

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
Quezon City

**EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS**  
First Regular Session

**3999**  
HOUSE BILL NO. \_\_\_\_\_



---

Introduced by Representative **TYRONE D AGABAS**

---

**EXPLANATORY NOTE**

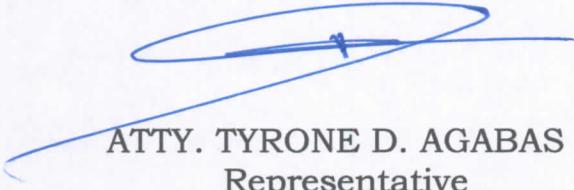
This bill seeks to create the Department of Disaster Resilience (DDR) which will carry out and harmonize among others, the policies on disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and management, environmental management, climate change adaptation, and sustainable development to uphold the welfare of our people particularly the vulnerable sectors of our society before, during, and after each and every calamity. This bill has already been approved by the House of Representatives on its 3<sup>rd</sup> and final reading in the 17<sup>th</sup> Congress. This bill is however being refiled on account of the bill's importance in disaster preparedness, management and recovery.

The Philippines “is one of the world’s most disaster-prone countries. Located along the boundary of major tectonic plates and at the center of a typhoon belt, its islands are regularly impacted by floods, typhoons [at least 20 a year], landslides, earthquakes, volcanoes, and droughts. The Philippines also ranks among the top three counties in the world for population exposure and vulnerability to hazards. The Philippine government has developed strong coping mechanisms over long history of experience with disasters. Yet, significant gaps remain in disaster management capacities across different regions of the Philippines and surprisingly little data are available referencing local levels of disaster resilience and preparedness” (Perceptions Disaster Resilience Preparedness in the Philippines, Bollettino, Alcayna, Enriquez and Vinck, July 2018)

Today, the biggest threat against human race is climate change. It is real. Recently, Itbayat, Batanes was struck by an earthquake resulting

to nine (9) deaths and multiple injuries, an incident which has not occurred for many years. Given the peculiar situation of our country to natural calamities, aggravated by human induced disasters, there is an imperative need, through this legislative measure, to institutionalize, adopt and implement a comprehensive, integrated, efficient, and responsive disaster risk and vulnerability reduction program that is incorporated in the development plan at various levels of government.

This is a race against time and opportunities. Hence, the urgent need for the approval of this bill.



ATTY. TYRONE D. AGABAS  
Representative  
6<sup>th</sup> District, Pangasinan

Republic of the Philippines  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
Quezon City

## **EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS**

**HOUSE BILL NO. 3999**

Introduced by Representative TYRONE D. AGABAS

**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:*

CHAPTER I

## **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

3 SECTION 1. *Short Title* – This Act shall be known as “Department of  
4 Disaster Resilience Act”

**5 SEC. 2. Declaration of Policies and Principles-** (a) Duties of the State.

6                   The State shall carry out and harmonize the policies on disaster risk  
7 and vulnerable reduction and management, environmental management,  
8 and climate change adaption, and sustainable development to uphold the  
9 welfare of the people particularly the vulnerable sectors of society.

10 The State shall uphold its commitment to the achievement of the  
11 sustainable development goals specifically, integrating and implementing  
12 policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and

13 adaption to climate change, resilience to disaster, and develop and  
14 implement a holistic disaster risk management at all levels in line with the  
15 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

16           The State shall uphold its commitment to the United Nations  
17 Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in the stabilization  
18 of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that  
19 prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system,  
20 achievable within a time frame sufficient to allow the natural adaptation of  
21 the ecosystem to climate change, to ensure food production and food  
22 security, and to secure sustainable economic development.

23           The State shall integrate and accelerate the implementation of the  
24 principles, and concepts of climate change, disaster risk and vulnerability  
25 reduction contained in the Paris Agreement of the United Nations  
26 Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Sendai  
27 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the Asia-Pacific  
28 Economic Cooperation (APEC) Disaster Risk Reduction (DDR) Framework,  
29 the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the  
30 Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 in various phases in policy  
31 formulation, development plans and investment, poverty reduction  
32 strategies and other development tools, and techniques by all national and  
33 local agencies, institutions and instrumentalities of the government to  
34 enhance the country's climate change adaptive capacity.

35           It shall be the duty of the State to:

36           (1) Uphold the people's constitutional right to life and property by  
37 minimizing, if not eradicating, the root causes of  
38 vulnerabilities to disasters, strengthening the country's  
39 institutional capacity for disaster risk and vulnerability  
40 reduction and management, and building the resilience of

- 41 local communities to disasters including climate change  
42 impacts, and human induced disasters;
- 43 (2) Incorporate internationally accepted principles of disaster risk  
44 and vulnerability reduction and management, and climate  
45 change adaptation, including universal principles and  
46 standards for humanitarian assistance, developing and  
47 implementing national, regional and local sustainable  
48 development and poverty reduction strategies, policies, plans  
49 and budgets, as part of the country's commitment to  
50 overcome human suffering due to disasters;
- 51 (3) Ensure a science-based in a whole-of-society approach and  
52 bottom-up participation, representation, and decision-making  
53 in climate-disaster risk governance, risk assessment, risk  
54 reduction and risk management, and adopt a comprehensive,  
55 integrated, and proactive approach to lessening  
56 socioeconomic and environmental impacts of disasters and  
57 climate change;
- 58 (4) Promote and advance the implementation of a  
59 comprehensive Disaster Risk and Vulnerability Reduction  
60 Plan (DRVRP) that aims to strengthen the capacity of the  
61 national government and the local government units (LGUs),  
62 together with development partner stakeholders, build the  
63 disaster resilience of communities, and institutionalize  
64 arrangements and measures for reducing disaster risks,  
65 including projected climate risks, and enhance disaster  
66 preparedness and response capabilities at all levels;
- 67 (5) Recognize the role of, and work with international  
68 humanitarian and development partners especially those with  
69 established presence in the country;

- (6) Develop, maintain, and ensure the accessibility of climate and geospatial information and services to the public through Open Data, which means data that can be freely used, reused, and redistributed by anyone, subject to limitations on account of national security considerations. This may include the use of impact-based forecast models, and probabilistic hazard maps;
  - (7) Ensure that disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and climate change adaptation measures are gender, disability, and vulnerability sensitive, and culturally sensitive, recognizing indigenous knowledge systems and practices, and respecting human rights;
  - (8) Recognize and strengthen the capacities of LGUs, communities and multiple stakeholders in mitigating and preparing for, responding to, and recovering from the impact of disasters through identification of local risk patterns, and decentralized powers, responsibilities, and resources at the regional and local levels;
  - (9) Adopt and implement a comprehensive, integrated, efficient and responsive disaster risk and vulnerability reduction program that is incorporated in the development plan at various levels of government adhering to transparency accountability and other principles of good governance within the context of poverty alleviation and environmental protection;
  - (10) Mainstream disaster risk and vulnerability reduction in government by ensuring risk-informed planning, programming, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, and the use of quality management, accountability, and

- 99 performance systems in measuring and improving the  
100 effectiveness and efficiency of disaster risk and vulnerability  
101 reduction management process across all government  
102 levels, including those offices which manage peace  
103 processes and conflict- resolution approaches, so as to  
104 minimize the loss of lives and damage to properties and  
105 ensure that communities in conflict zones can immediately  
106 resume their normal lives at the conclusion of episodes of  
107 intermittent conflicts;
- 108 (11) Adopt a disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and  
109 management approach that is holistic, comprehensive,  
110 integrated, and proactive in lessening the socioeconomic and  
111 environmental impacts of disasters including climate change,  
112 and promote the involvement and participation of all sectors  
113 and all stakeholders concerned, at all levels, especially the  
114 local community;
- 115 (12) Prioritize the development of disaster prevention and  
116 mitigation measures involving all levels of society and  
117 government;
- 118 (13) Adopt risk sharing and risk transfer mechanisms to ensure  
119 the appropriate, efficient, and timely recovery of disaster-  
120 stricken communities, especially the poorest and most  
121 vulnerable;
- 122 (14) Adhere to the principle of “Build Forward Better” in recovery  
123 and rehabilitation efforts by applying sustainable standards,  
124 programs, technologies, and techniques which enhance  
125 resilience against future hazards;

- 126 (15) Recognize and respond to the differentiated concerns and  
127 needs of vulnerable groups such as women and girls, children  
128 and youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, urban  
129 poor, and indigenous people with respect to disaster risk  
130 reduction and management, at the same time, recognizing  
131 their inherent capacities to contribute to resilience;
- 132 (16) Create an enabling environment for substantial and  
133 sustainable participation of civil society organizations (CSOs),  
134 private groups, volunteers and communities, and recognize  
135 their contributions to the disaster risk reduction and  
136 management efforts of the government;
- 137 (17) Ensure the use of advanced science and the most up-to-date  
138 technologies in climate change adaptation, disaster risk, and  
139 vulnerability reduction and management through  
140 engagement, consultation, and employment with a regular  
141 department funding of academe or higher education  
142 institutions, such as the University of the Philippines  
143 Resilience Institute, University of the Philippines Nationwide  
144 Operational Assessment of Hazards Center and other  
145 scientific research and academic institutions that have track  
146 record and expertise recognized both locally and  
147 internationally as well as the capacity to implement the  
148 science and engineering requirements necessary for effective  
149 climate change adaptation, and disaster risk and vulnerability  
150 reduction;
- 151 (18) Ensure workers' rights are proactively respected during the  
152 disaster preparedness and response, and actively engage  
153 workers' and employers' organizations to share expertise and

capacities in disaster risk reduction and climate change programs;

- (19) Ensure transparency and accountability in climate-disaster risk governance by facilitating access to financial records of public funds and disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and management data, and ensure the transparency of humanitarian assistance from all sources;
  - (20) Adopt and manage a mechanism for the effective resolution of climate change, disaster risk, and vulnerability reduction and management related grievances;
  - (21) Recognize families as the most basic unit of disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and management and climate change adaption by developing the capacity of local institutions and providing technical assistance and financial support to the most vulnerable communities;
  - (22) Ensure that the best possible assistance and services are delivered to individuals and families affected by disaster and emergency rehabilitation projects to guarantee the resumption of normal social and economic activities;
  - (23) Establish and maintain the National Loss and Damage Registry; and
  - (24) Mainstream gender and social inclusion in all aspects of the Department of disaster Resilience work from planning, monitoring to evaluation.

(b) Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders. The commitment, goodwill, knowledge, experience, and resources of relevant stakeholders are critical to realize a safer adaptive resilient and

181 inclusive Filipino community. Citizens shall have the shared vision  
182 and duty to provide support to the State in the implementation of  
183 policies and programs, particularly the Disaster Resilience  
184 Framework and Plan at the national, regional and local levels.

- 185 (1) Civil society organizations, nongovernmental organizations,  
186 international nongovernmental organizations, private sector,  
187 practitioners of climate and disaster mitigation, organized  
188 voluntary work organizations and community-based  
189 organizations shall participate, in collaboration with public  
190 institutions, to, *inter alia*, provide specific knowledge and  
191 pragmatic guidance in the context of the development and  
192 implementation of normative frameworks, standards and  
193 plans for disaster risk and vulnerability reduction; engage in  
194 the implementation of local, nation, regional, and global plans  
195 and strategies; contribute to and support public awareness, a  
196 culture of protection, prevention and conservation, and  
197 education on disaster risk; and advocate for resilient  
198 communities and an inclusive and whole of society risk  
199 reduction and management which shall strengthen the  
200 synergies across groups, as appropriate;
- 201 (2) Women and girls shall contribute to and participate in  
202 effectively managing disaster risk and designing, resourcing,  
203 and leading implementation of gender sensitive disaster risk  
204 and vulnerability reduction and management policies, plans,  
205 and programs;
- 206 (3) Children and the youth as agents of change shall endeavor to  
207 actively contribute to disaster risk and vulnerability reduction,  
208 in accordance with legislation, national practice, and  
209 educational curricula; disaster risk reduction and

- management at all levels and processes of disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and anticipatory adaptation, including data gathering, planning, programming, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation;
- (4) For citizens having years of knowledge, skills on climate change adaption and disaster risk reduction and wisdom are invaluable assets to reducing disaster risk, and shall therefore participate in the design of policies, plans and mechanisms, including those for early warning;
- (5) Persons with disabilities, through their existing network or organizations, shall participate in activities related to assessment, programming, and the designs of policies, plans, and mechanisms;
- (6) Migrants shall contribute to the resilience of communities and societies using their knowledge, skills and capacities in the design and implementation of disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and climate change adaptation;
- (7) Indigenous peoples and Muslim Filipinos, through their practical experience and traditional knowledge, shall contribute to the development and implementation of policies, plans and mechanisms, including those for early warning;
- (8) Urban and rural poor shall contribute to resilience building as well as in the promotion of more inclusive and transformative resettlement for informal settler families in reducing their vulnerability to threats of disaster and climate risk through state and non-state programs;
- (9) Farmers and fisherfolk shall contribute to the promotion and protection of the environmental resource management that

238 will secure food and nutrition resilience through the  
239 integration of disaster risk and vulnerability reduction into  
240 sustainable development policies and planning;

241 (10) Emergency responders community practitioners, and  
242 organized volunteer organizations shall contribute to  
243 resilience by providing timely and efficient emergency  
244 response and providing training on basic life support, first aid,  
245 and search and rescue, in accordance with the standards  
246 provided by the Research, Education, and Training Institute of  
247 the Department;

248 (11) Academic and scientific and research entities and networks  
249 are encouraged to focus their research efforts on disaster risk  
250 factors and scenarios, including emerging disaster risks, in  
251 the medium- and long-term; partner with government and  
252 increase research for regional, national and local application;  
253 support action by local communities and authorities; and  
254 support the interface between policy and science for decision-  
255 making;

256 (12) Businesses, private sector financial institutions, professional  
257 associations, as well as philanthropic foundations together  
258 with financial regulators shall be encouraged to integrate  
259 disaster risk management, including business continuity, into  
260 business models and core business values and practices via  
261 disaster risk-informed investments, especially in micro, small  
262 and medium-sized enterprises; engage in awareness-raising  
263 and training for their employees and customers; engage in  
264 the support research and innovation as well as technological  
265 development for disaster risk management; share and  
266 disseminate knowledge, practices and data; and actively

267 participate, as appropriate and under the guidance of the  
268 public sector, in the development of normative frameworks  
269 and technical standards that incorporate disaster risk  
270 management; and

271 (13) The media shall take an active and inclusive role at the local,  
272 regional, and national levels in contributing to the raising of  
273 public awareness and understanding, and disseminate  
274 accurate disaster risk, hazard and disaster information,  
275 including on small-scale disasters, in a simple, transparent,  
276 easy-to-understand and accessible manner, in close  
277 cooperation with national and local authorities; adopt specific  
278 disaster risk vulnerability reduction communication policies;  
279 support, as appropriate, early warning systems and life-  
280 saving protective measures; and stimulate a culture of  
281 prevention and strong community involvement in sustained  
282 public education campaigns and public consultations at all  
283 levels of society, in accordance with national practices.

284 SEC. 3. *Definitions of Terms.* – As used in this Act:

- 285 (a) *Adaptation* refers to the adjustment in natural or human system in  
286 response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which  
287 moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.
- 288 (b) *Assisting Actor* refers to any Assisting International Actor and any  
289 Assisting Domestic Actor responding to a disaster in the country.
- 290 (c) *Assisting Domestic Actor* refers to any not-for-profit entity  
291 established under domestic laws, which is responding to a disaster  
292 in the country.

- 293 (d) *Assisting International Actor* refers to any foreign state, organization,  
294 entity or individual responding to a disaster within transiting through  
295 the country to respond to a disaster in another country.
- 296 (e) *Build Forward Better* refers to an approach to building and/or  
297 reconstructing an area or community, which entails a shift from  
298 simple recovery and restoration to safer, more adaptive, resilient,  
299 and inclusive communities.
- 300 (f) *Capacity* refers to the combination of all strengths, attributes and  
301 resources available within a community, society or organization that  
302 can reduce the level of risk, or impacts of a disaster. Capacity may  
303 include infrastructure and physical means, institutions, societal  
304 coping abilities, as well as human knowledge, skills and collective  
305 attributes such as social relationships, leadership and management.  
306 Capacity may also be described as capability.
- 307 (g) *Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)* refer non-state actors whose  
308 aims are neither to generate profits nor to seek governing power, but  
309 to unite people to advance shared goals and interests. They have  
310 presence in public life, expressing the interests and values of their  
311 member or others, based on ethical, cultural, scientific, religious or  
312 philanthropic considerations. CSOs include nongovernment  
313 organizations (NGOs), professional associations, foundations,  
314 independent research institutes, community-based organizations  
315 (CBOs), faith-based organizations, people's organizations, social  
316 movements, and labor unions.
- 317 (h) *Climate Change* refers to a change in the state of the climate that  
318 can be identified by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its  
319 properties, and that persist in an extended period, typically decades  
320 or longer, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human  
321 activity as defined under Republic Act No. 9729, otherwise known as

322 the “Climate Change Act of 2009”. These include internal processes  
323 or external forces such as modulation of the solar cycles, volcanic  
324 eruptions and persistent anthropogenic changes in the composition  
325 of the atmosphere or in land use.

- 326 (i) *Climate Change Adaption* refers to the adjustment in natural or  
327 human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or  
328 their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial  
329 opportunities.
- 330 (j) *Climate Finance* refers to finance that aims at reducing emissions,  
331 and enhancing sinks of greenhouse gases and aims at reducing  
332 vulnerability of, and maintaining, and increasing the resilience of,  
333 human and ecological systems to negative climate change impacts.
- 334 (k) *Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management*  
335 (*CBDRRM*) refers to a process of disaster risk reduction and  
336 management in which at risk communities are actively engage in the  
337 identification, analysis, treatment, monitoring and evaluation of  
338 disaster risks in order to reduce their vulnerability and enhance their  
339 capacities, and where the people are at the heart of decision-making  
340 and implementation of disaster risk reduction and management  
341 activities.
- 342 (l) *Complex Emergency* refers to a form of human-induced emergency  
343 in which the cause of the emergency as well as the assistance to the  
344 afflicted is complicated by intense level of political considerations.
- 345 (m) *Contingency Planning* refers to a management process that  
346 analyzes specific potential events or emerging situations that might  
347 threaten society or the environment and establishes arrangements in  
348 advance to enable timely, effective and appropriate response to  
349 such events and situations.

- 350                             (n) *Dangerous Anthropogenic Interference* refers to the effects in the  
351                             climate system as a result of the increase of greenhouse gas  
352                             concentrations in the atmosphere that leads to widespread climate  
353                             change impacts such as widespread demise of coral reefs.
- 354                             (o) *Disability* refers to an evolving concept that results from the  
355                             interaction between persons with impairments, societal barriers, as  
356                             defined under Republic Act No. 7277, attitudinal and environmental  
357                             barriers that hinder their full and effective participation in society on  
358                             an equal basis with others.
- 359                             (p) *Disaster* refers to a serious disruption of the functioning of a  
360                             community or a society involving widespread human, material,  
361                             economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the  
362                             ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own  
363                             resources.
- 364                             (q) *Disaster Mitigation* refers to the lessening or limitation of the adverse  
365                             impacts of hazards and related disasters. Mitigation measures  
366                             encompass engineering techniques and hazard-resistant  
367                             construction as well as improved environmental policies and public  
368                             awareness, land use planning, and climate change.
- 369                             (r) *Disaster Preparedness* refers to the knowledge and capacities  
370                             developed by governments, professional response and recovery  
371                             organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate,  
372                             respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or  
373                             current hazard events or conditions. It includes preparedness for  
374                             response such as contingency planning, stockpiling of equipment  
375                             and supplies, the development of arrangements for coordination,  
376                             evacuation, and public information, and preparedness for recovery  
377                             such as procurement of land for resettlement sites.

- 378                             (s) *Disaster Prevention* refers to the outright avoidance of adverse  
379                             impacts of hazards. It expresses the concept and intention to  
380                             completely avoid potential adverse impacts through action taken in  
381                             advance such as construction of dams or embankments that  
382                             eliminate flood risks, land-use regulations that do not permit any  
383                             settlement in high-risk zones, and seismic engineering designs that  
384                             ensure the survival and function of a critical building in any likely  
385                             earthquake.
- 386                             (t) *Disaster Response* refers to the provision of emergency services  
387                             and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order  
388                             to secure and save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public  
389                             safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.  
390                             Disaster response includes disaster relief focused on immediate and  
391                             short-term needs of the victims and the vulnerable.
- 392                             (u) *Disaster Risk* refers to the potential disaster losses in lives, health  
393                             status, livelihoods, assets and services that could occur to a  
394                             particular community or society in the future, and is determined by a  
395                             combination of the vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and  
396                             assets, hazard characteristics and the environment.
- 397                             (v) *Disaster Risk Governance* refers to the way in which public  
398                             authorities, civil servants, media, private sector, and civil society  
399                             coordinate at community, national and regional levels in order to  
400                             manage disaster and climate related risks. This means ensuring that  
401                             sufficient levels of capacity and resources are made available to  
402                             prevent, prepare for, manage, and recover from disasters. It also  
403                             entails mechanisms, institutions, and processes for citizens to  
404                             articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights and obligations,  
405                             and mediate their differences.

- 406 (w) *Disaster Risk Management* refers to the systematic process of using  
407 administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and  
408 capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping  
409 capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the  
410 possibility of disaster.
- 411 (x) *Disaster Risk Reduction* refers to the concept and practice of  
412 reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and  
413 manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced  
414 exposure hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property,  
415 wise management of land and the environment, and improved  
416 preparedness for adverse events.
- 417 (y) *Disaster Risk and Vulnerability Reduction (DRVR)* refers to the  
418 concept and practice of reducing potential loss of life, injury, or  
419 destroyed or damage assets or disruption which could occur to a  
420 system, society or community in a specific period of time,  
421 determined probabilistically and conditions determined by physical,  
422 social, economic and environmental factors or processes which  
423 increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or  
424 system to the impacts of hazards through systematic efforts to  
425 analyze and reduce causal factors of disasters all which contribute  
426 to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of  
427 sustainable development.
- 428 (z) *Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Information System*  
429 refers to a specialized database contains, among others, information  
430 on disasters and their human, material, economic, and  
431 environmental impact, risk assessment and mapping, and vulnerable  
432 and marginalized groups.
- 433 (aa) *Early Warning System* refers to the set of capacities needed to  
434 generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning

435 information to enable individuals, communities and organizations  
436 threatened by a hazard to prepare and to act appropriately and in  
437 insufficient time to reduce the possibility of harm or loss. A people-  
438 centered early warning system necessarily comprises four (4) key  
439 elements: knowledge of the risks; monitoring, analysis and  
440 forecasting of the hazards; communication or dissemination of alerts  
441 and warnings; and local capabilities to respond to the warnings  
442 received. The concept of "end-to-end warning system" emphasizes  
443 that warning systems need to span all steps from hazard detection  
444 to community response. Early warning systems include systems  
445 developed at the level of communities or based on indigenous  
446 knowledge.

- 447 (bb) *Ecosystem Management and Restoration* refers to an integrated  
448 process to conserve, improved and restore the health of the  
449 ecosystem that sustains ecosystem services for human well-being.
- 450 (cc) *Eligible Assisting Actor* refers to any assisting actor that has been  
451 determined to be eligible to receive legal facilities as provided in this  
452 Act and its implementing rules and regulations.
- 453 (dd) *Emergency* refers to a unforeseen or sudden occurrence, especially  
454 danger, demanding immediate action.
- 455 (ee) *Emergency Management* refers to the organization and  
456 management of resources and responsibilities for addressing all  
457 aspects of emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and,  
458 initial recovery steps.
- 459 (ff) *Exposure* refers to the degree to which the elements at risk are likely  
460 to experience hazard events of different magnitudes.
- 461 (gg) *Gender-Based Violence* refers to violence that is directed against a  
462 woman because of her gender, or that affects the women

disproportionately. It includes acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty.

- (hh) *Geographic Information System (GIS)* refers a system used to capture, store, manipulate, manage and display all types of spatial or geographical data.
  - (ii) *Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Area (GIDA)* refers to areas with a marginalized population which is physically and socioeconomically separated from the mainstream society and characterized by physical factors, and isolated due to distance, weather conditions and transportation difficulties in island, upland, lowland, landlocked, hard to reach and underserved communities, and/or socioeconomic factors such as high poverty incidence, presence of vulnerable sectors, communities in or recovering from situation of crisis or armed conflict.
  - (jj) *Hazard* refers to a dangerous phenomenon, either natural or human-induced, that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihood and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.
  - (kk) *Human-Induced Hazards* refers to an event caused by humans and occurs in or closed to human settlements or particular environmental area. This can include environmental degradation, technological or industrial conditions, pollution, accidents such as high density events, industrial and transport accidents, complex emergencies, armed conflict, situations of generalized or organized violence, and violation of human rights.
  - (ll) *Imminent Danger* refers to a situation where, on the basis of official forecast, a disaster will or is expected to occur in a particular

491 geographical area and within an estimated period of time, and where  
492 necessary preparedness actions or financing are required.

493 (mm) *International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Period* refers to the  
494 period which commences upon the assurance of a request for  
495 international disaster assistance or upon acceptance of an offer, and  
496 shall continue until terminated pursuant to guidelines set in the  
497 implementing rules and regulations.

498 (nn) *Internally Displaced Persons* refers to a persons or groups of  
499 persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their  
500 homes or places of habitual residence within national borders, in  
501 particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed  
502 conflict, situations of generalized and/or organized violence,  
503 violations of human rights, implementation of development projects,  
504 or natural or human-induced disasters.

505 (oo) *International Personnel* refers to the staff and volunteers of any  
506 assisting actor providing disaster relief or initial recovery assistance,  
507 being persons who are neither citizens of, nor domiciled in the  
508 Philippines prior to their requirement by the international assisting  
509 actor.

510 (pp) *Land-Use Planning* refers to the process undertaken by public  
511 authorities to identify, evaluate and decide on different options the  
512 use of land, including considerations of long-term economic, social  
513 and environment objectives and the implications for different  
514 communities and interest groups, and the subsequent formulation  
515 and promulgation of plans that describe the permitted or acceptable  
516 uses.

517 (qq) *Legal Facilities* refer to special entitlements and exemptions that are  
518 made available to eligible assisting actors under this Act.

- 519                     (rr) *Mitigation* refers to effort to reduce or limit greenhouse gas  
520                     emissions or enhance greenhouse gas sequestration.
- 521                     (ss) *National Continuity Policy* refers to policy aimed at the development  
522                     of an organizational culture that has the ability to provide a minimum  
523                     level of service during interruptions, emergencies, and disasters,  
524                     and return to full operations quickly.
- 525                     (tt) *National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework*  
526                     refers to the comprehensive, all hazards, multi-sectoral, inter-agency  
527                     and community-based approach to disaster risk reduction and  
528                     management.
- 529                     (uu) *National Disaster Resilience Plan (NDRP)* refers to the document to  
530                     be formulated by the National Disaster Resilience Council (NDRC)  
531                     and implemented by the Authority that sets out goals and specific  
532                     objectives for reducing disaster risk together with related actions  
533                     accomplish these objectives. The NDRP shall provide for the  
534                     identification of hazards, vulnerabilities, and risks to be managed at  
535                     the national level; disaster risk reduction and management  
536                     approaches and strategies to be applied in managing said hazards  
537                     and risk; agency roles, responsibilities and lines of authority at all  
538                     government levels; and vertical and horizontal coordination of  
539                     disaster risk reduction and management in the pre-disaster and  
540                     post-disaster phase. It shall be conformity with the national disaster  
541                     risk reduction and management framework.
- 542                     (vv) *Natural Hazard* refers to naturally occurring physical phenomena  
543                     caused either by rapid or slow onset events which can be geological  
544                     such as earthquakes, ground rupture, liquefaction, landslides,  
545                     tsunamis, sinkholes, and volcanic activity: hydrological and  
546                     meteorological such as floods, severe winds, typhoons, storm  
547                     surges, climatological variability such as extreme temperatures, El

548 Niño, La Niña, forest fires, or biological such as disease, epidemics  
549 and insect/animal plagues.

550 (ww) *Open Data* refers to facts and statistics that can be freely used,  
551 shared and built-on by anyone, anywhere, for any purpose. These  
552 must be available in bulk, should be available free of charge, or at  
553 least at no more than a reasonable reproduction cost. The  
554 information should be digital, preferably available by downloading  
555 through the internet, and easily processed by a computer. These  
556 must permit people to use, reuse, and redistribute, intermix with  
557 other data providers. These do not allow conditions to be placed on  
558 how people can use Open Data, but permit a data provider to  
559 require that data users credit them in some appropriate way, clarify if  
560 the data have been changed, or that new datasets created using  
561 their data are also shared open data.

562 (xx) *Persons with Disabilities* refers to individuals who have long-term  
563 physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in  
564 interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective  
565 participation in society on an equal basis with others.

566 (yy) *Pre-Disaster Risk Assessment* refers to a process to evaluate a  
567 hazard's level of risk given the degree of exposure and vulnerability  
568 in a specific area likely to be affected by an imminent hazard. It  
569 presents the possible impacts on the population and provides a  
570 basis to determine the appropriate level of response actions of  
571 government agencies from the national to the local levels. It is  
572 hazard-specific, area focused and time-bound.

573 (zz) *Post-Disaster Recovery* refers to the restoration and improvement,  
574 where appropriate, of facilities, livelihood, and living conditions of  
575 disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster

576 risk factors, in accordance with the principle of "Build Forward  
577 Better".

578 (aaa) *Private Sector* refers to private corporations, households, non-profit  
579 institutions serving households, and other economic enterprises  
580 outside of government.

581 (bbb) *Public Sector Employee* refers to all persons in the civil service.

582 (ccc) *Recovery* refers to a rehabilitation measures that ensure the ability  
583 of affected communities or areas to restore their normal level of  
584 functioning by restoring livelihoods and services, reconstructing  
585 damage infrastructures and increasing the communities  
586 organizational capacity.

587 (ddd) *Resilience* refers to the ability of a system, community or society  
588 exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, adapt to, transform,  
589 accommodate, and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely  
590 and efficient manner, including through the preservation and  
591 restoration of its essential basic structures and functions through risk  
592 management in such ways as to enhance their capacities to  
593 withstand current and future risk.

594 (eee) *Response* refers to any effort to provide assistance or intervention  
595 during or immediately after a disaster to meet the life preservation  
596 and basic subsistence needs of affected people and in the  
597 restoration of essential public activities and facilities.

598 (fff) *Risk Assessment* refers to a methodology which includes risk  
599 assessment with mapping to determine the nature and extent of risk  
600 by analyzing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of  
601 vulnerability that together could potentially harm exposed people,  
602 property, services, livelihood and the environment on which they  
603 depend.

- 604                     (ggg) *Probabilistic Risk Assessment* refers to the simulation of those future  
605                     disasters based on scientific evidence, which are likely to occur. As  
606                     a result, these risk assessments resolve the problem posed by the  
607                     limits of historical data. Probabilistic models “complete” historical  
608                     records by reproducing the physics of the phenomena and  
609                     recreating the intensity of a large number of synthetic events.  
610                     Probabilistic Risk Assessment considers all possible scenarios, their  
611                     likelihood, and associated impacts. It is characterized by inherent  
612                     uncertainties partly related to the natural randomness of hazards,  
613                     and partly because of incomplete understanding and measurement  
614                     of the hazards, exposure, and vulnerability.
- 615                     (hhh) *Deterministic Risk Assessment* refers to an assessment that  
616                     considers the possible disaster impacts of a single scenario. This is  
617                     in contrast to probabilistic risk assessment which considers all  
618                     possible scenarios, their likelihood, and associated impacts.
- 619                     (iii) *Risk Transfer* refers to process of formally or informally shifting the  
620                     financial consequences of particular risks from one party to another  
621                     whereby a household, community, enterprise, or state authority will  
622                     obtain resources from the other party after a disaster occurs, in  
623                     exchange for ongoing or compensatory social or financial benefits  
624                     provided to that other party.
- 625                     (jjj) *State Calamity* refers to a condition involving mass casualty and/or  
626                     major damage to property, disruption of means of livelihoods, roads,  
627                     and normal way of life of people in the affected areas as a result of  
628                     the occurrences of natural or human-induced hazard.
- 629                     (kkk) *Sustainable Development* refers to development that meets the  
630                     needs of the present without compromising the ability of future  
631                     generations to meet their own needs.

- 632                     (III) *Vital Facility Items* refer to government risk reduction and  
633                     preparedness equipment, accessories and other items such as  
634                     radars, weather forecasting equipment, flood monitoring  
635                     instruments, seismographs, tsunami warning system, and  
636                     automated weather systems.
- 637                     (mmm) *Vulnerability* refers to the characteristics and circumstances of a  
638                     community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the  
639                     damaging of hazard. Vulnerability may arise from various physical,  
640                     social, economic, and environmental factors.
- 641                     (nnn) *Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups* refers to those who are at risk  
642                     due to poverty and other underlying risk factors including women,  
643                     children, the elderly, differently-abled people, and ethnic minorities.
- 644                     (ooo) *Whole-of-Society Approach* refers to the meaningful participation  
645                     and synergy of stakeholders that present different interests in all  
646                     aspects of climate change adaptation, and disaster risk reduction  
647                     and management across all levels.
- 648                     (ppp) *Whole-of-Government Approach* refers to an approach that  
649                     integrates the collaborative efforts of the government departments  
650                     and agencies to achieve unity of effort toward a shared goal to  
651                     broaden the government's options and increases efficiency to  
652                     maximize all available resources in a collaborative effort.
- 653                     (qqq) *Whole-of-Nation Approach* refers to an approach that seeks to bring  
654                     about a concerted effort towards national peace and security by  
655                     creating consensus and understanding of security that is shared not  
656                     among core security forces and oversight government institutions,  
657                     but also by civil society and all the nation's communities.

(rrr) *Youth* refers to those persons aged fifteen (15) to thirty (30) years old, as provided for under Republic Act No. 8044, otherwise known as "Youth in Nation-Building Act".

CHAPTER II

# DEPARTMENT OF DISASTER RESILIENCE

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

The Department shall be the primary government agency responsible for leading, organizing, and managing the national effort to reduce disaster risk, prepare for and respond to disasters, recover and rehabilitate, and “Build Forward Better” after the occurrence of disasters.

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

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

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

(a) Risk Reduction

- 684 (1) Oversee, direct, and undertake programs and projects to  
685 identify, assess, prioritize and localize hazards and risk in the  
686 country, in consultation with national government agencies,  
687 LGUs, communities, and stakeholders that shall be involved  
688 in disaster risk reduction efforts;
- 689 (2) Monitor and ensure the integration of the disaster risk and  
690 vulnerability reduction and management and climate change  
691 adaptation policies into national development plans;
- 692 (3) Design and implement an incentive system for greater private  
693 and public investment, both local and national, in disaster risk  
694 reduction;
- 695 (4) Oversee and ensure the mainstreaming of climate change  
696 adaptation and disaster risk reduction in development  
697 planning, including disaster-proofing and climate-proofing of  
698 land-use plans and the preparation of contingency plans;
- 699 (5) Create an enabling environment for the design of relevant  
700 and appropriate risk-sharing and risk-transfer instruments;
- 701 (6) Create an enabling environment that shall promote broader  
702 multi-stakeholder participation and integrate climate change  
703 mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk and vulnerability  
704 reduction;
- 705 (7) Coordinate directly with LGUs and private entities to address  
706 climate vulnerabilities and disaster risk assessment (CVDRA)  
707 of regions and provinces at the meso-scale, cities and  
708 municipalities at the micro-scale, and barangays at the meta-  
709 scale;

- (8) Establish and monitor local and national capacity for disaster risk financing and insurance and other risk transfer strategies in coordination with the Department of Finance (DOF), the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), and the Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP);
  - (9) Formulate the National Disaster Resilience Framework, National Disaster Resilience Plan, and the National Continuity Policy;
  - (10) Oversee and direct the comprehensive implementation of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and mitigation policies, plans, and programs, as embodied in the National Disaster Resilience Framework and National Disaster Resilience Plan;
  - (11) Coordinate directly with LGUs and private entities to address Disaster Risk Assessment (DRA) of regions and provinces at the meso-scale, cities and municipalities at the micro-scale, and barangays at the meta-scale; and
  - (12) Review and evaluate local disaster resilience plans and other local plans to ensure their consistency with the Climate-Disaster Resilience Framework and Plan.

(b) Disaster Preparedness and Response

- (1) Oversee and maintain a national early-warning and emergency alert system and shall provide accurate, timely, and accessible information to national and local emergency response organizations and the general public;

- (2) Coordinate information-sharing and other risk reduction protocols following the principle of interoperability among national government agencies and LGUs;
  - (3) Establish and maintain a national humanitarian logistics system with a network of warehouses, transport, and resources, including response assets and disaster relief items, such as food and non-food items;
  - (4) Exercise command and control over relevant government agencies, including government-owned and controlled corporations, the Philippines National Police and other law enforcement agencies, during an imminent or actual disaster. Such command and control shall include the authority to utilize available services, assets, equipment, personnel, facilities, and other resources;
  - (5) Call on the reserve force, as defined in Republic Act No. 7077, otherwise known as the "Citizen Armed Forces or Armed Forces of the Philippines Reservist Act", to assist in relief and rescue operations during disasters;
  - (6) Work with the private sector and CSOs for assistance with regard to the use of facilities and resources for the protection and preservation of life and property;
  - (7) Implement pre-disaster risk assessments, to include deployment of rapid assessment teams to gather information for precise actions as a basis for emergency preparedness and humanitarian response;
  - (8) Organize, train, equip, and maintain a system of response capacity for search, rescue, and retrieval, and the delivery and distribution of relief goods;

- 763                             (9) Monitor and support LGUs in the management of evacuation  
764                             centers and ensure the welfare and dignity of internally-  
765                             displaced persons;
- 766                             (10) Procure goods and services during emergencies, in  
767                             accordance with existing emergency procurement rules and  
768                             regulations;
- 769                             (11) Issue special procurement rules and regulations for  
770                             preparedness, response, and recovery activities, including  
771                             those prompted by a declaration of a state of calamity or of an  
772                             imminent disaster; and
- 773                             (12) Assist in mobilizing the necessary resources to increase the  
774                             overall capacity of LGUs, specifically those with low income  
775                             and situated in high-risk areas.

776                             (c) Rehabilitation and Recovery

- 777                             (1) Prepare, organize, lead, implement, and manage post-  
778                             disaster assessment and recovery and rehabilitation  
779                             programs, in coordination with the affected LGUs, national  
780                             government agencies, and other stakeholders;
- 781                             (2) Implement the cluster approach to expedite reconstruction  
782                             efforts and orchestrate and serve as the clearinghouse for the  
783                             participation of assisting actors in such efforts; and
- 784                             (3) Ensure that the principle of “Build Forward Better” is applied  
785                             to rehabilitation and recovery efforts.

786                             (d) Other Powers and Functions

- 787                             (1) Provide or designate a secretariat to the Climate Change  
788                             Commission;

- 789 (2) Establish and monitor local and national capacity for climate-  
790 disaster risk financing and insurance and other risk transfer  
791 strategies in coordination with the Department of Finance  
792 (DOF), THE Government Service Insurance System (GSIS),  
793 and the Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP);
- 794 (3) Coordinate information-sharing and other disaster risk and  
795 vulnerability reduction and climate change adaptation  
796 protocols following the principle of interoperability among  
797 national government agencies and LGUs before, during, and  
798 after a disaster. Administer, oversee, and monitor the  
799 utilization of the National Disaster Resilience Fund (NDRF),  
800 the Disaster Resilience Support Fund (DRSF) for their (3<sup>rd</sup>) to  
801 sixth (6<sup>th</sup>) class provinces and municipalities, and other grants  
802 and donations for disaster risk reduction and management  
803 and climate change adaptation, unless otherwise specified;
- 804 (4) Receive, administer, mobilize, and monitor and oversee the  
805 utilization of the National Disaster Resilience Fund, the  
806 Prevention, Mitigation, and Preparedness Fund for third (3<sup>rd</sup>)  
807 to sixth (6<sup>th</sup>) Class Provinces and Municipalities, and  
808 donations for disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and  
809 management and climate change adaptation, unless  
810 otherwise specified;
- 811 (5) Use of advanced science and technologies in disaster risk  
812 reduction and management by engaging, consulting with,  
813 employing and regularly funding the academe or higher  
814 education and research institutions such as the University of  
815 the Philippines Resilience Institute and the University of the  
816 Philippines Nationwide Operational Assessment of Hazards  
817 Center or other institutions that have a recognized and

credible track record, as well as the capacity to conceptualize and implement the science and engineering requirements necessary for effective climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction;

- (6) Establish a disaster resilience information system to facilitate the creation of an integrated risk assessment platform that is built from the inputs of government and private scientific and academic institutions, national government agencies and LGUs, local communities and other stakeholders, and is able to provide readily accessible and actionable information for purpose of risk governance and humanitarian action;
  - (7) Develop the criteria and procedure for the enlistment of accredited community disaster resilience volunteers and institutions;
  - (8) Create and continuously update, in consultation with stakeholders, a manual of operations for accredited community disaster resilience volunteers and institutions; and
  - (9) Perform such other functions as may be necessary for the effective implementation of this Act.

CHAPTER 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 the 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

845 aftermath of emergencies, hazards and disasters and only when there is  
846 imminent danger of loss of lives and/or damage to property.

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

851 SEC. 8. *Emergency Measures at the Local Level.* –

852 (a) LGUs shall enact an ordinance on and implement through the Local  
853 Disaster Resilience Office (LDRO) the necessary and appropriate  
854 emergency measures, including preemptive and forced evacuation,  
855 in anticipation of, during, and in the aftermath of emergencies,  
856 hazards and disasters, and only when there is imminent danger of  
857 loss of lives and/or damage to property.

858 (b) Emergency measures, including preemptive and forced evacuation,  
859 shall be carried out in a manner that is humane, respectful of the  
860 dignity and culture of persons, without using disproportionate force,  
861 without discrimination, and with conscious attention to the needs of  
862 vulnerable and marginalized groups.

863 (c) All measures shall be taken to inform the population, in a manner  
864 and language that they can understand, of the need for emergency  
865 measures and evacuation for their safety, as well as the location  
866 where they will be taken and for how long they are going to stay  
867 there. Adequate evacuation centers and transportation to and from  
868 the affected area shall be provided by the local government.

869 SEC. 9. *Hierarchy of Evacuation Measures.* –

870                             (a) Preemptive evacuation shall be the preferred and primary mode of  
871                             evacuation of people that will be affected by emergencies, hazards  
872                             and disasters.

873                             (b) Forced evacuation shall be considered as an emergency measure of  
874                             last resort that may be undertaken in anticipation of, during or after  
875                             an emergency, hazard or disaster and be carried out by the affected  
876                             local government in accordance with a duly issued order by the local  
877                             chief executive: *Provided*, That in case of the failure of the local  
878                             government to appropriate issue such order, the forced evacuation  
879                             shall be implemented by the Department, which may direct and  
880                             compel the assistance of law enforcement and other relevant  
881                             national agencies to implement said emergency measure.

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

886                             SEC. 10. *Release from Liability in Case of Refusal to Evacuate.* –

887                             (a) Any person who willfully and deliberately disregards or opposes the  
888                             order of forced evacuation issued by the local chief executive or the  
889                             Department, releases the local government or the Department from  
890                             any liability for injury, death, damage to or loss of property attribute  
891                             to said disobedience.

892                             (b) During evacuation, priority assistance shall be given to the  
893                             vulnerable groups and persons who willfully comply with the order of  
894                             forced evacuation.

895                             SEC. 11. *Inspection and Implementation Powers.* – The Department shall  
896                             have inspection, visitorial and examining authority over government and  
897                             nongovernmental entities to ensure that all funds and assets allocated for

898 disaster resilience are actually used for said purpose. The Department shall  
899 likewise have the power to inspect and examine the status of projects and  
900 programs being undertaken in furtherance of disaster resilience efforts.

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

905 SEC. 12. *Utilization of Private Property for Public Purpose.* – The  
906 Department shall have the power to utilize any private property for urgent  
907 public purpose in anticipation of, during, and in the aftermath of  
908 emergencies, hazards and disasters and only when there is imminent  
909 danger of loss of lives and/or damage to property, subject to payment of  
910 just compensation in appropriate cases.

911 SEC. 13. *Emergency Powers.* – Whenever it becomes necessary, the  
912 Department, subject to the approval of the President, may call on the AFP  
913 or the PNP, in coordination with the Secretary of National Defense and the  
914 Secretary of the Interior and Local Government, to prevent or suppress  
915 lawless violence and ensure the protection and preservation of life or  
916 property in anticipation of, during, and in the aftermath of emergencies,  
917 hazards and disasters.

918 Whenever warranted by circumstances, the Department may call  
919 upon other agencies and instrumentalities of the government, as well as  
920 nongovernment organizations for the protection and preservation of life  
921 and/or property in anticipation of, during, and in the aftermath of  
922 emergencies, hazards and disasters including private organizations, for  
923 assistance in the use of their facilities and resources.

924 SEC. 14. *Emergency Arrangements.* – The Department shall have the  
925 power to negotiate, enter into, institutionalize and coordinate arrangements

with any private person or juridical entity for the purpose of ensuring the adequate and prompt availability of all goods and services necessary in anticipation of, during, and in the aftermath of emergencies, hazards and disasters and only when there imminent danger of loss of lives and/or damage to property.

## CHAPTER IV

## ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

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

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

- (a) Establish and promulgate policies, rules, and regulations for the effective and efficient operation of the Department;
  - (b) Exercise executive direction over the operations of the Department and administrative supervision over its attached agencies;
  - (c) Manage the financial and human resources of the Department;
  - (d) Appoint officers and employees of the Department, except presidential appointees, in accordance with civil service law, rules, and regulations;
  - (e) Exercise disciplinary authority over officers and employees of the Department in accordance with law;
  - (f) Coordinate with other government agencies, the private sector, and CSOs on the policies, programs, projects, and activities of the Department, as may be necessary;

- (g) Advise the President on the promulgation of executive and administrative issuances and the formulation of regulatory and legislative proposals on matters pertaining to disaster resilience;
  - (h) Serve as the Vice-Chairperson of the Climate Change Commission (CCC);
  - (i) In coordination with the Department of Foreign Affairs, represent the Philippines in the climate change negotiations and articulate the national contribution to global, regional, and other inter-governmental disaster risk reduction and humanitarian platforms;
  - (j) Call upon the AFP and the PNP to render assistance in disaster-affected areas; and
  - (k) Promulgate such rules and regulations and perform such other functions as may be necessary or proper to attain the objectives of this Act.

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

- (a) The Secretary, as provided for under this Act;
  - (b) Five (5) Undersecretaries, to be appointed by the President, who shall assist the Secretary in administering the affairs of the Department, one to be responsible for Resilience, one to be responsible for Policy and Governance, one to be responsible for Operations, one to be responsible for Administration and Finance, and the Senior Undersecretary. The Undersecretaries shall have functional and operational supervision over the bureaus, divisions, offices and units assigned to their respective functional areas;
  - (c) Ten (10) Assistant Secretaries, to be appointed by the President, who shall assist the Secretary in administering the affairs of the

Department to be responsible for overall staff supervision, Internal Audit, Administration, Disaster Resilience Fund Management, Fiscal Management, Operations, Mobilization, Plans and Programs, Legal, Project Management and Sustainable Development;

- (d) Eleven (11) Service Directors who shall head the following Services: the Administrative and Financial Management Service, the Logistics and Resource Management Service, the Operations Service, the Responders Management Service, the Policy Development and Planning Service, the Capacity-Building and Training Service, the Legal Affairs and Compliance Service , the Disaster Risk Reduction Service, the Climate Change Service, the Recovery and Reconstruction Service, and the Strategic Communications Service:

(1) The Administrative and Financial Management Service shall provide the Department with economical, efficient and effective services relating to human resource management and development, financial management and general administration services to support civil defense and disaster risk reduction and management operations and functions.

(2) The Logistics and Resource Management Service shall be responsible for the efficient and effective management of all the assets and resources of the Department; the efficient and effective gathering, maintenance and updating of a database of pertinent assets and resources belonging to any and all agencies and instrumentalities of the Government, as well as nongovernment and civic organizations in support of operational readiness for utilization by the Department; and the procurement of necessary assets and resources to be maintained and utilized by the Department.

- (3) The Operations Service shall be responsible for formulating, implementing and monitoring the operational plans of the Department and ensuring its operational readiness, as well as the effective functional management of the Emergency Management Operations Center.
  - (4) The Responders Management Service shall be responsible for the efficient and effective gathering, management, and updating of a national roster of individuals and groups from the civilian sector, volunteer organizations, uniformed services and the reserve force in support of operational readiness for utilization by the Department.
  - (5) The Policy Development and Planning Service shall be responsible for providing responsive, efficient and effective services relating to research, planning, programming, budgeting, project development, and policy formulation of civil defense and disaster risk reduction and management projects and activities.
  - (6) The Capacity-Building and Training Service shall be responsible for building and developing the capacity of the Department's personnel, civil defense practitioners, communities and other stakeholders.
  - (7) The Legal Affairs and Compliance Service shall provide legal advice to the Department; interpret laws and rules affecting the administration and operations of the Department; prepare and review contracts and instruments to which the Department is a party; interpret provisions of contracts covering work involving the Department; and monitor the compliance with regulatory and reportorial matters involving the Department.

- 1034 (8) The Disaster Risk Reduction Service shall be responsible for  
1035 reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts and  
1036 programs of the Department to analyze and reduce the  
1037 causal factors of disasters such as exposure to hazards,  
1038 lessening vulnerability of people and property, wise  
1039 management of land and the environment, and improving  
1040 preparedness and early warning for adverse events which are  
1041 all examples of disaster risk reduction.
- 1042 (9) The Climate Change Service shall lead in the development  
1043 and mainstreaming of evidence-based climate adaptation and  
1044 mitigation policies of the Department through optimum  
1045 coordination among key stakeholders towards achieving a  
1046 climate-resilience and climate-smart Philippines with healthy,  
1047 safe, prosperous, and self-reliant communities,
- 1048 (10) The Recovery and Reconstruction Service shall provide  
1049 responsive, efficient and effective services relating to the  
1050 formulation of standards for rehabilitation and recovery  
1051 programs, projects, activities, and their subsequent  
1052 implementation.
- 1053 (11) The Strategic Communications Service shall be responsible  
1054 for the formulation and implementation of the strategic  
1055 communications plans and programs of the Department;  
1056 serve as the public affairs arm of the Department tasked with  
1057 directing, supervising and controlling the Department's public  
1058 information programs and activities, as well as establishing  
1059 and maintaining rapport with the media and the general  
1060 public;

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

## CHAPTER V

## **FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION**

1087 SEC. 18. *Fiscal Management*. – The Department shall manage all funds  
1088 appropriated to it by Congress and from other sources. This shall include  
1089 all donations, as contemplated under the succeeding paragraph, subject to  
1090 the provisions of Section 3, paragraph (D) of Article IX, of the 1987  
1091 Constitution on the auditing powers of the Commission on Audit.

1092 SEC. 19. *Donation*. – (a) The Department shall have the power to receive  
1093 donations and grants from any person, government institution, corporation,  
1094 international organization and other similar entities, and the power to  
1095 recommend the procurement of developmental assistance for the purpose  
1096 of disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and management and climate  
1097 change adaptation;

1098 (b) It shall be mandatory for the Department to acknowledge and certify  
1099 the receipt of all the Department of Disaster Resilience (DDR) grants and  
1100 donated funds and ensure their judicious management including their  
1101 proper and accurate audit reporting to constituents;

1102 (c) The importation and donation of food, clothing, medicine and  
1103 equipment for relief and recovery and other disaster management and  
1104 recovery-related supplies is hereby authorized in accordance with, Section  
1105 800, Chapter 1, Title 8, of Republic Act No. 10863, otherwise known as the  
1106 “Customs Modernization and Tariff Act (CMTA)”, as amended, and the  
1107 prevailing provisions of the General Appropriations Act covering national  
1108 internal revenue taxes and import duties of national and local government  
1109 agencies;

1110 All importations and donations under Section 11(c) of Republic Act  
1111 No. 10863, otherwise known as the “Customs Modernization and Tariff Act  
1112 (CMTA)” shall be considered as importation or donation to the Department,  
1113 subject to the approval of the Office of the President.

1114 CHAPTER VI

1115 WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT AND WHOLE-OF-NATION APPROACH

1116 SEC. 20. *National Disaster Resilience Council.*

1117 (a) There is hereby created the National Disaster Resilience Council  
1118 (NDRC), which shall serve as the policy advisory body to the  
1119 Department on disaster risk reduction and management and climate  
1120 change adaption, consistent with the policies and scope as defined  
1121 in this Act.

1122 (b) The NDRC shall be chaired by the Secretary of Disaster Resilience  
1123 and shall be composed of the following:

- 1124 (1) Secretary of Science and Technology
- 1125 (2) Secretary of the Interior and Local Government;
- 1126 (3) Secretary of Social Welfare and Development;
- 1127 (4) Secretary of National Defense;
- 1128 (5) Director-General of the National Economic and  
1129 Development Authority;
- 1130 (6) Secretary of Health;
- 1131 (7) Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources;
- 1132 (8) Secretary of Agriculture;
- 1133 (9) Secretary of Education;
- 1134 (10) Secretary of Energy;
- 1135 (11) Secretary of Finance;
- 1136 (12) Secretary of Trade and Industry;

- 1137 (13) Secretary of Transportation;
- 1138 (14) Secretary of Budget and Management;
- 1139 (15) Secretary of Public Works and Highways;
- 1140 (16) Secretary of Foreign Affairs;
- 1141 (17) Secretary of Justice;
- 1142 (18) Secretary of Labor and Employment;
- 1143 (19) Secretary of Tourism;
- 1144 (20) Secretary of Information and Communications
- 1145 Technology;
- 1146 (21) Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process;
- 1147 (22) Chairperson of the Commission on Higher Education;
- 1148 (23) Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines;
- 1149 (24) Chief of the Philippine National Police;
- 1150 (25) Head of the Presidential Communications Operations
- 1151 Office;
- 1152 (26) Secretary-General of the Philippine National Red
- 1153 Cross;
- 1154 (27) Chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights;
- 1155 (28) Executive Director of the Council for Welfare of
- 1156 Children;
- 1157 (29) Lead Convenor of the National Anti-Poverty
- 1158 Commission;

- 1159 (30) Chairperson of the Philippine Commission on Women;
- 1160 (31) Chairperson of the Housing and Urban Development  
1161 Coordinating Council;
- 1162 (32) Chairperson of the National Council for Disability  
1163 Affairs;
- 1164 (33) Chairperson of the National Commission on  
1165 Indigenous Peoples;
- 1166 (34) Chairperson of the National Commission on Muslim  
1167 Filipinos;
- 1168 (35) Chairperson of the National Youth Commission;
- 1169 (36) President of the Government Service Insurance  
1170 System;
- 1171 (37) President of the Social Security System;
- 1172 (38) President of the Philippine Health Insurance  
1173 Corporation;
- 1174 (39) President of the Home Development Mutual Fund;
- 1175 (40) President of the Union of Local Authorities of the  
1176 Philippines;
- 1177 (41) President of the League of Provinces of the  
1178 Philippines;
- 1179 (42) President of the League of Cities of the Philippines;
- 1180 (43) President of the League of Municipalities of the  
1181 Philippines;

- 1182 (44) President of the Liga ng mga Barangays;

1183 (45) Maximum of six (6) representatives from the academe  
1184 and other relevant research institutions;

1185 (46) Maximum of six (6) representatives from the civil  
1186 society organizations; and

1187 (47) Maximum of six (6) representatives from the private  
1188 sector.

1189 (c) Composition – The Council is hereby organized into five (5) clusters,  
1190 namely: Disaster Prevention and Mitigation to be led by DOST,  
1191 Disaster Preparedness to be led by DILG, Disaster Response by  
1192 DSWD, Logistic led by DND, and Recovery and Sustainable  
1193 Development led by NEDA.

1194 (d) Technical Management Advisory Group – The Department may  
1195 constitute, as the need arises, a technical management advisory  
1196 group from the different stakeholders, that shall coordinate and meet  
1197 with the Department as often as necessary to effectively manage  
1198 and sustain national efforts on disaster risk and vulnerable reduction  
1199 and emergency management, and climate change adaptation and  
1200 mitigation.

1201 (e) Guidelines for the Department of Disaster Resilience Fund (DDRF)  
1202 and Local Disaster Resilience Fund (LDRF)- The Department shall  
1203 provide the necessary guidelines and procedures on the DDRF and  
1204 LDRF releases as well as utilization, accounting and auditing  
1205 thereof.

1206 SEC. 21. *Monitoring, Reporting and Validation.*

1207 (a) Monitoring and Reporting. On or before the last quarter of the  
1208 preceding year, member-agencies of the National Disaster

1209                   Resilience Council shall submit to the Department through the  
1210                   Council Secretariat their respective DDR annual work and financial  
1211                   plans (AWFPs) for the next year. The AWFPs shall be used on the  
1212                   DDR Plan.

1213                   The member-agencies shall submit to the Secretariat  
1214                   quarterly progress reports of their implementation of the AWFPs  
1215                   within thirty (30) days from the end of each quarter.

1216                   The Department is likewise accountable, liable and  
1217                   responsible for monitoring and requiring the appropriate  
1218                   implementation of remedial measures by member-agencies of the  
1219                   Council during a state of calamity. It shall have the authority and  
1220                   power to require reports from the appropriate member-agencies  
1221                   regarding implementation of such measures.

1222 (b) Validation. The Secretary shall require the submission of reports  
1223                   from LGUs to validate the progress reports of the Council members-  
1224                   agencies. Submissions shall be through the local field offices of the  
1225                   DDR.

1226                   Every two (2) years, the implementation of the Climate-  
1227                   Disaster Resilience Plan (CDRP) and utilization of the Local Disaster  
1228                   Resilience Fund (LDRF) of each province, LGUs, independent city  
1229                   shall be evaluated by the Regional Disaster Resilience Council  
1230                   (RDRC) based on appropriate criteria, such as the award,  
1231                   recognition, citation criteria for provinces, cities and municipalities,  
1232                   barangay and stakeholders.

1233 (1) The Regional Disaster Resilience Councils (RDRC) –

1234                   The Regional Disaster Resilience Councils (RDRC) shall  
1235                   coordinate, integrate, supervise, and evaluate the activities of the  
1236                   LDRCs. It shall be accountable, responsible and liable for ensuring

1237 climate- disaster risk sensitive and inclusive regional development  
1238 plans, and in case of emergencies shall convene the different  
1239 regional line agencies and authorities, concerned institutions,  
1240 developmental partners and multiple stakeholders.

1241 The Regional Directors of the Department shall serve as  
1242 chairpersons of the RDRCs and the Regional Directors of the DSWD  
1243 and DILG and the NEDA shall serve as cluster heads. In the case of  
1244 the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, the Chief  
1245 Minister shall be the RDRC Chairperson. In the case of Metro  
1246 Manila, the MDRC shall be headed by the Chairperson of the Metro  
1247 Manila Development Authority (MMDA).

1248 The RDRCs shall establish the RDRC Secretariat and  
1249 operating facility to be known as the Regional Disaster Resilience  
1250 Council Secretariat and Operations Center.

1251 The RDRCs shall be composed of concerned regional  
1252 agencies, offices, LGUs and other multiple stakeholders.

1253 (i) LDRC Budgetary Requirements of LDRO – The  
1254 budgetary requirements for personal services,  
1255 maintenance and other operating expenditures, and  
1256 capital outlay of the LDRO shall be sourced from the  
1257 General Fund of the LGU, subject to Section 76 of  
1258 Republic Act No. 7160, otherwise known as the "Local  
1259 Government Code of 1991, as amended. The  
1260 enforcement of Sections 325(a) and 331(b) of Republic  
1261 Act No. 7160, as amended, shall be waived to enable  
1262 the LGUs to fund the initial year requirements for the  
1263 creation of the minimum five (5) mandatory positions of  
1264 the LDRO.

Other maintenance and operating expenditures, and other capital outlay requirements of the LDRO in the implementation of disaster risk and vulnerability reduction management and climate change adaptation program shall be charged to the Local Climate-Disaster Resilience Fund of the LGUs;

- (ii) Establish linkage or network with other LGUs for disaster risk and vulnerability reductions, climate change adaptation and emergency response purposes;
  - (iii) Recommend through the LDRC, the enactment of local ordinances consistent with the requirement of this Act;
  - (iv) Establish a Provincial, City, Municipal, and Barangay Climate and Disaster Resilience Operations Center; and
  - (v) Encourage Government-Owned and Controlled Corporations (GOCCs) to establish their own Climate and Disaster Resilience Operations Center within their territories.

**SEC. 22. Synergy with Stakeholders.** – The Department shall ensure seamless synergy and coordination with stakeholders, including CSOs, the academe, and the private sector, in relation to disaster resilience and projects and the development and promotion of research, education and training mechanism with relevant stakeholders.

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

1293 SEC. 23. *Establishment of Multi-Stakeholders Convergence Unit.* – The  
1294 Department, with the assistance of other relevant government agencies  
1295 and stakeholders, shall establish a Multi-Stakeholders Convergence Unit  
1296 (MSCU), which shall align the disaster resilience efforts of the private  
1297 sector, CSOs, academe, and other stakeholders with the Department by  
1298 assisting, coordinating, or providing services that strengthen public-private  
1299 cooperation and coordination in disaster resilience, including the following:

- 1300 (a) Establishment and implementation of business continuity practices  
1301 to ensure the continued delivery of products and services, in the  
1302 event of disasters;
- 1303 (b) Establishment and implementation of a National Continuity Policy to  
1304 ensure service continuity during power and utilities interruptions,  
1305 emergencies, and disasters and ensure the quick return to full  
1306 operations;
- 1307 (c) Establishment, incorporation, and application of business continuity  
1308 plans as part of the disaster resilience plans of local government  
1309 units;
- 1310 (d) Facilitation or assistance in obtaining or processing incentives for  
1311 the private sector or other nongovernment stakeholders; and
- 1312 (e) Preparation and facilitation of the issuance of appropriate guidelines  
1313 for MSMEs relating to mechanisms on procurement and liquidity to  
1314 create enabling environment for DDR.

1315 The MSCU shall establish a platform that includes, among  
1316 others, a database for monitoring and coordinating efforts and  
1317 resources of stakeholders.

1318 **CHAPTER VII**

1319 DISASTER RISK AND VULNERABILITY REDUCTION AND CLIMATE  
1320 CHANGE ADAPTATION MAINSTREAMING, INTEGRATION AND  
1321 CONVERGENCE

1322 SEC. 24. *Integration of DRR and Climate Change Adaptation in the Climate*  
1323 *and Disaster Resilience Framework and Plan.* – The existing National  
1324 Disaster Resilience Framework and plan and the National Climate Change  
1325 Strategic Framework and Plan shall be enhanced by the Climate and  
1326 Disaster Resilience Framework and plan which provides for the comprehensive  
1327 probabilistic multi-hazards, multi-scenario, multi-sectoral,  
1328 resilience-building, and community risk-based approach and management  
1329 of disaster and climate risk, and provide for the integration of disaster risk  
1330 and vulnerability reduction and climate change adaptation, as well as the  
1331 mainstreaming in other sectoral policies. It shall be reviewed every three  
1332 (3) years.

1333 The Climate and Disaster Resilience Plan shall provide for the  
1334 following: (1) identification of the underlying factors of risk, or the nature  
1335 and degree of hazards, vulnerabilities, exposures and capacities, which  
1336 need to be managed at the national level; (2) disaster risk and  
1337 vulnerabilities reduction and management approaches and strategies to be  
1338 applied in managing said hazards and risks; (3) agency roles,  
1339 responsibilities, and lines of authority at all government levels; and (4)  
1340 vertical and horizontal coordination of climate change adaptation, disaster  
1341 risk and vulnerability reduction and management before, during and after a  
1342 disaster. The Climate and Disaster Resilience Plan shall be in conformity  
1343 with the framework.

1344 The Climate and Disaster Resilience Framework and Plan for  
1345 climate-disaster risk governance, climate vulnerability assessment, risk  
1346 assessment and risk management shall be formulated and jointly approved  
1347 by the NDRC and the CCC.

1348 SEC. 25. *Ecosystem-Based Approach to Prevention and Mitigation,*  
1349 *Rehabilitation and Recovery from Disaster.* – The Department shall ensure  
1350 the application of ecosystems-based approaches in disaster risk and  
1351 vulnerability reduction and climate change adaptation, particularly through  
1352 ecosystem management and restoration as define in this Act, and ensuring  
1353 that environmental and natural resource policies are risk-informed.

1354 **CHAPTER VIII**

1355 **CLIMATE AND DISASTER RESILIENCE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND**  
1356 **TRAINING INSTITUTE**

1357 SEC. 26. *Creation of the Climate and Disaster Research, Education, and*  
1358 *Training Institute.* –

1359 (a) Within one (1) year from approval of this Act, the Department shall  
1360 establish the Climate and Disaster Resilience Research, Education,  
1361 and Training Institute in collaboration with higher education  
1362 institutions and private and state universities and colleges (SUCs)  
1363 which shall be a world-class center of excellence for learning and  
1364 research in the field of disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and  
1365 management and climate change adaptation;

1366 (b) The Climate and Disaster Resilience Research, Education, and  
1367 Training Institute shall be headed by a Director. The organizational  
1368 structure and staffing pattern shall be determined by the Department  
1369 in consultation with the DBM and in accordance with civil service  
1370 laws, rules and regulations.

1371 (c) The Climate and Disaster Resilience Research, Education, and  
1372 Training Institute shall have the following functions:

1373 (1) Establish regional branches as well as provincial, city  
1374 or municipal branches, if deemed necessary, to train

- 1375 individuals from the public and private sectors in the  
1376 fields of disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and  
1377 management, climate change adaptation, and  
1378 ecosystem management and restoration, among  
1379 others;
- 1380 (2) Develop and implement an inclusive and ladderized  
1381 curricula on climate change adaptation, and disaster  
1382 risk and vulnerability reduction and management;
- 1383 (3) Develop research programs and a knowledge  
1384 management system on climate change adaptation  
1385 and disaster risk and vulnerability reduction  
1386 management for the purpose of innovation and  
1387 capacity-building and development;
- 1388 (4) Partner with public and private academic and research  
1389 institutions, the private sector, civil society, community-  
1390 based disaster risk and vulnerability reduction  
1391 management and climate change adaptation  
1392 practitioners, and other relevant sectors in developing  
1393 research opportunities and programs on climate  
1394 vulnerability and disaster risk assessment;
- 1395 (5) Establish a resource center for information, education  
1396 and communication materials, research, publications,  
1397 best work practices, lessons identified and learned,  
1398 and other knowledge products on disaster risk and  
1399 vulnerability reduction and management, and climate  
1400 change adaptation;
- 1401 (6) Consolidate and prepare information, education and  
1402 communication and training materials or publications to

1403 assist disaster risk and vulnerability reduction an  
1404 management, and climate change adaptation  
1405 practitioners in the planning and implementation of  
1406 their plans, programs, projects and activities;

1407 (7) Organize and recognize a community of climate  
1408 change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and  
1409 management practitioners; and

1410 (8) Accredit, recognize, monitor and evaluate climate  
1411 change adaptation, disaster risk and vulnerability  
1412 reduction and management training institutions.

1413 (d) Financial Support to the Center;

1414 (1) The budget for the Climate and Disaster Resilience  
1415 Research and Training Center shall be sourced from  
1416 the annual General Appropriations Act.

1417 (2) The Department shall assist in the establishment of  
1418 Research and Training Centers at the provincial, city  
1419 and municipal governments, as appropriate. The  
1420 funding for such local Climate and Disaster Resilience  
1421 Research and Training Centers may be sourced from  
1422 the eighty (80%) percent portion of the LDRF and other  
1423 financial sources of the local government unit  
1424 concerned.

## 1425 CHAPTER IX

### 1426 INTEGRATION, MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE AND DISASTER 1427 RESILIENCE INFORMATION, EDUCATION, AND COMMUNICATION 1428 CONVERGENCE

1429 SEC. 27. *Climate and Disaster Resilience Information Management*  
1430 System (CDRIMS). – The Department shall establish a National and  
1431 Regional Information Management System for Climate and Disaster  
1432 Resilience. It shall constitute a physical central database of all disaster risk  
1433 reduction and climate change data, including a geographic information  
1434 system on geo-hazard assessments and climate risk. It shall be the  
1435 repository of current and multi-temporal information for wide-scale disaster  
1436 risk analysis and climate change vulnerability assessment. The CDRIMS  
1437 shall at all times be made available to the Emergency Operations Center of  
1438 the National and Regional Climate and Disaster Resilience Council  
1439 (NDCDRC) development partners and multi-stakeholders to access critical  
1440 information and ensure that the collection processing, analysis and  
1441 dissemination of information is timely, reliable and accurate to support  
1442 overall decision making and effective coordination both at the national and  
1443 subnational level.

1444 SEC. 28. *Disaster Resilience and Climate Change and Training.* – (a) The  
1445 Department Of Education, CHED, and Technical Educational and Skills  
1446 Authority (TESDA), in coordination with the National Youth Commission  
1447 (NYC), the Department of Science And Technology (DOST), Department  
1448 Of Environment And Natural Resources (DENR), Department Of The  
1449 Interior And Local Government (DILG), Department Of Health (DOH),  
1450 Department Of Social Welfare And Development (DSWD), and other  
1451 relevant agencies, developmental institutions, and nongovernment  
1452 organizations shall integrate disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and  
1453 climate change adaptation education in the school curricula at all levels of  
1454 education, from K to 12 to tertiary levels, including the early and adult  
1455 learning programs, National Service Training Program (NSTP), and  
1456 education for children and persons with special needs, whether private or  
1457 public, including formal and non-formal, technical-vocational, indigenous  
1458 learning, out-of-school youth courses and programs, and other channels of

1459 educational integration, including media, church, entertainment centers  
1460 (malls), international and domestic airports and transport terminals.

1461 (b) The Civil Service Commission (CSC), Professional Regulation  
1462 Commission (PRC), and other licensure bodies shall integrate  
1463 disaster risk and vulnerability reduction management and climate  
1464 change adaptation questions in all professional and licensure  
1465 examinations.

1466 (c) In coordination with the Department and the Climate and Disaster  
1467 Resilience Research, Education, and Training Institute shall develop  
1468 a curriculum for courses or subjects specific to disaster risk and  
1469 vulnerability reduction management and climate change adaptation,  
1470 and shall mandate all tertiary learning institutions to offer these  
1471 subjects.

1472 (d) The Parents And Teachers Community Associations shall initiate,  
1473 support, and participate in disaster risk and vulnerability reduction  
1474 management and climate change adaptation related activities in  
1475 schools and host communities.

1476 (e) The DepEd, the CHED and the Technical Education and Skills  
1477 Development Authority (TESDA) and other developmental  
1478 institution, community-based practitioners and organized  
1479 nongovernmental organizations shall formulate and institutionalize  
1480 flexible learning options such as online modules, supplemental  
1481 learning materials, resources and platforms, as part of its climate  
1482 change adaptation, disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and  
1483 governance, analysis, and management strategy.

1484 (f) The DepEd, CHED, TESDA, developmental institutions and  
1485 community-based organizations shall regularly review, monitor  
1486 evaluate and report to the Council the status of integration,

1487 mainstreaming and implementation of climate change adaptation,  
1488 disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and management in public-  
1489 private schools and other learning institutions.

1490 (g) The LDROs shall form formal partnerships with tertiary learning  
1491 institutions within their respective jurisdictions to provide standard  
1492 and ladderized training programs for LGU officials and other disaster  
1493 risk and vulnerability reduction management and climate change  
1494 adaptation.

1495 (h) The DRC, the RDRCs, the LDRCs, the LDROs, the BDRCs, and the  
1496 Sangguniang Kabataan shall encourage community, specifically the  
1497 youth, participation in disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and  
1498 climate change adaptation activities, such as Information, Education  
1499 and Communication (IEC) campaigns organizing quick response  
1500 groups, particularly in identified disaster-prone areas, as well as the  
1501 inclusion of DRVR-climate change adaptation programs as part of  
1502 programs and projects of the Sangguniang Kabataan, youth  
1503 organizations and community-based disaster risk and vulnerability  
1504 reduction management and anticipatory adaptation initiatives.

1505 (i) There shall be a mandatory training on climate change adaptation-  
1506 DRVR for public and private sector employees, including teachers  
1507 and Climate-Disaster Resilience Coordinators from both the public  
1508 and private learning institutions, who shall be trained in emergency  
1509 preparedness and response in compliance with the provisions of this  
1510 Act.

1511 *SEC. 29 Standard Mechanism for Cascading Information, Education and*  
1512 *Communication on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk and*  
1513 *Vulnerability Reduction.* – (a) The DRC shall promote and advocate a  
1514 culture of resilience and responsible-accountable, liable and responsible  
1515 citizenship through information, education and communication that is

1516 appropriate, integrated, calibrated, inclusive, localized, science and risk-  
1517 based, gender, culture and disability sensitive and accessible using  
1518 multimedia. Information, education, and communication on climate change  
1519 adaptation and disaster risk and vulnerability reduction management  
1520 should be compelling but not alarming.

1521 (b) The NDRC shall formulate a Strategic Risk Communications Plan to  
1522 encompass the entirety of disaster risk and vulnerability reduction  
1523 and climate change adaptation to achieve the desired behavioral  
1524 and attitudinal change towards responsible citizenship and culture  
1525 resilience. It shall serve as a reference on continuous awareness  
1526 raising and education at all levels of the government and multiple  
1527 stakeholders.

1528 (c) A Climate and Disaster Resilience Information Officer shall be  
1529 designated at all levels of the Department to ensure implementation  
1530 of the disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and management and  
1531 climate change adaptation information, education, and  
1532 communication campaign and shall serve as the primary coordinator  
1533 for the dissemination of information, education, and communication  
1534 on climate change adaptation and disaster risk and vulnerability  
1535 reduction management.

1536 SEC. 30. *Declaration of Imminent Disaster*. - The DDR shall provide  
1537 guidance and operating guidelines to LDRCs for the declaration of  
1538 imminent disaster in their respective areas which shall allow them to  
1539 implement preemptive measures and use their quick response funds in  
1540 order to save lives and minimize damage to property, loss of livelihoods  
1541 and other assets.

1542 SEC. 31. *Flash Appeal or Appeal for International Assistance*.- Upon  
1543 consultation with the NDRC and in cognizance of the urgency, criticality  
1544 and intensity of an imminent risk, the DDR shall issue a flash appeal to the

1545 family of nations, under regional and multilateral conventions, for  
1546 assistance in preparedness including preemptive measures, search, rescue  
1547 and retrieval, relief, recovery, and reconstruction.

1548 **CHAPTER X**

1549 **CLIMATE AND DISASTER RISK INSURANCE AND INCENTIVES**

1550 SEC 32. *Climate and Disaster Risk Transfer, Insurance and Social Welfare*  
1551 – (a) The Department shall oversee all climate and disaster risk-sharing  
1552 and risk-transfer instruments and other related initiatives to ensure the  
1553 protection of property and livelihood, both public and private.

1554 (b) The Department shall ensure the mandatory insurance of all assets  
1555 and properties of national government agencies including government-  
1556 owned or controlled corporations, and those over which the government  
1557 has insurable interest, as prescribed under Republic Act No. 656, otherwise  
1558 known as the "Property Insurance Law". The insurance shall be provided  
1559 by any government insurance agency.

1560 (c) The Department shall oblige the LGUs the mandatory insurance  
1561 coverage of assets, properties and livelihood of vulnerable and  
1562 marginalized groups for unforeseen or contingent potential losses,  
1563 damages and disruption from natural hazards and human-induced  
1564 disasters chargeable the LDRF.

1565 SEC 33. *Recognition and Incentives.* – Unless otherwise provided, the  
1566 Department shall establish an incentives program that recognizes  
1567 outstanding of LDRC, NGOs, CSOs, private sectors, schools, hospitals and  
1568 other stakeholders in promoting and implementing significant disaster risk  
1569 and vulnerability reduction management-climate change adaptation  
1570 programs and innovations, and meritorious acts of individuals, groups or  
1571 institutions during natural or human-induced disasters.

1572

## CHAPTER XI

1573

### PREPAREDNESS AND INTEGRATED EARLY WARNING

1574

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

1580

(b) LGUs shall identify safe or strategic sites, and establish evacuation centers with appropriate and adequate facilities in accordance with government-approved standards as provided under Republic Act No. 10821, otherwise known as the “Children’s Emergency Relief and Protection Act”, in order to avoid disruption of school classes and lessen the use of school buildings and facilities as evacuation centers.

1586

The LGUs shall immediately compensate schools used as evacuation centers. The schools may seek compensation on renovation or repairs of damaged facilities for such use.

1589

*SEC 35. Multi-Hazard Early Warning and Risk Communication Standards.* – (a) There shall be a streamlined policy governing early warning systems and risk communication protocols to ensure effective and efficient measures to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from possible risk caused by natural and human-induced hazards and climate risk. The NDRC shall issue policy and the Department shall oversee and monitor the implementation of this policy.

1596

(b) The Department and all other concerned agencies with an integrated early warning and information mandate shall collaborate with the local executives and officers to disseminate climate-disaster risk information

1599 through the involvement of LGUs, community-based organizations, CSOs,  
1600 and other nongovernmental organizations.

1601 SEC 36. *Early Warning Mandate.* – (a) The Department shall issue an  
1602 integrated early warning for hydro-meteorological, geologic, or terrestrial  
1603 phenomena to the appropriate government agencies or government-  
1604 accredited organizations for forecasting and early warning purposes. The  
1605 Department shall recognize and proactively support local or indigenous  
1606 modes of early warning systems and allow open access to real-time data  
1607 from both local and international sources made available through various  
1608 platforms such as websites, mobile applications, and social media to  
1609 empower local communities and individuals.

1610 (b) The Department shall enhance and strengthen Philippine  
1611 Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration  
1612 (PAGASA) and the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology  
1613 (PHILVOLCS) mandates under Republic Act No. 10692 and Executive  
1614 Order No. 128, Series of 1987, respectively.

1615 (c) The Department shall recognize and proactively support local or  
1616 indigenous modes of early warning system and allow open access to real-  
1617 time data from both local and international sources made available through  
1618 various platforms such as websites, mobile applications, and social media  
1619 to empower local communities and individuals.

1620 (d) Transmission of Early Warning. A person who transmits early  
1621 warning concerning the abovementioned phenomena by means of signs in  
1622 designs, colors, lights, or sound shall do so compliance with the methods  
1623 recognized or approved by the NDRC.

1624 (e) The NDRC at the national and subnational level shall consider the  
1625 use of integrated early warning system to ensure it is consistent and locally  
1626 contextualized with the communication protocol and safe evacuation

1627 procedure of the affected communities to achieve zero casualty, to zero  
1628 death.

1629 (f) The Department shall consider working with other agencies or  
1630 organizations on pre-crisis information mapping of the humanitarian needs  
1631 of the at-risk community that will enhance the overall prepositioning of  
1632 resources at the national and local levels.

1633 **CHAPTER XII**

1634 **DISASTER RESPONSE AND EARLY RECOVERY**

1635 SEC 37. *Declaration of State of Calamity.* – The Department shall declare a  
1636 cluster of barangays, municipalities, cities, provinces, and regions under a  
1637 state of calamity, and the lifting thereof, based on the criteria set by the  
1638 NDRC.

1639 The declaration and lifting of the state of calamity may also be  
1640 issued by the local Sanggunian, upon the recommendation of the LDRO,  
1641 based on the results of the damage assessment and needs analysis:  
1642 *Provided,* That the Department, through the LDRC, may seek from the local  
1643 legislative body or Sanggunian, the declaration of the state of imminent  
1644 disaster to enable the local executives to implement preemptive evacuation  
1645 and precautionary measures in order to save lives and minimize damage to  
1646 property, loss of livelihood, and disruption of livelihood that require the use  
1647 of funds and resources under the LDRF.

1648 SEC. 38. *Emergency Management.* – The respective Climate and Disaster  
1649 Resilience Councils shall lead in preparing for, responding to, and  
1650 recovering from the effects of any disaster, upon due consideration to the  
1651 economics of classification, capacity and vulnerability of the local  
1652 governments concerned;

- 1653                     (a) The Barangay Disaster Resilience Council (BDRC), if one barangay  
1654                         is affected;
- 1655                     (b) The city/municipal Disaster Resilience Councils (DRCs), if two (2) or  
1656                         more barangays are affected;
- 1657                     (c) The provincial Disaster Resilience Council (DRC), if two (2) or more  
1658                         cities and municipalities are affected;
- 1659                     (d) The regional Disaster Resilience Council (DRC), if two (2) or more  
1660                         provinces are affected; and
- 1661                     (e) The NDRC, if two (2) or more regions are affected.

1662                     SEC. 39. *Humanitarian Assistance Action Center.* – The DRC shall  
1663                         institutionalize a one-stop shop mechanism through the Humanitarian  
1664                         Assistance Action Center for the processing and release of goods, articles  
1665                         or equipment intended for humanitarian assistance and the processing of  
1666                         necessary documents for international assisting actors. The Humanitarian  
1667                         Assistance Action Center shall managed by the Department and shall be  
1668                         composed of the following NDRC agencies:

- 1669                     (a) Department of Finance- Bureau of Customs;
- 1670                     (b) Department of Foreign Affairs;
- 1671                     (c) Department of Social Welfare and Development;
- 1672                     (d) Department of Health;
- 1673                     (e) Food and Drug Administration;
- 1674                     (f) Department of Agriculture;
- 1675                     (g) Department of Energy;
- 1676                     (h) Philippine National Police;

1677 (i) Philippine Coast Guard; and

1678 (j) Department of Justice- Bureau of Immigration.

1679 **SEC. 40. Accreditation, Mobilization, and Protection of Disaster Volunteers**  
1680 *and National Service Reserve Corps, CSOs and the Private Sector.* - The  
1681 government agencies, CSOs, private sector and LGUs may mobilize  
1682 individuals or organized volunteers to augment their respective personnel  
1683 complement and logistical requirements in the delivery of disaster risk  
1684 reduction programs and activities. The agencies, CSOs, private sector, and  
1685 LGUs concerned shall take full responsibility for the enhancement, welfare  
1686 and protection of volunteers, and shall submit the list of volunteers to the  
1687 Department, through the LDROs, for accreditation and inclusion in the  
1688 database of community disaster volunteers.

1689 A national roster of Accredited Community Disaster Resilience  
1690 Volunteers (ACDRVs) and institutions, National Service Reserve Corps,  
1691 CSOs and the private sector shall be maintained by the Department  
1692 through the LDROs. Accreditation shall be done at the municipal or city  
1693 level.

1694 The mobilization of volunteers shall be in accordance with this Act  
1695 and implementing guidelines to be formulated by the NDRC. Any volunteer  
1696 who died or was injured while engaging in any of the activities defined  
1697 under this Act shall be entitled to compensatory benefits and individual  
1698 personal accident insurance as may be defined under the guidelines.

1699 **SEC. 41. Reporting of Humanitarian Assistance.** – The concerned LGU  
1700 shall submit a report to the Department, all domestic or international  
1701 humanitarian assistance received and distributed within its area of  
1702 responsibility.

1703 CHAPTER XIII

1704

## INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

1705

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

1706

1707

1708

1709

1710

1711

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

1712

1713

(a) Immediately after the declaration of a state of calamity by the sanggunian of an LGU or by the Department, as the case may be, the Department shall determine as to whether domestic capacities are likely to be sufficient to attend to the needs of affected persons for international humanitarian assistance. This determination may also be made by the President, prior to the onset of an imminent disaster.

1714

1715

1716

1717

1718

1719

1720

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

1721

1722

1723

1724

1725

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

1726

1727

1728

1729

1730

1731 SEC. 44. *Request for International Humanitarian Assistance.* – The  
1732 President may request for international humanitarian assistance upon the  
1733 advice of the Department. Such request may be specifically directed to  
1734 particular assisting international actors, or it may be a general request  
1735 directed to the international community.

1736 SEC. 45. *Humanitarian Assistance Action Center.* – The Department shall  
1737 institutionalize an interagency one-stop shop mechanism called through the  
1738 Philippine International Humanitarian Assistance Action Center (PIHARAC)  
1739 for the processing and release of entry and facilitation of goods, articles or  
1740 equipment, and services of international relief workers for the provision of  
1741 international humanitarian assistance, and the processing of necessary  
1742 documents for assisting international actors.

1743 **CHAPTER XIV**

1744 **OFFER AND FACILITATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO**  
1745 **FOREIGN STATES**

1746 SEC. 46. *Offer and Facilitation of International Humanitarian Assistance to*  
1747 *Foreign States.* – In the event of a disaster occurring in a foreign state for  
1748 which international humanitarian assistance is required, the Department  
1749 may offer, facilitate and provide international humanitarian assistance to  
1750 such foreign state, which shall be subject to guidelines to be promulgated  
1751 by the Department for the purpose.

1752 SEC. 47. *Accreditation.* – The Department, in coordination with relevant  
1753 government agencies and organizations, shall provide and facilitate the  
1754 necessary training and accreditation to the respective government  
1755 personnel to be deployed for such offer, facilitation and provision of  
1756 international humanitarian assistance to a foreign state.

1757 **CHAPTER XV**

1758                   LEGAL FACILITIES FOR ELIGIBLE ASSISTING INTERNATIONAL  
1759                   ACTORS

1760                  SEC. 48. *Guidelines for Coordination of International Humanitarian*  
1761                  *Assistance.* The DRC shall issue comprehensive guidelines on the  
1762                  initiation, entry, facilitation, transit and regulation of international relief  
1763                  goods and personnel, as well as eligibility guidelines to utilize the legal  
1764                  facilities for assisting international actors provided hereunder.

1765                  SEC. 49. *Visa Waiver.* – Eligible assisting international actors shall be  
1766                  entitled to waiver of entry visa requirements, including any associated fees  
1767                  or charges, to perform Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance work  
1768                  for their sponsoring entities without the requirement to seek a separate  
1769                  residence or work permit.

1770                  SEC. 50. *Recognition of Foreign Professional Qualifications.*

1771                 (a) Eligible assisting international actors wishing to deploy international  
1772                 personnel for tasks requiring legal recognition of their foreign  
1773                 professional qualifications shall certify the validity of those  
1774                 qualifications under the law of the country where they were obtained  
1775                 and the competence of their personnel for the tasks envisaged.

1776                 (b) The Department shall establish the guidelines and scope for  
1777                 recognition of foreign professional qualifications for disaster  
1778                 response and early recovery.

1779                 (c) Recognition of qualifications shall remain valid until the end of the  
1780                 International Initial Recovery Period, absent individual criminal  
1781                 conduct or other professional misconduct sufficient to bar the  
1782                 individual from professional practice in the country.

1783                  SEC. 51. *Recognition of Foreign Driving Licenses.* – Foreign driving  
1784                  licenses of eligible assisting international actors shall be accorded

1785 temporary recognition during the International Disaster Relief and Initial  
1786 Recovery Periods.

1787 SEC. 52. *Facilitation of Access*. – The international personnel of eligible  
1788 assisting international actors shall be allowed access to disaster-affected  
1789 areas and persons requiring Disaster Relief or Initial Recovery Assistance,  
1790 subject to coordination requirements as mandated by the Department and  
1791 limitations based on national security, public order or public health,  
1792 weighed in the context of the urgency of the disaster needs. They shall be  
1793 permitted to provide their goods and services directly to affected persons.

1794 A. ENTRY OF INTERNATIONAL DISASTER GOODS AND EQUIPMENT

1795 SEC. 53. *Customs Facilitation and Priority Treatment*. – The Department  
1796 shall facilitate the rapid importation or consignment of goods and  
1797 equipment by eligible assisting actors and shall accord them priority  
1798 treatment in handling.

1799 SEC. 54. *Duty of Compliance by Eligible Assisting Actors*. – In order to  
1800 benefit from the aforementioned legal facilities, eligible assisting  
1801 international actors shall:

1802 (a) Declare that all the goods and equipment they seek to import under  
1803 this Act are exclusively for Disaster Relief or Initial Recovery  
1804 Assistance and that they comply with any relevant standards under  
1805 Philippine laws; and

1806 (b) Pack, classify and mark their consignments in accordance with the  
1807 requirements described in this Act and its implementing rules and  
1808 regulations.

1809 SEC. 55. *Exemption from Import Duties, Taxes and Restrictions*. –  
1810 Consignment of goods and equipment by or on behalf of eligible assisting  
1811 international actors shall benefit from:

- 1812                             (a) Exemption from all duties and taxes;
- 1813                             (b) Waiver of economic prohibitions and restrictions except for
- 1814                                 categories of special goods and equipment that may be indicated by
- 1815                                 the Department; and
- 1816                             (c) Clearance without regard to the country of origin or the country from
- 1817                                 which the goods have arrived, subject to monitoring for reasons of
- 1818                                 public health and security.

1819                             B. EXPEDITED ENTRY AND USE RESTRICTIONS FOR SPECIFIC  
1820                             INTERNATIONAL DISASTER GOODS AND EQUIPMENT

1821                             SEC. 56. *Simplification of Documentation Requirements.* – (a)

1822                                 Consignment of goods and equipment sent by or on behalf of eligible

1823                                 assisting international actors shall be cleared or released on the basis of a

1824                                 simplified goods declarations providing the minimum information necessary

1825                                 for the Bureau of Customs to identify the goods and equipment and

1826                                 subject, when deemed necessary, to completion of a more complete

1827                                 declaration within a specified period.

1828                             (b) The requirements for the declaration for all imports of goods or

1829                                 equipment by or on behalf of eligible assisting international actors and any

1830                                 supporting documents relating to said consignment, release and clearance

1831                                 of goods or equipment shall be simplified and lodged without fee.

1832                             SEC. 57. *Telecommunications Equipment.* – Eligible assisting international

1833                                 actors shall be permitted to import telecommunications equipment for the

1834                                 purpose of Disaster Relief or Initial Recovery Assistance without

1835                                 restrictions, except as required by NDRC guidelines and other laws for

1836                                 purposes of national security or public order. The NDRC shall provide

1837                                 guidelines for the manner of use telecommunications equipment as well as

1838                                 a waiver of licensing requirements of fees.

1839 SEC. 58. *Medications*. – Eligible assisting international actors shall be  
1840 permitted to import and transport medications and medical equipment for  
1841 the purpose of Disaster Relief or Initial Recovery Assistance so long as  
1842 they conform to the implementing rules and regulations to be provided by  
1843 the NDRC.

1844 SEC. 59. *Food*. – Food imported by eligible assisting international actors  
1845 for disaster relief and recovery shall be admitted pursuant to expedited  
1846 procedures set out by the DRC.

1847 SEC. 60. *Imported Vehicles*. – The granting of local registration and plates  
1848 for vehicles imported by eligible assisting international actors shall be  
1849 expedited.

1850 C. PERMITTED DISPOSITION OF EQUIPMENT AND UNUSED GOODS

1851 SEC. 61. *Disposition of Equipment and Unused Goods*. – The DRC shall  
1852 provide for the guidelines for retention, reexportation, donation and  
1853 disposal of unused goods and equipment after the termination of Disaster  
1854 Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance operations.

1855 CHAPTER XVI

1856 RECOVERY

1857 SEC. 62. *Standards for Recovery*. – The Department shall observe  
1858 internationally accepted standards for recovery, planning, programming and  
1859 implementation of the recovery process and shall:

- 1860 (a) Improve the community's physical, social and economic resilience,  
1861 consistent with the principle of "Build Forward Better";
- 1862 (b) Use locally-driven and centrally-supported processes based on legal  
1863 mandates with supplementary capacity support when requested;

CHAPTER XVII

1879           SEC. 63. *Remedial Measures Under State of Calamity.* – Upon the  
1880         declaration of a state of calamity, the following remedial measures shall be  
1881         immediately undertaken by concerned government agencies both of  
1882         national and local levels:

- 1887 (b) Monitoring, prevention and control by the Local Price Coordinating  
1888 Council of overpricing/profiteering and hoarding of prime  
1889 commodities, medicines and petroleum products;

1890 (c) Programming/reprogramming of funds for the repair of critical  
1891 facilities or public infrastructures that are vital for the quick delivery  
1892 of humanitarian assistance, to reduce further threat to lives and  
1893 arrest further deterioration of properties and loss of livelihoods in the  
1894 affected communities, following the “Build Forward Better” principle:

1895 (1) Grant of no-interest loans by government financing or lending  
1896 institutions to the most vulnerable and marginalized groups or  
1897 individuals; and

1898 (2) Local tax exemptions, incentives or reliefs under such terms  
1899 and conditions as may be deemed necessary by the affected  
1900 LGU.

## CHAPTER XVIII

## **PROCUREMENT**

1903 SEC. 64. *General Rule on Procurement.* – Any procurement of goods,  
1904 services consultancy or infrastructure for disaster risk and vulnerability  
1905 reduction and climate risk, whether at the national or local level shall  
1906 conform to the provisions and implementing rules and regulations (IRR) of  
1907 Republic Act No. 9184, otherwise known as “Government Procurement  
1908 Reform Act”, as amended.

1909           SEC. 65. *Emergency Procurement.* – In order to expedite disaster  
1910           response and early recovery, the procurement or lease of equipment and  
1911           delivery of goods and services through emergency procurement or purchase  
1912           at site shall be allowed. Periods of action on procurement activities may also  
1913           be waived for the same purpose and conditions.

1914

## CHAPTER XIX

1915

### PROHIBITED ACTS AND PENALTIES

1916        SEC. 66. *Prohibited Acts.* – Any public official, private person, group or  
1917        corporation who commits any of the following prohibited acts shall be liable  
1918        and be subjected to the criminal and administrative penalties as provided for  
1919        in Section 67 of this Act, without prejudice to the imposition of other criminal,  
1920        civil and administrative liabilities under existing laws.

1921        (a)      Prohibited Acts of Public Officials – The following acts, if committed  
1922        by public officials without justifiable cause, shall be considered as  
1923        gross neglect of duty:

1924        (1)     Dereliction of duties which leads to destruction, loss of lives,  
1925        critical damage of facilities and misuse of funds;

1926        (2)     Failure to create a functional LDR office within six (6) months  
1927        from the approval of this Act;

1928        (3)     Failure to appoint a permanent local disaster resilience officer  
1929        within six (6) months from the approval of this Act;

1930        (4)     Failure to prepare and implement a Contingency and  
1931        Adaption Plan for hazards frequently occurring within their  
1932        jurisdictions; and

1933        (5)     Failure to formulate and implement the LDRP with the  
1934        corresponding budget allocation.

1935                      Sexual exploitation and abuse, and other forms of  
1936                      sexual misconduct to the affected population or at-risk  
1937                      communities shall be punishable under existing criminal and  
1938                      administrative laws.

- 1939 (b) Prohibited Acts of Public Officials and Private Persons or  
1940 Institutions—

1941 (1) Delaying, without justifiable cause the delivery or improper  
1942 handling or storage of aid commodities, resulting to damage  
1943 or spoilage;

1944 (2) Withholding the distribution of relief goods due to: (a) political  
1945 or partisan considerations; (b) discrimination based on race,  
1946 ethnicity, religion, or gender; and (c) other similar  
1947 circumstances;

1948 (3) Preventing the entry and distribution of relief goods in  
1949 disaster-stricken areas, including appropriate technology,  
1950 tools, equipment accessories, disaster teams or experts;

1951 (4) Buying, for consumption or resale, from disaster relief  
1952 agencies any relief goods, equipment or other aid  
1953 commodities which are intended for distribution to disaster  
1954 affected communities;

1955 (5) Buying, for consumption or resale, from disaster affected  
1956 persons, relief goods, equipment or other aid commodities  
1957 received by them;

1958 (6) Selling of relief goods, equipment, or other aid commodities  
1959 which are intended for distribution to disaster victims;

1960 (7) Forcibly seizing relief goods, equipment, or other aid  
1961 commodities intended for or consigned to a specific group of  
1962 victims or relief agency;

1963 (8) Diverting or misdelivery of relief goods, equipment, or other  
1964 aid commodities to persons other than the rightful recipient or  
1965 consignee;

- 1966 (9) Accepting, possessing, using or disposing relief goods, equipment or other aid commodities not intended for nor consigned to them;
- 1967
- 1968
- 1969 (10) Misrepresenting the source of relief goods, equipment, or other aid commodities by;
- 1970
- 1971 (i) Either covering, replacing or defacing the labels of the containers to make it appear that the goods, equipment, or other aid commodities came from another agency or persons;
- 1972
- 1973
- 1974
- 1975 (ii) Repacking the goods, equipment or other aid commodities into containers with different markings to make it appear that the goods came from another agency or person or was released upon the instance of a particular agency or persons; and
- 1976
- 1977
- 1978
- 1979
- 1980 (iii) Making a false verbal claim that the goods, equipment or other aid commodities in their untampered original containers actually came from another agency or persons or was released upon the instance of particular agency or persons:
- 1981
- 1982
- 1983
- 1984
- 1985 (11) Substituting or replacing relief goods, equipment, or other aid commodities with the same items or of inferior/cheaper quality:
- 1986
- 1987
- 1988 (12) Illegal solicitations by persons or organizations representing others as defined in the standards and guidelines set by the NDRC;
- 1989
- 1990

- 1991 (13) Deliberate use of false or inflated data in support of the  
1992 request for funding, relief goods, equipment, or other aid  
1993 commodities for emergency assistance or livelihood projects;

1994 (14) Stealing, taking, or possessing of any of the equipment,  
1995 accessories and other vital facility or item or any part thereof;

1996 (15) Selling or buying stolen equipment, accessories, and other  
1997 vital facility or items or any part thereof;

1998 (16) Tampering with or stealing hazard monitoring and disaster  
1999 preparedness equipment and paraphernalia;

2000 (17) Attempting to commit any of the abovementioned prohibited  
2001 acts; and

2002 (18) Benefiting from the proceeds or fruits of any the  
2003 abovementioned prohibited acts knowing that the proceeds of  
2004 fruits are derived from the commission of the prohibited acts.

2005 SEC. 67. *Penalties.* – The following penalties shall be imposed on any  
2006 individual, corporation, partnership, association or other juridical entity that  
2007 commits any of the prohibited acts in the preceding section:

2008 (a) Imprisonment of not less than twelve (12) years but not more than  
2009 fifteen (15) years or a fine of not less than One million pesos  
2010 (P1,000,000.00) but not more than Three million pesos  
2011 (P3,000,000.00), or both imprisonment and fine at the discretion of  
2012 the court, shall be imposed upon any person found guilty of violating  
2013 subsections (b)(1) to (b)(16), as well as the confiscation or forfeiture  
2014 in favor of the government of the objects and the instrumentalities  
2015 used in the commission of the prohibited acts;

2016 (b) Imprisonment of not less than six (6) years but not more than eight  
2017 (8) years or a fine of not less than Five hundred thousand pesos

(P500,000.00) but not more than One million pesos (P1,000,000.00), or both imprisonment and fine at the discretion of the court, shall be imposed upon any person who attempts to commit any of the prohibited acts in the preceding section, violation of subsection (b)(17) thereof;

- (c) Imprisonment of not less than two (2) years but now more than six (6) years or a fine of not less than Two hundred thousand pesos (P200,000.00) but not more than Five hundred thousand pesos (P500,000.00), or both imprisonment and fine at the discretion of the court, shall be imposed upon any person found guilty of unlawfully benefiting from the proceeds or fruits of any of the prohibited acts in the preceding section, in violation of subsection (b)(18) thereof;
  - (d) Perpetual disqualification from office aside from the penalty of fine or imprisonment or both, shall be imposed if the offender is a public officer, and confiscation or forfeiture in favor of the government of the objects and instrumentalities used in the commission of any of the prohibited acts in the preceding section;
  - (e) If the offender is a corporation, partnership or association, or other juridical entity, the penalty shall be imposed upon the officer or officers of the corporation, partnership, association or entity responsible for the violation without prejudice to the cancellation or revocation of these entities' registration, license or accreditation issued to them by any licensing or accredited body of the government. If such offender is an alien, the person shall, in addition to the penalties prescribed in this Act, be deported without further proceedings after service of the sentence;
  - (f) Payment of the full cost of repair or replacement of the government risk reduction and preparedness equipment, accessories and other vital facility or items, or any part thereof, which is the object of the

crime shall likewise be imposed upon any person who shall commit any of the prohibited acts in the preceding section; and

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

## CHAPTER XX

## **APPROPRIATIONS**

SEC. 68. *Appropriation.* – (a) The amount needed for the initial implementation of this Act shall be taken from the current fiscal year's unexpected appropriation of all agencies herein absorbed, transferred, and attached to the Department. Thereafter, the amount needed for the operation and maintenance of the Department shall be included in the General Appropriations Act.

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

(c) Local Disaster Resilience Fund (LDRF). Not less than seven percent (7%) of the estimated revenue from regular sources shall be set aside as the LDRF to support disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and climate change adaption and mitigation programs, projects and activities. The LDRC shall monitor and evaluate the use and disbursement of the LDRF based on the LDRP as incorporated in the local development plans and annual work and financial plan. Upon the recommendation of the LDRO and approval of the sangunian concerned, the LDRC may transfer the said fund to support the disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and climate

- 2075 change adaptation work and initiatives of other LDRCs that are declared  
2076 under a state of calamity.
- 2077 (1) Of the amount appropriated the LDRF, twenty percent (20%) shall  
2078 be allocated as Quick Response Fund (QRF) or standby fund for  
2079 prepositioning of goods and relief and early recovery programs in  
2080 order that the situation and living conditions of people in  
2081 communities or areas stricken by disasters, epidemics, or complex  
2082 emergencies, may be normalized as quickly as possible.
- 2083 (2) Of the annual appropriation for the LDRF, eighty percent (80%) shall  
2084 be appropriated for climate change adaptation, disaster risk and  
2085 vulnerability reduction, prevention, adaptation and mitigation  
2086 programs, projects and activities focusing on both institutional  
2087 capacity building of vulnerable communities and risk-reducing  
2088 infrastructure. The NDRC shall pass a resolution to set the priority  
2089 allocations and govern and trigger the acceleration and  
2090 implementation of this section.
- 2091 (3) Of the amount appropriated for the Disaster Resilience Fund, twenty  
2092 percent (20%) shall be allotted as Quick Response Fund (QRF) or  
2093 standby fund for prepositioning of goods and equipment and relief  
2094 and early recovery programs in order that the situation and living  
2095 conditions of people in communities or areas stricken by disasters,  
2096 epidemics, or complex emergencies, may be normalized as quickly  
2097 as possible.
- 2098 (4) All departments/agencies and LGUs that are allocated with LDRF  
2099 shall submit to the Department their monthly statements on the  
2100 utilization of LDRF and make an accounting thereof in accordance  
2101 with existing accounting and auditing rules.

2102 (5) All departments, bureaus, offices and agencies of the government  
2103 are hereby authorized to use a portion of their appropriations to  
2104 implement projects designed to address disaster risk and vulnerable  
2105 reduction-climate change adaptation activities in accordance with  
2106 the DRP and the guidelines to be issued by the DRC in coordination  
2107 with the Department Budget and Management (DBM) and  
2108 Commission on Audit (COA).

2109 Unexpended LDRF shall accrue to a trust fund solely for the  
2110 purpose of supporting disaster risk reduction and management and  
2111 climate change adaptation activities of the LDRCs within the next  
2112 two (2) years. Any such amount still not fully utilized after two (2)  
2113 years shall revert back to the general fund and will be available for  
2114 other social services to be identified by the local sanggunian.

2115 The NDRC shall issue guidelines on the utilization and  
2116 release of LDRF in coordination with other concerned government  
2117 agencies.

2118 (d) Prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness Fund for third (3<sup>rd</sup>) to sixth  
2119 (6<sup>th</sup>) class provinces and municipalities. There shall be in the annual  
2120 General Appropriations Act an amount allotted solely for the use of the third  
2121 (3<sup>rd</sup>) to sixth (6<sup>th</sup>) class provinces and municipalities for the purpose of  
2122 augmenting their LDRF with respect to plans, programs, projects, and  
2123 procurement for climate change adaptation, disaster risk prevention,  
2124 mitigation, and preparedness. The requirements to avail of this fund shall  
2125 be laid down in the rules and regulations to be promulgated by the  
2126 Secretary.

2127 CHAPTER XXI

2128 FINAL PROVISIONS

2129 Sec. 69. *Transfer and Attachment.*

- 2130 (a) The applicable powers, functions, funds, and appropriations of the  
2131 Office of Civil Defense (OCD) and the Climate Change Office  
2132 (CCO), Geo-Hazard Assessment and Engineering Geology Section  
2133 of the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB), Health and  
2134 Emergency Management Bureau of the Department of Health  
2135 (DOH), the Disaster Response Assistance and Management Bureau  
2136 (DREAMB) of the DSWD, and the Bureau of Fire Protection are  
2137 hereby transferred to the Department.

2138 (b) The disaster risk reduction and management functions, assets and  
2139 personnel of the Office of Civil Defense [OCD] currently under the  
2140 DND, are hereby transferred to the Department, and the civil  
2141 defense functions shall remain with the DND;

2142 (c) The existing organizational and administrative systems and  
2143 processes of the transferred OCD shall serve as the core  
2144 organization of the Department.

2145 (d) The Climate Change Office of the Climate Change Commission shall  
2146 continue its functions under Republic Act No. 10174 under the  
2147 Department.

2148 (e) The following agencies are hereby attached to the Department:

2149 (1) Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical  
2150 Services Administration [PAGASA]; and

2151 (2) Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology  
2152 (PHIVOLCS).

2153 (f) The employees of the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) shall remain  
2154 as a distinct entity within the Department including their uniformed  
2155 personnel status and benefits.

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

**SEC. 70. Separation Benefits of Officials and Employees of Affected Agencies.** – National government employees displaced or separated from the service as a result of this Act shall be entitled to separation pay and other benefits in accordance with Republic Act No. 6656, and other existing laws, rules or regulations: *Provided*, That those who are qualified to retire under existing retirement laws shall be allowed to retire and receive retirement benefits to which they may be entitled under applicable laws and issuances.

**SEC. 71. *Magna Carta for DDR Personnel.*** – Qualified employees of the DDR, LGU's and its attached units shall be covered by Republic Act No. 8439, known as the “Magna Carta for Scientists, Engineers, Researchers and Other S & T Personnel in the Government”, and Republic Act No. 7305, otherwise known as the “Magna Carta of Public Health Workers”.

CHAPTER XXII

## MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

**SEC. 72. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.*** – The Department, in consultation with concerned stakeholders, shall issue the necessary rules and regulations for the effective implementation of this Act within ninety [90] days from the effectivity of this Act.

2183 SEC. 73. *Congressional Oversight Committee*. – There shall be created a  
2184 Congressional Oversight Committee on Climate Change and Disaster  
2185 Resilience to monitor and oversee the implementation of the provisions of  
2186 this Act. The Committee shall be composed of six [6] members from the  
2187 Senate and six [6] members from the House of Representatives with the  
2188 Chairpersons of the Committees on National Defense and Security of both  
2189 the Senate and the House of Representatives as joint Chairpersons of this  
2190 Committee. The five (5) other members from each Chamber are to be  
2191 designated by the Senate President and the Speaker of the House of  
2192 Representatives, respectively. The minority shall be entitled to *pro rata*  
2193 representation but shall have at least two (2) representatives from each  
2194 Chamber.

2195 SEC. 74. *Review*. – Five (5) years after the effectivity of this Act, or as the  
2196 need arises, the Congressional Oversight Committee shall conduct a  
2197 systematic evaluation of the accomplishments and impact of this Act, as  
2198 well the performance and organizational structure of its implementing  
2199 agencies, for purposes of determining remedial legislation.

2200 SEC. 75. *Separability Clause*. – If any provision of this Act shall be  
2201 declared unconstitutional or invalid, the other provisions not otherwise  
2202 affected shall remain in full force and effect.

2203 SEC. 76. *Repealing Clause*. – (a) Republic Act No. 10121, otherwise  
2204 known as the “Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of  
2205 2010,” is hereby repealed.

2206 (b) The following provisions are hereby amended or modified,  
2207 accordingly:

2208 (1) Section 30 of Executive Order No. 128, Series of 1987,  
2209 Reorganizing the National Science and Technology Authority;

- 2210                             (2)   Section 6 of Republic Act 6975, otherwise known as the  
2211                             “Department of the Interior and Local Government Act of  
2212                             1990”;
- 2213                             (3)   Section 3(d) and 5 of Republic Act No. 9729, otherwise  
2214                             known as the “Climate Change Act of 2009”, as amended by  
2215                             Republic Act No. 10174;
- 2216                             (4)   Section 4 of Republic Act No. 10639, otherwise known as  
2217                             “The Free Mobile Disaster Alerts Act”; and
- 2218                             (5)   Section 5 of Republic Act No. 10692, otherwise known as  
2219                             “The PAGASA Modernization Act of 2015”.
- 2220                             (c)   All other laws, decrees, executive orders and issuances,  
2221                             proclamations, rules and regulations, and other issuances or parts thereof  
2222                             that are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or  
2223                             amended accordingly.

2224                             SEC. 77. *Effectivity.* – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its  
2225                             publication in the *Official Gazette* or in a newspaper of general circulation.

2226                             Approved,