

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

SEVENTEENTH (17th) CONGRESS
First Regular Session

397
HOUSE BILL NO. _____

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	
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Introduced by REP. JOSE CHRISTOPHER Y. BELMONTE

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The bill entitled, “*An Act Enhancing the Inclusiveness and Strengthening the Disaster Risk Reduction-Climate Change Adaptation Linkages, Thereby Amending Republic Act No. 10121 or the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction Management Act of 2010, Increasing Appropriations Therefor and for Other Purposes*”, was originally filed as House Bill No. 6341 in the 16th Congress by Rep. Arlene Bag-ao, Rep. Isidro Ungab and this representation to enhance or improve on Republic Act No. 10121, or the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010.

Five years from the passage of RA 10121, there is now ample experience on the ground to evaluate and improve on the current measure.

The civil society organizations, led by Partnership of Philippine Support Service Agencies (PHILSSA), Aksyon sa Kahandaan sa Kalamidad at Klima (AKKMA), and the Caucus of Development NGO Networks (CODE-NGO) supported by Christian Aid through Scaling Up Resilience in Governance (SURGE), a consortium composed of Christian Aid, Handicap International, Oxfam and Plan International, which aims to build and increase the resilience of high-risk communities by promoting inclusive community-based disaster risk reduction practices and taking the learning to other communities in the Philippines, took upon themselves to conduct their own sunset review process. This proposed measure is the outcome of such efforts.

The review undertaken by civil society organizations resulted in the realization that the enhancement of disaster risk management policies and practices must be made by the successful experiences on inclusive community-based disaster risk reduction (ICBDRR) lessons, especially those from the aftermath of Typhoon Haiyan. ICBDRR puts premium on the role of local stakeholders—LGUs and grassroots organizations—in increasing community resilience in confronting disaster risks and climate change impacts. National DRRM institutions must not stifle ICBDRR practices and should instead support enhancing local capacities.

Learnings from successful ICBDRR should be integrated in more, if not all local Disaster Risk Reduction Management plans and processes offices, preferably through peer-to-peer mentoring methodologies. Local government units (LGUs) and DRRM champions should be enabled to hand-over their knowledge and skills on ICBDRR to more LGUs.

Diverse experiences should be supported to voice their views and have meaningful participation. Experiences of women and men, girls and boys, persons with disabilities, older persons and other individuals who have been rendered vulnerable by structural and practical barriers, must be integrated in DRRM processes. Inclusive processes must respect each person's dignity, capacities and resources with a collectively strengthened community.

Towards this end, the proposed measure fine-tunes the key provisions of Republic Act 10121 by inserting specific amendments therein addressing the following concerns identified by the CSO sunset review process, particularly the following:

- **Improving the current institutional structure for better implementation of the law** since, at present, the vulnerable sectors are not represented in the various disaster and risk reduction management councils in local government units and that mainly, only NGOs are represented despite the fact that it is the peoples' organizations (POs) of these vulnerable sectors that are the frontline organizations in the communities; CSO (NGO & PO) participation in many LGUs is still a token participation and not really as development partners;
- **Clarifying the various elements for a successful effort in preparedness** as, in the present day, planning and the resultant plans are usually given the "copy and paste" treatment from sample templates sometimes without consideration of the vulnerable sectors; an information campaign is necessary to ensure that the community is aware of all aspects of the DRRM Plan (evacuation/safe areas, things to do, etc.) and that drills and other related activities are not institutionalized and are only done as a project or initiative rather than a requirement on a weekly basis and vulnerability-mapping is still not widely done by the LGUs;
- **Setting out other what other elements need to be looked into when it comes to response.** For example, baseline data is not readily available, making response difficult in communities; the LGU-level protocol on response is not also standard or is absent at all and response prioritization is still vague;
- **Identifying further measures in adaptation and mitigation** to address the current situation where data on ecological services are not available making it harder to take into account the contribution of these ecosystem services to the resilience of the community (availability of crops or fish stocks after disaster; hence relief goods are not the first priority); what must also be taken into account is that LGUs have rarely prioritized the implementation of environmental laws, many of which laws or ordinances, where available, could help in the adaptation and mitigation action of the communities; what must also be noted is the fact that early warning systems are not readily available in many LGUs particularly the most vulnerable ones and climate change adaptation measures are rarely heard in LGUs as most still do not understand how it is to be done;
- **Improved rehabilitation and recovery** by institutionalizing rights-based approach to rehabilitation and recovery and more specifically, making housing efforts apt or responsive to people's needs and livelihood is only given token attention in rehabilitation and recovery planning efforts as most of the

livelihood programs are only limited to cash for work which is temporary

- **Making funding and its mechanisms more responsive** to the needs of the community since 4th, 5th and 6th class municipalities that are most likely to be the most vulnerable have the lowest funding for DRR-CCA plans, programs and activities; then there is the issue of procurement, which is strictly implemented even during calamities making it very difficult for LGUs to source materials to respond to communities; on top of these concerns, there is a need to strike a balance between fast tracking the release of funds but at the same time safeguarding against possible corruption and to address this, even the long-standing Civil Code provision on liability for tort and/or damages of province, cities and municipalities in case of defective infrastructure and civil works in their respective jurisdictions is updated to take into account the need to adequately prepare for these hazards.

As the Philippines actively participated in the recently-concluded 4th World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction last March 2015 in Sendai, Japan, the key elements of the SENDAI FRAMEWORK OF ACTION, a successor framework to the Hyogo Framework of Action to which RA 10121 took into account, is likewise incorporated in this proposed measure.

A high priority accorded to these proposals by the House of Representatives would be proper since proper preparation and planning for disasters not only save money and misery, they also save lives.

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





Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City, Metro Manila

SIXTEENTH (17th) CONGRESS
First Regular Session

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AN ACT

ARTICLE I

ENHANCING THE INCLUSIVENESS AND STRENGTHENING THE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION-CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION LINKAGES, THEREBY AMENDING REPUBLIC ACT NO. 10121, OR THE PHILIPPINE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2010, INCREASING APPROPRIATIONS THEREFOR AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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

SECTION 1. Title. - This Act shall be known as the "*Enhancing the Inclusiveness of the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management System Act of 2016*".

13 SEC. 2. Secs. 2 (c) and (f) of the Act, *Declaration of Policy*, is hereby amended as follows:

14 (c) Incorporate internationally accepted principles of disaster risk management,
15 ESPECIALLY THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK OF ACTION AND THE UNITED
16 NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE ON
17 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION-CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND LOSS
18 AND DAMAGE, in the creation and implementation of national, regional and local
19 sustainable development and poverty reduction strategies, policies, plans and budgets;

20 (f) Adopt and implement a coherent, comprehensive, integrated, efficient and
21 responsive disaster risk reduction program incorporated in the development plan
22 THAT IS FORMULATED IN A PARTICIPATORY AND INCLUSIVE MANNER
23 AND IS FUNDED ADEQUATELY at various levels of government GIVING
24 PRIORITY TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS THAT ARE HIGHLY
25 VULNERABLE, GEOGRAPHICALLY ISOLATED AND BELONGING TO THE
26 POOREST OF THE POOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS adhering to the
27 principles of good governance such as CITIZEN'S PARTICIPATION transparency

1 and accountability within the context of poverty alleviation and environmental
2 protection

3 **SEC. 3. Sec. 3(ee) of the Act, *Definition of Terms*, is hereby amended as follows :**

4 (ee) "Rehabilitation AND RECOVERY" - measures that ensure the ability of affected
5 communities/areas to restore their FUNCTIONALITY by rebuilding AS A MATTER
6 OF PRIORITY APPROPRIATE livelihood and damaged infrastructures
7 PARTICULARLY SHELTER and increasing the communities' organizational
8 capacity TO ENHANCE THEIR EARNING ABILITY; RECOVERY EFFORTS
9 SHALL GIVE PRIORITY TO OPPORTUNITIES TO BUILD BACK BETTER,
10 ENABLING GREATER RESILIENCY OF COMMUNITIES TO DISASTERS

11 **SEC. 4. Sec. 4 of the Act, on *Scope*, is hereby amended as follows:**

12 Sec. 4 - This Act provides for the development of policies and plans and the
13 implementation of actions and measures pertaining to all aspects of disaster risk
14 reduction and management, including good governance, risk assessment and early
15 warning, knowledge building and awareness raising, reducing underlying risk factors,
16 and preparedness for effective response and early recovery AND REHABILITATION
17 INCLUDING ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION.

18 **SEC. 5. Sec. 5 (hh) of Republic Act 10121, on *National Disaster Risk Reduction and***

19 *Management Council*, is hereby amended, as follows:

20 Sec. 5. - The present National Disaster Coordinating Council or NDCC shall
21 henceforth be known as the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
22 Council, hereinafter referred to as the NDRRMC or the National Council.

23 The National Council shall be headed by the Secretary of the Department of National
24 Defense (DND) as Chairperson with the Secretary of the Department of the Interior
25 and Local Government (DILG) as Vice Chairperson for Disaster Preparedness, the
26 Secretary of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) as Vice
27 Chairperson for Disaster Response, the Secretary of the Department of Science and
28 Technology (DOST) as Vice Chairperson for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, and
29 the Director-General of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA)
30 as Vice Chairperson for Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery.

31 The National Council's members shall be the following:

32 "“(hh) REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE FOLLOWING BASIC SECTORS:

- 33 (1) FARMERS AND LANDLESS RURAL WORKERS;
- 34 (2) ARTISANAL FISHERFOLK;
- 35 (3) URBAN POOR;
- 36 (4) INDIGENOUS CULTURAL COMMUNITIES/INDIGENOUS
37 PEOPLES;
- 38 (5) WORKERS IN THE FORMAL SECTOR AND MIGRANT
39 WORKERS;
- 40 (6) WORKERS IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR;

- (7) WOMEN;
 - (8) YOUTH AND STUDENTS;
 - (9) PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES;
 - (10) VICTIMS OF DISASTERS AND CALAMITIES;
 - (11) SENIOR CITIZENS;
 - (12) NONGOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS);
 - (13) CHILDREN; AND
 - (14) COOPERATIVES.

9 PROVIDED THAT, THE VULNERABLE SECTORS AND THEIR
10 ORGANIZATIONS ARE GIVEN PRIORITY IN THE SELECTION OF THESE
11 REPRESENTATIVES.”

(kk) REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY

13 SEC. 6. Sec. 6 (a), *Powers and Functions of the NDRRMC*, is hereby amended as follows:

14 “Sec. 6. - The National Council, being empowered with policy-making, coordination,
15 integration, supervision, monitoring and evaluation functions, shall have the
16 following responsibilities:

17 (a) Develop a NDRRMF which shall provide for a comprehensive, all-hazards AND
18 VULNERABILITY RISK ASSESSMENT, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE,
19 REHABILITATION & RECOVERY, multi-sectoral, inter-agency and
20 community-based approach to disaster risk reduction and management. The
21 Framework shall serve as the principal guide to disaster risk reduction and
22 management efforts in the country and shall be reviewed on a five(5)-year
23 interval, or as may be deemed necessary, in order to ensure its relevance to the
24 times;

26 (a) SUPPORT AND FUND LGU EFFORTS IN HAZARD, RISK AND
27 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE,
28 ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION, AND, REHABILITATION AND
29 RECOVERY, AS SPELLED OUT IN THIS ACT

SEC. 7. Sec. 10, first paragraph, of Republic Act 10121, on *Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Organization at the Regional Level*, is hereby amended, as follows

The current Regional Disaster Coordinating Councils TO WHICH SHALL BE INCLUDED THE SAME BASIC SECTOR, PRIVATE AND SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES AS THE NDRRMC, shall henceforth be known as the Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils (RDRRMCs) which shall coordinate, integrate, supervise, and evaluate the activities of the LDRRMCs. The RDRRMC shall be responsible in ensuring disaster sensitive regional development plans, and in case of emergencies shall convene the different regional line agencies and concerned institutions and authorities.

40 SEC. 8. Sec. 11 (a) (17) of Republic Act 10121 is hereby amended as follows

(17) REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE FOLLOWING BASIC SECTORS:

- (A) FARMERS AND LANDLESS RURAL WORKERS;
 - (B) ARTISANAL FISHERFOLK;
 - (C) URBAN POOR;
 - (D) INDIGENOUS CULTURAL COMMUNITIES/INDIGENOUS PEOPLES;
 - (E) WORKERS IN THE FORMAL SECTOR AND MIGRANT WORKERS;
 - (F) WORKERS IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR;
 - (G) WOMEN;
 - (H) YOUTH AND STUDENTS;
 - (I) PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES;
 - (J) VICTIMS OF DISASTERS AND CALAMITIES;
 - (K) SENIOR CITIZENS;
 - (L) NONGOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS (NGOS);
 - (M) CHILDREN; AND
 - (N) COOPERATIVES.

PROVIDED THAT, THE VULNERABLE SECTORS AND THEIR ORGANIZATIONS ARE GIVEN PRIORITY IN THE SELECTION OF THESE REPRESENTATIVES."

19 SEC. 9. Sec. 12 (c) of Republic Act 10121, on *Local Disaster Risk Reduction and*
20 *Management Office (LDRRMO)*, is hereby amended, as follows:

“(c) The provincial, city and municipal DRRMOs or BDRRMCS shall perform the following functions with impartiality given the emerging challenges brought by disasters of our times, WITH CLEARLY-DEFINED ROLES TO CSOs and POs RELATING TO THE PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS INVOLVING ANY OF THE TASKS ENUMERATED BELOW WITH ADEQUATE FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO THESE CSOs and POs SO THAT CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES ON ANY OF THESE FUNCTIONS MAY BE REGULARLY CONDUCTED:

- (1) Design, program, and coordinate disaster risk reduction and management activities consistent with the National Council's standards and guidelines;
 - (2) Facilitate and support risk assessments and contingency planning activities at the local level;
 - (3) Consolidate local disaster risk information which includes natural hazards, vulnerabilities, and climate change risks, and maintain a local risk map;
 - (4) Organize and conduct training, orientation, and knowledge management activities on disaster risk reduction and management at the local level;
 - (5) Operate a multi-hazard early warning system, linked to disaster risk reduction to provide accurate and timely advice to national or local emergency response organizations and to the general public, through diverse mass media, particularly radio, landline communications, and technologies for communication within rural communities;
 - (6) Formulate and implement a comprehensive and - integrated LDRRMP in accordance with the national, regional and provincial framework,

- 1 and policies on disaster risk reduction in close coordination with the
2 local development councils (LDCs);
- 3 (7) Prepare and submit to the local sanggunian through the LDRRMC and
4 the LDC the annual LDRRMO Plan and budget, the proposed
5 programming of the LDRRMF, other dedicated disaster risk reduction
6 and management resources, and other regular funding source/s and
7 budgetary support of the LDRRMO/BDRRMC;
- 8 (8) Conduct continuous disaster monitoring and mobilize instrumentalities
9 and entities of the LGUs, CSOs, private groups and organized
10 volunteers, to utilize their facilities and resources for the protection and
11 preservation of life and properties during emergencies in accordance
12 with existing policies and procedures;
- 13 (9) Identify, assess and manage the hazards vulnerabilities and risks that
14 may occur in their locality;
- 15 (10) Disseminate information and raise public awareness about those
16 hazards, vulnerabilities and risks, their nature, effects, early warning
17 signs and counter-measures;
- 18 (11) Identify and implement cost-effective risk reduction
19 measures/strategies;
- 20 (12) Maintain a database of human resource, equipment, directories, and
21 location of critical infrastructures and their capacities such as hospitals
22 and evacuation centers;
- 23 (13) Develop, strengthen and operationalize mechanisms for partnership or
24 networking with the private sector, CSOs, and volunteer groups;
- 25 (14) Take all necessary steps on a continuing basis to maintain, provide, or
26 arrange the provision of, or to otherwise make available, suitably-
27 trained and competent personnel for effective civil defense and disaster
28 risk reduction and management in its area;
- 29 (15) Organize, train, equip and supervise the local emergency response
30 teams and the ACDVs, ensuring that humanitarian aid workers are
31 equipped with basic skills to assist mothers to breastfeed;
- 32 (16) Respond to and manage the adverse effects of emergencies and carry
33 out recovery activities in the affected area, ensuring that there is an
34 efficient mechanism for immediate delivery of food, shelter and
35 medical supplies for women and children, endeavor to create a special
36 place where internally-displaced mothers can find help with
37 breastfeeding, feed and care for their babies and give support to each
38 other;
- 39 (17) Within its area, promote and raise public awareness of and compliance
40 with this Act and legislative provisions relevant to the purpose of this
41 Act;
- 42 (18) Serve as the secretariat and executive arm of the LDRRMC;
- 43 (19) Coordinate other disaster risk reduction and management activities;
- 44 (20) Establish linkage/network with other LGUs for disaster risk reduction
45 and emergency response purposes;
- 46 (21) Recommend through the LDRRMC the enactment of local ordinances
47 consistent with the requirements of this Act;
- 48 (22) Implement policies, approved plans and programs of the LDRRMC
49 consistent with the policies and guidelines laid down in this Act;

- (23) Establish a Provincial/City/Municipal/Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Operations Center;
 - (24) Prepare and submit, through the LDRRMC and the LDC, the report on the utilization of the LDRRRMF and other dedicated disaster risk reduction and management resources to the local Commission on Audit (COA), copy furnished the regional director of the OCD and the Local Government Operations Officer of the DILG; and
 - (25) Act on other matters that may be authorized by the LDRRMC.

SEC 10. Insert and renumber Secs. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 of Republic Act 10121, to read as follows:

SEC. 15. HAZARD, RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT – THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS SHALL CONDUCT AN INCLUSIVE HAZARD, RISK AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT THAT IS GEOGRAPHY-SPECIFIC, MULTI-HAZARD AND CLEARLY LINKED TO CLEAR PLANS AND BUDGET, INCORPORATING RELEVANT AND UPDATED SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE AND APPROPRIATE INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN THE LOCALITY

- (A) POLICIES, STRATEGIES AND METHODOLOGIES FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT MUST BE PEOPLE-CENTERED AND BASED ON CONSULTATIVE AND PARTICIPATORY PROCESSES WHICH INCLUDE ALL STAKEHOLDERS, WITH PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN AND MEN FROM DIVERSE GROUPS
 - (B) DISAGGREGATE THE INTERVENTIONS FOR VICTIMS OF DISASTERS BETWEEN THOSE WHO ARE VICTIMS OF NATURAL CALAMITIES, HUMAN-INDUCED AND VICTIMS OF ARMED CONFLICT
 - (C) INCLUSION OF GENDER-BASED ASPECTS OF AGE, SEX, DISABILITY, ACCESS TO INFORMATION, MOBILITY AND ACCESS TO INCOME, AND OTHER RESOURCES IN THE KEY DETERMINANTS OF VULNERABILITY
 - (D) IDENTIFICATION AND INCLUSION OF WOMEN'S AND MEN'S NEEDS, CONCERNs AND KNOWLEDGE IN THE COMMUNITY VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENTS CONDUCTED FOR ALL RELEVANT NATURAL HAZARDS
 - (E) INVOLVEMENT OF BOTH WOMEN AND MEN IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RISK AND HAZARD MAPS AND ENSURE THE INCLUSION OF:
 1. GENDER-DIFFERENTIATED IMPACTS OF RISK
 2. GENDER-DIFFERENTIATED VULNERABILITY AND CAPACITY

SEC. 16. PREPAREDNESS – ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS SHALL AIM TO ACHIEVE A HIGH LEVEL OF READINESS ON THE FOLLOWING, SO IT MAY BE ABLE TO WITHSTAND THE CHALLENGES OF AN IMPENDING DISASTER :

- (A) PLANNING SHOULD RESULT TO A COMPREHENSIVE PREPAREDNESS PLAN THAT INCLUDES ALL SECTORS OF SOCIETY, PARTICULARLY THE VULNERABLE SECTORS IN GEOGRAPHICALLY-SPECIFIC AREAS, ALSO TAKING INTO ACCOUNT GENDER AND CULTURAL SENSITIVITY, SUCH AS:

 1. GENDER-INCLUSIVE RISK ASSESSMENT AND VULNERABILITY AND/OR CAPACITY ANALYSIS
 2. COMMUNITY-BASED RISK MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES AND ACTIVITIES FOR PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE
 3. DEVELOPMENT OF ACTION PLANS FOR POST-DISASTER RECOVERY
 4. EARLY MONITORING AND/OR WARNING ACTIVITIES

(B) PLANS SHALL BE FORMULATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TYPE OF HAZARDS THAT ARE ANTICIPATED TO OCCUR IN A LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNIT AND NOT BE GENERIC IN NATURE OR WHAT IS CALLED THE “ONE SIZE FITS ALL” TYPE;

(C) AN EFFECTIVE INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION CAMPAIGN THAT IS REGULAR AND CONSISTENT TO ENSURE THAT THE COMMUNITIES ARE ENABLED AND CAPACITATED;

 1. CONDUCT OF COMMUNITY AWARENESS-RAISING ACTIVITIES (ESPECIALLY FOR VILLAGE/COMMUNITY LEADERS AND MEN’S GROUPS) IN TYPHOON-AFFECTED AREAS ON THE FOLLOWING:
 - i. PROTECTION AGAINST GBV, HUMAN TRAFFICKING, AND CHILD ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION
 - ii. THE ROLES OF COMMUNITY MEMBERS/WATCH GROUPS TO PROTECT WOMEN AND CHILDREN
 - iii. REPORTING CHANNELS AND MECHANISMS

(D) INSTITUTIONALIZED IMPLEMENTATION OF DRILLS, LIKE EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE DRILLS, SEARCH AND RESCUE, ETC., WITH TRUE PARTICIPATION FROM VULNERABLE MEMBERS OF SOCIETY ON A CONSISTENT BASIS, ALSO TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE COPING STRATEGIES ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS (E.G. SWIMMING LESSONS IN FLOOD PRONE AREAS, PREPARATION OF GO-BAGS IN EARTHQUAKE PRONE AREAS);

(E) THERE SHALL BE SUFFICIENT DATA AND MAPPING TOOLS AVAILABLE WITH CLEAR IDENTIFICATION OF WHAT IS APPROPRIATE IN EVERY LGU THAT SHOULD INCLUDE PAST DATA ON THE AREA’S VULNERABILITIES, INCLUDING COMPREHENSIVE INFORMATION ON EXISTING CAPACITIES;

(F) INCLUSION OF EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS CASCADED FOR USE BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS WITH PROVISION FOR EQUAL

1 ACCESS OF WOMEN AND MEN TO GENDER-SENSITIVE NATURAL
2 HAZARD EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS USING COMMUNICATION
3 CHANNELS THAT ARE EASILY UNDERSTOOD AND USED AND ALSO
4 SENSITIVE TO THE NEEDS OF THE DIFFERENTLY-ABLED,
5 PREGNANT WOMEN, CHILDREN AND SENIOR CITIZENS;

6 SEC. 17. RESPONSE – ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS SHALL HAVE
7 THE FOLLOWING IN ORDER THAT IT WILL BE ABLE TO DELIVER
8 EFFECTIVE, TIMELY AND APPROPRIATE DISASTER RESPONSE :

- 9 (A) BASELINE DATA SUCH AS GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION, POPULATION,
10 VULNERABLE GROUPS, ETC. MUST ALWAYS BE AVAILABLE AND
11 UPDATED TO ENSURE THAT IN TIMES OF CALAMITIES IT IS EASIER
12 TO DETERMINE RESPONSE MEASURES
- 13 (B) THE LGU-LEVEL PROTOCOL MUST BE SET BY THE LGU WITH CSOS
14 CONTRIBUTING TO THE PROTOCOL DEVELOPMENT; IT SHALL BE
15 MADE READILY AVAILABLE AS WELL SO THAT DURING THE
16 RESPONSE PHASE, ALL STAKEHOLDERS (WHETHER LOCAL OR
17 FOREIGN) ARE AWARE OF WHAT TO DO AND WITH WHOM OR
18 WHAT TO COORDINATE;
- 19 (C) THE FOLLOWING SHALL BE THE PRIORITY CONCERNs AND ACTION
20 POINTS DURING THE RESPONSE PHASE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE
21 WITH NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS, AS
22 APPROPRIATE:
 - 23 1. ACCESS TO FOOD AID, FOOD PRODUCTION SUPPLY OF SEEDS,
24 HEALTH AND NUTRITION INTERVENTION
 - 25 i. CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD, SICK AND
26 MALNOURISHED, PREGNANT AND LACTATING MOTHER
27 AND OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS TO BE GIVEN
28 PRIORITY FOR FEEDING
 - 29 ii. SECURE EQUAL ACCESS TO DISASTER RELIEF
30 ASSISTANCE FOR WOMEN AND MEN
 - 31 2. SHELTER OPTIONS
 - 32 3. MANDATORY ESTABLISHMENT OF WOMEN- AND CHILDREN-
33 FRIENDLY SPACES IN ALL EVACUATION CENTERS IN THE
34 COUNTRY. IN DESIGNING RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE
35 FACILITIES, IT SHOULD TAKE INTO ACCOUNT GENDER-BASED
36 VIOLENCE (GBV) CONCERNs. FACILITIES SHOULD PROVIDE
37 FOR:
 - 38 i. SEPARATE AND SEGREGATE TOILETS AND BATHING
39 FACILITIES FOR GIRLS AND BOYS THAT ARE LOCATED IN
40 SAFE AREAS AGE- AND CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE,
41 WITH ADEQUATE LIGHTING, LOCKS FROM INSIDE AND
42 INCLUDE FACILITIES FOR DISPOSAL OF SANITARY
43 CLOTHS

- ii. WOMEN'S COMMUNAL SPACES IN SAFE AND ACCESSIBLE LOCATIONS – VENUE FOR WOMEN TO BREASTFEED IN PRIVATE, PARTICIPATE IN CONFIDENTIAL PSYCHOSOCIAL COUNSELLING SESSIONS, AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICES FOR GBV SURVIVORS IN A CONFIDENTIAL SETTING
 - iii. PAVEMENTS AND STREETLAMPS THAT WOULD ALLOW WOMEN AND GIRLS TO MOVE AROUND AND TRAVEL SAFELY IN THE RELOCATION AND RECONSTRUCTED SITES

4. ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER, WASH SERVICES

5. ACCESS TO PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT INCLUDING STRESS DEBRIEFING

6. IMMEDIATE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES, PROTECTION SERVICES, ESPECIALLY AS REGARDS VULNERABLE GROUPS, PEACE AND ORDER, SCHOOLS AND THE LIKE

7. COLLECTION OF AGE- AND SEX-DISAGGREGATED DATA

8. PROVISION OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE HEALTH SERVICES AND PROGRAMMES
 - i. FACILITATE ACCESS TO SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES INCLUDING HIV/AIDS PROGRAMS, FAMILY PLANNING, PSYCHOSOCIAL COUNSELLING, CLINICAL MANAGEMENT AND GBV SURVIVORS
 - ii. MAKE ESSENTIAL DRUGS, BASIC EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES AVAILABLE BASED ON THE RECOMMENDED STANDARDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (DOH)
 - iii. PROVISION OF SANITARY MATERIALS AND HYGIENE KITS INCLUDING “DIGNITY KITS” TO WOMEN AND GIRLS, PREGNANT WOMEN AND BREASTFEEDING MOTHERS
 - iv. DESIGN HEALTH FACILITIES TO ACCOMMODATE WOMEN'S NEED FOR PRIVACY AND IMPLEMENT CONFIDENTIALITY AND SECURITY OF ALL CLIENT INFORMATION
 - v. AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE, FOR FEMALE DOCTORS AND HEALTH STAFF TO ATTEND TO WOMEN AND GIRL CLIENTS

SEC. 18. ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION - THE FOLLOWING ARE ADDITIONAL ACTIONS THAT THE LGUS MAY UNDERTAKE TO ADAPT TO AND MITIGATE THE ADVERSE IMPACTS OF DISASTERS:

- (A) BASELINE DATA ON ECOLOGICAL SERVICES MUST BE ATTEMPTED TO BE COMPILED WHERE FEASIBLE SO THEY MAY BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE LGU OFFICIALS CONCERNED TO ENSURE THAT RESPONSE MEASURES ARE RESPONSIVE TO THE NEEDS OF AFFECTED COMMUNITIES AND AVOID UNNECESSARY WASTAGE;

- (B) LGUs SHOULD STRICTLY ENFORCE RA 9003, OR THE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT, THE CLEAN AIR ACT AND OTHER RELEVANT ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS SUCH AS THE ORGANIC AGRICULTURE ACT AND AIM TO INNOVATE ON ALL ASPECTS OF THESE ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS, SUCH AS ON WASTE MATERIALS AND MODELLING FARMS; DESIGNED WITH DRR-CCA CONCEPTS, WATER CATCHMENTS, WINDBREAKS, CLIMATE RESISTANT CROPS, SEED BANKING, INCLUDING ALLOCATED LOTS FOR PLANNING IN SUBDIVISIONS;
 - (C) THE DOST SHALL ACCELERATE EFFORTS TO TRANSFER APPROPRIATE CLIMATE AND DISASTER MITIGATION TECHNOLOGIES TO LGUs WHICH SHOULD INCLUDE CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT OF LGU PERSONNEL SO THEY MAY BE ABLE TO OPERATE AND MAINTAIN THESE TECHNOLOGIES;
 - (D) PLANNING UNITS WITHIN LGUs SHALL BE CAPACITATED SO THEY CAN COME UP WITH EFFECTIVE AND RESPONSIVE ADAPTATION MEASURES, LAND USE PLANS AND BUILDING CODES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE CREATION OF ZONES FOR SETTLEMENT, COMMUNAL SPACE FOR GARDENING IN SUBDIVISIONS, URBAN BARANGAYS AND COMMUNITIES, AND CREATE SCIENCE-BASED MAPPING OF HAZARD AREAS ZONES UTILIZING CULTURE AND HISTORY

SECTION 19. PREREQUISITES FOR ACTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS IN RELATION TO DANGER ZONES – THE DETERMINATION BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS OF A PUBLIC INTEREST RATIONALE FOR THE DESIGNATION OF DANGER ZONES SHALL BE APPROPRIATE AND NECESSARY AND SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ORDINANCE DULY-APPROVED BY THE SANGGUNIAN CONCERNED AND SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED ONLY IN THE PRESENCE OF ALL THE FOLLOWING REQUISITES:

- (A) CONDUCT OF A THOROUGH STUDY SUBJECT TO THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE SUCH THAT THE LACK OF FULL SCIENTIFIC CERTAINTY SHALL RESULT IN THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNIT FROM NOT PROCEEDING IN THE ACTION;
 - (B) CONSIDERATION OF APPROPRIATE ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS; AND
 - (C) A SOUND RELOCATION ACTION PLAN WITH CLEAR BUDGET

SEC. 11. The succeeding sections shall be renumbered accordingly.

SEC. 12. Section 15, last paragraph, of Republic Act 10121, renumbered as section 20, is hereby amended as follows:

The NDRRMC and intermediary LDRRMCs shall always act as support to LGUs which have the primary responsibility as first disaster responders. Private sector and

1 civil society groups shall work in accordance with the coordination mechanism and
2 policies set by the NDRRMC and concerned LDRRMCs MINDFUL THAT LOCAL
3 LEADERSHIP AND INSTITUTIONS SHALL NOT BE SET ASIDE IN SUCH
4 COORDINATION.

5 **SEC. 13.** Insert and renumber Sec. 23 of Republic Act 10121, to read as follows:

6 SEC. 23 REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY – THE AFFECTED LOCAL
7 GOVERNMENT UNITS SHALL UNDERTAKE THE FOLLOWING DURING
8 THE REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY PHASE:

9 (A) REHABILITATION MUST TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THAT DISPLACED
10 PERSONS NEED TO HAVE THEIR RIGHTS TO LIFE, LIVELIHOOD, ETC.
11 THAT MUST BE MADE PART OF CONSIDERATIONS IN DECIDING TO
12 CREATE A NEW SETTLEMENT FOR THEM;

13 (B) THERE SHALL BE DECENT AND SECURE SHELTER IN A SAFE ZONE
14 THAT IS APT FOR THE LOCATION AND CULTURE, AND SUITABLE TO
15 THE NEEDS AND ASPIRATIONS OF BENEFICIARIES, WITH ACCESS TO
16 COMPLETE SERVICES.

- 18 1. PRIORITIZE VULNERABLE WOMEN, PARTICULARLY
19 HOUSEHOLD HEADED BY WOMEN, BELOW-POVERTY AND
20 UNEMPLOYED WOMEN, AND SOCIALLY MARGINALIZED
21 WOMEN
- 22 2. CONSULTATION AND INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN IN THE
23 PLANNING, DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF SHELTER/HOUSES
24 AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES TAKING INTO
25 CONSIDERATION THEIR PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR
26 HOUSEHOLD CHORES, NEED OF PRIVACY, PROTECTION AND
27 SECURITY, AND OTHER WOMEN/GIRLS CONCERNS

29 (C) LIVELIHOOD MUST BE APPROPRIATE TO THE CAPACITY OF EACH
30 FAMILY, INCLUDING WOMEN, CHILDREN, AND OTHER
31 VULNERABLE SECTORS; TRAINING AS WELL AS CONTINUOUS
32 UPDATING MUST BE GIVEN TO THE BENEFICIARIES TO ENSURE
33 AND MAINTAIN THEIR EARNING CAPABILITIES;

- 34 1. CONSIDER FEMALE-HEADED HOUSEHOLDS, BELOW POVERTY
35 AND UNEMPLOYED WOMEN, ADOLESCENT GIRLS AND BOYS,
36 DISPLACED WOMEN AND MEN, ELDERLY PERSONS, SURVIVORS
37 OF GBV, ETC.

39 (D) THERE SHOULD ALSO BE CLEAR COORDINATION WITH DIFFERENT
40 FUNDING AGENCIES BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ARE IMPORTANT
41 TO ENSURE THAT PRODUCTS AND SERVICES ARE UTILIZED
42 THEREBY GIVING INCOME TO THE DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS

44 Provided that DISASTER RISK REDUCTION EFFORTS SHALL BE
45 INTEGRATED INTO DEVELOPMENT MEASURES SUCH THAT THE
46 RECOVERY, REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION PHASES

1 GIVE OPPORTUNITIES TO BUILD BACK BETTER, ENABLING
2 GREATER RESILIENCY OF COMMUNITIES TO DISASTERS.

3 THE EFFORTS OF THE LGUs SHALL BE INTEGRATED AND
4 MAINSTREAMED IN THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS, PROGRAMS
5 AND BUDGET

6
7 SEC. 14. The succeeding sections shall be renumbered accordingly.

8 SEC. 15. Insert and renumber Secs. 25, 26, 27 of Republic Act 10121, to read as follows:

9
10 SEC. 25 - **GREATER UNDERSTANDING OF MULTI-HAZARD DISASTER**
11 **RISK** - THE NDRRMC SHALL ALLOCATE FUNDING FOR RESEARCH AND
12 EXPERIMENTATION THAT WILL FOSTER INCREASED UNDERSTANDING
13 OF DISASTER RISK IN ALL ITS DIMENSIONS OF VULNERABILITY,
14 CAPACITY, EXPOSURE OF PERSONS AND ASSETS, HAZARD
15 CHARACTERISTICS AND THE ENVIRONMENT, GIVING PARTICULAR
16 EMPHASIS TO CLEARLY IDENTIFYING DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND
17 CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION CHALLENGES FOR THE COUNTRY AS A
18 WHOLE AND IN SPECIFIC REGIONS OF THE COUNTRY. TOWARDS THIS
19 END, THE RESULTS OF THIS RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTATION
20 EFFORT SHALL LEAD TO PROMOTION OF REAL-TIME ACCESS TO
21 RELIABLE DATA; PERIODIC ASSESSMENT OF DISASTER RISKS,
22 INCLUDING EXISTING, EMERGING AND NEW SOURCES OF DISASTER
23 RISK AND TO PROMOTION OF NATIONAL STRATEGIES TO STRENGTHEN
PUBLIC EDUCATION AND AWARENESS IN MULTI-HAZARD DRRM.

24
25 SEC. 26 - **STRENGTHENING DISASTER RISK GOVERNANCE TO**
26 **MANAGE DISASTER RISK** - AT THE NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS,
27 THERE SHALL BE WORK UNDERTAKEN TOWARDS THE
28 MAINSTREAMING AND INTEGRATION OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
29 WITHIN AND ACROSS ALL SECTORS; THE ADOPTION AND
30 IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL AND LOCAL DISASTER RISK
31 REDUCTION STRATEGIES AND PLANS, ACROSS DIFFERENT TIMESCALES
32 WITH TARGETS, INDICATORS AND TIME FRAMES; AND THE
33 ESTABLISHMENT, AND STRENGTHENING OF GOVERNMENT
34 COORDINATION FORUMS, SUCH AS THE REGIONAL AND LOCAL
35 DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS AND OTHER RELATED COUNCILS DEALING
36 WITH CLIMATE CHANGE, ETC., COMPOSED OF RELEVANT
37 STAKEHOLDERS AT NATIONAL AND LOCAL LEVELS, WITH THEIR
38 DESIGNATED FOCAL POINTS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE POST-2015
FRAMEWORK.

39
40 SEC. 27 - **INVESTMENT IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FOR**
41 **RESILIENCE**, THE NDRRMC SHALL PROMOTE AND FACILITATE PUBLIC
42 AND PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN DISASTER RISK PREVENTION AND
43 REDUCTION THROUGH STRUCTURAL AND NON-STRUCTURAL
44 MEASURES ARE ESSENTIAL TO ENHANCE THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL,
45 HEALTH AND CULTURAL RESILIENCE OF PERSONS, COMMUNITIES,
46 COUNTRIES AND THEIR ASSETS, AS WELL AS THE ENVIRONMENT
WHILE DEVELOPING AT THE SAME TIME APPROPRIATE FINANCIAL

1 INSTRUMENTS THAT WILL DEAL WITH LOSS AND DAMAGE FROM
2 SLOW-ONSET IMPACTS ARISING FROM CLIMATE CHANGE.

3 **SEC. 16.** The succeeding sections shall be renumbered accordingly.

4 **SEC. 17. Sec. 19** (a) of Republic Act 10121, is hereby amended and renumbered as Sec. 28,
5 as follows:

6 (a) Dereliction of duties OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS, EMPLOYEES AND OTHER
7 DUTY-BOUND PERSONS which leads to destruction, loss of lives, critical
8 damage of facilities and misuse of funds, INCLUDING MISAPPROPRIATION
9 AND DIVERSION OF FUNDS BEING FAST-TRACKED FOR SUPPORTING
10 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES;

11 **SEC. 18. Sec. 22** (c) of Republic Act 10121, is hereby amended and renumbered as follows:

12 (c) Of the amount appropriated for the NDRRM Fund, thirty percent (30%) shall be
13 allocated as Quick Response Fund (QRF) or stand-by fund for relief and recovery
14 programs in order that situation and living conditions of people in communities or
15 areas stricken by disasters, calamities, epidemics, or complex emergencies, may
16 be normalized as quickly as possible; AND SEVENTY PERCENT MAY BE
17 USED TO AUGMENT THE FUNDS OF HIGHLY-VULNERABLE 4TH, 5TH
18 AND 6TH-CLASS MUNICIPALITIES FOR THEIR ACTIVITIES IN SECS. 15
19 TO 18 AND 23 OF THIS ACT.

20 **SEC. 19.** The succeeding sections shall be renumbered accordingly.

21 **SEC. 20. Sec. 324 (d) of Republic Act 7160**, as amended by Republic Act 8185, is hereby
22 further amended, as follows:

23 (E) Five percent (5%) of the estimated revenue from regular sources shall be set aside
24 as an annual lump sum appropriation for unforeseen expenditures arising from the
25 occurrence of calamities. Provided, however, That such appropriation shall be
26 used only in the area, or a portion thereof, of the local government unit or other
27 areas declared by the President in a state of calamity; PROVIDED FURTHER,
28 THAT 4TH, 5TH AND 6TH CLASS MUNICIPALITIES AND GEOGRAPHICALLY
29 ISOLATED COMMUNITIES MAY BE PROVIDED AUGMENTED FUNDING
30 FROM THE FIVE PERCENT (5%) OF THE PROVINCE TO WHICH THEY
31 ARE A CONSTITUENT PART.

32 Calamity shall be defined as a state of extreme distress or misfortune, produced by
33 some adverse circumstance or event or any great misfortune or cause or loss or
34 misery caused by natural forces.

35 In case of fire or conflagration the calamity fund shall be utilized only for relief
36 operations.

1 The local development council shall monitor the use and disbursement of the local
2 calamity funds.

3

4 **SEC. 21. Art. 2189 of Republic Act No. 386**, the Civil Code of the Philippines, is hereby
5 amended, as follows :

6 Art. 2189. Provinces, cities and municipalities shall be liable for damages for the
7 death of, or injuries suffered by any person by reason of the defective condition of
8 roads, streets, bridges, public buildings, and other public works under their control or
9 supervision. THE SAME LIABILITY ATTACHES IN CASE THE DAMAGE TO
10 THESE PUBLIC WORKS IS CAUSED BY EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS
11 WHICH WERE NOT ADEQUATELY ANTICIPATED AND INCLUDED IN THE
12 PLANS AND PROGRAMS OF THE PROVINCES, CITIES AND
13 MUNICIPALITIES CONCERNED.

14 **SEC. 22.** – If, for any reason, any section or provision of this Act is declared as
15 unconstitutional or invalid, the other sections or provisions hereof shall not be affected
16 thereby.

17

18 **SEC. 23.** Repealing Clause. – All laws, ordinances, rules and regulations and other issuances
19 or parts thereof which are inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed or modified
20 accordingly.

21

22 **SEC 24.** Effectivity Clause. – This Act shall take effect after fifteen (15) days following its
23 complete publication in at least two (2) national newspapers of general circulation.

24

25

26 *Approved,*