

NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
*First Regular Session*

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'22 JUL 19 P 4 :40

**SENATE**

S. No. 756

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INTRODUCED BY SENATOR JOSEPH VICTOR "JV" G. EJERCITO

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

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Philippines is highly vulnerable to natural disasters due to its geographical location and physical environment. Being situated along the Pacific Ring of Fire, it is prone to occurrences of earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanic eruptions. In a year, the country is also hit by an average of twenty (20) typhoons, five of which is destructive, due to its being situated along the Pacific Typhoon Belt.<sup>1</sup> The Philippines also ranked 8th with a score of 21.39 in The World Risk Index 2021 which assess the disaster risk for 181 countries.

The extent of destruction to the country poses a very serious challenge to the government in terms of protecting its people and equipping its agencies and subdivisions to respond promptly and efficiently to the effects of disasters and emergencies.

The experience of the Philippines when the country was struck with super typhoon Yolanda and the succeeding natural and man-made disasters exposes the gaps in the policies of the government in terms of disaster preparedness, mitigation, response and rehabilitation. Yolanda alone left the economy with 7,750 deaths and damages amounting to US\$12.42 billion.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.adrc.asia/nationinformation.php?NationCode=608>

This measure aims to strengthen the capacity of the national government and the local government units, together with development partner stakeholders, to build disaster resilient communities, and institutionalize arrangements and measures to reduce disaster risks and projected climate risks, and enhance disaster preparedness and response capabilities at all levels. It shall consolidate and assume the functions of the Office of Civil Defense and the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Offices, in addition to its vital functions under the proposed measure.

The Department shall also lead in consolidating and integrating the relief and rehabilitation efforts of the government and shall strengthen the capacity of the local government units in responding to disasters and emergencies. It also mandates the Department to set-up permanent and typhoon-resilient evacuation centers and facilities and consolidate the existing evacuation infrastructures in the country.

The measure also highlights the establishment of a Local Government Units (LGUs) Solidarity Fund which aims to augment the funds available to LGUs to address their disaster response and recovery needs. The Solidarity Fund may also be used to pay premiums for securing catastrophic insurance for the public infrastructure of the LGUs.

Ultimately, the proposed legislation shall adopt (a) Whole-of-Society Approach so that meaningful participation and synergy of stakeholders that represent different interests in all aspects of climate change adaptation, and disaster risk reduction and management across all levels is achieved; (b) Whole-of-Government Approach to integrate the collaborative efforts of the government departments and agencies to achieve unity of effort toward a shared goal to broaden the government's options, and increases efficiency to maximize all available resources in a collaborative effort; and (c) Whole-of-Nation Approach to bring about a concerted effort towards national peace and security by creating consensus and understanding of security that is shared not just among core security forces and oversight government institutions, but also by civil society and all the nation's communities.

Through the creation of a single department in-charge of managing the effects of disasters and emergencies as well as the preparation and mitigation phases, effective processes, and policies shall be developed and a sustainable resources and accountability are likewise established.

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'JV' followed by a stylized flourish.

**JOSEPH VICTOR "JV" G. EJERCITO**

NINETEENTH CONGRESS OF THE )  
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**AN ACT**  
**CREATING THE DEPARTMENT OF DISASTER RESILIENCE, 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 Resilience Act.**"

SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policies and Principles.* - (a) 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.
- c. Uphold its commitment to the international treaties, conventions and agreement on disaster risk management, climate change, disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and management, and climate change adaptation and



1 mitigation, including universal principles and standards for humanitarian  
2 assistance.

3 a. The State shall integrate and accelerate the implementation of the  
4 recognized

5 d. principles, and concepts of climate change, disaster risk and vulnerability  
6 reduction contained in the international agreements, treaties, conventions, and  
7 frameworks in the various phases of policy formulation, development plans and  
8 investments, poverty

9 e. reduction strategies and other development tools, and techniques by all  
10 national and local agencies, institutions and instrumentalities of the  
11 government to enhance the country's climate change adaptive capacity.

12 f. Uphold the people's constitutional right to life and property by minimizing and  
13 mitigating the root causes of vulnerabilities to disasters, strengthening the  
14 country's institutional capacity for disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and  
15 management, and building the resilience of local communities to disasters  
16 including climate change impacts, and human induced disasters;

17 g. Ensure a science-based in a whole-of-society approach and bottom-up  
18 participation, representation, and decision-making in climate-disaster risk  
19 governance, and adopt a comprehensive, integrated, and proactive approach  
20 to lessen the socioeconomic and environmental impacts of disasters and climate  
21 change;

22 h. Strengthen the capacity of the national government and the local government  
23 units, together with development partner stakeholders, build disaster  
24 resilient communities, and institutionalize arrangements and measures to  
25 reduce disaster risks and projected climate risks, and enhance disaster  
26 preparedness and response capabilities at all levels;

27 i. Work with international humanitarian and development partners especially  
28 those with established presence in the country;

29 j. Develop, maintain, and ensure the accessibility of climate and geospatial

30 k. information and services to the public;

31 l. Ensure that disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and climate change  
32 adaptation measures are disability and vulnerable sensitive, and culturally

- 1 sensitive, recognizing indigenous knowledge systems and practices, and  
2 respecting human rights;
- 3 m. Mainstream disaster risk and vulnerability reduction in government by ensuring  
4 risk-informed planning, programming, implementation, monitoring, and  
5 evaluation, and the use of quality management, accountability, and  
6 performance systems in measuring and improving the effectiveness and  
7 efficiency of disaster risk and vulnerability reduction management processes  
8 across all government levels, including those offices which manage  
9 peace processes and conflict-resolution approaches, so as to minimize loss of  
10 lives and damage to properties and ensure that communities in conflict zones  
11 can immediately resume their normal lives at the conclusion of episodes of  
12 intermittent conflicts;
- 13 n. Adopt risk sharing and risk transfer mechanisms to ensure the appropriate,  
14 efficient, and timely recovery of disaster-stricken communities, especially for  
15 the poorest and most vulnerable;
- 16 o. Recognize and respond to the differentiated concerns and needs of vulnerable  
17 groups such as women and girls, children and youth, older persons, persons  
18 with disabilities, urban poor, and indigenous peoples with respect to disaster  
19 risk reduction and management, at the same time, recognizing their inherent  
20 capacities to contribute to resilience;
- 21 p. Create an enabling environment for substantial and sustainable participation of  
22 civil society organizations, private organizations, non-government  
23 organizations, private sector, volunteers and communities, and recognize their  
24 contributions to the disaster risk reduction and management efforts of  
25 government;
- 26 q. Ensure the use of advanced science and the most up-to-date technologies in  
27 climate change adaptation, disaster risk, and vulnerability reduction and  
28 management;
- 29 r. Ensure transparency and accountability in climate-disaster risk governance,  
30 by facilitating access to financial records of public funds and disaster risk  
31 s. and vulnerability reduction and management data, and ensure the  
32 transparency of humanitarian assistance from all sources;

- 1 t. Recognize families as the most basic unit of disaster risk and vulnerability  
2 reduction and management and climate change adaptation by developing the  
3 capacity of local institutions and providing technical assistance and financial  
4 support to the most vulnerable communities.

5 SEC. 3. *Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders.* - The commitment, goodwill,  
6 knowledge, experience, and resources of relevant stakeholders are critical to realize a  
7 safer, adaptive, resilient and inclusive Filipino community. Citizens shall have the  
8 shared vision and duty to provide support to the State in the implementation of policies  
9 and programs, particularly the Disaster Resilience Framework and Plan at the national,  
10 regional and local levels.

- 11 1. Civil society, non-governmental organizations, international non-  
12 governmental organizations, private sector, practitioners of climate and  
13 disaster mitigation, organized voluntary work organizations and  
14 community- based organizations shall participate, in collaboration with public  
15 institutions, to, inter alia, provide specific knowledge and pragmatic guidance  
16 in the context of the development and implementation of normative  
17 frameworks, standards and plans for disaster risk and vulnerability reduction;  
18 engage in the implementation of local, national, regional, and global plans and  
19 strategies; contribute to and support public awareness, a culture of protection,  
20 prevention and conservation, and education on disaster risk; and advocate for  
21 resilient communities and an inclusive and whole of society, risk reduction and  
22 management which shall strengthen the synergies across groups, as  
23 appropriate;
- 24 2. Women and girls shall contribute to and participate in effectively managing  
25 disaster risk and designing, resourcing, and leading implementation of gender  
26 sensitive disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and management policies,  
27 plans, and programs;
- 28 3. Children and the youth as agents of change shall endeavor to actively  
29 contribute to disaster risk and vulnerability reduction, in accordance with  
30 legislation, national practice, and educational curricula; disaster risk reduction  
31 and management at all levels and processes of disaster risk and vulnerability  
32 reduction and anticipatory adaptation, including data gathering, planning,



- 1 programming, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation;
- 2 4. For citizens having years of knowledge, skills on climate change adaptation and  
3 disaster risk reduction and wisdom, are invaluable assets to reducing disaster  
4 risk, and shall therefore participate in the design of policies, plans and  
5 mechanisms, including those for early warning;
- 6 5. Persons with disabilities, through their existing network or organizations, shall  
7 participate in activities related to assessment, programming, and the designs  
8 of policies, plans, and mechanisms;
- 9 6. Migrants shall contribute to the resilience of communities and societies using  
10 their knowledge, skills and capacities in the design and implementation of  
11 disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and climate change adaptation;
- 12 7. Indigenous peoples and Muslim Filipinos, through their practical experience and  
13 traditional knowledge, shall contribute to the development and  
14 implementation of policies, plans and mechanisms, including those for early  
15 warning;
- 16 8. Urban and rural poor shall contribute to resilience building as well as in the  
17 promotion of a more inclusive and transformative resettlement for informal  
18 settler families in reducing their vulnerability to threats of disaster and climate  
19 risks through state and non-state programs;
- 20 9. Farmers and fisherfolk shall contribute to the promotion and protection of the  
21 environmental resource management that will secure food and nutrition  
22 resilience through the integration of disaster risk and vulnerability reduction  
23 into sustainable development policies and planning;
- 24 10. Emergency responders, community practitioners, and organized volunteer  
25 organizations shall contribute to resilience by not providing timely and efficient  
26 emergency response and providing training on basic life support, first aid, and  
27 search and rescue, in accordance with the standards provided by the Research,  
28 Education, and Training Institute of the Department;
- 29 11. Academia and scientific and research entities and networks are encouraged to  
30 focus their research efforts on disaster risk factors and scenarios, including  
31 emerging disaster risks, in the medium and long term; partner with  
32 government and increase research for regional, national and local application;



1 support action by local communities and authorities; and support the interface  
2 between policy and science for decision-making;

3 12. Businesses, private sector financial institutions, professional associations, as  
4 well as philanthropic foundations together with financial regulators shall be  
5 encouraged to integrate disaster risk management, including business  
6 continuity, into business models and core business values and practices via  
7 disaster risk-informed investments, especially in micro, small and medium-  
8 sized enterprises; engage in awareness-raising and training for employees  
9 and customers; engage in and support research and innovation as well as  
10 technological development for disaster risk management; share and  
11 disseminate knowledge, practices and data; and actively participate, as  
12 appropriate and under the guidance of the public sector, in the development of  
13 normative frameworks and technical standards that incorporate disaster risk  
14 management; and

15 13. The media shall take an active and inclusive role at the local, regional, and  
16 national levels in contributing to the raising of public awareness and  
17 understanding, and disseminate accurate disaster risk, hazard and disaster  
18 information, including on small-scale disasters, in a simple, transparent, easy-  
19 to-understand and accessible manner, in close cooperation with national and  
20 local authorities; adopt specific disaster risk and vulnerability reduction  
21 communication policies; support, as appropriate, early warning systems and  
22 life-saving protective measures; and stimulate a culture of prevention and  
23 strong community involvement in sustained public education campaigns and  
24 public consultations at all levels of society, in accordance with national  
25 practices.

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

- 27 a. **Adaptation** refers to the adjustment in natural or human systems in response  
28 to actual or expected climactic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm  
29 or exploits beneficial opportunities.
- 30 b. **Assisting Domestic Entity** refers to any not-for-profit entity established  
31 under domestic laws, which is responding to a disaster in the country.
- 32 c. **Assisting International Entity** refers to any foreign state, organization,

1 entity or individual responding to a disaster within or transiting through the  
2 country to respond to a disaster in another country.

3 d. **Capacity** refers to the combination of all strengths, attributes and resources  
4 available within a community, society or organization that can reduce the level  
5 of risk, or impacts of a disaster. Capacity may include infrastructure and  
6 physical means, institutions, societal coping abilities, as well as human  
7 knowledge, skills and collective attributes such as social relationships,  
8 leadership and management. Capacity may also be described as capability.

9 e. **Civil Society Organizations** refer to non-state actors whose aims are neither  
10 to generate profits nor to seek governing power, but to unite people to advance  
11 shared goals and interests. They have a presence in public life, expressing the  
12 interests and values of their members or others, based on ethical, cultural,  
13 scientific, religious or philanthropic considerations. Civil society organizations  
14 include non-government organizations, professional associations, foundations,  
15 independent research institutes, community-based organizations, faith-  
16 based organizations, people's organizations, social movements, and labor  
17 unions.

18 f. **Climate Change Adaptation** refers to the adjustment in natural or human  
19 systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which  
20 moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.

21 g. **Climate Finance** refers to finance that aims at reducing emissions, and  
22 enhancing sinks of greenhouse gases and aims at reducing vulnerability of, and  
23 maintaining, and increasing the resilience of, human and ecological systems to  
24 negative climate change impacts.

25 h. **Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management**  
26 **(CBDRRM)** refers to a process of disaster risk reduction and management in  
27 which at risk communities are actively engaged in the identification, analysis,  
28 treatment, monitoring and evaluation of disaster risks in order to reduce their  
29 vulnerabilities and enhance their capacities, and where the people are at the  
30 heart of decision-making and implementation of disaster risk reduction and  
31 management activities.

32 i. **Complex Emergency** refers to a form of human-induced emergency in which

1 the cause of the emergency as well as the assistance to the afflicted is  
2 complicated by intense level of political considerations.

3 j. **Disaster** refers to a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a  
4 society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental  
5 losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or  
6 society to cope using its own resources.

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

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

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

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

32 o. **Disaster Risk** refers to the potential disaster losses in lives, health status,



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

1 to a specialized database which contains, among others, information on  
2 disasters and their human, material, economic, and environmental impact, risk  
3 assessment and mapping, and vulnerable and marginalized groups.

- 4 u. **Early Warning System** refers to the set of capacities needed to generate and  
5 disseminate timely and meaningful warning information to enable individuals,  
6 communities and organizations threatened by a hazard to prepare and to act  
7 appropriately and in sufficient time to reduce the possibility of harm or loss. A  
8 people-centered early warning system necessarily comprises four (4) key  
9 elements: knowledge of the risks; to monitoring, analysis and forecasting  
10 of the hazards; communication or dissemination of alerts and warnings; and  
11 local capabilities to respond to the warnings received. The concept of "end-to-  
12 end warning system" emphasizes that warning systems need to span all steps  
13 from hazard detection to community response. Early warning systems include  
14 systems developed at the level of communities or based on indigenous  
15 knowledge.
- 16 v. **Ecosystem Management and Restoration** refers to an integrated process  
17 to conserve, improve and restore the health of the ecosystem that sustains  
18 ecosystem services for human well-being.
- 19 w. **Eligible Assisting Entity** refers to any assisting actor that has been  
20 determined to be eligible to receive legal facilities as provided in this Act and  
21 its implementing rules and regulations.
- 22 x. **Emergency** refers to unforeseen or sudden occurrence, especially danger,  
23 demanding immediate action.
- 24 y. **Emergency Management** refers to the organization and management of  
25 resources and responsibilities for addressing all aspects of emergencies, in  
26 particular preparedness, response and initial recovery steps.
- 27 z. **Exposure** refers to the degree to which the elements at risk are likely to  
28 experience hazard events of different magnitudes
- 29 aa. **Geographic Information System (GIS)** refers to a system used to  
30 capture, store, manipulate, manage and display all types of spatial or  
31 geographical data.
- 32 bb. **Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Area (GIDA)** refers to areas

1 with a marginalized population which is physically and socio- economically  
2 separated from the mainstream society and characterized by physical factors,  
3 and isolated due to distance, weather conditions and transportation difficulties  
4 in island, upland lowland, landlocked, hard to reach and underserved  
5 communities; and/or socio-economic factors such as high poverty incidence,  
6 presence of vulnerable sectors, communities in or recovering from situation  
7 of crisis or armed conflict.

8 **cc. Hazard** refers to a dangerous phenomenon, either natural or human-  
9 induced, that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property  
10 damage, loss of livelihood and services, social and economic disruption, or  
11 environmental damage.

12 **dd. Human-Induced Hazard** refers to an event caused by humans and occurs in  
13 or close to human settlements or a particular environmental area. This can  
14 include environmental degradation, technological or industrial conditions,  
15 pollution, accidents such as high-density events, industrial and transport  
16 accidents, complex emergencies, armed conflict, situations of generalized or  
17 organized violence, and violation of human rights.

18 **ee. Imminent Danger** refers to a situation where, on the basis of official  
19 forecasts, that a disaster will or is expected to occur in a particular geographical  
20 area and within an estimated period of time, and where necessary  
21 preparedness actions or financing are required.

22 **ff. International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Period** refers to the  
23 period which commences upon the issuance of a request for international  
24 disaster assistance or upon acceptance of an offer, and shall continue until  
25 terminate pursuant to guidelines set in the implementing rules and regulations.

26 **gg. Internally Displaced Persons** refer to persons or groups of persons who  
27 have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual  
28 residence within national borders, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid  
29 the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized and/or organized  
30 violence, violations of human rights, implementation of  
31 development projects, or natural or human-induced disasters.

32 **hh. International Personnel** refers to the staff and volunteers of any assisting



1 actor providing disaster relief or initial recovery assistance, being persons who  
2 are neither citizens of, nor domiciled in the Philippines prior to their recruitment  
3 by the international assisting actor.

4 ii. **Land Use Planning** refers to the process undertaken by public authorities to  
5 identify, evaluate and decide on different options the use of land, including  
6 consideration of long-term economic, social and environmental objectives and  
7 the implications for different communities and interest groups, and the  
8 subsequent formulation and promulgation of plans that describe the permitted  
9 or acceptable uses.

10 jj. **Legal Facilities** refer to special entitlements and exemptions that are made  
11 available to eligible assisting actors under this Act.

12 kk. **Mitigation** refers to effort to reduce or limit greenhouse gas emissions or  
13 enhance greenhouse gas sequestration.

14 ll. **National Continuity Policy** refers to a policy aimed at the development of  
15 an organizational culture that has the ability to provide a minimum level of  
16 service during interruptions, emergencies, and disasters, and return to full  
17 operations quickly.

18 mm. **National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework**  
19 refers to the comprehensive, all hazards, multi-sectoral, inter-agency and  
20 community-based approach to disaster risk reduction and management.

21 nn. **National Disaster Resilience Plan (NDRP)** refers to the document to be  
22 formulated by the NDRC and implemented by the Authority that sets out goals  
23 and specific objectives for reducing disaster risks together with related actions  
24 to accomplish these objectives. The NDRP shall provide for the identification of  
25 hazards, vulnerabilities, and risks to be managed at the national level; disaster  
26 risk reduction and management approaches and strategies to be applied in  
27 managing said hazards and risks; agency roles, responsibilities and lines of  
28 authority at all government levels; and vertical and horizontal coordination of  
29 disaster risk reduction and management in the pre- disaster and post-disaster  
30 phases. It shall be in conformity with the national

31 oo. disaster risk reduction and management framework.

32 pp. **Natural Hazard** refers to naturally occurring physical phenomena caused

1 either by rapid or slow onset events which can be geological such as  
2 earthquakes ground rupture, liquefaction, landslides, tsunamis, sinkholes, and  
3 volcanic activity; hydrological and meteorological such as floods, severe winds,  
4 typhoons, storm surges, climatological variability such as extreme  
5 temperatures, El Nino, La Nina, forest fires, or biological such as disease,  
6 epidemics and insect/animal plagues.

7 **qq. Open Data** refer to facts and statistics that can be freely used, shared and  
8 built-on by anyone, anywhere, for any purpose. These must be available in  
9 bulk, should be available free of charge, or at least at no more than a  
10 reasonable reproduction cost. The information should be digital, preferably  
11 available by downloading through the internet, and easily processed by a  
12 computer. These must permit people to use, re-use, and redistribute, intermix  
13 with other data providers. These do not allow conditions to be placed on how  
14 people can use Open Data, but permit a data provider to require that data users  
15 credit them in some appropriate way, clarify if the data have been changed, or  
16 that new datasets created using their data are also shared as open data.

17 **rr. Pre-Disaster Risk Assessment** refers to a process to evaluate a hazard's  
18 level of risk given the degree of exposure and vulnerability in a specific area  
19 likely to be affected by an imminent hazard. It presents the possible  
20 impacts on the population and provides a basis to determine the appropriate  
21 level of response actions of government agencies from the national to the local  
22 levels. It is hazard-specific, area focused and time-bound.

23 **ss. Post-Disaster Recovery** refers to the restoration and improvement, where  
24 appropriate, of facilities, livelihood, and living conditions of disaster-affected  
25 communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors, in accordance  
26 with the principle of "build forward better."

27 **tt. Private Sector** refers to private corporations, households, non-profit  
28 institutions serving households, and other economic enterprises outside of  
29 government.

30 **uu. Recovery** refers to rehabilitation measures that ensure the ability of affected  
31 communities or areas to restore their normal level of functioning by restoring  
32 livelihoods and services, reconstructing damaged infrastructures and increasing

1 the communities' organizational capacity.

2 **vv. Resilience** refers to the ability of a system, community or society exposed to  
3 hazards to resist, absorb, adapt to, transform, accommodate, and recover from  
4 the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the  
5 preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions  
6 through risk management in such ways as to enhance their capacities to  
7 withstand current and future risk.

8 **ww. Response** refers to any effort to provide assistance or intervention  
9 during or immediately after a disaster to meet the life preservation and basic  
10 subsistence needs of affected people and in the restoration of essential public  
11 activities and facilities.

12 **xx. Risk Assessment** refers to a methodology which includes risk assessment  
13 with mapping to determine the nature and extent of risk by analyzing potential  
14 hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that together could  
15 potentially harm exposed people, property, services, livelihood and the  
16 environment on which they depend.

17 **yy. Probabilistic Risk Assessment** refers to the simulation of those future  
18 disasters based on scientific evidence, are likely to occur. As a result, these risk  
19 assessments resolve the problem posed by the limits of historical data.  
20 Probabilistic models "complete" historical records by reproducing the physics of  
21 the phenomena and recreating the intensity of a large number of synthetic  
22 events. Probabilistic Risk Assessment considers all possible scenarios, their  
23 likelihood, and associated impacts. It is characterized by inherent  
24 uncertainties partly related to the natural randomness of hazards, and partly  
25 because of incomplete understanding and measurement of the hazards,  
26 exposure, and vulnerability.

27 **zz. Deterministic Risk Assessment** refers to an assessment that considers the  
28 possible disaster impacts of a single scenario. This is in contrast to probabilistic  
29 risk assessment which considers all possible scenarios, their likelihood, and  
30 associated impacts.

31 **aaa. Risk Transfer** refers to the process of formally or informally shifting  
32 the financial consequences of particular risks from one party to another



1           whereby a household, community, enterprise, or state authority will obtain  
2           resources from the other party after a disaster occurs, in exchange for ongoing  
3           or compensatory social or financial benefits provided to that other party.

4       **bbb. State of Calamity** refers to a condition involving mass casualty and/or  
5           major damage to property, disruption of means of livelihoods, roads, and  
6           normal way of life of people in the affected areas as a result of the occurrence  
7           of natural or human-induced hazard.

8       **ccc. Sustainable Development** refers to development that meets the  
9           needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to  
10          meet their own needs.

11       **ddd. Vital Facility Items** refers to government risk reduction and  
12          preparedness equipment, accessories and other items such as radars, weather  
13          forecasting equipment, flood monitoring instruments, seismographs, tsunami  
14          warning systems, and automated weather systems.

15       **eee. Vulnerability**       refers to the characteristics and circumstances of  
16          a community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects  
17          of a hazard. Vulnerability may arise from various physical, social, economic,  
18          and environmental factors.

19       **fff. Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups** refer to those who are at risk due to  
20          poverty and other underlying risk factors including women, children, the  
21          elderly, differently-abled people, and ethnic minorities.

22       **ggg. Whole-of-Society Approach** refers to the meaningful participation  
23          and synergy of stakeholders that represent different interests in all aspects of  
24          climate change adaptation, and disaster risk reduction and management across  
25          all levels.

26       **hhh. Whole-of-Government Approach** refers to an approach that  
27          integrates the collaborative efforts of the government departments and  
28          agencies to achieve unity of effort toward a shared goal to broaden the  
29          government's options, and increases efficiency to maximize all available  
30          resources in a collaborative effort.

31       **iii. Whole-of-Nation Approach** refers to an approach that seeks to bring about  
32          a concerted effort towards national peace and security by creating consensus

1 and understanding of security that is shared not just among core security forces  
2 and oversight government institutions, but also by civil society and all the  
3 nation's communities.  
4

## 5 **ARTICLE II**

### 6 **DEPARTMENT OF DISASTER RESILIENCE**

7 **SEC. 4. *Creation of the Department of Disaster Resilience.*** - There is hereby  
8 created a Department of Disaster Resilience, hereinafter referred to as the  
9 Department.

10 The Department shall be the primary government agency responsible for  
11 leading, organizing, and managing the national effort to reduce disaster risk, prepare  
12 for and respond to disasters, recover and rehabilitate, and build forward better after  
13 the occurrence of disasters.

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

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

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

26 a. Risk Reduction

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

32 2. Monitor and ensure the integration of disaster risk and vulnerability

1 reduction and management and climate change adaptation policies into  
2 national development plans.

- 3 3. Design and implement an incentive system for greater private and public  
4 investment, both local and national, in disaster risk reduction.
- 5 4. Oversee and ensure the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation  
6 and disaster risk reduction in development planning, including disaster-  
7 proofing and climate-proofing of land use plans and the preparation of  
8 contingency plans.
- 9 5. Create an enabling environment for the design of relevant and  
10 appropriate risk-sharing and risk-transfer instruments.
- 11 6. Create an enabling environment that shall promote broader multi-  
12 stakeholder participation and integrate climate change mitigation,  
13 adaptation, and disaster risk and vulnerability reduction.
- 14 7. Coordinate directly with local government units and private entities to  
15 address climate vulnerabilities and disaster risk assessment (CVDRA) of  
16 regions and provinces at the meso-scale, cities and municipalities at the  
17 micro-scale, and barangays at the meta-scale.
- 18 8. Establish and monitor local and national capacity for disaster risk  
19 financing and insurance and other risk transfer strategies in coordination  
20 with the Department of Finance (DOF), the Government Service  
21 Insurance System (GSIS), and the Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP).
- 22 9. Formulate the National Disaster Resilience Framework, National Disaster  
23 Resilience Plan, and the National Continuity Policy.
- 24 10. Oversee and direct the comprehensive implementation of disaster risk  
25 reduction and climate change adaptation and mitigation policies, plans,  
26 and programs, as embodied in the Disaster Resilience Framework and  
27 Disaster Resilience Plan;
- 28 11. Coordinate directly with local government units and private entities to  
29 address Disaster Risk Assessment (DRA) of regions and provinces at the  
30 meso-scale, cities and municipalities at the micro-scale, and barangays  
31 at the meta-scale.
- 32 12. Review and evaluate local disaster resilience plans and other local plans



1 to ensure their consistency with the Climate-Disaster Resilience  
2 Framework and Plan;

3 b. Disaster Preparedness and Response

- 4 1. Oversee and maintain a national early-warning and emergency alert  
5 system that shall provide accurate, timely, and accessible information to  
6 national and local emergency response organizations and the general  
7 public.
- 8 2. Coordinate information-sharing and other risk reduction protocols  
9 following the principle of interoperability among national government  
10 agencies and local government units.
- 11 3. Establish and maintain a national humanitarian logistics system with a  
12 network of warehouses, transport, and resources, including response  
13 assets and disaster relief items, such as food and non-food items.
- 14 4. Exercise command and control over relevant government agencies,  
15 including government-owned and controlled corporations, the Philippine  
16 National Police and other law enforcement agencies, during an imminent  
17 or actual disaster. Such command and control shall include the authority  
18 to utilize available o services, assets, equipment, personnel, facilities,  
19 and other resources.
- 20 5. Call on the reserve force, as defined in Republic Act No. 7077, otherwise  
21 known as the "Citizen Armed Forces of the Philippines Reservist Act", to  
22 assist in relief and rescue operations during disasters.
- 23 6. Work with the private sector and civil society organizations for assistance  
24 with regard to the use of facilities and resources for the protection and  
25 preservation of life and property.
- 26 7. Implement pre-disaster risk assessments, to include deployment of rapid  
27 assessment teams to gather information for precise actions as a basis  
28 for emergency preparedness and humanitarian response.
- 29 8. Organize, train, equip, and maintain a system of response capacity for  
30 search, rescue, and retrieval, and the delivery and distribution of relief  
31 goods.
- 32 9. Monitor and support local government units in the management of

- 1 evacuation centers and ensure the welfare and dignity of internally-  
2 displaced persons.
- 3 10. Procure goods and services during emergencies, in accordance with  
4 existing emergency procurement rules and regulations.
- 5 11. Issue special procurement rules and regulations for preparedness,  
6 response, and recovery activities, including those prompted by a  
7 declaration of a state of calamity or of an imminent disaster.
- 8 12. Assist in mobilizing the necessary resources to increase the overall  
9 capacity of local government units, specifically those with low income  
10 and situated in high-risk areas.
- 11 c. Rehabilitation and Recovery
- 12 1. Prepare, organize, lead, implement, and manage post-disaster  
13 assessment and recovery and rehabilitation programs, in coordination  
14 with the affected local government units, national government agencies  
15 and other stakeholders.
- 16 2. Implement the cluster approach to expedite reconstruction efforts and  
17 orchestrate and serve as the clearinghouse for the participation of  
18 assisting actors in such efforts.
- 19 3. Ensure that the principle of Building Forward Better is applied to  
20 rehabilitation and recovery efforts.
- 21 d. Other Powers and Functions
- 22 1. Provide or designate a secretariat to the Climate Change Commission.
- 23 2. Establish and monitor local and national capacity for climate-disaster risk  
24 financing and insurance and other risk transfer strategies in coordination  
25 with the Department of Finance (DOF), the Government Service  
26 Insurance System (GSIS), and the Land Bank of The Philippines (LBP).
- 27 3. Coordinate information-sharing and other disaster risk and vulnerability  
28 reduction and climate change adaptation protocols following the  
29 principle of interoperability among national government agencies and  
30 local government units before, during, and after a disaster. Administer,  
31 oversee, and monitor the utilization of National Disaster Resilience Fund  
32 (NDRF), the Disaster Resilience Support Fund (DRSF) for third (3rd) to

1  
2 sixth (6th) class provinces and municipalities, and other grants and  
3 donations for disaster risk reduction and management and climate  
4 change adaptation, unless otherwise specified.

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

11 5. Use of advanced science and technologies in disaster risk reduction and  
12 management by engaging, consulting with, employing and regularly  
13 funding the academe or higher education and research institutions such  
14 as the University of the Philippines Resilience Institute and the University  
15 of the Philippines Nationwide Operational Assessment of Hazards Center  
16 or other institutions that have a recognized and credible track record,  
17 as well as the capacity to conceptualize and implement the science and  
18 engineering requirements necessary for effective climate change  
19 adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

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

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

29 8. Create and continuously update, in consultation with stakeholders, a  
30 manual of operations for accredited community disaster resilience  
31 volunteers and institutions.

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



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**ARTICLE III**

**GENERAL WELFARE AND EMERGENCY MEASURES**

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

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

SEC. 8. *Emergency Measures at the Local Level.* -

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

SEC. 9. *Hierarchy of Evacuation Measures.* -

1 a. Preemptive evacuation shall be the preferred and primary mode of evacuation  
2 of people that will be affected by emergencies, hazards and disasters.

3 b. Forced evacuation shall be considered as an emergency measure of last resort  
4 that may be undertaken in anticipation of, during or after an emergency, hazard  
5 or disaster and be carried out by the affected local government in accordance  
6 with a duly issued order by the local chief executive: Provided, That in case of  
7 the failure of the local government to appropriately issue such order, the forced  
8 evacuation shall be implemented by the Department, which may direct and  
9 compel the assistance of law enforcement and other relevant national agencies  
10 to implement said emergency measure.

11 During such forced evacuation, government officials may direct and compel the  
12 population to be affected or is currently affected by an emergency, hazard or  
13 disaster to relocate to safer locations for their own safety.

14 *SEC. 10. Release from Liability in Case of Refusal to Evacuate. -*

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

19 b. During evacuation, priority assistance shall be given to the vulnerable groups  
20 and persons who willfully comply with the order of forced evacuation.

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

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

30 *SEC. 12. Utilization of Private Property for Public Purpose. -* The Department  
31 shall have the power to utilize any private property for urgent public purpose in  
32 anticipation of, during, and in the aftermath of emergencies, hazards and disasters

1 and only when there is imminent danger of loss of lives and/or damage to property,  
2 subject to payment of just compensation in appropriate cases.

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

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

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

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#### ARTICLE IV

22

#### ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

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

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

27 a. Establish and promulgate policies, rules, and regulations for the effective and  
28 efficient operation of the Department.

29 b. Exercise executive direction over the operations of the Department and  
30 administrative supervision over its attached agencies.

31 c. Manage the financial and human resources of the Department.

32 d. Appoint officers and employees of the Department, except presidential



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

19 SEC. 17. *Organizational Structure, Functions and Management* – The  
20 Department shall be composed of the following officials and offices:

- 21 a. The Secretary, as provided for under this Act;
- 22 b. Five (5) Undersecretaries, to be appointed by the President, who shall assist  
23 the Secretary in administering the affairs of the Department, one to be  
24 responsible for Resilience, one to be responsible for Policy and Governance,  
25 one to be responsible for Operations, one to be responsible for  
26 Administration and Finance, and the Senior Undersecretary. The  
27 Undersecretaries shall have functional and operational supervision over the  
28 bureaus, divisions, offices and units assigned to their respective functional  
29 areas;
- 30 c. The Department shall have such number of assistant secretaries and directors  
31 as may be necessary for the effective and efficient implementation and  
32 performance of its mandate, powers, and functions;

- 1 d. Divisions, units and offices as may be created by the Department and whose  
2 officers and employees shall be appointed in accordance with civil service law,  
3 rules, and regulations;
- 4 e. The National Climate and Disaster Resilience Research, Education, and Training  
5 Institute under the Capacity Building and Training Service, to be headed by a  
6 Director;
- 7 f. Regional and other field Offices of the Department that shall be established in  
8 each administrative region, each to be headed by a Regional Director;
- 9 g. Seconded personnel from relevant agencies and detailed service from the  
10 uniformed services, as appropriate; and
- 11 h. Grievance desks in every region, which shall serve as a referral mechanism and  
12 shall work jointly with relevant agencies, to receive complaints from the public  
13 regarding violations of this Act. It shall assist the complainant in the gathering  
14 of relevant documentation and other evidence to support said complaint. The  
15 grievance desk shall facilitate the forwarding of the complaint to the  
16 appropriate office within fifteen (15) days from receipt thereof, and shall  
17 provide timely feedback and updates regarding the status of the complaint. The  
18 grievance desk shall use the best available technology to ensure that  
19 complaints are endorsed to the proper office and are addressed in a timely  
20 manner.

## 21 22 **ARTICLE V**

### 23 **FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION**

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

29 SEC. 19. *Donation.* -

- 30 a. The Department shall have the power to receive donations and grants from any  
31 person, government institution, corporation, international organization and  
32 other similar entities, and the power to recommend the procurement of

1 developmental assistance for the purpose of disaster risk and vulnerability  
2 reduction and management and climate change adaptation.

3 b. It shall be mandatory for the Department to acknowledge and certify the receipt  
4 of all DOR grant and donated funds and ensure their judicious management  
5 including their proper and accurate audit reporting to constituents.

6 c. The importation and donation of food, clothing, medicine and equipment for  
7 relief and recovery and other disaster management and recovery-related  
8 supplies is hereby authorized in accordance with, Section 800, Chapter 1, Title  
9 8, of Republic Act No. 10863, otherwise known as the "Customs and Tariff  
10 Modernization Act", as amended, and the prevailing provisions of the General  
11 Appropriations Act covering national internal revenue taxes and import duties  
12 of national and local government agencies;

13 All importations and donations under Section 11 (c) of Republic Act No. 10863,  
14 otherwise known as the "Customs Modernization and Tariff Act (CTMA)" shall  
15 be considered as importation or donation to the Department, subject to the  
16 approval of the Office of the President.

## 17 18 **ARTICLE VI**

### 19 **WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT AND WHOLE OF NATION APPROACH**

#### 20 **SEC. 20. *National Disaster Resilience Council.* –**

21 a. There is hereby created the National Disaster Resilience Council (NDRC), which  
22 shall serve as the policy advisory body to the Department on disaster risk  
23 reduction and management and climate change adaptation, consistent with the  
24 policies and scope as defined in this Act.

25 b. The NDRC shall be chaired by the Secretary of Disaster Resilience and shall be  
26 composed of the following:

- 27 1. Secretary of Science and Technology;
- 28 2. Secretary of the Interior and Local Government;
- 29 3. Secretary of Social Welfare and Development;
- 30 4. Secretary of National Defense;
- 31 5. Director-General of the National Economic and Development Authority;
- 32 6. Secretary of Health;



- 1 7. Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources;
- 2 8. Secretary of Agriculture;
- 3 9. Secretary of Education;
- 4 10. Secretary of Energy;
- 5 11. Secretary of Finance;
- 6 12. Secretary of Trade and Industry;
- 7 13. Secretary of Transportation;
- 8 14. Secretary of Budget and Management;
- 9 15. Secretary of Public Works and Highways;
- 10 16. Secretary of Foreign Affairs;
- 11 17. Secretary of Justice
- 12 18. Secretary of Labor and Employment;
- 13 19. Secretary of Tourism;
- 14 20. Secretary of Information and Communications Technology;
- 15 21. Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process;
- 16 22. Chairperson of the Commission on Higher Education;
- 17 23. Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines;
- 18 24. Chief of the Philippine National Police;
- 19 25. Head of the Presidential Communications Operations Office;
- 20 26. Secretary-General of the Philippine National Red Cross;
- 21 27. Chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights;
- 22 28. Executive Director of the Council for Welfare of Children;
- 23 29. Lead Convenor of the National Anti-Poverty Commission;
- 24 30. Chairperson of the Philippine Commission on Women;
- 25 31. Chairperson of the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating  
26 Council;
- 27 32. Chairperson of the National Council for Disability Affairs;
- 28 33. Chairperson of the National Commission on Indigenous Filipinos;
- 29 34. Chairperson of the National Commission on Muslim Filipinos;
- 30 35. Chairperson of the National Youth Commission;
- 31 36. President of the Government Service Insurance System;
- 32 37. President of the Social Security System;

- 1 38. President of the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation;
- 2 39. President of the Home Development Mutual Fund;
- 3 40. President of the Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines;
- 4 41. President of the League of Provinces of the Philippines;
- 5 42. President of the League of Cities of the Philippines;
- 6 43. President of the League of Municipalities of the Philippines;
- 7 44. President of the Liga ng mga Barangays;
- 8 45. Maximum of six (6) representatives from the academia and other
- 9 relevant research institutions;
- 10 46. Maximum of six (6) representatives from the civil society organizations;
- 11 and
- 12 47. Maximum of six (6) representatives from the private sector.

- 13 a. Composition - The Council is hereby organized into five (5) clusters, namely,
- 14 Disaster Prevention and Mitigation to be led by DOST, Disaster Preparedness
- 15 to be led by DILG, Disaster Response by DSWD, Logistics led by DND, and
- 16 Recovery and Sustainable Development led by NEDA.
- 17 b. Technical Management Advisory Group – The Department may constitute, as
- 18 the need arises, a technical management advisory group from the different
- 19 stakeholders, that shall coordinate and meet with the Department as often as
- 20 necessary to effectively manage and sustain national efforts on disaster risk
- 21 and vulnerability reduction and emergency management, and climate change
- 22 adaptation and mitigation; and
- 23 c. Guidelines for the Department of Disaster Resilience Fund (DORF) and Local
- 24 Disaster Resilience Fund (LDRF) - The Department shall provide the necessary
- 25 guidelines and procedures on the DORF and the LDRF releases as well as
- 26 utilization, accounting and auditing thereof.

27 SEC. 21. *Monitoring/ Reporting and Validation.* -

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

32 The member-agencies shall submit to the Secretariat quarterly progress reports

1 of their implementation of the AWFPs within thirty (30) days from the end of each  
2 quarter.

3 The Department is likewise accountable, liable and responsible for monitoring  
4 and requiring the appropriate implementation of remedial measures by member-  
5 agencies of the Council during a state of calamity. It shall have the authority and  
6 power to require reports from the appropriate member-agencies regarding  
7 implementation of such measures.

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

11 Every two (2) years, the implementation of the Climate-Disaster Resilience  
12 Plan (CORP) and utilization of the Local Disaster Resilience Fund (LDRF) of each  
13 province, local government units, independent city shall be evaluated by the Regional  
14 Disaster Resilience Council (RDRC) based on appropriate criteria, such as the  
15 award, recognition, citation criteria for provinces, cities and municipalities, barangay  
16 and stakeholders.

17 (1) The Regional Disaster Resilience Councils (RDRC) - The Regional Disaster  
18 Resilience Councils (RDRCs) shall coordinate, integrate, supervise, and evaluate the  
19 activities of the LDRCs. It shall be accountable, responsible and liable for ensuring  
20 climate-disaster risk sensitive and inclusive regional development plans, and in case of  
21 emergencies shall convene the different regional line agencies and authorities,  
22 concerned institutions, developmental partners and multiple stakeholders.

23 The Regional Directors of the Department shall serve as chairpersons of the  
24 RDRCs and the Regional Directors of the DSWD, the DILG, and the NEDA shall serve  
25 as cluster heads. In the case of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim  
26 Mindanao, the Chief Minister shall be the RDRC Chairperson. In the case of Metro  
27 Manila, the MDRC shall be headed by the Chairperson of the Metro Manila  
28 Development Authority (MMDA).

29 The RDRCs shall establish the RDRC Secretariat and operating facility to be  
30 known as the Regional Disaster Resilience Council Secretariat and Operations Center  
31 (RDRC).

32 The RDRCs shall be composed of concerned regional agencies, offices, local



1 government units and other multiple stakeholders.

2 a. LDRC Budgetary Requirements of LDRO - The budgetary requirements  
3 for personal services, maintenance and other operating expenditures,  
4 and capital outlay of the LDRO shall be sourced from the General Fund  
5 of the LGU, subject to Section 76 of Republic Act No. 7160, as amended,  
6 otherwise known as the "Local Government Code of 1991, as amended.  
7 The enforcement of Sections 325(a) and 331(b) of Republic Act No.  
8 7160, as amended shall be waived to enable the local government units  
9 to fund the initial year requirements for the creation of the minimum five  
10 (5) mandatory positions of the LDRO.

11 Other maintenance and operating expenditures, and other capital  
12 outlay requirements of the LDRO in the implementation of disaster risk  
13 and vulnerability reduction management and climate change adaptation  
14 programs shall be charged to the Local Climate-Disaster Resilience Fund  
15 of the local government units.

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

19 iii. Recommend through the LDRC, the enactment of local ordinances  
20 consistent with the requirements of this Act;

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

23 v. Encourage Government-Owned and Controlled Corporations  
24 OCCs to establish their own Climate and Disaster Resilience Operations  
25 Center within their territories.

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

31 The Department shall establish a platform, paradigm, and mechanisms for  
32 convergence and coordination with stakeholders, including the development of

1 standards, protocols, and procedures for collaboration for disaster resilience.

2 SEC. 23. Establishment of Multi-Stakeholders Convergence Unit. – The  
3 Department, with the assistance of other relevant government agencies and  
4 stakeholders, shall establish a Multi-Stakeholders Convergence Unit (MSCU), which  
5 shall align the disaster resilience efforts of the private sector, civil society  
6 organizations, academe, and other stakeholders with the Department by assisting,  
7 coordinating, or providing services that strengthen public-private cooperation and  
8 coordination in disaster resilience, including the following:

- 9 a. Establishment and implementation of business continuity practices to  
10 ensure the continued delivery of products and services, in the event of  
11 disasters.
- 12 b. Establishment and implementation of a National Continuity Policy to  
13 ensure service continuity during power and utilities interruptions,  
14 emergencies, and disasters and ensure the quick return to full  
15 operations.
- 16 c. Establishment, incorporation, and application of business continuity  
17 plans as part of the disaster resilience plans of local government units.
- 18 d. Facilitation or assistance in obtaining or processing incentives for the  
19 private sector or other non-government stakeholders.
- 20 e. Preparation and facilitating the issuance of micro, small, and medium  
21 enterprises (MSMEs), such as mechanisms involving procurement and  
22 liquidity to create enabling environments for disaster preparedness and  
23 recovery.

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

26

27

## **ARTICLE VII**

28

### **DISASTER RISK AND VULNERABILITY REDUCTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE 29 ADAPTATION MAINSTREAMING, INTEGRATION AND CONVERGENCE**

30

31 SEC. 24. Integration of DRR and Climate Change Adaptation in the Climate and  
32 Disaster Resilience Framework and Plan. - The existing National Disaster Resilience  
Framework and plan and the National Climate Change Strategic Framework and Plan

1 shall be enhanced by the Climate and Disaster Resilience Framework and plan which  
2 provides for the comprehensive probabilistic multi-hazards, multi-scenario, multi-  
3 sectorial, resilience-building, and community risk-based approach and management  
4 of disaster and climate risk, and provide for the integration of disaster risk and  
5 vulnerability reduction and climate change adaptation, as well as the mainstreaming  
6 in other sectoral policies. It shall be reviewed every three (3) years.

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

16 The climate and disaster resilience framework and plan for climate-disaster risk  
17 governance, climate vulnerability assessment, risk assessment and risk management  
18 shall be formulated and jointly approved by the NDRC and the CCC.

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

## 25 26 **ARTICLE VIII**

### 27 **CLIMATE AND DISASTER RESEARCH, EDUCATION,** 28 **AND TRAINING INSTITUTE**

29 SEC. 26. *Creation of the Climate and Disaster Research Education and Training*  
30 *Institute.* - (a) Within one (1) year from approval of this Act, the Department shall  
31 establish the Climate and Disaster Research, Education, and Training Institute in  
32 collaboration with higher education institutions and Private and State Universities and



1 Colleges (SUCs) which shall be a world-class center of excellence for learning and  
2 research in the field of disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and management and  
3 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 shall be  
6 determined by the Department in consultation with the DBM and in accordance with  
7 civil service laws, rules and regulations.

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

- 10 1. Establish regional branches as well as provincial, city or municipal branches  
11 if deemed necessary, to train individuals from the public and private sectors  
12 in the fields of disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and management,  
13 climate change adaptation, and ecosystem management and restoration,  
14 among others;
- 15 2. Develop and implement an inclusive and ladderized curricula on climate  
16 change adaptation, and disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and  
17 management;
- 18 3. Develop research programs and a knowledge management system on  
19 climate change adaptation and disaster risk and vulnerability reduction  
20 management for the purpose of innovation and capacity building and  
21 development;
- 22 4. Partner with public and private academic and research institutions, the  
23 private sector, civil society, community-based disaster risk and vulnerability  
24 reduction management and climate change adaptation practitioners,  
25 and other relevant sectors in developing research opportunities and  
26 programs on climate vulnerability and disaster risk assessment;
- 27 5. Establish a resource center for information, education and communication  
28 materials, research, publications, best work practices, lessons identified and  
29 learned, and other knowledge products on disaster risk and vulnerability  
30 reduction and management, and climate change adaptation;
- 31 6. Consolidate and prepare information, education and communication and  
32 training materials or publications to assist disaster risk and vulnerability

1 reduction and management, and climate change adaptation practitioners in  
2 the planning and implementation of their plans, programs, projects and  
3 activities;

- 4 7. Organize and recognize a community of climate change adaptation and  
5 disaster risk reduction and management practitioners; and
- 6 8. Accredite, recognize, monitor and evaluate climate change adaptation,  
7 disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and management training  
8 institutions.

9 (d) Financial Support to the Center:

- 10 1. The budget for the Climate and Disaster Resilience Research and  
11 Training Center shall be sourced from the annual General Appropriations  
12 Act.
- 13 2. The Department shall assist in the establishment of Research and  
14 Training Centers at the provincial, city, and municipal governments, as  
15 appropriate. The funding for such local Climate and Disaster Research  
16 and Training Centers may be sourced from the eighty (80%) percent  
17 portion of the LDRF and other financial sources of the local government  
18 unit concerned.

19  
20 **ARTICLE IX**

21 **INTEGRATION, MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE AND DISASTER RESILIENCE**  
22 **INFORMATION, EDUCATION, AND COMMUNICATION CONVERGENCE**

23 *SEC. 27. Climate and Disaster Resilience Information Management System*  
24 *(CDRIMS).* - The Department shall establish a National and Regional Information  
25 Management System for Climate and Disaster Resilience. It shall constitute a physical  
26 central database of all disaster risk reduction and climate change data, including a  
27 geographic information system on geo-hazard assessments and climate risk. It shall  
28 be the repository of current and multi-temporal information for wide-scale disaster  
29 risk analysis and climate change vulnerability assessment. The CDRIMS shall at all  
30 times be made available to the Emergency Operations Center of the National and  
31 Regional Climate and Disaster Resilience Council (NRCDRC) development partners and  
32 multi- stakeholders to access critical information and ensure that the collection

1 processing, analysis and dissemination of information is timely, reliable and accurate  
2 to support overall decision making and effective coordination both at the national and  
3 sub-national level.

4       SEC. 28. *Disaster Resilience and Climate Change Education and Training.* - (a)  
5 The Department of Education, CHED, and Technical Education and Skills Development  
6 Authority (TESDA), in coordination with the National Youth Commission (NYC), the  
7 Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Department of Environment and  
8 Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG),  
9 Department of Health (DOH), Department of Social Welfare and Development  
10 (DSWD), and other relevant agencies, developmental institutions, and non-  
11 government organizations shall integrate disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and  
12 climate change adaptation education in the school curricula at all levels of education,  
13 from Kto12 to tertiary levels, including the early and adult learning programs, National  
14 Service Training Program (NSTP), and education for children and persons with special  
15 needs, whether private or public, including formal and non-formal, technical  
16 vocational, indigenous learning, out-of-school youth courses and programs, and other  
17 channels of educational integration, including media, church, entertainment centers  
18 (malls), international and domestic airports and transport terminals.

19       (b) The Civil Service Commission (CSC), Professional Regulatory Commission  
20 (PRC), and other licensure bodies shall integrate disaster risk and vulnerability  
21 reduction management and climate change adaptation questions in all professional  
22 and licensure examinations.

23       (c) In coordination with the Department and the Disaster Resilience Research  
24 and to Training Institute shall develop a curriculum for courses or subjects specific to  
25 disaster risk and vulnerability reduction management and climate change adaptation,  
26 and shall mandate all tertiary learning institutions to offer these subjects.

27       (d) The Parents and Teachers Community Associations shall initiate, support,  
28 and participate in disaster risk and vulnerability reduction management and climate  
29 change adaptation related activities in schools and host communities.

30       (e) The DepEd, the CHED, and the Technical Education and Skills Development  
31 Authority (TESDA) and other developmental institutions, community-based  
32 practitioners and organized non-governmental organizations shall formulate and



1 institutionalize flexible learning options such as online modules, supplemental learning  
2 materials, resources and platforms, as part of its climate change adaptation, disaster  
3 risk and vulnerability reduction and governance, analysis, and management strategy.

4 (f) The DepEd, CHED, TESDA, developmental institutions and community-  
5 based organizations shall regularly review, monitor, evaluate and report to the Council  
6 the status of integration, mainstreaming and implementation of climate change  
7 adaptation, disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and management in public-private  
8 schools and other learning institutions.

9 (g) The LDROs shall form formal partnerships with tertiary learning institutions  
10 within their respective jurisdictions to provide standard and ladderized training  
11 programs for LGU officials and other disaster risk and vulnerability reduction  
12 management and climate change adaptation.

13 (h) The DRC, the RDRCs, the LDRCs, the LDROs, the BDRCs, and the  
14 Sangguniang Kabataan shall encourage the community, specifically the youth,  
15 participation in disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and climate change adaptation  
16 activities, such as Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Campaigns  
17 organizing quick response groups, particularly in identified disaster-prone areas, as  
18 well as the inclusion of DRVR- climate change adaptation programs as part of  
19 programs and projects of the Sangguniang Kabataan, youth organizations and  
20 community-based disaster risk and vulnerability reduction management and  
21 anticipatory adaptation initiatives.

22 (i) There shall be a mandatory training climate change adaptation-DRVR for  
23 public and private sector employees, including teachers and Climate-Disaster  
24 Resilience Coordinators from both the public and private learning institutions, shall be  
25 trained in emergency preparedness and response in compliance with the provisions of  
26 this Act.

27 SEC. 29. *Standard Mechanism for Cascading Information, Education and*  
28 *Communication on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk and Vulnerability*  
29 *Reduction Management.* - (a) The DRC shall promote and advocate a culture of  
30 resilience and responsible-accountable, liable and responsible citizenship through  
31 information, education and communication that is appropriate, integrated, calibrated,  
32 inclusive, localized, science- and risk-based, gender, culture and disability sensitive

1 and accessible using multimedia. Information, education, and communication on  
2 climate change adaptation and disaster risk and vulnerability reduction management  
3 should be compelling but not alarming.

4 (b) The NDRC shall formulate a Strategic Risk Communications Plan to  
5 encompass the entirety of disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and climate change  
6 adaptation to achieve the desired behavioral and attitudinal change towards  
7 responsible citizenship and culture of resilience. It shall serve as a reference on  
8 continuous awareness raising and education at all levels of the government and  
9 multiple stakeholders.

10 (c) A Climate and Disaster Resilience Information Officer shall be designated at  
11 all levels of the Department to ensure implementation of the disaster risk and  
12 vulnerability reduction and management and climate change adaptation information,  
13 education, and communication campaign and shall serve as the primary coordinator  
14 for the dissemination of information, education, and communication on climate  
15 change adaptation and disaster risk and vulnerability reduction management.

16 SEC. 30. *Declaration of Imminent Disaster.* - The DOR shall provide guidance  
17 and operating guidelines to LDRCs for the declaration of imminent disaster in their  
18 respective areas which shall allow them to implement preemptive measures and use  
19 their quick response funds in order to save lives and minimize damage to property,  
20 loss of livelihoods and other assets;

21 SEC. 31. *Flash Appeal or Appeal for International Assistance.* - Upon  
22 consultation with the NDRC and in cognizance of the urgency, criticality and intensity  
23 of an imminent risk, the DOR shall issue a flash appeal to the family of nations, under  
24 regional and multilateral conventions, for assistance in preparedness including  
25 preemptive measures, search, rescue and retrieval, relief, recovery, and  
26 reconstruction.

## 27 28 **ARTICLE X**

### 29 **CLIMATE AND DISASTER RISK INSURANCE AND INCENTIVES**

30 SEC. 32. *Climate and Disaster Risk Transfer, Insurance and Social Welfare-* (a)  
31 The Department shall oversee all climate and disaster risk-sharing and risk-transfer  
32 instruments and other related initiatives to ensure the protection of property and



1 livelihood, both public and private.

2 (b) The Department shall ensure the mandatory insurance of all assets and  
3 properties of national government agencies including government-owned or  
4 controlled corporations, and those over which the government has insurable interest,  
5 as prescribed under Republic Act No. 656, otherwise known as the "*Property Insurance*  
6 *Law.*" The insurance shall be provided by any government insurance agency.

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

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

18

19

## ARTICLE XI

20

### PREPAREDNESS AND INTEGRATED EARLY WARNING

21

22 SEC. 34. *Standards for Disaster Preparedness Activities.* - (a) The NDRC shall  
23 establish standards for disaster preparedness, contingency planning, localizing and  
24 operationalizing disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and management,  
25 preparedness for disaster response, preparedness for early recovery, continuity of  
26 essential services, and other relevant preparedness activities.

26

27 (b) Local government units shall identify safe or strategic sites, and establish  
28 evacuation centers with appropriate and adequate facilities in accordance with  
29 government-approved standards as provided under Republic Act No. 10821, otherwise  
30 known as "*The Children's Emergency Relief Protection Act,*" in order to avoid  
31 disruption of school classes and lessen the use of school buildings and facilities as  
32 evacuation centers.

32

The local government units shall immediately compensate schools used as



1 evacuation centers. The schools may seek compensation renovation or repairs of  
2 damaged facilities for such use.

3 SEC. 35. *Multi-Hazard Early Warning and Risk Communication Standards.* - (a)

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

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

14 SEC. 36. *Early Warning Mandate.* - (a) Department shall issue an integrated  
15 early warning for hydro-meteorological, geologic, or terrestrial phenomena to the  
16 appropriate government agencies or government-accredited organizations for  
17 forecasting and early warning purposes. The Department shall recognize and  
18 proactively support local or indigenous modes of early warning systems and allow  
19 open access to real-time data from both local and international sources made available  
20 through various platforms such as websites, mobile apps, and social media to  
21 empower local communities and individuals.

22 (b) The Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services  
23 Administration-(PAGASA) and Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology  
24 (PHIVOLCS) shall work actively and closely with the Department in integrating,  
25 mainstreaming, and converging all information, data, research and development  
26 studies and results, knowledge and technology, and activities relating to climate  
27 change and disaster resilience;

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

1 (d) Any person or juridical entity who transmits early warning concerning the  
2 abovementioned phenomena by means of signs in designs, colors, lights, or sound  
3 shall do so in compliance with the methods recognized or approved by the NDRC.

4 (e) The NDRC at the national and subnational level shall consider the use of  
5 integrated early warning system to ensure it is consistent and locally contextualized  
6 with the communication protocol and safe evacuation procedure of the affected  
7 communities to achieve zero casualty, to zero death.

8 (f) The Department shall consider working with other agencies or organizations  
9 on pre-crisis information mapping of the humanitarian needs of the at-risk community  
10 that will enhance the overall prepositioning of resources at the national and local level.  
11

## 12 **ARTICLE XII**

### 13 **DISASTER RESPONSE AND EARLY RECOVERY**

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

17 The declaration and lifting of the state of calamity may also be issued by the  
18 local Sanggunian, upon the recommendation of the LDRO, based on the results of the  
19 damage assessment and needs analysis. Provided: That the Department, through the  
20 LDRC, may seek from the local legislative body or Sanggunian, the declaration of a  
21 state of imminent disaster to enable the local executives to implement pre-emptive  
22 evacuation and precautionary measures in order to save lives and minimize damage  
23 to property, loss of livelihoods, and disruption of livelihood that require the use of  
24 funds and resources under the LDRF.

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

- 29 a. The BDRC, if one barangay is affected;
- 30 b. The city/municipal DRCs, if two (2) or more barangays are affected;
- 31 c. The provincial DRC, if two (2) or more cities/municipalities are affected;
- 32 d. The regional DRC, if two (2) or more provinces are affected; and

1 e. The NDRC, if two (2) or more regions are affected

2 SEC. 39. *Humanitarian Assistance Action Center.* -The DRC shall institutionalize  
3 a one-stop shop mechanism through the Humanitarian Assistance Action Center for  
4 the processing and release of goods, articles or equipment intended for humanitarian  
5 assistance and the processing of necessary documents for international assisting  
6 actors. The Humanitarian Assistance Action Center shall be managed by the  
7 Department and shall be composed of the following NDRC agencies:

- 8 a. Department of Finance-Bureau of Customs;
- 9 b. Department of Foreign Affairs;
- 10 c. Department of Social Welfare and Development;
- 11 d. Department of Health;
- 12 e. Food and Drug Administration;
- 13 f. Department of Agriculture;
- 14 g. Department of Energy;
- 15 h. Philippine National Police;
- 16 i. Philippine Coast Guard; and
- 17 j. Department of Justice - Bureau of Immigration

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

20 The government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector and local  
21 government units may mobilize individuals or organized volunteers to augment their  
22 respective personnel complement and logistical requirements in the delivery of  
23 disaster risk reduction programs and activities. The agencies, civil society  
24 organizations, private sector, and local government units concerned shall take full  
25 responsibility for the enhancement, welfare and protection of volunteers, and shall  
26 submit the list of volunteers to the Department, through the Local Disaster Resilience  
27 Offices, for accreditation and inclusion in the database of community disaster  
28 volunteers.

29 A national roster of Accredited Community Disaster Resilience Volunteers  
30 (ACDRVs) and institutions, National Service Reserve Corps, civil society organizations  
31 and the private sector shall be maintained by the Department through the LDROs.  
32 Accreditation shall be done at the municipal or city level.



1 The mobilization of volunteers shall be in accordance with this Act and  
2 implementing guidelines to be formulated by the NDRC. Any volunteer who died or  
3 was injured while engaging in any of the activities defined under this Act shall be  
4 entitled to compensatory benefits and individual personal accident insurance as may  
5 be defined under the guidelines.

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

### 9 10 **ARTICLE XIII**

#### 11 **INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

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

19 SEC. 43. *Assessment of the Need for International Humanitarian Assistance.* -

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

26 (b) In the event the Department determines that domestic response capacities  
27 are not likely to be sufficient due to the impact of the disaster, the Department shall  
28 recommend to the President that a request be made for international humanitarian  
29 assistance.

30 (c) A determination that domestic capacities are likely to be sufficient and that  
31 international humanitarian assistance is therefore unnecessary may be reviewed and  
32 rescinded by the Department, with the approval of the President, at any time, in light

1 of prevailing circumstances and available information.

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

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

#### 14 **ARTICLE XIV**

### 15 **OFFER AND FACILITATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE** 16 **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

#### 29 **ARTICLE XV**

### 30 **LEGAL FACILITIES FOR ELIGIBLE ASSISTING INTERNATIONAL ACTORS**

31 SEC. 48. *Guidelines for Coordination of International Humanitarian Assistance.*  
32

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

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

9 SEC. 50. *Recognition of Foreign Professional Qualifications.* - (a) Eligible  
10 assisting international actors wishing to deploy international personnel for tasks  
11 requiring legal recognition of their foreign professional qualifications shall certify the  
12 validity of those qualifications under the law of the country where they were obtained  
13 and the competence of their personnel for the tasks envisaged.

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

16 (c) Recognition of qualifications shall remain valid until the end of the  
17 International Initial Recovery Period, absent individual criminal conduct or other  
18 professional misconduct sufficient to bar the individual from professional practice in  
19 the country.

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

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

30 **A. ENTRY OF INTERNATIONAL DISASTER GOODS AND EQUIPMENT**

31 SEC. 53. *Customs Facilitation and Priority Treatment.* - The Department shall  
32 facilitate the rapid importation of consignments of goods and equipment by eligible



1 assisting actors and shall accord them priority treatment in handling.

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

4 (a) Declare that all the goods and equipment they seek to import under this  
5 Part are exclusively for Disaster Relief or Initial Recovery Assistance and that they  
6 comply with any relevant standards under Philippine laws; and

7 (b) Pack, classify and mark their consignments in accordance with the  
8 requirements described in this Act and its implementing rules and regulations.

9 SEC. 55. *Exemption from Import Duties/ Taxes and Restrictions.* -  
10 Consignments of goods and equipment by or on behalf of eligible assisting  
11 international actors shall benefit from:

12 (a) Exemption from all duties and taxes;

13 (b) Waiver of economic prohibitions and restrictions except for categories of  
14 special goods and equipment that may be indicated by the Department; and

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

17

18 **B. EXPEDITED ENTRY AND USE RESTRICTIONS FOR SPECIFIC**  
19 **INTERNATIONAL DISASTER GOODS AND EQUIPMENT**

20 SEC. 56. *Simplification of Documentation Requirements.* - (a) Consignment of  
21 goods and equipment sent by or on behalf of eligible assisting international actors  
22 shall be cleared or released on the basis of a simplified goods declaration providing  
23 the minimum information necessary for the Bureau of Customs to identify the goods  
24 and equipment and subject, when deemed necessary, to completion of a more  
25 complete declaration within a specified period.

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

30 SEC. 57. *Telecommunications Equipment.* - Eligible assisting international  
31 actors shall be permitted to import telecommunications equipment for the purpose of  
32 Disaster Relief or Initial Recovery Assistance without restrictions, except as required

1 by NDRC guidelines and other laws for purposes of national security or public order.  
2 The NDRC shall provide guidelines for the manner of use telecommunications  
3 equipment as well as e-waiver of licensing requirements or fees.

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

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

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

13

14 **C. PERMITTED DISPOSITION OF EQUIPMENT AND UNUSED GOODS**

15 SEC. 61. *Disposition of Equipment and Unused Goods.* - The DRC shall provide  
16 for the guidelines for retention, re-exportation, donation and disposal of unused goods  
17 and equipment alter the termination of Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance  
18 operations.

19

20 **ARTICLE XVI**  
21 **RECOVERY**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6 (h) Ensure restoration of peace and order and recovery of government  
7 functions.

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**ARTICLE XVII**

**REMEDIAL MEASURES UNDER STATE OF CALAMITY**

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

(a) Imposition of price ceiling on basic necessities and prime commodities by the National Price Control Council, as provided for under Republic Act No. 7581, otherwise known as the "Price Act/" as amended by Republic Act. No.10623;

(b) Monitoring, prevention and control by the Local Price Coordination Council of overpricing/profitteering and hoarding of prime commodities, medicines and petroleum products;

(c) Programming/reprogramming of funds for the repair of critical facilities or public infrastructures that are vital for the quick delivery of humanitarian assistance, to reduce further threat to lives and arrest further deterioration of properties and loss of livelihoods in the affected communities, following the "build better forward" principle:

1. Grant of no-interest loans by government financing or lending institutions to the most vulnerable and marginalized groups or individuals; and
2. Local tax exemptions, incentives or reliefs under such terms and conditions as may be deemed necessary by the affected local government unit.

**ARTICLE XVIII**

**PROCUREMENT**

SEC. 64. *General Rule on Procurement.* - Any procurement of goods, services,



1 consultancy or infrastructure for disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and climate  
2 risk, whether at the national or local level shall conform to the provisions and  
3 Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of Republic Act 9184 otherwise known as  
4 "Government Procurement Reform Act "as amended.

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

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**ARTICLE XIX**

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**PROHIBITED ACTS AND PENALTIES**

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

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20 a. *Prohibited Acts Of Public Officials* - The following acts, if committed by  
21 public officials without justifiable cause, shall be considered as gross  
22 neglect of duty:

23 1. Dereliction of duties which leads to destruction, loss of lives, critical  
24 damage of facilities and misuse of funds;

25 2. Failure to create a functional LOR Office within six (6) months from  
26 approval of this Act;

27 3. Failure to appoint a permanent local disaster resilience officer within  
28 six (6) months from approval of this Act;

29 4. Failure to prepare and implement a Contingency and Adaptation Plan  
30 for hazards frequently occurring within their jurisdictions;

31 5. Failure to formulate and implement the LDRP with the corresponding  
32 budget allocation;

Sexual exploitation and abuse, and other forms of sexual misconduct to the  
affected population or at-risk communities punishable under existing criminal and

1 administrative laws shall be considered as an aggravating circumstances.

2 b. Prohibited Acts of Public Officials and Private Persons or Institutions –

- 3 1. Delaying, without justifiable cause +A the delivery or improper  
4 handling or storage of aid commodities, resulting to damage or  
5 spoilage;
- 6 2. Withholding the distribution of relief goods due to (a) political or  
7 partisan considerations; (b) discrimination based on race, ethnicity,  
8 religion, or gender; and (c) other similar circumstances;
- 9 3. Preventing the entry and distribution of relief goods in disaster-  
10 stricken areas, including appropriate technology, tools, equipment,  
11 accessories, disaster teams or experts;
- 12 4. Buying, for consumption or resale, from disaster relief agencies any  
13 relief goods, equipment or other and commodities which are  
14 intended for distribution to disaster affected communities;
- 15 5. Buying, for consumption or resale, from disaster affected persons,  
16 relief goods, equipment or other aid commodities received by them;
- 17 6. Selling of relief goods, equipment, or other aid commodities which  
18 are intended for distribution to disaster victims;
- 19 7. Forcibly seizing relief goods, equipment, or other aid commodities  
20 intended for or consigned to a specific group of victims or relief  
21 agency;
- 22 8. Diverting or misdelivery of relief goods, equipment, or other aid  
23 commodities to persons other than the rightful recipient or  
24 consignee;
- 25 9. Accepting, possessing, using or disposing relief goods, equipment or  
26 other aid commodities not intended for nor consigned to them;
- 27 10. Misrepresenting the source of relief goods, equipment, or other  
28 aid commodities by:
  - 29 i. Either covering, replacing or defacing the labels of the  
30 containers to make it appear that the goods,  
31 equipment, or other aid commodities came from  
32 another agency or persons;

- 1                   ii. Repacking the goods, equipment, or other aid
- 2                   commodities into containers with different markings to
- 3                   make it appear that the goods came from another
- 4                   agency or persons or was released upon the instance
- 5                   of a particular agency or persons;
- 6                   iii. Making a false verbal claim that the goods, equipment
- 7                   or other and commodities in their untampered original
- 8                   containers actually came from another agency or
- 9                   persons or was released upon the instance of a
- 10                  particular agency or persons;

- 11                11. Substituting or replacing relief goods, equipment, or other aid
- 12                commodities with the same items or of inferior/cheaper quality;
- 13                12. Illegal solicitations by persons or organizations representing others
- 14                as defined in the standards and guidelines set by the NDRC;
- 15                13. Deliberate use of false or inflated data in support of the request for
- 16                funding, relief goods, equipment, or other aid commodities for
- 17                emergency assistance or livelihood projects;
- 18                14. Stealing, taking, or possessing of any of the equipment, accessories
- 19                and other vital facility or items or any part thereof;
- 20                15. Selling or buying stolen equipment, accessories, and other vital
- 21                facility items or any part thereof;
- 22                16. Tampering with or stealing hazard monitoring and disaster
- 23                preparedness equipment and paraphernalia.
- 24                17. Attempting to commit any of the abovementioned prohibited acts;
- 25                and
- 26                18. Benefitting from the proceeds or fruits of any of the abovementioned
- 27                prohibited acts knowing that the proceeds or fruits are derived from
- 28                the commission of the prohibited acts.

29                SEC. 67. *Penalties.* -The following penalties shall be imposed on any individual,

30 corporation, partnership, association or other juridical entity that commits any of the

31 prohibited acts in the preceding section:

- 32                a.           Imprisonment of not less than twelve (12) years but not more



1 than fifteen (15) years or a fine of not less than One million pesos (Php1,000,000.00)  
2 but not more than Three million pesos (Php3,000,000.00), or both imprisonment and  
3 fine at the discretion of the court shall be imposed upon any person found guilty of  
4 violating subsections (b)(1) to (b)(16), as well as the confiscation or forfeiture in favor  
5 of the government of the objects and the instrumentalities used in the commission of  
6 the prohibited acts;

7           b.       Imprisonment of not less than six (6) years but not more than  
8 eight (8) years or a fine of not less than Five hundred thousand pesos (Php500,000.00)  
9 but not more than One million pesos (Php1,000,000.00), or both imprisonment and  
10 fine at the discretion of the court, shall be imposed upon any person who attempts to  
11 commit any of the prohibited acts in the preceding section, in violation of subsection  
12 (b)(17) thereof;

13           c.       Imprisonment of not less than two (2) years but not more than  
14 six (6) years or a fine of not less than Two hundred thousand pesos (Php200,000.00)  
15 but not more than Five hundred thousand pesos (Php500,000.00), or both  
16 imprisonment and fine at the discretion of the court, shall be imposed upon any person  
17 found guilty of unlawfully benefiting from the proceeds or fruits of any of the  
18 prohibited in the preceding section, in violation of subsection (b)(18) thereof;

19           d.       Perpetual disqualification from public office aside from the penalty  
20 of fine or imprisonment or both, shall be imposed if the offender is a public officer,  
21 and confiscation or forfeiture in favor of the government of the objects and the  
22 instrumentalities used in the commission of any of the prohibited in the preceding  
23 section;

24           e.       If the offender is a corporation, partnership or association, or  
25 other juridical entity, the penalty shall be imposed upon the officer or officers of the  
26 corporation, partnership, association or entity responsible for the violation without  
27 prejudice to the cancellation or revocation of these entities' registration, license or  
28 accreditation issued to them by any licensing or accredited body of the government.  
29 If such offender is an alien, the person shall, in addition to the penalties prescribed in  
30 this Act, be deported without further proceedings after service of the sentence;

31           f.       Payment of the full cost of repair or replacement of the  
32 government risk reduction and preparedness equipment, accessories and other vital

1 facility items, or any part thereof, which is the object of the crime shall likewise be  
2 imposed upon any person who shall commit any of the prohibited acts in the preceding  
3 section; and

4 g. The prosecution for offenses set forth under the preceding  
5 section shall be without prejudice to any criminal liability for violation of Act No. 3815,  
6 as amended, otherwise known as the "Revised Penal Code", and other existing laws,  
7 as well as the imposition of applicable administrative or civil liabilities.

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## ARTICLE XX

10

### THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS (LGU) SOLIDARITY FUND

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*SEC. 68. The Solidarity Fund.* - There shall be established a solidarity fund of  
the Local Government Units (LGUs) which shall be held as a trust account in a  
government bank. Disbursement from said fund will be subject to the issuance of a  
release order of the supervisory board.

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The Supervisory Board shall be composed of the following: Secretary of the  
Department of Resilience, Secretary of the Department of Interior and Local  
Government, and representatives from the following who shall serve in an ex-officio  
capacity: Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines, League of Provinces of the  
Philippines, League of Cities of the Philippines, League of Municipalities of the  
Philippines, and the Liga ng mga Barangay.

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*SEC. 69. Purpose and Availment of the Fund.* - In the event of a disaster, any  
affected LGU can avail of the Solidarity Fund upon submission of the following: local  
Resolution declaring a State of Calamity and Certificate of Exhaustion of the Quick  
Response Fund.

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The maximum payout arising out of any single disaster is 100 times of the LGU  
contribution to be released in two equal tranches. The second tranche shall be  
released only upon full liquidation of the first tranche released.

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The maximum release shall not exceed 75% of the total solidarity fund. If the  
total claims arising out of a single disaster should exceed 75% of the total Solidarity  
Fund, the pay-out shall be pro-rated amongst the claimants.

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*SEC. 70. Source of the Fund.* - LGUs may avail of the Fund provided they  
contributed for the previous year point five percent (0.5%) of their total revenues

1 taken from the Local Disaster Resilience Fund (LDRF) other than the amount set aside  
2 for the quick response fund.

3 Provided that an LGU who availed of the Solidarity Fund shall contribute one  
4 percent (1%) of their LDRF for the next year.

5 Provided further, that the LGU shall revert to the point five percent (0.5%)  
6 contribution if it did not avail of the solidarity fund for the previous year.

7 SEC. 71. *Insurance Premiums.* - The Solidarity Fund may be used to pay  
8 premiums for securing catastrophic insurance for public infrastructure of LGUs.

9 SEC. 72. *Use of Fund.* The Solidarity Fund shall be used exclusively for disaster  
10 response and recoveries for LGUs and the payment of catastrophic insurance  
11 premiums.

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**ARTICLE XXI**  
**APPROPRIATIONS**

15 SEC. 73. *Appropriations.* -

16 a. The amount needed for the initial implementation of this Act shall be  
17 taken from the current fiscal year's unexpended appropriation of all agencies herein  
18 absorbed, transferred, and attached to the Department. Thereafter, the amount  
19 needed for the operation and maintenance of the Department shall be included in the  
20 General Appropriations Act.

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

24 c. Local Disaster Resilience Fund (LDRF). Not less than seven percent (7%)  
25 of the estimated revenue from regular sources shall be set aside as the LDRF to  
26 support disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and climate change adaptation and  
27 mitigation programs, projects and activities. The LDRC shall monitor and evaluate the  
28 use and disbursement of the LDRF based on the LDRP as incorporated in the local  
29 development plans and annual work and financial plan. Upon the recommendation of  
30 the LDRO and approval of the sanggunian concerned, the LDRC may transfer the said  
31 fund to support the disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and climate change  
32 adaptation work and initiatives of other LDRCs that are declared under a state of



1 calamity.

- 2 1. Of the amount appropriated for LDRF, twenty percent (20%) shall be  
3 allocated as Quick Response Fund (QRF) or stand-by fund for repositioning  
4 of goods and relief and early recovery programs in order that the situation  
5 and living conditions of people in communities or areas stricken by disasters,  
6 epidemics, or complex emergencies, may be normalized as quickly as  
7 possible.
- 8 2. Of the annual appropriation of LDRF, eighty percent (80%) shall be  
9 appropriated for climate change adaptation, disaster risk and vulnerability  
10 reduction, prevention, adaptation and mitigation programs, projects, and  
11 activities focusing on both institutional capacity building of vulnerable  
12 communities and risk-reducing infrastructure. Portion of the allocation may  
13 also be utilized as provided in the preceding Article. The NDRC shall pass a  
14 resolution to set the priority allocations and govern and trigger the  
15 acceleration and implementation of this section.
- 16 3. All departments/agencies and local government units that are allocated with  
17 Local Disaster Resilience Fund shall submit to the Department their monthly  
18 statements on the utilization of Local Disaster Resilience Funds and make  
19 an accounting thereof in accordance with existing accounting and auditing  
20 rules.
- 21 4. All departments, bureaus, offices and agencies of the government are  
22 hereby authorized to use a portion of their appropriations to implement  
23 projects designed to address disaster risk and vulnerable reduction-climate  
24 change adaptation activities in accordance with the Disaster Resilience Plan  
25 and the guidelines to be issued by the DRC in coordination with the  
26 Department of Budget and Management (DBM) and Commission on Audit  
27 (COA).

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

1 The NDRC shall issue guidelines on the utilization and release of LDRF in  
2 coordination with other concerned government agencies.

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

## 11 **ARTICLE XXI**

### 12 **FINAL PROVISIONS**

13  
14 *SEC. 74. Transfer and Attached of Offices/ Agencies/ and Personnel.* - (a) The  
15 following offices and agencies are hereby transferred to the Department including  
16 their powers and functions, funds and appropriations, obligations, records, equipment,  
17 property, and personnel;

- 18 1. Office of Civil Defense;  
19 2. Climate Change Office of the Climate Change Commission;  
20 3. Geo-Hazard Assessment and Engineering Geology Section of the Mines and  
21 Geosciences Bureau;  
22 4. Health Emergency Management Bureau of the Department of Health  
23 5. Disaster Response Assistance and Management Bureau of the Department  
24 of Social Welfare and Development;  
25 6. Bureau of Fire Protection; and  
26 7. Program Management Office for Earthquake Resiliency of the Greater Metro  
27 Manila Area.

28 (b) The powers and functions, applicable funds and appropriations, records,  
29 equipment, property and personnel of the following agencies are attached to the  
30 Department:

- 31 1. Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services  
32 Administration (PAGASA); and

1           2. Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS).

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

9           SEC. 75. *Separation Benefits of Officials and Employees of Affected Agencies-*

10 National government employees displaced or separated from the service as a result  
11 of this Act shall be entitled to separation pay and other benefits in accordance with  
12 Republic Act No. 6656, otherwise known as "*Government Reorganization Law*" and  
13 other existing laws, rules or regulations. Provided, That those who are qualified to  
14 retire under existing retirement laws shall be allowed to retire and receive retirement  
15 benefits to which they may be entitled under applicable laws and issuances.

16           SEC. 76. *Special Benefits and Privileges.* - Qualified employees of the DOR,

17 local government units and its attached units shall be covered by Republic Act No.  
18 8439, known as the Magna Carta for Scientists, Engineers, Researchers and Other  
19 Science and Technology Personnel in the Government, and Republic Act No. 7005,  
20 otherwise known as "Magna Carta for Public Health Workers.

21           SEC. 77. *Hazard Pay and Other Allowances and Benefits.* - Qualified personnel

22 of the Department shall be entitled to receive hazard pay and other allowances and  
23 benefits, in accordance with such policies and regulations promulgated by  
24 Department, in consultation with the DEM and the COA.

25           SEC. 78. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* - The Department, in

26 consultation with concerned stakeholders, shall issue the necessary rules and  
27 regulations for the effective implementation of this Act within ninety (90) days from  
28 the effectivity of this Act.

29           SEC. 79. *Congressional Oversight Committee.* - (a) There shall be created a

30 Congressional Oversight Committee on Climate Change and Disaster Resilience to  
31 monitor and oversee the implementation of the provisions of this Act. The committee  
32 shall be composed of six (6) Members of the House of Representatives and six (6)



1 Senators to be designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the  
2 President of the Senate, respectively from their appropriate committees: Provided,  
3 That, two (2) Members of the House of Representatives and two (2) Senators shall  
4 come from the Minority of their respective houses of congress.

5 (b) Five (5) years alter the effectivity of this Act, or as the need arises, the  
6 Congressional Oversight Committee shall conduct a systematic evaluation of the  
7 accomplishments and impact of this Act, as well as the performance and organizational  
8 structure of its implementing agencies, for purposes of determining remedial  
9 legislation.

10 SEC. 80. *Separability Clause.* If any provision of this Act shall be declared  
11 unconstitutional or invalid, the other provisions not otherwise affected shall remain in  
12 full force and effect.

13 SEC. 81. *Repealing Clause.* - All other laws, decrees, executive orders and  
14 issuances, proclamations, rules and regulations, and other issuances or parts thereof  
15 that are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or amended,  
16 accordingly.

17 SEC. 82. *Effectivity.* - This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its  
18 publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,