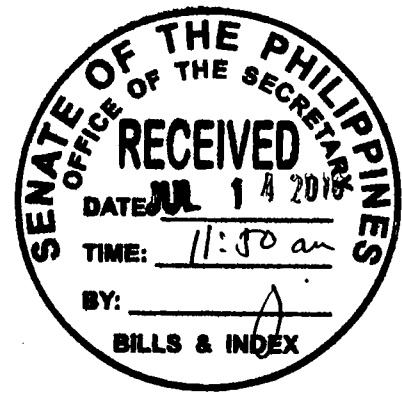


SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC }
OF THE PHILIPPINES }
First Regular Session }



SENATE
P.S. RES. No. 10

Introduced by SENATOR LACSON

RESOLUTION
DIRECTING THE CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE ON
PHILIPPINE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT
ACT OF 2010 TO CONDUCT A SUNSET REVIEW OF THE ACT AND
EVALUATE ITS ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND IMPACT, AS WELL AS
THE PERFORMANCE AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF
ITS IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES, FOR PURPOSES OF
DETERMINING REMEDIAL LEGISLATION

Whereas, on 27 May 2010, Republic Act 10121, otherwise known as the “*Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010*,” was approved into law with the intent of addressing the vulnerabilities of people’s lives and properties to calamities and disasters and strengthening the country’s institutional capacity for disaster risk reduction and management and building the resilience of local communities to disaster, including climate change impacts;

Whereas, in order to achieve this goal, the Act provides for the development of policies and plans and the implementation of actions and measures pertaining to all aspects of disaster risk reduction and management, including good governance, risk assessment and early warning, knowledge building and awareness raising, reducing underlying risk factors, and preparedness for effective response and early recovery;

Whereas, the Act mandates the adoption and implementation of a comprehensive National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework (NDRRMF) through the institutionalization of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP) and the establishment of the

National Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council (NDRRMC), with the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) as its operating arm;

Whereas, the OCD formulated and implemented the NDRRMP, which highlights the institutionalization of Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM) policies, structures, coordination mechanism and programs and identified four distinct yet mutually reinforcing priority areas: a) Disaster Prevention and Mitigation; b) Disaster Preparedness; c) Disaster Response; and, d) Disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation;

Whereas, Section 27 of the Act provides that within five (5) years after its effectivity, or as the need arises, the Congressional Oversight Committee, created to monitor and oversee the implementation of the provisions of the Act, shall conduct a systematic evaluation of the accomplishments and impact of the Act;

Whereas, since the passage of the Act, the country not only suffered from man-made calamities, such as the Zamboanga Crisis in September 2013, but also bore the brunt of major natural disasters from Typhoon Sendong in February 2012, Typhoon Pablo in December 2012, Bohol Earthquake in October 2013, Typhoon Glenda on July 2014, Typhoon Ruby in December 2014 and the strongest typhoon that made a landfall in recorded history, Super-Typhoon Yolanda in November 2013;

Whereas, the onslaught of Super-Typhoon Yolanda tested the legal and institutional capabilities of both the national and local governments as established by the Act and exposed the disconnect between the provisions of the Act and the realities and dynamics on the grounds;

Whereas, the World Risk Report 2015, published by United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS), ranked the country third (3rd) in the World Risk Index, only after the Pacific island-nations of Vanuatu and Tonga, while the German-watch Global Climate Risk Index 2016 identified the country at fourth (4th) in most affected countries from 1995 to 2014 in the Long-Term Climate Risk Index (CRI);

Whereas, six (6) years after the passage of the Act and despite being one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world and the numerous calamities and disasters that struck the country, p the Congressional Oversight Committee has yet to conduct an evaluation as to its effectiveness and impact;

Whereas, there is a need to revisit the Act in order determine its effectivity and relevance when it comes to the country's response to the challenges of the "new normal" and the alarming rate of climate change, and to propose possible remedial measures;

Whereas, there is also a necessity to evaluate the performance of government agencies in implementing the provisions of the Act and to determine whether the mandates were carried out effectively, and if the mechanisms and processes established are effectual;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, as it is hereby resolved to direct the Congressional Oversight Committee on the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 to conduct a systematic evaluation of the accomplishments and impact of the Act, as well as the performance and organizational structure of its implementing agencies, for purposes of determining remedial legislation.

Adopted,


PANFILO M. LACSON
Senator