizance of the urgency, criticality and  
17 intensity of an imminent risk, the DDR shall issue a flash appeal to the family of  
18 nations, under regional and multilateral conventions, for assistance in preparedness  
19 including preemptive measures, search, rescue and retrieval, relief, recovery, and  
20 reconstruction.

## 21 ARTICLE X

### 22 CLIMATE AND DISASTER RISK INSURANCE AND INCENTIVES

23 SEC. 32. *Climate and Disaster Risk Transfer, Insurance and Social Welfare –*

24 a) The Department shall oversee all climate and disaster risk-sharing and risk-  
25 transfer instruments and other related initiatives to ensure the protection of  
26 property and livelihood, both public and private.

27 b) The Department shall ensure the mandatory insurance of all assets and  
28 properties of national government agencies including government-owned or

1 controlled corporations, and those over which the government has insurable  
2 interest, as prescribed under Republic Act No. 656, otherwise known as the  
3 "Property Insurance Law. The insurance shall be provided by any  
4 government insurance agency.

5 c) The Department shall oblige the local government units the mandatory  
6 insurance coverage of assets, properties and livelihood of vulnerable and  
7 marginalized groups for unforeseen or contingent potential losses, damages  
8 and disruption from natural hazards and human-induced disasters  
9 chargeable against the LDRF.

10 SEC. 33. *Recognition and Incentives.* - Unless otherwise provided, the  
11 Department shall establish an incentives program that recognizes outstanding  
12 performance of LDRRMC, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society  
13 organizations, private sectors, schools, hospitals, and other stakeholders in promoting  
14 and implementing significant disaster risk and vulnerability reduction management  
15 climate change adaptation programs and innovations, and meritorious acts of  
16 individuals, groups or institutions during natural or human-induced disasters.

17 ARTICLE XI

18 PREPAREDNESS AND INTEGRATED EARLY WARNING

19 SEC. 34. *Standards for Disaster Preparedness Activities.* -

20 a) The NDRRMC shall establish standards for disaster preparedness,  
21 contingency planning, localizing and operationalizing disaster risk and  
22 vulnerability reduction and management, preparedness for disaster  
23 response, preparedness for early recovery, continuity of essential services,  
24 and other relevant preparedness activities.

25 b) Local government units shall identify safe or strategic sites, and establish  
26 evacuation centers with appropriate and adequate facilities in accordance  
27 with government-approved standards as provided under Republic Act No.  
28 10821, otherwise known as " The Children's Emergency Relief Protection

1 Act, "in order to avoid disruption of school classes and lessen the use of  
2 school buildings and facilities as evacuation centers.

3 The local government units shall immediately compensate schools used as  
4 evacuation centers. The schools may seek compensation renovation or repairs of  
5 damaged facilities for such use.

6 **SEC. 35. *Multi-Hazard Early Warning and Risk Communication Standards.* –**

7 a) There shall be a streamlined policy governing early warning systems and  
8 risk communication protocols to ensure effective and efficient measures to  
9 prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from possible risk caused by  
10 natural and human-induced hazards and climate risk. The NDRRMC shall  
11 issue and the Department shall oversee and monitor the implementation of  
12 this policy.

13 b) The Department and all other concerned agencies with an integrated early  
14 warning and information mandate shall collaborate with the local executives  
15 and officers to disseminate climate-disaster risk information through the  
16 involvement of local government units, community-based organizations,  
17 civil society organizations, and other non- governmental organizations.

18 **SEC. 36. *Early Warning Mandate.* –**

19 a) Department shall issue an integrated early warning for hydro-  
20 meteorological, geologic, or terrestrial phenomena to the appropriate  
21 government agencies or government-accredited organizations for  
22 forecasting and early warning purposes. The Department shall recognize  
23 and proactively support local or indigenous modes of early warning systems  
24 and allow open access to real-time data from both local and international  
25 sources made available through various platforms such as websites, mobile  
26 apps, and social media to empower local communities and individuals.

27 b) The Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services  
28 Administration—(PAGASA) and Philippine Institute of Volcanology and

1 Seismology (PHIVOLCS) shall work actively and closely with the Department  
2 in integrating, mainstreaming, and converging all information, data,  
3 research and development studies and results, knowledge and technology,  
4 and activities relating to climate change and disaster resilience;

5 c) The Department shall recognize and proactively support local or indigenous  
6 modes of early warning systems and allow open access to real-time data  
7 from both local and international sources made available through various  
8 platforms such as websites, mobile apps, and social media to empower local  
9 communities and individuals.

10 d) Any person or juridical entity who transmits early warning concerning the  
11 abovementioned phenomena by means of signs in designs, colors, lights, or  
12 sound shall do so in compliance with the methods recognized or approved  
13 by the NDRRMC.

14 e) The NDRRMC at the national and subnational level shall consider the use of  
15 integrated early warning system to ensure it is consistent and locally  
16 contextualized with the communication protocol and safe evacuation  
17 procedure of the affected communities to achieve zero casualty, to zero  
18 death.

19 f) The Department shall consider working with other agencies or organizations  
20 on pre-crisis information mapping of the humanitarian needs of the at-risk  
21 community that will enhance the overall prepositioning of resources at the  
22 national and local level.

23 ARTICLE XII

24 DISASTER RESPONSE AND EARLY RECOVERY

25 SEC. 37. *Declaration of State of Calamity.* - The Department shall declare a  
26 cluster of barangays, municipalities, cities, provinces, and regions under a state of  
27 calamity, and the lifting thereof, based on the criteria set by the NDRRMC.



1           The declaration and lifting of the state of calamity may also be issued by the  
2 local Sanggunian, upon the recommendation of the LDRRMO, based on the results of  
3 the damage assessment and needs analysis. Provided: That the Department, through  
4 the LDRRMC, may seek from the local legislative body or Sanggunian, the declaration  
5 of a state of imminent disaster to enable the local executives to implement pre-  
6 emptive evacuation and precautionary measures in order to save lives and minimize  
7 damage to property, loss of livelihoods, and disruption of livelihood that require the  
8 use of funds and resources under the LDRF.

9           SEC. 38. *Emergency Management.* - The respective Climate and Disaster  
10 Resilience Councils shall lead in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from the  
11 effects of any disaster, upon due consideration to the economics of classification,  
12 capacity and vulnerability of the local governments concerned:

- 13           a) The BDRC, if one barangay is affected;
- 14           b) The city/municipal DRCs, if two (2) or more barangays are affected;
- 15           c) The provincial DRC, if two (2) or more cities/municipalities are affected;
- 16           d) The regional DRC, if two (2) or more provinces are affected; and
- 17           e) The NDRRMC, if two (2) or more regions are affected

18           SEC. 39. *Humanitarian Assistance Action Center.* - The DRC shall institutionalize  
19 a one-stop shop mechanism through the Humanitarian Assistance Action Center for  
20 the processing and release of goods, articles or equipment intended for humanitarian  
21 assistance and the processing of necessary documents for international assisting  
22 actors.

23           The Humanitarian Assistance Action Center shall be managed by the  
24 Department and shall be composed of the following NDRRMC agencies:

- 25           a) Department of Finance-Bureau of Customs;
- 26           b) Department of Foreign Affairs;

- 1 c) Department of Social Welfare and Development;
- 2 d) Department of Health;
- 3 e) Food and Drug Administration;
- 4 f) Department of Agriculture;
- 5 g) Department of Energy;
- 6 h) Philippine National Police;
- 7 i) Philippine Coast Guard; and
- 8 j) Department of Justice - Bureau of Immigration

9 SEC. 40. *Accreditation, Mobilization, and Protection of Disaster Volunteers and*  
10 *National Service Reserve Corps, Civil Society Organizations and the Private Sector.* -

11 The government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector and local  
12 government units may mobilize individuals or organized volunteers to augment their  
13 respective personnel complement and logistical requirements in the delivery of  
14 disaster risk reduction programs and activities. The agencies, civil society  
15 organizations, private sector, and local government units concerned shall take full  
16 responsibility for the enhancement, welfare and protection of volunteers, and shall  
17 submit the list of volunteers to the Department, through the Local Disaster Risk  
18 Reduction and Management Offices, for accreditation and inclusion in the database of  
19 community disaster volunteers.

20 A national roster of Accredited Community Disaster Resilience Volunteers  
21 (ACDRVs) and institutions. National Service Reserve Corps, civil society organizations  
22 and the private sector shall be maintained by the Department through the LDRRMOs.

23 Accreditation shall be done at the municipal or city level.

24 The mobilization of volunteers shall be in accordance with this Act and  
25 implementing guidelines to be formulated by the NDRRMC. Any volunteer who died or  
26 was injured while engaging in any of the activities defined under this Act shall be

1 entitled to compensatory benefits and individual personal accident insurance as may  
2 be defined under the guidelines.

3 SEC. 41. *Reporting of Humanitarian Assistance.* - The concerned local  
4 government unit shall submit a report to the Department, all domestic or international  
5 humanitarian assistance received and distributed within its area of responsibility.

6 ARTICLE XIII

7 INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

8 SEC. 42. *International Humanitarian Assistance.* — The Department shall  
9 promulgate guidelines on international humanitarian assistance, including the  
10 initiation, entry, facilitation, transit, regulation, and termination thereof, as well as  
11 those involving international disaster relief and personnel assisting international  
12 actors, visa waiver, recognition of foreign professional qualifications, entry of  
13 international disaster goods and equipment, and exemption from port duties, taxes  
14 and restrictions.

15 SEC. 43. *Assessment of the Need for International Humanitarian Assistance.* –

16 a) Immediately after the declaration of a state of calamity by the sanggunian  
17 of a local government unit or by the Department, as the case may be, the  
18 Department shall determine as to whether domestic capacities are likely to  
19 be sufficient to attend to the needs of affected persons for international  
20 humanitarian assistance, this determination may also be made by the  
21 President, prior to the onset of an imminent disaster.

22 b) In the event the Department determines that domestic response capacities  
23 are not likely to be sufficient due to the impact of the disaster, the  
24 Department shall recommend to the President that a request be made for  
25 international humanitarian assistance.

26 c) A determination that domestic capacities are likely to be sufficient and that  
27 international humanitarian assistance is therefore unnecessary may be  
28 reviewed and rescinded by the Department, with the approval of the

1 President, at any time, in light of prevailing circumstances and available  
2 information.

3 SEC. 44. *Request for International Humanitarian Assistance.* — The President  
4 may request for international humanitarian assistance upon the advice of the  
5 Department. Such request may be specifically directed to particular assisting  
6 international actors, or it may be a general request directed to the international  
7 community.

8 SEC. 45. *One-Stop-Shop for International Humanitarian Assistance.* — The  
9 Department shall establish, in coordination with the Department of Foreign Affairs  
10 (DFA) a One-Stop-Shop mechanism for International Humanitarian Assistance for the  
11 processing and release of entry and facilitation of goods, articles or equipment, and  
12 services of international relief workers for the provision of international humanitarian  
13 assistance, and the processing of necessary documents for assisting international  
14 actors.

#### 15 ARTICLE XIV

#### 16 OFFER AND FACILITATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN STATES

17 SEC. 46. *Offer and Facilitation of International Humanitarian Assistance to*  
18 *Foreign States.* — In the event of a disaster occurring in a foreign state for which  
19 international humanitarian assistance is required, the Department, in coordination  
20 with DFA, may offer, facilitate and provide international humanitarian assistance to  
21 such foreign state, which shall be subject to guidelines to be promulgated by the  
22 Department for the purpose.

23 SEC. 47. *Accreditation.* — The Department, in coordination with relevant  
24 government agencies and organizations, shall provide and facilitate the necessary  
25 training and accreditation to the respective government personnel to be deployed for  
26 such offer, facilitation and provision of international humanitarian assistance to a  
27 foreign state.

28

1 ARTICLE XV

2 LEGAL FACILITIES FOR ELIGIBLE ASSISTING INTERNATIONAL ACTORS

3 SEC. 48. *Guidelines for Coordination of International Humanitarian Assistance.*

4 - The DRC shall issue comprehensive guidelines on the initiation, entry, facilitation,  
5 transit and regulation of international relief goods and personnel, as well as eligibility  
6 guidelines to utilize the legal facilities for assisting international actors provided  
7 hereunder.

8 SEC. 49. *Visa Waiver.* - Eligible assisting international actors shall be entitled to  
9 waiver of entry visa requirements, including any associated fees or charges, to perform  
10 Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance work for their sponsoring entities  
11 without the requirement to seek a separate residence or work permit.

12 SEC. 50. *Recognition of Foreign Professional Qualifications.* –

13 a) Eligible assisting international actors wishing to deploy international  
14 personnel for tasks requiring legal recognition of their foreign professional  
15 qualifications shall certify the validity of those qualifications under the law  
16 of the country where they were obtained and the competence of their  
17 personnel for the tasks envisaged.

18 b) The Department shall establish the guidelines and scope for recognition of  
19 foreign professional qualifications for disaster response and early recovery.

20 c) Recognition of qualifications shall remain valid until the end of the  
21 International Initial Recovery Period, absent individual criminal conduct or  
22 other professional misconduct sufficient to bar the individual from  
23 professional practice in the country.

24 SEC. 51. *Recognition of Foreign Driving Licenses.* - Foreign driving licenses of  
25 eligible assisting international actors shall be accorded temporary recognition during  
26 the International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Periods.

1           SEC. 52. *Facilitation of Access.* - The international personnel of eligible assisting  
2 international actors shall be allowed access to disaster-affected areas and persons  
3 requiring Disaster Relief or Initial Recovery Assistance, subject to coordination  
4 requirements as mandated by the Authority and limitations based on national security,  
5 public order or public health, weighed in the context of the urgency of the disaster  
6 needs. They shall be permitted to provide their goods and services directly to affected  
7 persons.

8           A. ENTRY OF INTERNATIONAL DISASTER GOODS AND EQUIPMENT

9           SEC. 53. *Customs Facilitation and Priority Treatment* - The Department shall  
10 facilitate the rapid importation of consignments of goods and equipment by eligible  
11 assisting actors and shall accord them priority treatment in handling.

12           SEC. 54. *Duty of Compliance by Eligible Assisting Actors.* - In order to benefit  
13 from the aforementioned legal facilities, eligible assisting international actors shall:

- 14           a) Declare that all the goods and equipment they seek to import under this  
15 Part are exclusively for Disaster Relief or Initial Recovery Assistance and  
16 that they comply with any relevant standards under Philippine laws; and
- 17           b) Pack, classify and mark their consignments in accordance with the  
18 requirements described in this Act and its implementing rules and  
19 regulations.

20           SEC. 55. *Exemption from Import Duties, Taxes and Restrictions.* -  
21 Consignments of goods and equipment by or on behalf of eligible assisting  
22 international actors shall benefit from:

- 23           a) Exemption from all duties and taxes;
- 24           b) Waiver of economic prohibitions and restrictions except for categories of  
25 special goods and equipment that may be indicated by the Department; and

1 c) Clearance without regard to the country of origin or the country from which  
2 the goods have arrived, subject to monitoring for reasons of public health  
3 and security.

4 B. EXPEDITED ENTRY AND USE RESTRICTIONS FOR SPECIFIC  
5 INTERNATIONAL DISASTER GOODS AND EQUIPMENT

6 SEC. 56. *Simplification of Documentation Requirements.* –

7 a) Consignment of goods and equipment sent by or on behalf of eligible  
8 assisting international actors shall be cleared or released on the basis of a  
9 simplified goods declaration providing the minimum information necessary  
10 for the Bureau of Customs to identify the goods and equipment and subject,  
11 when deemed necessary, to completion of a more complete declaration  
12 within a specified period.

13 b) The requirements for the declaration for all imports of goods or equipment  
14 by or on behalf of eligible assisting international actors and any supporting  
15 documents relating to said consignment, release and clearance of goods or  
16 equipment shall be simplified and lodged without fee.

17 SEC. 57. *Telecommunications Equipment*- Eligible assisting international actors  
18 shall be permitted to import telecommunications equipment for the purpose of  
19 Disaster Relief or Initial Recovery Assistance without restrictions, except as required  
20 by NDRRMC guidelines and other laws for purposes of national security or public order.  
21 The NDRRMC shall provide guidelines for the manner of use telecommunications  
22 equipment as well as waiver of licensing requirements or fees.

23 SEC. 58. *Medications.* - Eligible assisting international actors shall be permitted  
24 to import and transport medications and medical equipment for the purpose of  
25 Disaster Relief or Initial Recovery Assistance so long as they conform to the  
26 implementing rules and regulations to be provided by the NDRRMC.

1 SEC. 59. *Food*. - Food imported by eligible assisting international actors for  
2 disaster relief and recovery shall be admitted pursuant to expedited procedures set  
3 out by the DRC.

4 SEC. 60. *Imported Vehicles*. - The granting of local registration and plates for  
5 vehicles imported by eligible assisting international actors shall be expedited.

6 C. PERMITTED DISPOSITION OF EQUIPMENT AND UNUSED GOODS

7 SEC. 61. *Disposition of Equipment and Unused Goods*. - The DRC shall provide  
8 for the guidelines for retention, re-exportation, donation and disposal of unused goods  
9 and equipment after the termination of Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance  
10 operations.

11 ARTICLE XVI

12 RECOVERY

13 SEC. 62. *Standards for Recovery*. - The Department shall observe  
14 internationally accepted standards for recovery, planning, programming and  
15 implementation of the recovery process shall:

16 (a) Improve the community's physical, social and economic resilience,  
17 consistent with the principle of "build forward better";

18 (b) Use locally-driven and centrally-supported processes based on legal  
19 mandates with supplementary capacity support when requested;

20 (c) Redirect development outside danger zones to minimize loss of lives and  
21 structures resulting from typhoons, flooding, landslides, and other hazards

22 (d) Employ outcome-driven planning and implementation;

23 (e) Maximize use of private-public sector partnership where possible;

24 (f) Consider local conditions such as culture, security situation, and existing  
25 capacities of communities in identifying programs and projects;



1 (g) Ensure access to public transport, physical and mental health services,  
2 markets, schools, sustainable livelihoods, and other public services in planning for  
3 settlement areas; and

4 (h) Ensure restoration of peace and order and recovery of government  
5 functions.

6 ARTICLE XVII

7 REMEDIAL MEASURES UNDER STATE OF CALAMITY

8 SEC. 63. *Remedial Measures under State of Calamity.* - Upon the declaration of  
9 the state of calamity, the following remedial measures shall be immediately  
10 undertaken by concerned government agencies both of national and local levels:

- 11 a) Imposition of price ceiling on basic necessities and prime commodities by  
12 the National Price Control Council, as provided for under Republic Act No.  
13 7581, otherwise known as the "Price Act," as amended by Republic Act. No.  
14 10623;
- 15 b) Monitoring, prevention and control by the Local Price Coordination Council  
16 of overpricing/profitteering and hoarding of prime commodities, medicines  
17 and petroleum products;
- 18 c) Programming/reprogramming of funds for the repair of critical facilities or  
19 public infrastructures that are vital for the quick delivery of humanitarian  
20 assistance, to reduce further threat to lives and arrest further deterioration  
21 of properties and loss of livelihoods in the affected communities, following  
22 the "build better forward" principle:
- 23 i. Grant of no-interest loans by government financing or lending  
24 institutions to the most vulnerable and marginalized groups or  
25 individuals; and

- 1 ii. Local tax exemptions, incentives or reliefs under such terms and  
2 conditions as may be deemed necessary by the affected local  
3 government unit.

4 ARTICLE XVIII

5 PROCUREMENT

6 SEC. 64. *General Rule on Procurement* - Any procurement of goods, services,  
7 consultancy or infrastructure for disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and climate  
8 risk, whether at the national or local level shall conform to the provisions and  
9 Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of Republic Act 9184 otherwise known as  
10 "Government Procurement Reform Act, "as amended.

11 SEC. 65. *Emergency Procurement* - In order to expedite disaster response and  
12 early recovery, the procurement or lease of equipment and delivery of goods and  
13 services through emergency procurement or purchase at site shall be allowed. Periods  
14 of action on procurement activities may also be waived for the same purpose and  
15 conditions.

16 ARTICLE XIX

17 PROHIBITED ACTS AND PENALTIES

18 SEC. 66. *Prohibited Acts*. - Any public official, private person, group or  
19 corporation who commits any of the following prohibited acts shall be liable and be  
20 subjected to the criminal and administrative penalties as provided for in Section 67 of  
21 this Act, without prejudice to the imposition of other criminal, civil and administrative  
22 liabilities under existing laws.

- 23 a) Prohibited Acts of Public Officials - The following acts, if committed by public  
24 officials without justifiable cause, shall be considered as gross neglect of  
25 duty;

- 26 i. Dereliction of duties which leads to destruction, loss of lives, critical  
27 damage of facilities and misuse of funds;

- 1           ii. Failure to create a functional LDRRM Office within six (6) months from  
2 approval of this Act;
- 3           iii. Failure to appoint a permanent local disaster resilience officer within six  
4 (6) months from approval of this Act;
- 5           iv. Failure to prepare and implement a Contingency and Adaptation Plan for  
6 hazards frequently occurring within their jurisdictions;
- 7           v. Failure to formulate and implement the LDRP with the corresponding  
8 budget allocation;

9           Sexual exploitation and abuse, and other forms of sexual misconduct to  
10 the affected population or at-risk communities punishable under existing  
11 criminal and administrative laws shall be considered as an aggravating  
12 circumstance.

13           b) Prohibited Acts of Public Officials and Private Persons or Institutions –

- 14           i. Delaying, without justifiable cause the delivery or improper handling or  
15 storage of aid commodities, resulting to damage or spoilage;
- 16           ii. Withholding the distribution of relief goods due to (a) political or partisan  
17 considerations; (b) discrimination based on race, ethnicity, religion, or  
18 gender; and (c) other similar circumstances;
- 19           iii. Preventing the entry and distribution of relief goods in disaster-stricken  
20 areas, including appropriate technology, tools, equipment, accessories,  
21 disaster teams or experts;
- 22           iv. Buying, for consumption or resale, from disaster relief agencies any relief  
23 goods, equipment or other and commodities which are intended for  
24 distribution to disaster affected communities;
- 25           v. Buying, for consumption or resale, from disaster affected persons, relief  
26 goods, equipment or other aid commodities received by them;

- 1           vi.   Selling of relief goods, equipment, or other aid commodities which are  
2           intended for distribution to disaster victims;
- 3           vii.  Forcibly seizing relief goods, equipment, or other aid commodities  
4           intended for or consigned to a specific group of victims or relief agency;
- 5           viii. Diverting or misdelivery of relief goods, equipment, or other aid  
6           commodities to persons other than the rightful recipient or consignee;
- 7           ix.   Accepting, possessing, using or disposing relief goods, equipment or  
8           other aid commodities not intended for nor consigned to them;
- 9           x.   Misrepresenting the source of relief goods, equipment, or other aid  
10          commodities by:
- 11                 1. Covering, replacing or defacing the labels of the containers to make it  
12                 appear that the goods, equipment, or other aid commodities came  
13                 from another agency or persons;
- 14                 2. Repacking the goods, equipment, or other aid commodities into  
15                 containers with different markings to make it appear that the goods  
16                 came from another agency or persons or was released upon the  
17                 instance of a particular agency or persons;
- 18                 3. Making a false verbal claim that the goods, equipment or other and  
19                 commodities in their untampered original containers actually came  
20                 from another agency or persons or was released upon the instance o  
21                 f a particular agency or persons;
- 22           xi.  Substituting or replacing relief goods, equipment, or other aid  
23           commodities with the same items or of inferior/cheaper quality;
- 24           xii. Illegal solicitations by persons or organizations representing others as  
25           defined in the standards and guidelines set by the NDRRMC;

- 1           xiii. Deliberate use of false or inflated data in support of the request for  
2           funding, relief goods, equipment, or other aid commodities for  
3           emergency assistance or livelihood projects;
- 4           xiv. Stealing, taking, or possessing of any of the equipment, accessories and  
5           other vital facility or items or any part thereof;
- 6           xv. Selling or buying stolen equipment, accessories, and other vital facility  
7           items or any part thereof;
- 8           xvi. Tampering with or stealing hazard monitoring and disaster preparedness  
9           equipment and paraphernalia.
- 10          xvii. Attempting to commit any of the abovementioned prohibited acts; and
- 11          xviii. Benefitting from the proceeds or fruits of any of the abovementioned  
12          prohibited acts knowing that the proceeds or fruits are derived from the  
13          commission of the prohibited acts.

14           SEC. 67. *Penalties.* — The following penalties shall be imposed on any  
15 individual, corporation, partnership, association or other juridical entity that commits  
16 any of the prohibited acts in the preceding section:

- 17           a) Imprisonment of not less than twelve (12) years but not more than fifteen  
18           (15) years or a fine of not less than One Million Pesos (Php 1,000,000.00)  
19           but not more than Three Million Pesos (Php 3,000,000.00), or both  
20           imprisonment and fine at the discretion of the court shall be imposed upon  
21           any person found guilty of violating subsections (b)(1) to (b)(16), as well  
22           as the confiscation or forfeiture in favor of the government of the objects  
23           and the instrumentalities used in the commission of the prohibited acts;
- 24           b) Imprisonment of not less than six (6) years but not more than eight (8)  
25           years or 16 a fine of not less than Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (Php  
26           500,000.00) but not more than One Million Pesos (Php 1,000,000.00), or  
27           both imprisonment and fine at the discretion of the court, shall be imposed

1           upon any person who attempts to commit any of the prohibited acts in the  
2           preceding section, in violation of subsection (b)(17) thereof;

3           c) Imprisonment of not less than two (2) years but not more than six (6) years  
4           or a fine of not less than Two Hundred Thousand Pesos (Php 200,000.00)  
5           but not more than Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (Php 500,000.00), or both  
6           imprisonment and fine at the discretion of the court, shall be imposed upon  
7           any person found guilty of unlawfully benefiting from the proceeds or fruits  
8           of any of the prohibited in the preceding section, 26 in violation of  
9           subsection (b)(18) thereof;

10          d) Perpetual disqualification from public office aside from the penalty of fine  
11          or imprisonment or both, shall be imposed if the offender is a public officer,  
12          and confiscation or forfeiture in favor of the government of the objects and  
13          the instrumentalities used in the commission of any of the prohibited in the  
14          preceding section;

15          e) If the offender is a corporation, partnership or association, or other juridical  
16          entity, the penalty shall be imposed upon the officer or officers of the  
17          corporation, partnership, association or entity responsible for the violation  
18          without prejudice to the cancellation or revocation of these entities'  
19          registration, license or accreditation issued to them by any licensing or  
20          accredited body of the government. If such offender is an alien, the person  
21          shall, in addition to the penalties prescribed in this Act, be deported without  
22          further proceedings after service of the sentence;

23          f) Payment of the full cost of repair or replacement of the government risk  
24          reduction and preparedness equipment, accessories and other vital facility  
25          items, or any part thereof, which is the object of the crime shall likewise be  
26          imposed upon any person who shall commit any of the prohibited acts in  
27          the preceding section; and

28          g) The prosecution for offenses set forth under the preceding section shall be  
29          without prejudice to any criminal liability for violation of Act No. 3815, as

1 amended, otherwise known as the "Revised Penal Code", and other existing  
2 laws, as well as the imposition of applicable administrative or civil liabilities.

3 ARTICLE XX

4 APPROPRIATIONS

5 SEC. 68. *Appropriations.* –

6 a) The amount needed for the initial implementation of this Act shall be taken  
7 from the current fiscal year's unexpended appropriation of all agencies  
8 herein absorbed, transferred, and attached to the Department. Thereafter,  
9 the amount needed for the operation and maintenance of the Department  
10 shall be included in the General Appropriations Act.

11 b) National Disaster Resilience Fund (NDRF). The utilization and allocation of  
12 the entire NDRF (Calamity Fund) and its quick response fund component  
13 shall be managed by the Department except as provided for by specific  
14 laws.

15 c) Local Disaster Resilience Fund (LDRF). Not less than seven percent (7%) of  
16 the estimated revenue from regular sources shall be set aside as the LDRF  
17 to support disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and climate change  
18 adaptation and mitigation programs, projects and activities. The LDRRMC  
19 shall monitor and evaluate the use and disbursement of the LDRF based on  
20 the LDRP as incorporated in the local development plans and annual work  
21 and financial plan. Upon the recommendation of the LDRRMO and approval  
22 of the sanggunian concerned, the LDRRMC may transfer the said fund to  
23 support the disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and climate change  
24 adaptation work and initiatives of other LDRRMCs that are declared under  
25 a state of calamity.

26 i. Of the amount appropriated for LDRF, twenty percent (20%) shall be  
27 allocated as Quick Response Fund (QRF) or stand-by fund for  
28 prepositioning of goods and relief and early recovery programs in order

1 that the situation and living conditions of people in communities or areas  
2 stricken by disasters, epidemics, or complex emergencies, may be  
3 normalized as quickly as possible.

4 ii. Of the annual appropriation of LDRF, eighty percent (80%) shall be  
5 appropriated for climate change adaptation, disaster risk and  
6 vulnerability reduction, prevention, adaptation and mitigation programs,  
7 project ands, activities focusing on both institutional capacity building of  
8 vulnerable communities and risk reducing infrastructure. The NDRRMC  
9 shall pass a resolution to set the priority allocations and govern and  
10 trigger the acceleration and implementation of this section.

11 iii. Of the amount appropriated for the Disaster Resilience Fund, twenty  
12 percent (20%) shall be allocated as Quick Response Fund (QRF) or  
13 stand-by fund for prepositioning of goods and equipment and relief and  
14 early recovery programs in order that situation and living conditions of  
15 people in communities or areas stricken by disasters, epidemics, or  
16 complex emergencies, may be normalized as quickly as possible.

17 iv. All departments/agencies and local government units that are allocated  
18 with Local Disaster Resilience Fund shall submit to the Department their  
19 monthly statements on the utilization of Local Disaster Resilience Funds  
20 and make an accounting thereof in accordance with existing accounting  
21 and auditing rules.

22 v. All departments, bureaus, offices and agencies of the government are  
23 hereby authorized to use a portion of their appropriations to implement  
24 projects designed to address disaster risk and vulnerable reduction-  
25 climate change adaptation activities in accordance with the Disaster  
26 Resilience Plan and the guidelines to be issued by the DRC in  
27 coordination with the Department of Budget and Management (DBM)  
28 and Commission on Audit (COA).



1 Unexpended LDRF shall accrue to a trust fund solely for the purpose of  
2 supporting disaster risk reduction and management and climate change  
3 adaptation activities of the LDRRMCs within the next two (2) years. Any  
4 such amount still not fully utilized after two (2) years shall revert back  
5 to the general fund and will be available for other social services to be  
6 identified by the local sanggunian.

7 The NDRRMC shall issue guidelines on the utilization and release of LDRF  
8 in coordination with other concerned government agencies.

9 d) Prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness Fund for third (3rd) to sixth (6th)  
10 class provinces and municipalities. There shall be in the annual General  
11 Appropriations Act an amount allotted solely for the use of 3rd to 6th class  
12 provinces and municipalities for the purpose of augmenting their LDRF with  
13 respect to plans, programs, projects, and procurement for climate change  
14 adaptation, disaster risk prevention, mitigation, and preparedness. The  
15 requirements to avail of this fund shall be laid down in rules and regulations  
16 to be promulgated by the Secretary.

## 17 ARTICLE XXI

### 18 FINAL PROVISIONS

19 *SEC. 69. Transfer and Attached of Offices, Agencies, and Personnel. –*

20 a) The 11 following offices and agencies are hereby transferred to the  
21 Department including their powers and functions, funds and appropriations,  
22 obligations, records, equipment, property, and personnel;

23 i. Office of Civil Defense;

24 ii. Climate Change Office of the Climate Change Commission;

25 iii. Geo-Hazard Assessment and Engineering Geology Section of the Mines  
26 and Geosciences Bureau;

- 1           iv. Health Emergency Management Bureau of the Department of Health
- 2           v. Disaster Response Assistance and Management Bureau of the  
3           Department of Social Welfare and Development;
- 4           vi. Bureau of Fire Protection; and
- 5           vii. Program Management Office for Earthquake Resiliency of the Greater  
6           Metro Manila Area.
- 7           b) The powers and functions, applicable funds and appropriations, records,  
8           equipment, property and personnel of the following agencies are attached  
9           to the Department:
- 10           i. Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services  
11           Administration (PAGASA); and
- 12           ii. Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS).

13           The Department shall, by virtue of this Act, be subrogated to all the rights and  
14           assume all the liabilities of the agencies absorbed under this Act, and all their funds,  
15           records, property, assets, equipment, and such personnel as necessary, including  
16           unexpended appropriations or allocations. All contracts and liabilities of the said  
17           agencies are hereby transferred to and assumed by the Department and shall be acted  
18           upon in accordance with the Auditing Code and other pertinent laws, rules, and  
19           regulations.

20           *SEC. 70. Separation Benefits of Officials and Employees of Affected Agencies -*  
21           National government employees displaced or separated from the service as a result  
22           of this Act shall be entitled to separation pay and other benefits in accordance with  
23           Republic Act No. 6656, otherwise known as "Government Reorganization Law" and  
24           other existing laws, rules or regulations. Provided, That those who are qualified to  
25           retire under existing retirement laws shall be allowed to retire and receive retirement  
26           benefits to which they may be entitled under applicable laws and issuances.

1           SEC. 71. *Special Benefits and Privileges.* - Qualified employees of the DDR, local  
2 government units and its attached units shall be covered by Republic Act No. 8439,  
3 known as the Magna Carta for Scientists, Engineers, Researchers and Other Science  
4 and Technology Personnel in the Government, and Republic Act No. 7005, otherwise  
5 known as "Magna Carta for Public Health Workers."

6           SEC. 72. *Hazard Pay and Other Allowances and Benefits.* - Qualified personnel  
7 of the Department shall be entitled to receive hazard pay and other allowances and  
8 benefits, in accordance with such policies and regulations promulgated by  
9 Department, in consultation with the DBM and the COA.

10          SEC. 73. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* - The Department, in  
11 consultation with concerned stakeholders, shall issue the necessary rules and  
12 regulations for the effective implementation of this Act within ninety (90) days from  
13 the effectivity of this Act.

14          SEC. 74. *Congressional Oversight Committee.* - There shall be created a  
15 Congressional Oversight Committee on Climate Change and Disaster Resilience to  
16 monitor and oversee the implementation of the provisions of this Act. The committee  
17 shall be composed of six (6) Members of the House of Representatives and six (6)  
18 Senators to be designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the  
19 President of the Senate, respectively from their appropriate committees: Provided,  
20 That, two (2) Members of the House of Representatives and two (2) Senators shall  
21 come from the Minority of their respective houses of congress.

22          Five (5) years after the effectivity of this Act, or as the need arises, the  
23 Congressional Oversight Committee shall conduct a systematic evaluation of the  
24 accomplishments and impact of this Act, as well as the performance and organizational  
25 structure of its implementing agencies, for purposes of determining remedial  
26 legislation.

27          SEC. 75. *Separability Clause.* If any provision of this Act shall be declared  
28 unconstitutional or invalid, the other provisions not otherwise affected shall remain in  
29 full force and effect.

1           SEC. 76. *Repealing Clause.* - All other laws, decrees, executive orders and  
2   issuances, proclamations, rules and regulations, and other issuances or parts thereof  
3   that are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or amended,  
4   accordingly.

5           SEC. 77. *Effectivity.* - This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its  
6   publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

7           *Approved,*