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REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES )  
*First Regular Session* )



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**SENATE**  
S. No. 662

RECEIVED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

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Introduced by Senator **PIA S. CAYETANO**

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**AN ACT**  
**CREATING THE DEPARTMENT OF DISASTER RESILIENCE (DDR),**  
**APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

According to the Center for Excellence in Disaster Management & Humanitarian Assistance 2021 Disaster Management Reference Handbook for the Philippines, the country is susceptible to typhoons, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and other natural hazards due to its location in the western Pacific Ocean, where nearly one-third of the world's tropical cyclones form and has the most intense storms globally. Around 22 typhoons enter the Philippines' area of responsibility each year with an average of six to seven typhoons causing significant damage to the country. The country is also located in the Ring of Fire, which traces the boundaries of tectonic plates where 90% of the world's earthquakes occur. As an archipelago, the Philippines is likewise vulnerable to the effects of climate change, such as sea level rise, increased frequency of extreme weather events, rising temperatures, and heavy rainfall.

While we may not be able to stop disasters, we can however empower ourselves with knowledge, training and education, equipment/tools, and the right infrastructure to cope with disasters, to prevent or reduce the loss of lives, damage to property, and natural resources. A window of opportunity exists for us to be better prepared in order to stay resilient in times of disasters.

In 2010, the enactment of Republic Act No. 10121, otherwise known as the "Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010", revolutionized and

pioneered disaster risk reduction and management in the country. The law established a National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council with policy-making, coordination, integration, supervision, monitoring, and evaluation functions. It was hailed as a landmark legislation which adopts the pillars of disaster risk reduction and management in the country. Today, this law continues to be relevant in preventing, mitigating, preparing for, and responding to disasters, but recent experience shows us that our disaster risk reduction management model needs to adapt to our culture as well as existing and future circumstances. These include the need to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change as provided in SDG 13 (Climate Action) of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and also into ensuring our cities and communities are safe, resilient and sustainable, as provided in SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities).

This proposed legislation was based on the Emergency Response Department Bill of Sen. Alan Peter Cayetano in the 16th Congress, which was filed by the undersigned in the 18th Congress. This bill seeks to create an accountable, capable, and reliable partner department, namely, the Department of Disaster Resilience (DDR), and to upgrade the capacity of government to respond to disasters – to simplify/streamline, create clear focus, and hold stakeholders in disaster risk reduction and management efforts accountable.

The DDR shall take over the policy-making, coordination, integration, supervision, monitoring, and evaluation functions of the present ad hoc inter-agency council. The proposed department is equipped with bureaus specifically tasked to deal with concerns related to the pillars of disaster risk reduction and management, namely, disaster prevention and mitigation; disaster preparedness; and humanitarian and disaster response. The functions of the bureaus are specified to ensure the performance of their critical mandates and roles before, during, and after a humanitarian emergency or disaster.

The ultimate goal of this proposed legislation is to uphold the value of human life and the dignity of every person by efficiently and effectively addressing

humanitarian emergencies, including disasters, through the establishment of such specialized agency on disaster risk reduction and management.


The end in view is to give supreme value to human life by preventing the loss of lives and deterring losses in the social, economic, cultural, and environmental assets of the country, before, during, and after a disaster or other humanitarian emergency.

In view of the foregoing, approval of this bill is most urgently and earnestly recommended.

*Pia S. Cayetano*  
PIA S. CAYETANO *PH*

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CREATING THE DEPARTMENT OF DISASTER RESILIENCE (DDR),  
APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

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

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 1. *Short Title* – This Act shall be known as the "*Department of Disaster Resilience Act*".

Sec. 2 *Declaration of Policies and Principles*. – (a) Duties of the State.

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

The State shall uphold its commitment to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically, integrating and implementing policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and developing and implementing a holistic disaster risk management plan at all levels in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

The State shall uphold its commitment to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, achievable within a time frame sufficient to allow



1 the natural adaptation of the ecosystem to climate change, to ensure food production  
2 and food security, and to secure sustainable economic development.

3 The State shall integrate and accelerate the implementation of the principles  
4 and concepts of climate change, disaster risk and vulnerability reduction contained in  
5 the Paris Agreement of the UNFCCC, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction  
6 2015-2030, the 2015 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Disaster Risk  
7 Reduction (DDR) Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that  
8 includes 17 SDGs, and the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 in various  
9 phases of policy formulation, development plans and investments, poverty reduction  
10 strategies and other development tools and techniques by all national and local  
11 agencies, institutions and instrumentalities of the government to enhance the  
12 country's climate change adaptive capacity. It shall be the duty of the State to:

13 (i) Uphold the people's constitutional right to life and property by  
14 minimizing, if not eradicating, the root causes of vulnerabilities  
15 to disasters, strengthening the country's institutional capacity  
16 for disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and management,  
17 and building the resilience of local communities to disasters,  
18 including climate change impacts and human induced  
19 disasters;

20 (ii) Incorporate internationally accepted principles of disaster risk  
21 and vulnerability reduction and management, and climate  
22 change adaptation, including universal principles and  
23 standards for humanitarian assistance, and develop and  
24 implement national, regional and local sustainable  
25 development and poverty reduction strategies, policies, plans  
26 and budgets, as part of the country's commitment to  
27 overcome human suffering due to disasters;

28 (iii) Ensure a science-based in a whole-of-society approach and  
29 bottom-up participation, representation, and decision-making  
30 in climate disaster risk governance, risk assessment, risk  
31 reduction and risk management, and adopt a comprehensive,  
32 integrated, and proactive approach to lessening the

1 socioeconomic and environmental impacts of disasters and  
2 climate change;

3 (iv) Promote and advance the implementation of a comprehensive  
4 Disaster Risk and Vulnerability Reduction Plan (DRVRP) that  
5 aims to strengthen the capacity of the national government  
6 and the local government units (LGUs), together with  
7 development partner stakeholders, build the disaster  
8 resilience of communities, and institutionalize arrangements  
9 and measures for reducing disaster risks, including projected  
10 climate risks, and enhance disaster preparedness and  
11 response capabilities at all levels;

12 (v) Recognize the role of, and work with international  
13 humanitarian and development partners especially those with  
14 established presence in the country;

15 (vi) Develop, maintain, and ensure the accessibility of climate and  
16 geospatial information and services to the public through Open  
17 Data, which means data that can be freely used, reused, and  
18 redistributed by anyone, subject to limitations on account of  
19 national security considerations. This may include the use of  
20 impact-based forecast models, and probabilistic hazard maps;

21 (vii) Ensure that disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and  
22 climate change adaptation measures are gender, disability,  
23 and vulnerability sensitive, and culturally sensitive, recognizing  
24 indigenous knowledge systems and practices, and respecting  
25 human rights;

26 (viii) Recognize and strengthen the capacities of LGUs,  
27 communities and multiple stakeholders in mitigating and  
28 preparing for, responding to, and recovering from the impact  
29 of disasters through identification of local risk patterns, and  
30 decentralized powers, responsibilities, and resources at the  
31 regional and local levels;

- 1 (ix) Adopt and implement a comprehensive, integrated, efficient  
2 and responsive disaster risk and vulnerability reduction  
3 program that is incorporated in the development plan at  
4 various levels of government adhering to transparency,  
5 accountability and other principles of good governance within  
6 the context of poverty alleviation and environmental  
7 protection;
- 8 (x) Mainstream disaster risk and vulnerability reduction in  
9 government by ensuring risk-informed planning,  
10 programming, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation,  
11 and the use of quality management, accountability, and  
12 performance systems in measuring and improving the  
13 effectiveness and efficiency of disaster risk and vulnerability  
14 reduction management processes across all government  
15 levels, including those offices which manage peace processes  
16 and conflict-resolution approaches, so as to minimize loss of  
17 lives and damage to properties and ensure that communities  
18 in conflict zones can immediately resume their normal lives at  
19 the conclusion of episodes of intermittent conflicts;
- 20 (xi) Adopt a disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and  
21 management approach that is holistic, comprehensive,  
22 integrated, and proactive in lessening the socioeconomic and  
23 environmental impacts of disasters including climate change,  
24 and promote the involvement and participation of all sectors  
25 and all stakeholders concerned, at all levels, especially the  
26 local community;
- 27 (xii) Prioritize the development of disaster prevention and  
28 mitigation measures involving all levels of society and  
29 government;
- 30 (xiii) Adopt risk sharing and risk transfer mechanisms to ensure the  
31 appropriate, efficient, and timely recovery of disaster-stricken  
32 communities, especially for the poorest and most vulnerable;

- 1 (xiv) Adhere to the principle of "Build Forward Better" in recovery  
2 and rehabilitation efforts by applying sustainable standards,  
3 programs, technologies, and techniques which enhance  
4 resilience against future hazards;
- 5 (xv) Recognize and respond to the differentiated concerns and  
6 needs of vulnerable groups such as women and girls, children  
7 and youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, urban  
8 poor, migrants and indigenous peoples with respect to disaster  
9 risk reduction and management, at the same time, recognizing  
10 their inherent capacities to contribute to resilience;
- 11 (xvi) Create an enabling environment for substantial and  
12 sustainable participation of civil society organizations (CSOs),  
13 private groups, volunteers and communities, and recognize  
14 their contributions to the disaster risk reduction and  
15 management efforts of the government;
- 16 (xvii) Ensure the use of advanced science and the most up-to-date  
17 technologies in climate change adaptation, disaster risk, and  
18 vulnerability reduction and management through  
19 engagement, consultation, and employment with a regular  
20 department funding of academe or higher education  
21 institutions, such as the University of the Philippines Resilience  
22 Institute, University of the Philippines Nationwide Operational  
23 Assessment of Hazards Center and other scientific research  
24 and academic institutions that have a track record and  
25 expertise recognized both locally and internationally as well as  
26 the capacity to implement the science and engineering  
27 requirements necessary for effective climate change  
28 adaptation, and disaster risk and vulnerability reduction;
- 29 (xviii) Ensure workers' rights are proactively respected during the  
30 disaster preparedness and response, and actively engage  
31 workers' and employers' organizations to share expertise and



1 capacities in disaster risk reduction and climate change  
2 adaptation programs;

3 (xix) Ensure transparency and accountability in climate disaster risk  
4 governance by facilitating access to financial records of public  
5 funds and disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and  
6 management data, and ensure the transparency of  
7 humanitarian assistance from all sources;

8 (xx) Adopt and manage a mechanism for the effective resolution  
9 of climate change, disaster risk, and vulnerability reduction  
10 and management related grievances;

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

16 (xxii) Ensure that the best possible assistance and services are  
17 delivered to individuals and families affected by disaster and  
18 emergency rehabilitation projects to guarantee the  
19 resumption of normal social and economic activities;

20 (xxiii) Establish and maintain the National Loss and Damage  
21 Registry; and

22 (xxiv) Mainstream gender and social inclusion in all aspects of the  
23 Department of Disaster Resilience work from planning,  
24 monitoring, to evaluation.

25 (b) Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders. The commitment, goodwill,  
26 knowledge, experience, and resources of relevant stakeholders are  
27 critical to realize a safer, adaptive, resilient and inclusive Filipino  
28 community. Citizens shall have the shared vision and duty to provide  
29 support to the State in the implementation of policies and programs,  
30 particularly the Disaster Resilience Framework and Plan at the national,  
31 regional and local levels.

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

1 in the design of policies, plans and mechanisms, including  
2 those for early warning;

3 (v) Persons with disabilities, through their existing network or  
4 organizations, shall participate in activities related to  
5 assessment, programming, and the designs of policies, plans,  
6 and mechanisms;

7 (vi) Migrants shall contribute to the resilience of communities and  
8 societies using their knowledge, skills and capacities in the  
9 design and implementation of disaster risk and vulnerability  
10 reduction and climate change adaptation;

11 (vii) Indigenous peoples and Muslim Filipinos, through their  
12 practical experience and traditional knowledge, shall  
13 contribute to the development and implementation of policies,  
14 plans and mechanisms, including those for early warning;

15 (viii) Urban and rural poor shall contribute to resilience building as  
16 well as in the promotion of a more inclusive and transformative  
17 resettlement for informal settler families in reducing their  
18 vulnerability to threats of disaster and climate risks through  
19 state and non-state programs;

20 (ix) Farmers and fisherfolk shall contribute to the promotion and  
21 protection of the environmental resource management that  
22 will secure food and nutrition resilience through the  
23 integration of disaster risk and vulnerability reduction into  
24 sustainable development policies and planning;

25 (x) Emergency responders, community practitioners, and  
26 organized volunteer organizations shall contribute to resilience  
27 by providing timely and efficient emergency response as well  
28 as training on basic life support, first aid, and search and  
29 rescue, in accordance with the standards provided by the  
30 Research, Education, and Training Institute of the  
31 Department;

1 (xi) Academic and scientific and research entities and networks are  
2 encouraged to focus their research efforts on disaster risk  
3 factors and scenarios, including emerging disaster risks, in the  
4 medium- and long-term; partner with government and  
5 increase research for regional, national and local application;  
6 support action by local communities and authorities; and  
7 support the interface between policy and science for decision-  
8 making;

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

24 (xiii) The media shall take an active and inclusive role at the local,  
25 regional, and national levels in contributing to the raising of  
26 public awareness and understanding, and disseminate  
27 accurate disaster risk, hazard and disaster information,  
28 including on small-scale disasters, in a simple, transparent,  
29 easy-to-understand and accessible manner, in close  
30 cooperation with national and local authorities; adopt specific  
31 disaster risk and vulnerability reduction communication  
32 policies; support, as appropriate, early warning systems and



1 life-saving protective measures; and stimulate a culture of  
2 prevention and strong community involvement in sustained  
3 public education campaigns and public consultations at all  
4 levels of society, in accordance with national practices.

5 *Sec. 3. Definition of Terms. – As used in this Act:*

- 6 (a) *Adaptation* refers to the adjustment in natural or human systems in  
7 response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which  
8 moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.
- 9 (b) *Assisting Actor* refers to any Assisting International Actor and any  
10 Assisting Domestic Actor responding to a disaster in the country.
- 11 (c) *Assisting Domestic Actor* refers to any not-for-profit entity established  
12 under domestic laws, which is responding to a disaster in the country.
- 13 (d) *Assisting International Actor* refers to any foreign state, organization,  
14 entity or individual responding to a disaster within or transiting through  
15 the country to respond to a disaster in another country.
- 16 (e) *Build Forward Better* refers to an approach to building and/or  
17 reconstructing an area or community, which entails a shift from simple  
18 recovery and restoration to safer, more adaptive, resilient, and inclusive  
19 communities.
- 20 (f) *Capacity* refers to the combination of all strengths, attributes and  
21 resources available within a community, society or organization that can  
22 reduce the level of risk or impacts of a disaster. Capacity may include  
23 infrastructure and physical means, institutions, societal coping abilities,  
24 as well as human knowledge, skills and collective attributes such as social  
25 relationships, leadership and management. Capacity may also be  
26 described as capability.
- 27 (g) *Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)* refer to non-state actors whose aims  
28 are neither to generate profits nor to seek governing power, but to unite  
29 people to advance shared goals and interests. They have a presence in  
30 public life, expressing the interests and values of their members or  
31 others, based on ethical, cultural, scientific, religious or philanthropic  
32 considerations. CSOs include but are not limited to nongovernment

1 organizations (NGOs), professional associations, foundations,  
2 independent research institutes, community-based organizations  
3 (CBOs), faith-based organizations, people's organizations, social  
4 movements, and labor unions.

5 (h) *Climate Change* refers to a change in the state of the climate that can  
6 be identified by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its  
7 properties, and that persists in an extended period, typically decades or  
8 longer, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity  
9 as defined under Republic Act No. 9729, otherwise known as the  
10 "Climate Change Act of 2009". These include internal processes or  
11 external forces such as modulation of the solar cycles, volcanic eruptions  
12 and persistent anthropogenic changes in the composition of the  
13 atmosphere or in land use.

14 (i) *Climate Change Adaptation* refers to the adjustment in natural or human  
15 systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects,  
16 which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.

17 (j) *Climate Finance* refers to finance that aims at reducing emissions and  
18 enhancing sinks of greenhouse gases, and aims at reducing vulnerability  
19 of, and maintaining, and increasing the resilience of, human and  
20 ecological systems to negative climate change impacts.

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

28 (l) *Complex Emergency* refers to a form of human-induced emergency in  
29 which the cause of the emergency as well as the assistance to the  
30 afflicted is complicated by intense level of political considerations.

31 (m) *Contingency Planning* refers to a management process that analyzes  
32 specific potential events or emerging situations that might threaten

1 society or the environment and establishes arrangements in advance to  
2 enable timely, effective and appropriate responses to such events and  
3 situations.

4 (n) *Dangerous Anthropogenic Interference* refers to the effect in the climate  
5 system as a result of the increase of greenhouse gas concentrations in  
6 the atmosphere that leads to widespread climate change impacts and  
7 has a non-negligible possibility of causing unacceptable harm to humans,  
8 human societies, or natural ecosystems.

9 (o) *Disability* refers to an evolving concept that results from the interaction  
10 between persons with impairments, societal barriers as defined under  
11 Republic Act No. 7277, and attitudinal and environmental barriers that  
12 hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis  
13 with others.

14 (p) *Disaster* refers to a serious disruption of the functioning of a community  
15 or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or  
16 environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the  
17 affected community or society to cope using its own resources.

18 (q) *Disaster Mitigation* refers to the lessening or limitation of the adverse  
19 impacts of hazards and related disasters. Mitigation measures  
20 encompass engineering techniques and hazard-resistant construction as  
21 well as improved environmental policies and public awareness, land use  
22 planning, and climate change.

23 (r) *Disaster Preparedness* refers to the knowledge and capacities developed  
24 by governments, professional response and recovery organizations,  
25 communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and  
26 recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events  
27 or conditions. It includes preparedness for response such as contingency  
28 planning, stockpiling of equipment and supplies, the development of  
29 arrangements for coordination, evacuation, and public information, and  
30 preparedness for recovery such as procurement of land for resettlement  
31 sites.



- 1 (s) *Disaster Prevention* refers to the outright avoidance of adverse impacts  
2 of hazards. It expresses the concept and intention to completely avoid  
3 potential adverse impacts through action taken in advance such as  
4 construction of dams or embankments that eliminate flood risks, land-  
5 use regulations that do not permit any settlement in high-risk zones, and  
6 seismic engineering designs that ensure the survival and function of a  
7 critical building in any likely earthquake.
- 8 (t) *Disaster Response* refers to the provision of emergency services and  
9 public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to secure  
10 and save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the  
11 basic subsistence needs of the people affected. Disaster response  
12 includes disaster relief focused on immediate and short-term needs of  
13 the victims and the vulnerable.
- 14 (u) *Disaster Risk* refers to the potential disaster losses in lives, health status,  
15 livelihoods, assets and services that could occur to a particular  
16 community or society in the future, and is determined by a combination  
17 of the vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard  
18 characteristics and the environment.
- 19 (v) *Disaster Risk Governance* refers to the way in which public authorities,  
20 civil servants, media, private sector, and civil society coordinate at  
21 community, national and regional levels in order to manage disaster and  
22 climate related risks. This means ensuring that sufficient levels of  
23 capacity and resources are made available to prevent, prepare for,  
24 manage, and recover from disasters. It also entails mechanisms,  
25 institutions, and processes for citizens to articulate their interests,  
26 exercise their legal rights and obligations, and mediate their differences.
- 27 (w) *Disaster Risk Management* refers to the systematic process of using  
28 administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and  
29 capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping  
30 capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the  
31 possibility of disaster.



- 1 (x) *Disaster Risk Reduction* refers to the concept and practice of reducing  
2 disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the  
3 causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to  
4 hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise  
5 management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness  
6 for adverse events.
- 7 (y) *Disaster Risk and Vulnerability Reduction (DRVR)* refers to the concept  
8 and practice of reducing potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or  
9 damaged assets or disruption which could occur to a system, society or  
10 a community in a specific period of time, determined probabilistically and  
11 conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental  
12 factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a  
13 community, assets or system to the impacts of hazards through  
14 systematic efforts to analyze and reduce the causal factors of disasters  
15 all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the  
16 achievement of sustainable development.
- 17 (z) *Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Information System* refers to  
18 a specialized database which contains, among others, information on  
19 disasters and their human, material, economic, and environmental  
20 impact, risk assessment and mapping, and vulnerable and marginalized  
21 groups.
- 22 (aa) *Early Warning System* refers to the set of capacities needed to generate  
23 and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information to enable  
24 individuals, communities and organizations threatened by a hazard to  
25 prepare and to act appropriately and in sufficient time to reduce the  
26 possibility of harm or loss. A people-centered early warning system  
27 necessarily comprises four (4) key elements: knowledge of the risks;  
28 monitoring, analysis and forecasting of the hazards; communication or  
29 dissemination of alerts and warnings; and local capabilities to respond  
30 to the warnings received. The concept of "end-to-end warning system"  
31 emphasizes that warning systems need to span all steps from hazard  
32 detection to community response. Early warning systems include

1 systems developed at the level of communities or based on indigenous  
2 knowledge.

3 (bb) *Ecosystem Management and Restoration* refers to an integrated process  
4 to conserve, improve and restore the health of the ecosystem that  
5 sustains ecosystem services for human well-being.

6 (cc) *Eligible Assisting Actor* refers to any assisting actor that has been  
7 determined to be eligible to receive legal facilities as provided in this Act  
8 and its implementing rules and regulations.

9 (dd) *Emergency* refers to unforeseen or sudden occurrence, especially  
10 danger, demanding immediate action.

11 (ee) *Emergency Management* refers to the organization and management of  
12 resources and responsibilities for addressing all aspects of emergencies,  
13 in particular preparedness, response and initial recovery steps.

14 (ff) *Exposure* refers to the degree to which the elements at risk are likely to  
15 experience hazard events of different magnitudes.

16 (gg) *Gender-Based Violence* refers to violence that is directed against a  
17 woman because of her gender, or that affects women disproportionately.  
18 It includes acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering,  
19 threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty.

20 (hh) *Geographic Information System (GIS)* refers to a system used to capture,  
21 store, manipulate, manage and display all types of spatial or  
22 geographical data.

23 (ii) *Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Area (GIDA)* refers to areas  
24 with a marginalized population which is physically and socioeconomically  
25 separated from the mainstream society and characterized by physical  
26 factors, and isolated due to distance, weather conditions and  
27 transportation difficulties in island, upland lowland, landlocked, hard to  
28 reach and underserved communities; and/or socioeconomic factors such  
29 as high poverty incidence, presence of vulnerable sectors, communities  
30 in or recovering from situation of crisis or armed conflict.

31 (jj) *Hazard* refers to a dangerous phenomenon, either natural or human-  
32 induced, that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts,

1 property damage, loss of livelihood and services, social and economic  
2 disruption, or environmental damage.

3 (kk) *Human-Induced Hazard* refers to an event caused by humans and occurs  
4 in or close to human settlements or a particular environmental area. This  
5 can include environmental degradation, technological or industrial  
6 conditions, pollution, accidents such as high-density events, industrial  
7 and transport accidents, complex emergencies, armed conflict, situations  
8 of generalized or organized violence, and violation of human rights.

9 (ll) *Imminent Danger* refers to a situation where, on the basis of official  
10 forecasts, a disaster will or is expected to occur in a particular  
11 geographical area and within an estimated period of time, and where  
12 necessary preparedness actions or financing are required.

13 (mm) *International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Period* refers to the  
14 period which commences upon the issuance of a request for international  
15 disaster assistance or upon acceptance of an offer, and shall continue  
16 until terminated pursuant to guidelines set in the implementing rules and  
17 regulations.

18 (nn) *Internally Displaced Persons* refer to persons or groups of persons who  
19 have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of  
20 habitual residence within national borders, in particular as a result of or  
21 in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized  
22 and/or organized violence, violations of human rights, implementation of  
23 development projects, or natural or human-induced disasters, including  
24 climate change.

25 (oo) *International Personnel* refers to the staff and volunteers of any assisting  
26 actor providing disaster relief or initial recovery assistance, being persons  
27 who are neither citizens of, nor domiciled in the Philippines prior to their  
28 recruitment by the international assisting actor.

29 (pp) *Land-Use Planning* refers to the process undertaken by public authorities  
30 to identify, evaluate and decide on different options the use of land,  
31 including consideration of long-term economic, social and environmental  
32 objectives and the implications for different communities and interest



- 1 groups, and the subsequent formulation and promulgation of plans that  
2 describe the permitted or acceptable uses.
- 3 (qq) *Legal Facilities* refer to special entitlements and exemptions that are  
4 made available to eligible assisting actors under this Act.
- 5 (rr) *Mitigation* refers to the effort to reduce or limit greenhouse gas emissions  
6 or enhance greenhouse gas sequestration.
- 7 (ss) *National Continuity Policy* refers to a policy aimed at the development of  
8 an organizational culture that has the ability to provide a minimum level  
9 of service during interruptions, emergencies, and disasters, and return  
10 to full operations quickly.
- 11 (tt) *National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework* refers to  
12 the comprehensive, all hazards, multi-sectoral, inter-agency and  
13 community-based approach to disaster risk reduction and management.
- 14 (uu) *National Disaster Resilience Plan (NDRP)* refers to the document to be  
15 formulated by the National Disaster Resilience Council (NDRC) and  
16 implemented by the Authority that sets out goals and specific objectives  
17 for reducing disaster risks together with related actions to accomplish  
18 these objectives. The NDRP shall provide for the identification of  
19 hazards, vulnerabilities, and risks to be managed at the national level;  
20 disaster risk reduction and management approaches and strategies to  
21 be applied in managing said hazards and risks; agency roles,  
22 responsibilities and lines of authority at all government levels; and  
23 vertical and horizontal coordination of disaster risk reduction and  
24 management in the pre-disaster and post-disaster phases. It shall be in  
25 conformity with the national disaster risk reduction and management  
26 framework.
- 27 (vv) *Natural Hazard* refers to naturally occurring physical phenomena caused  
28 either by rapid or slow onset events which can be geological such as  
29 earthquakes, ground rupture, liquefaction, landslides, tsunamis,  
30 sinkholes, and volcanic activity; hydrological and meteorological such as  
31 floods, severe winds, typhoons, storm surges, climatological variability



1 such as extreme temperatures, El Niño, La Niña and forest fires; or  
2 biological such as disease, epidemics and insect/animal plagues.

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

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

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

25 (zz) *Post-Disaster Recovery* refers to the restoration and improvement,  
26 where appropriate, of facilities, livelihood, and living conditions of  
27 disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk  
28 factors, in accordance with the principle of "Build Forward Better".

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

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

- 1 (ccc) *Recovery* refers to rehabilitation measures that ensure the ability of  
2 affected communities or areas to restore their normal level of functioning  
3 by restoring livelihoods and services, reconstructing damaged  
4 infrastructures and increasing the communities' organizational capacity.
- 5 (ddd) *Resilience* refers to the ability of a system, community or society exposed  
6 to hazards to resist, absorb, adapt to, transform, accommodate, and  
7 recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner,  
8 including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic  
9 structures and functions through risk management in such ways as to  
10 enhance their capacities to withstand current and future risk.
- 11 (eee) *Response* refers to any effort to provide assistance or intervention during  
12 or immediately after a disaster to meet the life preservation and basic  
13 subsistence needs of affected people and in the restoration of essential  
14 public activities and facilities.
- 15 (fff) *Risk Assessment* refers to a methodology which includes risk assessment  
16 with mapping to determine the nature and extent of risk by analyzing  
17 potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that  
18 together could potentially harm exposed people, property, services,  
19 livelihood and the environment on which they depend.
- 20 (ggg) *Probabilistic Risk Assessment* refers to the simulation of those future  
21 disasters based on scientific evidence, which are likely to occur. As a  
22 result, these risk assessments resolve the problem posed by the limits of  
23 historical data. Probabilistic models "complete" historical records by  
24 reproducing the physics of the phenomena and recreating the intensity  
25 of a large number of synthetic events. Probabilistic Risk Assessment  
26 considers all possible scenarios, their likelihood, and associated impacts.  
27 It is characterized by inherent uncertainties partly related to the natural  
28 randomness of hazards, and partly because of incomplete understanding  
29 and measurement of the hazards, exposure, and vulnerability.
- 30 (hhh) *Deterministic Risk Assessment* refers to an assessment that considers  
31 the possible disaster impacts of a single scenario. This is in contrast to

- 1 probabilistic risk assessment which considers all possible scenarios, their  
2 likelihood, and associated impacts.
- 3 (iii) *Risk Transfer* refers to the process of formally or informally shifting the  
4 financial consequences of particular risks from one party to another  
5 whereby a household, community, enterprise, or state authority will  
6 obtain resources from the other party after a disaster occurs, in  
7 exchange for ongoing or compensatory social or financial benefits  
8 provided to that other party.
- 9 (jjj) *State of Calamity* refers to a condition involving mass casualty and/or  
10 major damage to property, disruption of means of livelihoods, roads, and  
11 normal way of life of people in the affected areas as a result of the  
12 occurrence of natural or human-induced hazard.
- 13 (kkk) *Sustainable Development* refers to development that meets the needs of  
14 the present without compromising the ability of future generations to  
15 meet their own needs.
- 16 (III) *Vital Facility Items* refer to government risk reduction and preparedness  
17 equipment, accessories and other items such as radars, weather  
18 forecasting equipment, flood monitoring instruments, seismographs,  
19 tsunami warning systems, and automated weather systems.
- 20 (mmm) *Vulnerability* refers to the characteristics and circumstances of a  
21 community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging  
22 effects of a hazard. Vulnerability may arise from various physical, social,  
23 economic, and environmental factors.
- 24 (nnn) *Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups* refer to those who are at risk due  
25 to poverty and other underlying risk factors including women, children,  
26 the elderly, differently-abled people, migrants, and ethnic minorities or  
27 indigenous peoples.
- 28 (ooo) *Whole-of-Society Approach* refers to the meaningful participation and  
29 synergy of stakeholders that represent different interests in all aspects  
30 of climate change adaptation, and disaster risk reduction and  
31 management across all levels.



1 (ppp) *Whole-of-Government Approach* refers to an approach that integrates  
2 the collaborative efforts of the government departments and agencies to  
3 achieve unity of effort toward a shared goal to broaden the government's  
4 options, and increases efficiency to maximize all available resources in a  
5 collaborative effort.

6 (qqq) *Whole-of-Nation Approach* refers to an approach that seeks to bring  
7 about a concerted effort towards national peace and security by creating  
8 consensus and understanding of security that is shared not just among  
9 core security forces and oversight government institutions, but also by  
10 civil society and all the nation's communities.

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

## 14 CHAPTER II

### 15 DEPARTMENT OF DISASTER RESILIENCE

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

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

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

29 The Department shall augment the capacity of LGUs in collaboration with  
30 relevant national government agencies and other stakeholders to implement disaster



1 risk reduction and management and climate change action plans, programs, projects,  
2 and activities.

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

5       (a)       Risk Reduction

6               (i)       Oversee, direct, and undertake programs and projects to  
7 identify, assess, prioritize and localize hazards and risks in the  
8 country, in consultation with national government agencies,  
9 LGUs, communities, and stakeholders that shall be involved in  
10 climate change mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk  
11 reduction efforts;

12              (ii)       Monitor and ensure the integration of disaster risk and  
13 vulnerability reduction and management and climate change  
14 mitigation and adaptation policies into national development  
15 plans;

16              (iii)       Design and implement an incentive system for greater private  
17 and public investment, both local and national, in disaster risk  
18 reduction;

19              (iv)       Oversee and ensure the mainstreaming of climate change  
20 mitigation and adaptation and disaster risk reduction in  
21 development planning, including disaster-proofing and  
22 climate-proofing of land-use plans and the preparation of  
23 contingency plans;

24              (v)       Create an enabling environment for the design of relevant and  
25 appropriate risk-sharing and risk-transfer instruments;

26              (vi)       Create an enabling environment that shall promote broader  
27 multi-stakeholder participation and integrate climate change  
28 mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk and vulnerability  
29 reduction;

30              (vii)       Coordinate directly with LGUs and private entities to address  
31 climate vulnerabilities and disaster risk assessment (CVDRA)  
32 of regions and provinces at the meso-scale, cities and

- 1 municipalities at the micro-scale, and barangays at the meta-  
2 scale;
- 3 (viii) Establish and monitor local and national capacity for disaster  
4 risk financing and insurance and other risk transfer strategies  
5 in coordination with the Department of Finance (DOF), the  
6 Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), and the Land  
7 Bank of the Philippines (LBP);
- 8 (ix) Formulate the National Disaster Resilience Framework, NDRP,  
9 and the National Continuity Policy;
- 10 (x) Oversee and direct the comprehensive implementation of  
11 disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and  
12 mitigation policies, plans, and programs, as embodied in the  
13 National Disaster Resilience Framework and NDRP;
- 14 (xi) Coordinate directly with LGUs and private entities to address  
15 Disaster Risk Assessment (DRA) of regions and provinces at  
16 the meso-scale, cities and municipalities at the micro-scale,  
17 and barangays at the meta-scale; and
- 18 (xii) Review and evaluate local disaster resilience plans and other  
19 local plans to ensure their consistency with the Climate-  
20 Disaster Resilience Framework and Plan.
- 21 (b) Disaster Preparedness and Response
- 22 (i) Oversee and maintain a national early-warning and  
23 emergency alert system that shall provide accurate, timely,  
24 and accessible information to national and local emergency  
25 response organizations and the general public;
- 26 (ii) Coordinate information-sharing and other risk reduction  
27 protocols following the principle of interoperability among  
28 national government agencies and LGUs;
- 29 (iii) Establish and maintain a national humanitarian logistics  
30 system with a network of warehouses, transport, and  
31 resources, including response assets and disaster relief items,

- 1 such as food and non-food items, including facilities for  
2 animals;
- 3 (iv) Exercise command and control over relevant government  
4 agencies, including government-owned and -controlled  
5 corporations, the Philippine National Police (PNP) and other  
6 law enforcement agencies, during an imminent or actual  
7 disaster. Such command and control shall include the authority  
8 to utilize available services, assets, equipment, personnel,  
9 facilities, and other resources;
- 10 (v) Call on the reserve force, as defined in Republic Act No. 7077,  
11 otherwise known as the "Citizen Armed Force or Armed Forces  
12 of the Philippines Reservist Act", to assist in relief and rescue  
13 operations during disasters;
- 14 (vi) Work with the private sector and CSOs for assistance with  
15 regard to the use of facilities and resources for the protection  
16 and preservation of life and property;
- 17 (vii) Implement pre-disaster risk assessments, to include  
18 deployment of rapid assessment teams to gather information  
19 for precise actions as a basis for emergency preparedness and  
20 humanitarian response;
- 21 (viii) Organize, train, equip, and maintain a system of response  
22 capacity for search, rescue, and retrieval, and the delivery and  
23 distribution of relief goods;
- 24 (ix) Monitor and support LGUs in the management of evacuation  
25 centers and ensure the welfare and dignity of internally-  
26 displaced persons;
- 27 (x) Procure goods and services during emergencies, in  
28 accordance with existing emergency procurement rules and  
29 regulations;
- 30 (xi) Issue special procurement rules and regulations for  
31 preparedness, response, and recovery activities, including

1 those prompted by a declaration of a state of calamity or of  
2 an imminent disaster; and

- 3 (xii) Assist in mobilizing the necessary resources to increase the  
4 overall capacity of LGUs, specifically those with low income  
5 and situated in high-risk areas.

6 (c) Rehabilitation and Recovery

- 7 (i) Prepare, organize, lead, implement, and manage post-disaster  
8 assessment and recovery and rehabilitation programs, in  
9 coordination with the affected LGUs, national government  
10 agencies, and other stakeholders;  
11 (ii) Implement the cluster approach to expedite reconstruction  
12 efforts and orchestrate and serve as the clearinghouse for the  
13 participation of assisting actors in such efforts; and  
14 (iii) Ensure that the principle of "Build Forward Better" is applied  
15 to rehabilitation and recovery efforts.

16 (d) Other Powers and Functions

- 17 (i) Provide or designate a secretariat to the Climate Change  
18 Commission;  
19 (ii) Establish and monitor local and national capacity for climate-  
20 disaster risk financing and insurance and other risk transfer  
21 strategies in coordination with the Department of Finance  
22 (DOF), the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), and  
23 the Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP);  
24 (iii) Coordinate information-sharing and other disaster risk and  
25 vulnerability reduction and climate change mitigation and  
26 adaptation protocols following the principle of interoperability  
27 among national government agencies and LGUs before,  
28 during, and after a disaster.  
29 (iv) Administer, oversee, and monitor the utilization of the National  
30 Disaster Resilience Fund (NDRF), the Disaster Resilience  
31 Support Fund (DRSF) for third (3<sup>rd</sup>) to sixth (6<sup>th</sup>) class  
32 provinces and municipalities, and other grants and donations



1 for disaster risk reduction and management and climate  
2 change adaptation, unless otherwise specified;

3 (v) Receive, administer, mobilize, and monitor and oversee the  
4 utilization of the NDRF, the Prevention, Mitigation, and  
5 Preparedness Fund for third (3<sup>rd</sup>) to sixth (6<sup>th</sup>) Class Provinces  
6 and Municipalities, and donations for disaster risk and  
7 vulnerability reduction and management and climate change  
8 mitigation and adaptation, unless otherwise specified;

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

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

27 (viii) Develop the criteria and procedure for the enlistment of  
28 accredited community disaster resilience volunteers and  
29 institutions;

30 (ix) Create and continuously update, in consultation with  
31 stakeholders, a manual of operations for accredited  
32 community disaster resilience volunteers and institutions; and

- 1 (x) Perform such other functions as may be necessary for the  
2 effective implementation of this Act.

3 CHAPTER III

4 GENERAL WELFARE AND EMERGENCY MEASURES

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

12 *Sec. 7. Emergency Measures at the National Level.* – The Department may  
13 require the assistance of law enforcement agencies and the uniformed services, such  
14 as the PNP and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), as well as emergency  
15 responders, to assist in the implementation of emergency measures.

16 *Sec. 8. Emergency Measures at the Local Level.*

- 17 (a) LGUs shall enact an ordinance on and implement through the Local  
18 Disaster Resilience Office (LDRO) the necessary and appropriate  
19 emergency measures, including preemptive and forced evacuation, in  
20 anticipation of, during, and in the aftermath of emergencies, hazards  
21 and disasters, and only when there is imminent danger of loss of lives  
22 and/or damage to property.
- 23 (b) Emergency measures, including preemptive and forced evacuation, shall  
24 be carried out in a manner that is humane, respectful of the dignity and  
25 culture of persons, without using disproportionate force, without  
26 discrimination, and with conscious attention to the needs of vulnerable  
27 and marginalized groups.
- 28 (c) All measures shall be taken to inform the population, in a manner and  
29 language that they can understand, of the need for emergency measures  
30 and evacuation for their safety, as well as the location where they will  
31 be taken and for how long they are going to stay there. Adequate

1 evacuation centers taking into account the needs of the evacuated  
2 population, and transportation to and from the affected area shall be  
3 provided by the local government.

4 *Sec. 9. Hierarchy of Evacuation Measures. –*

5 (a) Preemptive evacuation shall be the preferred and primary mode of  
6 evacuation of people that will be affected by emergencies, hazards and  
7 disasters.

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

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

20 *Sec. 10. Release from Liability in Case of Refusal to Evacuate. –*

21 (a) Any person who willfully and deliberately disregards or opposes the order  
22 of preemptive or forced evacuation issued by the local chief executive or  
23 the Department, releases the local government or the Department from  
24 any liability for injury, death, damage to or loss of property attributed to  
25 said disobedience.

26 (b) During evacuation, priority assistance shall be given to the vulnerable  
27 groups and persons who willfully comply with the order of preemptive or  
28 forced evacuation.

29 *Sec. 11. Inspection and Implementation Powers. —* The Department shall have  
30 inspection, visitorial and examining authority over government and nongovernmental  
31 entities to ensure that all funds and assets allocated for disaster resilience are actually  
32 used for said purposes. The Department shall likewise have the power to inspect and



1 examine the status of projects and programs being undertaken in furtherance of  
2 disaster resilience efforts.

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

6 *Sec. 12. Utilization of Private Property for Public Purpose.* – The Department  
7 shall have the power to utilize any private property for urgent public purpose in  
8 anticipation of, during, and in the aftermath of emergencies, hazards and disasters  
9 and only when there is imminent danger of loss of lives and/or damage to property,  
10 subject to payment of just compensation in appropriate cases.

11 *Sec. 13. Emergency Powers.* – Whenever it becomes necessary, the  
12 Department, subject to the approval of the President, may call on the AFP or the PNP,  
13 in coordination with the Secretary of National Defense and the Secretary of the Interior  
14 and Local Government, to prevent or suppress lawless violence and ensure the  
15 protection and preservation of life or property in anticipation of, during, and in the  
16 aftermath of emergencies, hazards and disasters.

17 Whenever warranted by circumstances, the Department may call upon other  
18 agencies and instrumentalities of the government, as well as nongovernment  
19 organizations for the protection and preservation of life and/or property in anticipation  
20 of, during, and in the aftermath of emergencies, hazards and disasters including  
21 private organizations, for assistance in the use of their facilities and resources.

22 *Sec. 14. Emergency Arrangements.* – The Department shall have the power to  
23 negotiate, enter into, institutionalize and coordinate arrangements with any private  
24 person or juridical entity for the purpose of ensuring the adequate and prompt  
25 availability of all goods and services necessary in anticipation of, during, and in the  
26 aftermath of emergencies, hazards and disasters and only when there is imminent  
27 danger of loss of lives and/or damage to property.

28 CHAPTER IV  
29 ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

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



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

- 3           (a)       Establish and promulgate policies, rules, and regulations for the effective  
4                   and efficient operation of the Department;
- 5           (b)       Exercise executive direction over the operations of the Department and  
6                   administrative supervision over its attached agencies;
- 7           (c)       Manage the financial and human resources of the Department;
- 8           (d)       Appoint officers and employees of the Department, except presidential  
9                   appointees, in accordance with civil service law, rules, and regulations;
- 10          (e)       Exercise disciplinary authority over officers and employees of the  
11                  Department in accordance with law;
- 12          (f)       Coordinate with other government agencies, the private sector, and  
13                  CSOs on the policies, programs, projects, and activities of the  
14                  Department, as may be necessary;
- 15          (g)       Advise the President on the promulgation of executive and administrative  
16                  issuances and the formulation of regulatory and legislative proposals on  
17                  matters pertaining to disaster resilience;
- 18          (h)       Serve as the Vice-Chairperson of the Climate Change Commission (CCC);
- 19          (i)       In coordination with the Department of Foreign Affairs, represent the  
20                  Philippines in the climate change negotiations and articulate the national  
21                  contribution to global, regional, and other inter-governmental disaster  
22                  risk reduction and humanitarian platforms;
- 23          (j)       Call upon the AFP and the PNP to render assistance in disaster-affected  
24                  areas; and
- 25          (k)       Promulgate such rules and regulations and perform such other functions  
26                  as may be necessary or proper to attain the objectives of this Act.

27           Sec. 17. *Organizational Structure, Functions and Management.* – The  
28 Department shall be composed of the following officials and offices:

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

1 Governance, one to be responsible for Operations, one to be responsible  
2 for Administration and Finance, and the Senior Undersecretary. The  
3 Undersecretaries shall have functional and operational supervision over  
4 the bureaus, divisions, offices and units assigned to their respective  
5 functional areas;

6 (c) Ten (10) Assistant Secretaries, to be appointed by the President, who  
7 shall assist the Secretary in administering the affairs of the Department  
8 to be responsible for overall staff supervision, Internal Audit,  
9 Administration, Disaster Resilience Fund Management, Fiscal  
10 Management, Operations, Mobilization, Plans and Programs, Legal,  
11 Project Management and Sustainable Development;

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

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

26 (ii) The Logistics and Resource Management Service shall be  
27 responsible for the efficient and effective management of all  
28 the assets and resources of the Department; the efficient and  
29 effective gathering, maintenance and updating of a database  
30 of pertinent assets and resources belonging to any and all  
31 agencies and instrumentalities of the Government, as well as  
32 non-government and civic organizations in support of

1 operational readiness for utilization by the Department; and  
2 the procurement of necessary assets and resources to be  
3 maintained and utilized by the Department.

4 (iii) The Operations Service shall be responsible for formulating,  
5 implementing and monitoring the operational plans of the  
6 Department and ensuring its operational readiness, as well as  
7 the effective functional management of the Emergency  
8 Management Operations Center.

9 (iv) The Responders Management Service shall be responsible for  
10 the efficient and effective gathering, management, and  
11 updating of a national roster of individuals and groups from  
12 the civilian sector, volunteer organizations, uniformed services  
13 and the reserve force in support of operational readiness for  
14 utilization by the Department.

15 (v) The Policy Development and Planning Service shall be  
16 responsible for providing responsive, efficient and effective  
17 services relating to research, planning, programming,  
18 budgeting, project development, and policy formulation of civil  
19 defense and disaster risk reduction and management projects  
20 and activities.

21 (vi) The Capacity-Building and Training Service shall be  
22 responsible for building and developing the capacity of the  
23 Department's personnel, civil defense practitioners,  
24 communities and other stakeholders.

25 (vii) The Legal Affairs and Compliance Service shall provide legal  
26 advice to the Department; interpret laws and rules affecting  
27 the administration and operations of the Department; prepare  
28 and review contracts and instruments to which the  
29 Department is a party; interpret provisions of contracts  
30 covering work involving the Department; and monitor the  
31 compliance with regulatory and reportorial matters involving  
32 the Department.



- 1 (viii) The Disaster Risk Reduction Service shall be responsible for  
2 reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts and  
3 programs of the Department to analyze and reduce the causal  
4 factors of disasters such as exposure to hazards, lessening  
5 vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land  
6 and the environment, and improving preparedness and early  
7 warning for adverse events which are all examples of disaster  
8 risk reduction.
- 9 (ix) The Climate Change Service shall lead in the development and  
10 mainstreaming of evidence-based climate adaptation and  
11 mitigation policies of the Department through optimum  
12 coordination among key stakeholders towards achieving a  
13 climate-resilient and climate-smart Philippines with healthy,  
14 safe, prosperous, and self-reliant communities.
- 15 (x) The Recovery and Reconstruction Service shall provide  
16 responsive, efficient and effective services relating to the  
17 formulation of standards for rehabilitation and recovery  
18 programs, projects, activities, and their subsequent  
19 implementation.
- 20 (xi) The Strategic Communications Service shall be responsible for  
21 the formulation and implementation of the strategic  
22 communications plans and programs of the Department; serve  
23 as the public affairs arm of the Department tasked with  
24 directing, supervising and controlling the Department's public  
25 information programs and activities, as well as establishing  
26 and maintaining rapport with the media and the general  
27 public;
- 28 (e) Divisions, units and offices as may be created by the Department and  
29 whose officers and employees shall be appointed in accordance with civil  
30 service law, rules, and regulations;



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

20 CHAPTER V

21 FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

22 Sec. 18. *Fiscal Management.* – The Department shall manage all funds  
23 appropriated to it by Congress and from other sources. This shall include all donations,  
24 as contemplated under the succeeding paragraph, subject to the provisions of Section  
25 2, paragraph (d) of Article IX of the 1987 Constitution on the auditing powers of the  
26 Commission on Audit.

27 Sec. 19. *Donation.* – (a) The Department shall have the power to receive  
28 donations and grants from any person, government institution, corporation,  
29 international organization and other similar entities, and the power to recommend the  
30 procurement of developmental assistance for the purpose of disaster risk and  
31 vulnerability reduction and management and climate change adaptation;

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

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

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

## 17 CHAPTER VI

### 18 WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT AND WHOLE-OF-NATION APPROACH

#### 19 *Sec. 20. National Disaster Resilience Council. –*

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

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

- 26 (i) Secretary of Science and Technology;
- 27 (ii) Secretary of the Interior and Local Government;
- 28 (iii) Secretary of Social Welfare and Development;
- 29 (iv) Secretary of National Defense;
- 30 (v) Director-General of the National Economic and Development  
31 Authority;

- 1 (vi) Secretary of Health;
- 2 (vii) Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources;
- 3 (viii) Secretary of Agriculture;
- 4 (ix) Secretary of Education;
- 5 (x) Secretary of Energy;
- 6 (xi) Secretary of Finance;
- 7 (xii) Secretary of Trade and Industry;
- 8 (xiii) Secretary of Transportation;
- 9 (xiv) Secretary of Budget and Management;
- 10 (xv) Secretary of Public Works and Highways;
- 11 (xvi) Secretary of Foreign Affairs;
- 12 (xvii) Secretary of Justice;
- 13 (xviii) Secretary of Labor and Employment;
- 14 (xix) Secretary of Tourism;
- 15 (xx) Secretary of Information and Communications Technology;
- 16 (xxi) Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process;
- 17 (xxii) Chairperson of the Commission on Higher Education;
- 18 (xxiii) Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines;
- 19 (xxiv) Chief of the Philippine National Police;
- 20 (xxv) Head of the Presidential Communications Operations Office;
- 21 (xxvi) Secretary-General of the Philippine National Red Cross;
- 22 (xxvii) Chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights;
- 23 (xxviii) Executive Director of the Council for Welfare of Children;
- 24 (xxix) Lead Convenor of the National Anti-Poverty Commission;
- 25 (xxx) Chairperson of the Philippine Commission on Women;
- 26 (xxxi) Chairperson of the Housing and Urban Development  
27 Coordinating Council;
- 28 (xxxii) Chairperson of the National Council for Disability Affairs;
- 29 (xxxiii) Chairperson of the National Commission on Indigenous  
30 Peoples;
- 31 (xxxiv) Chairperson of the National Commission on Muslim Filipinos;
- 32 (xxxv) Chairperson of the National Youth Commission;



- 1 (xxxvi) President of the Government Service Insurance System;  
2 (xxxvii) President of the Social Security System;  
3 (xxxviii) President of the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation;  
4 (xxxix) President of the Home Development Mutual Fund;  
5 (xl) President of the Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines;  
6 (xli) President of the League of Provinces of the Philippines;  
7 (xlii) President of the League of Cities of the Philippines;  
8 (xliii) President of the League of Municipalities of the Philippines;  
9 (xliv) President of the Liga ng mga Barangays;  
10 (xlv) Maximum of six (6) representatives from the academe and  
11 other relevant research institutions;  
12 (xlvi) Maximum of six (6) representatives from the civil society  
13 organizations; and  
14 (xlvii) Maximum of six (6) representatives from the private sector.
- 15 (c) Composition – The Council is hereby organized into five (5) clusters,  
16 namely: Disaster Prevention and Mitigation to be led by DOST, Disaster  
17 Preparedness to be led by DILG, Disaster Response by DSWD, Logistics  
18 to be led by DND, and Recovery and Sustainable Development to be led  
19 by NEDA.
- 20 (d) Technical Management Advisory Group – The Department may  
21 constitute, as the need arises, a technical management advisory group  
22 from the different stakeholders, that shall coordinate and meet with the  
23 Department as often as necessary to effectively manage and sustain  
24 national efforts on disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and  
25 emergency management, and climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- 26 (e) Guidelines for the Department of Disaster Resilience Fund (DDRF) and  
27 Local Disaster Resilience Fund (LDRF) – The Department shall provide  
28 the necessary guidelines and procedures on the DDRF and the LDRF  
29 releases as well as utilization, accounting and auditing thereof.

30 *Sec. 21. Monitoring, Reporting and Validation.* – (a) Monitoring and Reporting.  
31 On or before the last quarter of the preceding year, member-agencies of the NDRC  
32 shall submit to the Department through the Council Secretariat their respective DDR



1 annual work and financial plans (AWFPPs) for the next year. The AWFPPS shall be based  
2 on the DDR Plan.

3 The member-agencies shall submit to the Secretariat quarterly progress reports  
4 of their implementation of the AWFPPs within thirty (30) days from the end of each  
5 quarter.

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

11 (b) Validation. The Secretary shall require the submission of reports from LGUs  
12 to validate the progress reports of the Council member-agencies. Submission shall be  
13 through the local field offices of the DDR.

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

19 (i) The Regional Disaster Resilience Councils (RDRC) –

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

28 The Regional Directors of the Department shall serve  
29 as chairpersons of the RDRCs and the Regional Directors of  
30 the DSWD, the DILG, and the NEDA shall serve as cluster  
31 heads. In the case of the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in  
32 Muslim Mindanao, the Chief Minister shall be the RDRC

1 Chairperson. In the case of Metro Manila, the MDRC shall be  
2 headed by the Chairperson of the Metro Manila Development  
3 Authority (MMDA).

4 The RDRCs shall establish the RDRC Secretariat and  
5 operating facility to be known as the Regional Disaster  
6 Resilience Council Secretariat and Operations Center.

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

- 9 (ii) LDRC Budgetary Requirements of LDRO – The budgetary  
10 requirements for personal services, maintenance and other  
11 operating expenditures, and capital outlay of the LDRO shall  
12 be sourced from the General Fund of the LGU, subject to  
13 Section 76 of Republic Act No. 7160, otherwise known as the  
14 “Local Government Code of 1991, as amended”. The  
15 enforcement of Sections 325(a) and 331(b) of Republic Act  
16 No. 7160, as amended, shall be waived to enable the LGUs to  
17 fund the initial year requirements for the creation of the  
18 minimum five (5) mandatory positions of the LDRO.

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

- 25 (1) Establish linkage or network with other LGUs for disaster  
26 risk and vulnerability reduction, climate change adaptation  
27 and emergency response purposes;  
28 (2) Recommend through the LDRC, the enactment of local  
29 ordinances consistent with the requirements of this Act;  
30 (3) Establish a Provincial, City, Municipal, and Barangay  
31 Climate and Disaster Resilience Operations Center; and

1 (4) (Encourage GOCCs to establish their own Climate and  
2 Disaster Resilience Operations Center within their  
3 territories.

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

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

12 Sec. 23. *Establishment of a Multi-Stakeholders Convergence Unit.* – The  
13 Department, with the assistance of other relevant government agencies and  
14 stakeholders, shall establish a Multi-Stakeholders Convergence Unit (MSCU), which  
15 shall align the disaster resilience efforts of the private sector, CSOs, academe, and  
16 other stakeholders with the Department by assisting, coordinating, or providing  
17 services that strengthen public-private cooperation and coordination in disaster  
18 resilience, including the following:

- 19 (a) Establishment and implementation of business continuity practices to  
20 ensure the continued delivery of products and services, in the event of  
21 disasters;
- 22 (b) Establishment and implementation of a National Continuity Policy to  
23 ensure service continuity during power and utilities interruptions,  
24 emergencies, and disasters and ensure the quick return to full  
25 operations;
- 26 (c) Establishment, incorporation, and application of business continuity  
27 plans as part of the disaster resilience plans of local government units;
- 28 (d) Facilitation or assistance in obtaining or processing incentives for the  
29 private sector or other nongovernment stakeholders; and
- 30 (e) Preparation and facilitation of the issuance of appropriate guidelines for  
31 MSMEs relating to mechanisms on procurement and liquidity to create  
32 enabling environment for DDR.



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

## 3 CHAPTER VII

### 4 DISASTER RISK AND VULNERABILITY REDUCTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE

#### 5 ADAPTATION MAINSTREAMING, INTEGRATION AND CONVERGENCE

6 *Sec. 24. Integration of DRR and Climate Change Adaptation in the Climate and*  
7 *Disaster Resilience Framework and Plan.* – The existing National Disaster Resilience  
8 Framework and plan and the National Climate Change Strategic Framework and Plan  
9 shall be enhanced by the Climate and Disaster Resilience Framework and Plan which  
10 provides for the comprehensive probabilistic multi-hazards, multi-scenario, multi-  
11 sectoral, resilience-building, and community risk-based approach and management of  
12 disaster and climate risk, and provide for the integration of disaster risk and  
13 vulnerability reduction and climate change adaptation, as well as the mainstreaming  
14 in other sectoral policies. It shall be reviewed every three (3) years.

15 The Climate and Disaster Resilience Plan shall provide for the following: (1)  
16 identification of the underlying factors of risk, or the nature and degree of hazards,  
17 vulnerabilities, exposures and capacities, which need to be managed at the national  
18 level; (2) disaster risk and vulnerabilities reduction and management approaches and  
19 strategies to be applied in managing said hazards and risks; (3) agency roles,  
20 responsibilities, and lines of authority at all government levels; and (4) vertical and  
21 horizontal coordination of climate change mitigation and adaptation, disaster risk and  
22 vulnerability reduction and management before, during, and after a disaster. The  
23 Climate and Disaster Resilience Plan shall be in conformity with the framework.

24 The Climate and Disaster Resilience Framework and Plan for climate-disaster  
25 risk governance, climate vulnerability assessment, risk assessment and risk  
26 management shall be formulated and jointly approved by the NDRC and the CCC.

27 *Sec. 25. Ecosystem-Based Approach to Prevention and Mitigation,*  
28 *Rehabilitation and Recovery from Disaster.* – The Department shall ensure the  
29 application of ecosystems-based approaches in disaster risk and vulnerability reduction  
30 and climate change mitigation and adaptation, particularly through ecosystem



1 management and restoration as defined in this Act, and ensuring that environmental  
2 and natural resource policies are risk-informed.

3 CHAPTER VIII

4 CLIMATE AND DISASTER RESILIENCE RESEARCH, EDUCATION,  
5 AND TRAINING INSTITUTE

6 *Sec. 26. Creation of the Climate and Disaster Research, Education, and Training*  
7 *Institute. –*

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

15 (b) The Climate and Disaster Resilience Research, Education, and Training  
16 Institute shall be headed by a Director. The organizational structure and  
17 staffing pattern shall be determined by the Department in consultation  
18 with the DBM and in accordance with civil service laws, rules, and  
19 regulations.

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

22 (i) Establish regional branches as well as provincial, city or  
23 municipal branches, if deemed necessary, to train individuals  
24 from the public and private sectors in the fields of disaster risk  
25 and vulnerability reduction and management, climate change  
26 adaptation, and ecosystem management and restoration,  
27 among others;

28 (ii) Develop and implement an inclusive and ladderized curricula  
29 on climate change adaptation, and disaster risk and  
30 vulnerability reduction and management;

- 1 (iii) Develop research programs and a knowledge management  
2 system on climate change adaptation and disaster risk and  
3 vulnerability reduction management for the purpose of  
4 innovation and capacity-building and development;
- 5 (iv) Partner with public and private academic and research  
6 institutions, the private sector, civil society, community-based  
7 disaster risk and vulnerability reduction management and  
8 climate change adaptation practitioners, and other relevant  
9 sectors in developing research opportunities and programs on  
10 climate vulnerability and disaster risk assessment;
- 11 (v) Establish a resource center for information, education and  
12 communication materials, research, publications, best work  
13 practices, lessons identified and learned, and other knowledge  
14 products on disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and  
15 management, and climate change adaptation;
- 16 (vi) Consolidate and prepare information, education and  
17 communication and training materials or publications to assist  
18 disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and management, and  
19 climate change adaptation practitioners in the planning and  
20 implementation of their plans, programs, projects and  
21 activities;
- 22 (vii) Organize and recognize a community of climate change  
23 adaptation and disaster risk reduction and management  
24 practitioners; and
- 25 (viii) Accredite, recognize, monitor and evaluate climate change  
26 adaptation, disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and  
27 management training institutions.
- 28 (d) Financial Support to the Center:
- 29 (i) The budget for the Climate and Disaster Resilience Research  
30 and Training Center shall be sourced from the annual General  
31 Appropriations Act.

1 (ii) The Department shall assist in the establishment of Research  
2 and Training Centers at the provincial, city, and municipal  
3 governments, as appropriate. The funding for such local  
4 Climate and Disaster Resilience Research and Training Centers  
5 may be sourced from the eighty (80%) percent portion of the  
6 LDRF and other financial sources of the local government unit  
7 concerned.

## 8 CHAPTER IX

### 9 INTEGRATION, MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE AND DISASTER RESILIENCE

#### 10 INFORMATION, EDUCATION, AND COMMUNICATION CONVERGENCE

11 *Sec. 27. Climate and Disaster Resilience Information Management System*  
12 *(CDRIMS).* – The Department shall establish a National and Regional Information  
13 Management System for Climate and Disaster Resilience. It shall constitute a physical  
14 central database of all disaster risk reduction and climate change data, including a  
15 geographic information system on geo-hazard assessments and climate risk. It shall  
16 be the repository of current and multi-temporal information for wide-scale disaster risk  
17 analysis and climate change vulnerability assessment. The CDRIMS shall at all times  
18 be made available to the Emergency Operations Center of the National and Regional  
19 Climate and Disaster Resilience Council (NRCDRC) development partners and multi-  
20 stakeholders to access critical information and ensure that the collection  
21 processing, analysis and dissemination of information is timely, reliable and accurate  
22 to support overall decision making and effective coordination both at the national and  
23 subnational level.

24 *Sec. 28. Disaster Resilience and Climate Change Education and Training.* – (a)  
25 The Department of Education (DepEd), Commission on Higher Education (CHED), and  
26 Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), in coordination with  
27 the National Youth Commission (NYC), the Department of Science and Technology  
28 (DOST), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of  
29 the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Health (DOH), Department  
30 of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and other relevant agencies,  
31 developmental institutions, and non-government organizations shall integrate disaster



1 risk and vulnerability reduction and climate change mitigation and adaptation  
2 education in the school curricula at all levels of education, from K to 12 to tertiary  
3 levels, including the early and adult learning programs, National Service Training  
4 Program (NSTP), and education for children and persons with special needs, whether  
5 private or public, including formal and non-formal, technical-vocational, indigenous  
6 learning, out-of-school youth courses and programs, and other channels of educational  
7 integration, including media, church, entertainment centers (malls), international and  
8 domestic airports and transport terminals.

9 (b) The Civil Service Commission (CSC), Professional Regulation Commission  
10 (PRC), and other licensure bodies shall integrate disaster risk and  
11 vulnerability reduction management and climate change adaptation  
12 questions in all professional and licensure examinations.

13 (c) In coordination with the Department, the Climate and Disaster Resilience  
14 Research, Education, and Training Institute shall develop a curriculum  
15 for courses or subjects specific to disaster risk and vulnerability reduction  
16 management and climate change mitigation and adaptation, and shall  
17 mandate all tertiary learning institutions to offer these subjects.

18 (d) The Parents and Teachers Community Associations shall initiate,  
19 support, and participate in disaster risk and vulnerability reduction  
20 management and climate change mitigation and adaptation related  
21 activities in schools and host communities.

22 (e) The DepEd, CHED, TESDA and other developmental institutions,  
23 community-based practitioners and organized nongovernmental  
24 organizations shall formulate and institutionalize flexible learning options  
25 such as online modules, supplemental learning materials, resources and  
26 platforms, as part of its climate change mitigation and adaptation,  
27 disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and governance, analysis, and  
28 management strategy.

29 (f) The DepEd, CHED, TESDA, developmental institutions and community-  
30 based organizations shall regularly review, monitor, evaluate and report  
31 to the Council the status of integration, mainstreaming and  
32 implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation, disaster



1 risk and vulnerability reduction and management in public-private  
2 schools and other learning institutions.

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

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

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

23 *Sec. 29. Standard Mechanism for Cascading Information, Education and*  
24 *Communication on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk and Vulnerability*  
25 *Reduction.* – (a) The DRC shall promote and advocate a culture of resilience and  
26 responsible-accountable, liable and responsible citizenship through information,  
27 education and communication that is appropriate, integrated, calibrated, inclusive,  
28 localized, science- and risk-based, gender, culture and disability sensitive and  
29 accessible using multimedia. Information, education, and communication on climate  
30 change adaptation and disaster risk and vulnerability reduction management should  
31 be compelling but not alarming.

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

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

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

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

## 25 CHAPTER X

### 26 CLIMATE AND DISASTER RISK INSURANCE AND INCENTIVES

27 Sec. 32. *Climate and Disaster Risk Transfer, Insurance and Social Welfare.* –

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

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

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

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

## 19 CHAPTER XI

### 20 PREPAREDNESS AND INTEGRATED EARLY WARNING

21 Sec. 34. *Standards for Disaster Preparedness Activities.* –

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

27 (b) LGUs shall identify safe or strategic sites, and establish evacuation  
28 centers with appropriate and adequate facilities in accordance with  
29 government-approved standards as provided under Republic Act No.  
30 10821, otherwise known as the "Children's Emergency Relief and



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

28 (b) The Department shall enhance and strengthen Philippine Atmospheric,  
29 Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) and the  
30 Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS)  
31 mandates under Republic Act No. 10692 and Executive Order No. 128,  
32 Series of 1987, respectively.



- 1 (c) The Department shall recognize and proactively support local or  
2 indigenous modes of early warning systems and allow open access to  
3 real-time data from both local and international sources made available  
4 through various platforms such as websites, mobile applications, and  
5 social media to empower local communities and individuals.
- 6 (d) Transmission of Early Warning. A person who transmits early warning  
7 concerning the abovementioned phenomena by means of signs in  
8 designs, colors, lights, or sound shall do so in compliance with the  
9 methods recognized or approved by the NDRC.
- 10 (e) The NDRC at the national and subnational level shall consider the use of  
11 an integrated early warning system to ensure it is consistent and locally  
12 contextualized with the communication protocol and safe evacuation  
13 procedure of the affected communities to achieve zero casualty, to zero  
14 death.
- 15 (f) The Department shall consider working with other agencies or  
16 organizations on pre-crisis information mapping of the humanitarian  
17 needs of the at-risk community that will enhance the overall  
18 prepositioning of resources at the national and local levels.

19 CHAPTER XII

20 DISASTER RESPONSE AND EARLY RECOVERY

21 Sec. 37. *Declaration of State of Calamity.* – The Department shall declare a  
22 cluster of barangays, municipalities, cities, provinces, and regions under a state of  
23 calamity, and the lifting thereof, based on the criteria set by the NDRC.

24 The declaration and lifting of the state of calamity may also be issued by the  
25 local Sanggunian, upon the recommendation of the LDRO, based on the results of the  
26 damage assessment and needs analysis: *Provided*, That the Department, through the  
27 LDRC, may seek from the local legislative body or Sanggunian, the declaration of a  
28 state of imminent disaster to enable the local executives to implement preemptive  
29 evacuation and precautionary measures in order to save lives and minimize damage  
30 to property, loss of livelihood, and disruption of livelihood that require the use of funds  
31 and resources under the LDRF.

1           Sec. 38. *Emergency Management.* – The respective Climate and Disaster  
2 Resilience Councils (DRCs) shall lead in preparing for, responding to, and recovering  
3 from the effects of any disaster, upon due consideration to the economics of  
4 classification, capacity and vulnerability of the local governments concerned:

- 5           (a)       The barangay DRC, if one barangay is affected;
- 6           (b)       The city/municipal DRC, if two (2) or more barangays are affected;
- 7           (c)       The provincial DRC, if two (2) or more cities/municipalities are affected;
- 8           (d)       The regional DRC, if two (2) or more provinces are affected; and
- 9           (e)       The NDRC, if two (2) or more regions are affected.

10          Sec. 39. *Humanitarian Assistance Action Center.* – The DRC shall institutionalize  
11 a one-stop shop mechanism through the Humanitarian Assistance Action Center for  
12 the processing and release of goods, articles or equipment intended for humanitarian  
13 assistance and the processing of necessary documents for international assisting  
14 actors. The Humanitarian Assistance Action Center shall be managed by the  
15 Department and shall be composed of the following NDRC agencies:

- 16          (a)       Department of Finance - Bureau of Customs;
- 17          (b)       Department of Foreign Affairs;
- 18          (c)       Department of Social Welfare and Development;
- 19          (d)       Department of Health;
- 20          (e)       Food and Drug Administration;
- 21          (f)       Department of Agriculture;
- 22          (g)       Department of Energy;
- 23          (h)       Philippine National Police;
- 24          (i)       Philippine Coast Guard; and
- 25          (j)       Department of Justice - Bureau of Immigration.

26          Sec. 40. *Accreditation, Mobilization, and Protection of Disaster Volunteers and*  
27 *National Service Reserve Corps, CSOs and the Private Sector.* – The government  
28 agencies, CSOs, private sector and LGUs may mobilize individuals or organized  
29 volunteers to augment their respective personnel complement and logistical  
30 requirements in the delivery of disaster risk reduction programs and activities. The  
31 agencies, CSOs, private sector, and LGUs concerned shall take full responsibility for  
32 the enhancement, welfare and protection of volunteers, and shall submit the list of

1 volunteers to the Department, through the LDROs, for accreditation and inclusion in  
2 the database of community disaster volunteers.

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

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

12 Sec. 41. *Reporting of Humanitarian Assistance.* – The concerned LGU shall  
13 submit a report to the Department, all domestic or international humanitarian  
14 assistance received and distributed within its area of responsibility.

## 15 CHAPTER XIII

### 16 INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

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

24 Sec. 43. *Assessment of the Need for International Humanitarian Assistance.* –

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



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

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

10 Sec. 44. *Request for International Humanitarian Assistance.* – The President  
11 may request for international humanitarian assistance upon the advice of the  
12 Department. Such request may be specifically directed to particular assisting  
13 international actors, or it may be a general request directed to the international  
14 community.

15 Sec. 45. *Humanitarian Assistance Action Center.* – The Department shall  
16 institutionalize an interagency one-stop shop mechanism called through the Philippine  
17 International Humanitarian Assistance Reception Action Center (PIHARAC) for the  
18 processing and release of entry and facilitation of goods, articles or equipment, and  
19 services of international relief workers for the provision of international humanitarian  
20 assistance, and the processing of necessary documents for assisting international  
21 actors.

## 22 CHAPTER XIV

### 23 OFFER AND FACILITATION OF HUMANITARIAN

#### 24 ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN STATES

25 Sec. 46. *Offer and Facilitation of International Humanitarian Assistance to*  
26 *Foreign States.* – In the event of a disaster occurring in a foreign state for which  
27 international humanitarian assistance is required, the Department may offer, facilitate  
28 and provide international humanitarian assistance to such foreign state, which shall  
29 be subject to guidelines to be promulgated by the Department for the purpose.

30 Sec. 47. *Accreditation.* – The Department, in coordination with relevant  
31 government agencies and organizations, shall provide and facilitate the necessary



1 training and accreditation to the respective government personnel to be deployed for  
2 such offer, facilitation and provision of international humanitarian assistance to a  
3 foreign state.

#### 4 CHAPTER XV

##### 5 LEGAL FACILITIES FOR ELIGIBLE ASSISTING INTERNATIONAL ACTORS

###### 6 Sec. 48. *Guidelines for Coordination of International Humanitarian Assistance.*

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

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

###### 15 Sec. 50. *Recognition of Foreign Professional Qualifications.* –

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

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

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

28 Sec. 51. *Recognition of Foreign Driving Licenses.* – Foreign driving licenses of  
29 eligible assisting international actors shall be accorded temporary recognition during  
30 the International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Periods.



1 CHAPTER XV-B

2 EXPEDITED ENTRY AND USE RESTRICTIONS FOR SPECIFIC INTERNATIONAL  
3 DISASTER GOODS AND EQUIPMENT

4 Sec. 56. *Simplification of Documentation Requirements.* –

- 5 (a) Consignment of goods and equipment sent by or on behalf of eligible  
6 assisting international actors shall be cleared or released on the basis of  
7 a simplified goods declaration providing the minimum information  
8 necessary for the Bureau of Customs to identify the goods and  
9 equipment and subject, when deemed necessary, to completion of a  
10 more complete declaration within a specified period.
- 11 (b) The requirements for the declaration for all imports of goods or  
12 equipment by or on behalf of eligible assisting international actors and  
13 any supporting documents relating to said consignment, release and  
14 clearance of goods or equipment shall be simplified and lodged without  
15 fee.

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

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

26 Sec. 59. *Food.* – Food imported by eligible assisting international actors for  
27 disaster relief and recovery shall be admitted pursuant to expedited procedures set  
28 out by the DRC.

29 Sec. 60. *Imported Vehicles.* – The granting of local registration and plates for  
30 vehicles imported by eligible assisting international actors for use in humanitarian  
31 assistance and disaster relief and recovery shall be expedited.



1 CHAPTER XV-C

2 PERMITTED DISPOSITION OF EQUIPMENT AND UNUSED GOODS

3 *Sec. 61. Disposition of Equipment and Unused Goods.* – The DRC shall provide  
4 for the guidelines for retention, re-exportation, donation and disposal of unused goods  
5 and equipment after the termination of Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance  
6 operations.

7 CHAPTER XVI

8 RECOVERY

9 *Sec. 62. Standards for Recovery.* – The Department shall observe internationally  
10 accepted standards for recovery, planning, programming and implementation of the  
11 recovery process and shall:

- 12 (a) Improve the community's physical, social and economic resilience,  
13 consistent with the principle of "Build Forward Better";
- 14 (b) Use locally-driven and centrally-supported processes based on legal  
15 mandates with supplementary capacity support when requested;
- 16 (c) Redirect development outside danger zones to minimize loss of lives and  
17 structures resulting from typhoons, flooding, landslides, and other  
18 hazards;
- 19 (d) Employ outcome-driven planning and implementation;
- 20 (e) Maximize use of private-public sector partnership where possible;
- 21 (f) Consider local conditions such as culture, security situation, and existing  
22 capacities of communities in identifying programs and projects;
- 23 (g) Ensure access to public transport, physical and mental health services,  
24 markets, schools, sustainable livelihoods, and other public services in  
25 planning for settlement areas; and
- 26 (h) Ensure restoration of peace and order and recovery of government  
27 functions.

28 CHAPTER XVII

29 REMEDIAL MEASURES UNDER STATE OF CALAMITY



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

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

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

11          (c)       Programming/reprogramming of funds for the repair of critical facilities  
12                    or public infrastructures that are vital for the quick delivery of  
13                    humanitarian assistance, to reduce further threat to lives and arrest  
14                    further deterioration of properties and loss of livelihoods in the affected  
15                    communities, following the "Build Forward Better" principle;

16                    (i)       Grant of no-interest loans by government financing or lending  
17                    institutions to the most vulnerable and marginalized groups or  
18                    individuals; and

19                    (ii)       Local tax exemptions, incentives or reliefs under such terms  
20                    and conditions as may be deemed necessary by the affected  
21                    LGU.

## 22   CHAPTER XVIII

## 23   PROCUREMENT

24           Sec. 64. *General Rule on Procurement.* – Any procurement of goods, services,  
25 consultancy or infrastructure for disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and climate  
26 risk, whether at the national or local level shall conform to the provisions and  
27 implementing rules and regulations (IRR) of Republic Act No. 9184, otherwise known  
28 as "Government Procurement Reform Act", as amended.

29           Sec. 65. *Emergency Procurement.* – In order to expedite disaster response and  
30 early recovery, the procurement or lease of equipment and delivery of goods and  
31 services through emergency procurement or purchase at site shall be allowed. Periods

1 of action on procurement activities may also be waived for the same purpose and  
2 conditions.

### 3 CHAPTER XIX

#### 4 PROHIBITED ACTS AND PENALTIES

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

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

13 (i) Dereliction of duties which leads to destruction, loss of lives,  
14 critical damage of facilities and misuse of funds;

15 (ii) Failure to create a functional LDR office within six (6) months from  
16 the approval of this Act;

17 (iii) Failure to appoint a permanent local disaster resilience officer  
18 within six (6) months from the approval of this Act;

19 (iv) Failure to prepare and implement a Contingency and Adaptation  
20 Plan for hazards frequently occurring within their jurisdictions;  
21 and

22 (v) Failure to formulate and implement the LDRP with the  
23 corresponding budget allocation.

24 (vi) Sexual exploitation and abuse, and other forms of sexual  
25 misconduct to the affected population or at-risk communities shall  
26 be punishable under existing criminal and administrative laws.

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

28 (i) Delaying, without justifiable cause the delivery or improper  
29 handling or storage of aid commodities, resulting to damage or  
30 spoilage;

- 1 (ii) Withholding the distribution of relief goods due to: (a) political or  
2 partisan considerations; (b) discrimination based on race,  
3 ethnicity, religion, or gender; and (c) other similar circumstances;
- 4 (iii) Preventing the entry and distribution of relief goods in disaster-  
5 stricken areas, including appropriate technology, tools,  
6 equipment, accessories, disaster teams or experts;
- 7 (iv) Buying, for consumption or resale, from disaster relief agencies  
8 any relief goods, equipment or other aid commodities which are  
9 intended for distribution to disaster affected communities;
- 10 (v) Buying, for consumption or resale, from disaster affected persons,  
11 relief goods, equipment or other aid commodities received by  
12 them;
- 13 (vi) Selling of relief goods, equipment, or other aid commodities which  
14 are intended for distribution to disaster victims;
- 15 (vii) Forcibly seizing relief goods, equipment, or other aid commodities  
16 intended for or consigned to a specific group of victims or relief  
17 agency;
- 18 (viii) Diverting or misdelivery of relief goods, equipment, or other aid  
19 commodities to persons other than the rightful recipient or  
20 consignee;
- 21 (ix) Accepting, possessing, using or disposing relief goods, equipment  
22 or other aid commodities not intended for nor consigned to them;
- 23 (x) Misrepresenting the source of relief goods, equipment, or other  
24 aid commodities by:
- 25 (1) Either covering, replacing or defacing the labels of the  
26 containers to make it appear that the goods, equipment,  
27 or other aid commodities came from another agency or  
28 persons;
- 29 (2) Repacking the goods, equipment, or other aid commodities  
30 into containers with different markings to make it appear  
31 that the goods came from another agency or persons or



1 was released upon the instance of a particular agency or  
2 persons; and

3 (3) Making a false verbal claim that the goods, equipment or  
4 other aid commodities in their untampered original  
5 containers actually came from another agency or persons  
6 or was released upon the instance of a particular agency  
7 or persons;

8 (xi) Substituting or replacing relief goods, equipment, or other aid  
9 commodities with the same items or of inferior/cheaper quality;

10 (xii) Illegal solicitations by persons or organizations representing  
11 others as defined in the standards and guidelines set by the  
12 NDRC;

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

16 (xiv) Stealing, taking, or possessing of any of the equipment,  
17 accessories and other vital facility or items or any part thereof;

18 (xv) Selling or buying stolen equipment, accessories, and other vital  
19 facility or items or any part thereof;

20 (xvi) Tampering with or stealing hazard monitoring and disaster  
21 preparedness equipment and paraphernalia;

22 (xvii) Attempting to commit any of the abovementioned prohibited acts;  
23 and

24 (xviii) Benefitting from the proceeds or fruits of any of the  
25 abovementioned prohibited acts knowing that the proceeds or  
26 fruits are derived from the commission of the prohibited acts.

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

30 (a) Imprisonment of not less than twelve (12) years but not more than  
31 fifteen (15) years or a fine of not less than One million pesos  
32 (P1,000,000.00) but not more than Three million pesos (P3,000,000.00),

1 or both imprisonment and fine at the discretion of the court, shall be  
2 imposed upon any person found guilty of violating subsections (b)(1) to  
3 (b)(16), as well as the confiscation or forfeiture in favor of the  
4 government of the objects and the instrumentalities used in the  
5 commission of the prohibited acts;

6 (b) Imprisonment of not less than six (6) years but not more than eight (8)  
7 years or a fine of not less than Five hundred thousand pesos  
8 (P500,000.00) but not more than One million pesos (P1,000,000.00), or  
9 both imprisonment and fine at the discretion of the court, shall be  
10 imposed upon any person who attempts to commit any of the prohibited  
11 acts in the preceding section, in violation of subsection (b)(17) thereof;

12 (c) Imprisonment of not less than two (2) years but not more than six (6)  
13 years or a fine of not less than Two hundred thousand pesos  
14 (P200,000.00) but not more than Five hundred thousand pesos  
15 (P500,000.00), or both imprisonment and fine at the discretion of the  
16 court, shall be imposed upon any person found guilty of unlawfully  
17 benefiting from the proceeds or fruits of any of the prohibited acts in the  
18 preceding section, in violation of subsection (b)(18) thereof;

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

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

- 1 (f) Payment of the full cost of repair or replacement of the government risk  
2 reduction and preparedness equipment, accessories and other vital  
3 facility or items, or any part thereof, which is the object of the crime  
4 shall likewise be imposed upon any person who shall commit any of the  
5 prohibited acts in the preceding section; and
- 6 (g) The prosecution for offenses set forth under the preceding section shall  
7 be without prejudice to any criminal liability for violation of Act No. 3815,  
8 as amended, otherwise known as the "The Revised Penal Code", and  
9 other existing laws, as well as the imposition of applicable administrative  
10 or civil liabilities.

11 CHAPTER XX  
12 APPROPRIATIONS

13 *Sec. 68. Appropriations. –*

- 14 (a) The amount needed for the initial implementation of this Act shall be  
15 taken from the current fiscal year's unexpended appropriation of all  
16 agencies herein absorbed, transferred, and attached to the Department.  
17 Thereafter, the amount needed for the operation and maintenance of  
18 the Department shall be included in the General Appropriations Act.
- 19 (b) National Disaster Resilience Fund (NDRF). The utilization and allocation  
20 of the entire NDRF (Calamity Fund) and its quick response fund  
21 component shall be managed by the Department except as provided for  
22 by specific laws.
- 23 (c) Local Disaster Resilience Fund (LDRF). Not less than seven percent (7%)  
24 of the estimated revenue from regular sources shall be set aside as the  
25 LDRF to support disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and climate  
26 change adaptation and mitigation programs, projects and activities. The  
27 LDRC shall monitor and evaluate the use and disbursement of the LDRF  
28 based on the LDRP as incorporated in the local development plans and  
29 annual work and financial plan. Upon the recommendation of the LDRO  
30 and approval of the Sanggunian concerned, the LDRC may transfer the  
31 said fund to support the disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and



1 climate change adaptation work and initiatives of other LDRCs that are  
2 declared under a state of calamity.

3 (i) Of the amount appropriated for LDRF, twenty percent (20%) shall  
4 be allocated as Quick Response Fund (QRF) or standby fund for  
5 prepositioning of goods and relief and early recovery programs in  
6 order that the situation and living conditions of people in  
7 communities or areas stricken by disasters, epidemics, or complex  
8 emergencies, may be normalized as quickly as possible.

9 (ii) Of the annual appropriation for the LDRF, eighty percent (80%)  
10 shall be appropriated for climate change adaptation, disaster risk  
11 and vulnerability reduction, prevention, adaptation and mitigation  
12 programs, projects and activities focusing on both institutional  
13 capacity building of vulnerable communities and risk-reducing  
14 infrastructure. The NDRC shall pass a resolution to set the priority  
15 allocations and govern and trigger the acceleration and  
16 implementation of this section.

17 (iii) Of the amount appropriated for the Disaster Resilience Fund,  
18 twenty percent (20%) shall be allocated as Quick Response Fund  
19 (QRF) or standby fund for prepositioning of goods and equipment  
20 and relief and early recovery programs in order that the situation  
21 and living conditions of people in communities or areas stricken  
22 by disasters, epidemics, or complex emergencies, may be  
23 normalized as quickly as possible.

24 (iv) All departments/agencies and LGUs that are allocated with LDRF  
25 shall submit to the Department their monthly statements on the  
26 utilization of LDRF and make an accounting thereof in accordance  
27 with existing accounting and auditing rules.

28 (v) All departments, bureaus, offices and agencies of the government  
29 are hereby authorized to use a portion of their appropriations to  
30 implement projects designed to address disaster risk and  
31 vulnerable reduction-climate change adaptation activities in  
32 accordance with the DRP and the guidelines to be issued by the



1 DRC in coordination with the Department Budget and  
2 Management (DBM) and Commission on Audit (COA).

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

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

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

## 22 CHAPTER XXI

### 23 FINAL PROVISIONS

#### 24 Sec. 69. *Transfer and Attachment.* –

- 25 (a) The applicable powers, functions, funds, and appropriations of the Office  
26 of Civil Defense (OCD) and the Climate Change Office (CCO), Geo-  
27 Hazard Assessment and Engineering Geology Section of the Mines and  
28 Geosciences Bureau (MGB), Health and Emergency Management Bureau  
29 of the DOH, the Disaster Response Assistance and Management Bureau  
30 (DREAMB) of the DSWD, and the Bureau of Fire Protection are hereby  
31 transferred to the Department.

1 (b) The disaster risk reduction and management functions, assets and  
2 personnel of the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) currently under the DND,  
3 are hereby transferred to the Department, and the civil defense  
4 functions shall remain with the DND;

5 (c) The existing organizational and administrative systems and processes of  
6 the transferred OCD shall serve as the core organization of the  
7 Department.

8 (d) The Climate Change Office of the Climate Change Commission shall  
9 continue its functions under Republic Act No. 10174 under the  
10 Department.

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

12 (i) PAGASA; and

13 (ii) PHIVOLCS.

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

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

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

31 *Sec. 71. Magna Carta for DDR Personnel.* – Qualified employees of the DDR,  
32 LGUs and its attached units shall be covered by Republic Act No. 8439, known as the

1 "Magna Carta for Scientists, Engineers, Researchers and Other S & T Personnel in the  
2 Government", and Republic Act No. 7305, otherwise known as the "Magna Carta of  
3 Public Health Workers".

## 4 CHAPTER XXII

### 5 MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

6 *Sec. 72. Implementing Rules and Regulations.* – The Department, in  
7 consultation with concerned stakeholders, shall issue the necessary rules and  
8 regulations for the effective implementation of this Act within ninety (90) days from  
9 the effectivity of this Act.

10 *Sec. 73. Congressional Oversight Committee.* – There shall be created a  
11 Congressional Oversight Committee on Climate Change and Disaster Resilience to  
12 monitor and oversee the implementation of the provisions of this Act. The Committee  
13 shall be composed of six (6) members from the Senate and six (6) members from the  
14 House of Representatives with the Chairpersons of the Committees on National  
15 Defense and Security of both the Senate and the House of Representatives as joint  
16 Chairpersons of this Committee. The five (5) other members from each Chamber are  
17 to be designated by the Senate President and the Speaker of the House of  
18 Representatives, respectively. The minority shall be entitled to *pro rata* representation  
19 but shall have at least two (2) representatives from each Chamber.

20 *Sec. 74. Review.* – Five (5) years after the effectivity of this Act, or as the need  
21 arises, the Congressional Oversight Committee shall conduct a systematic evaluation  
22 of the accomplishments and impact of this Act, as well as the performance and  
23 organizational structure of its implementing agencies, for purposes of determining  
24 remedial legislation.

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

28 *Sec. 76. Repealing Clause.* –

29 (a) Republic Act No. 10121, otherwise known as the "Philippine Disaster Risk  
30 Reduction and Management Act of 2010," is hereby repealed.

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

- 1 (i) Section 30 of Executive Order No. 128, Series of 1987,  
2 Reorganizing the National Science and Technology Authority;  
3 (ii) Section 6 of Republic Act 6975, otherwise known as the  
4 "Department of the Interior and Local Government Act of 1990";  
5 (iii) Sections 3(d) and 5 of Republic Act No. 9729, otherwise known  
6 as the "Climate Change Act of 2009", as amended by Republic Act  
7 No. 10174;  
8 (iv) Section 4 of Republic Act No. 10639, otherwise known as "The  
9 Free Mobile Disaster Alerts Act"; and  
10 (v) Section 5 of Republic Act No. 10692, otherwise known as "The  
11 PAGASA Modernization Act of 2015".  
12 (c) All other laws, decrees, executive orders and issuances, proclamations,  
13 rules and regulations, and other issuances or parts thereof that are  
14 inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or  
15 amended accordingly.

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

*Approved,*