

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 694



Introduced by **REP. JAVIER MIGUEL L. BENITEZ**

AN ACT
CREATING THE DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE RESILIENCE, DEFINING ITS
MANDATE, POWERS, AND FUNCTIONS, APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR,
AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Philippines, situated within the Pacific Ring of Fire and the typhoon belt, faces one of the most complex and overlapping hazard profiles in the world. On average, the country experiences more than twenty typhoons annually, five of which are destructive, in addition to frequent earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, flooding, droughts, and slow-onset climate change effects such as sea level rise and biodiversity loss. According to the World Risk Index 2023, the Philippines ranks as the most at-risk country globally due to the convergence of exposure, vulnerability, and insufficient adaptive capacities¹.

Despite the enactment of Republic Act No. 10121 in 2010, which created the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) and advanced the disaster risk reduction paradigm, major institutional gaps persist. Fragmented mandates, weak vertical coordination, limited scientific integration, and persistent underperformance by many local government units (LGUs) continue to undermine national resilience efforts².

This bill seeks to create the *Department of Climate Resilience (DCR)* as the lead national agency responsible for policy, planning, coordination, innovation, capacity building, and command in disaster risk reduction, emergency response, climate adaptation, and recovery. The proposed Department shall institutionalize the National Climate Resilience Framework (NCRF), implement

¹ Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft & Ruhr University Bochum – Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict (IFHV). (2023). World Risk Report 2023.

² Asian Development Bank (ADB). (2021). Philippines: Assessment of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Institutional Capacity. ADB Technical Assistance Report.

risk-informed and equity-sensitive policies, and establish a national system that integrates science, technology, and governance for anticipatory and adaptive resilience.

The proposal reflects global lessons and scientific consensus on the need for centralized yet networked governance in climate resilience³. The Department shall anchor its strategy in data-driven planning, localized implementation, interoperable information systems, and sustained financing mechanisms. It will lead the formulation and execution of integrated resilience instruments including the National Risk Register, Local Resilience Performance Index, Digital Twin Technologies, Resilience Bonds, Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning, and a National Climate Resilience Scorecard, among others. These tools align with international frameworks such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,⁴ and support national development goals and international obligations under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)⁵.

Globally, integrated risk governance frameworks—including digital and performance-based systems—have demonstrated significant improvements in situational awareness, anticipatory decision-making, and service delivery⁶. The integration of digital twins, interoperable data platforms, and forecast-based action protocols has enabled governments in Asia and Europe to optimize their response architecture and reduce lead time to critical action⁷. In the Philippine context, pilot studies show that community-level digital risk tools significantly enhanced hazard mapping, early warning, and evacuation planning capacities in vulnerable rural barangays⁸.

Scientific literature emphasizes that resilience-building must be adaptive, inclusive, and systems-based⁹. This bill mandates the creation of functional bureaus and regional support mechanisms capable of providing technical assistance, surge capacity, and accountability enforcement. The Department shall further mainstream resilience procurement, establish Green Resilience Corridors, support Localized Resilience Hubs, and implement Climate Justice and Inclusion Mechanisms to ensure that vulnerable populations are prioritized in planning and response¹⁰.

Moreover, this legislation will strengthen the resilience science-policy interface through a dedicated Center for Climate Resilience Research and Innovation, aligned with empirical findings that innovation ecosystems, when government-enabled, lead to scalable, cost-effective risk

³ Kapucu, N., & Ustun, Y. (2018). Collaborative crisis management and leadership in the public sector: A theoretical framework. *International Journal of Public Administration*, 41(4), 300–310.

⁴ United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). (2015). *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030*. Geneva: UNDRR.

⁵ United Nations. (2015). *Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*.

⁶ OECD. (2022). *Building Resilient Futures: Risk Governance in the Digital Age*. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

⁷ Babovic, V., et al. (2018). Digital twins for resilience: Forecast-based planning and simulation for urban floods. *Water*, 10(5), 565.

⁸ Lacson, R., & Coronel, R. (2021). Enhancing disaster preparedness through digital mapping in coastal barangays of Eastern Samar. *Philippine Journal of Science*, 150(4), 987–1002.

⁹ Cutter, S. L., Burton, C. G., & Emrich, C. T. (2010). Disaster resilience indicators for benchmarking baseline conditions. *Journal of Homeland Security and Emergency Management*, 7(1).

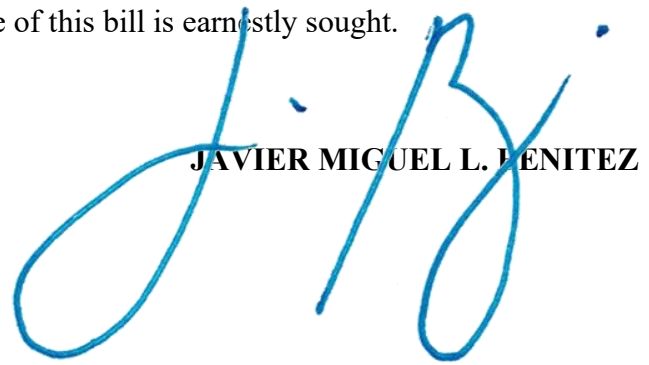
¹⁰ Wisner, B., Blaikie, P., Cannon, T., & Davis, I. (2004). *At Risk: Natural Hazards, People's Vulnerability and Disasters* (2nd ed.). Routledge.

reduction¹¹. The Center shall support cross-sectoral research, behavioral science integration, indigenous knowledge preservation, and resilient design technologies.

This bill is undergirded by studies demonstrating the economic return of proactive investments in resilience. The World Bank and Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) estimate that every dollar spent on disaster risk reduction generates four dollars in future benefits¹². Similarly, empirical data show that climate risk insurance, risk-sensitive land use planning, and early warning systems have prevented billions in losses and saved countless lives in comparable hazard contexts¹³.

Towards this end, the State shall institutionalize strong coordination mechanisms, enforceable compliance standards, DCRM workforce professionalization, and sustainable funding streams to ensure that disaster risk governance is robust and adaptive to future challenges.

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



JAVIER MIGUEL L. BENITEZ

¹¹ Le Masson, V., Norton, A., & Wilkinson, E. (2019). Gender and Resilience: From Theory to Practice. Overseas Development Institute.

¹² Hallegatte, S., Rentschler, J., & Rozenberg, J. (2020). The Adaptation Principles: A Guide for Designing Strategies for Climate Change Adaptation. World Bank.

¹³ Clarke, D. J., & Dercon, S. (2016). Dull Disasters? How Planning Ahead Will Make a Difference. Oxford University Press.

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NINETEENTH CONGRESS
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Introduced by **REP. JAVIER MIGUEL L. BENITEZ**

AN ACT
CREATING THE DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE RESILIENCE, DEFINING ITS
MANDATE, POWERS, AND FUNCTIONS, APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR,
AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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

ARTICLE I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. *Short Title.* - This Act shall be known as the “Department of Climate Resilience Act of 2025.”

SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* – It shall be the policy of the State to:

- (a) Uphold the right of all persons to life, safety, and human dignity by ensuring the protection of lives, livelihoods, infrastructure, cultural heritage, and ecosystems before, during, and after disasters;
- (b) Recognize climate resilience as an integral component of national development, environmental sustainability, and human security, and mainstream it into all levels of governance and sectors of society;
- (c) Promote a proactive, anticipatory, and risk-informed approach to disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM), grounded in scientific evidence, multi-hazard assessments, and inclusive stakeholder engagement;
- (d) Ensure the establishment of a strong institutional and legal foundation through the creation of a permanent national agency with the requisite authority, capacity, and mandate to oversee, coordinate, and implement climate resilience programs and policies;
- (e) Guarantee the professionalization, capacity development, and equitable deployment of the DRRM workforce through education, training, and accreditation mechanisms that reflect technical and ethical standards;

- (f) Institutionalize integrated national and local systems for early warning, emergency operations, recovery planning, data management, and public communication, including the use of digital governance, predictive analytics, and innovative technologies;
- (g) Strengthen the accountability, performance, and capacity of Local Government Units (LGUs) as frontliners of climate resilience, by providing technical, financial, and institutional support, subject to enforceable standards and results-based performance metrics;
- (h) Ensure the fair and equitable treatment of all persons, especially vulnerable and marginalized groups, through the integration of principles of disaster justice, gender equality, accessibility, and inclusive risk governance;
- (i) Facilitate sustained financing and investment in resilience-building measures, including but not limited to public budgeting, private sector participation, risk financing instruments, and climate-related investment mechanisms;
- (j) Encourage innovation, localization, and community empowerment through research and development, resilience education, participatory governance, and indigenous and local knowledge systems;
- (k) Promote inter-agency, inter-LGU, inter-sectoral, and international cooperation to foster a whole-of-government, whole-of-society, and whole-of-system approach to climate resilience;
- (l) Monitor and evaluate disaster risk governance outcomes through evidence-based performance metrics, transparency mechanisms, and a robust system of policy feedback, public accountability, and continuous improvement.

SEC. 3. *Definition of Terms.* – For purposes of this Act, the following terms are defined as follows:

- (a) *Critical Infrastructure* refers to physical and virtual assets, systems, and networks whose incapacitation or destruction would have a debilitating impact on national security, economic continuity, public health, or safety.
- (b) *Climate Justice* refers to the fair treatment, meaningful participation, and equitable protection of vulnerable and marginalized populations in all phases of disaster risk governance, ensuring that no sector is left behind before, during, or after disasters.
- (c) *Climate Resilience* refers to the capacity of local communities, institutions, and systems to anticipate, absorb, adapt to, and rapidly recover from the impacts of hazards in a manner that preserves and enhances quality of life and development sustainability.
- (d) *Digital Twin Technology* refers to a digital replication of physical environments and infrastructure systems to simulate hazard impacts, optimize response, and plan recovery.
- (e) *Green Resilience Corridors* refers to networks of natural and engineered ecological buffers and spaces designed to mitigate climate and disaster risks while providing environmental, social, and economic co-benefits.
- (f) *Incident Command System (ICS)* refers to a standardized, modular, scalable structure for on-scene management and interagency coordination during emergencies and disasters.

- (g) *Localized Resilience Hubs* refers to decentralized, multi-stakeholder centers embedded at the provincial or city level that coordinate community-based risk reduction, local early warning, emergency response, and post-disaster recovery initiatives.
- (h) *National Climate Resilience Scorecard* refers to a comprehensive national benchmarking system to assess LGU and agency performance in disaster preparedness, risk reduction, and resilience outcomes.
- (i) *National Risk Register* refers to a comprehensive, regularly updated database that identifies, maps, and assesses systemic, emerging, and compound risks facing the country across sectors, geographic areas, and time scales.
- (j) *Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning (PDRP)* refers to a proactive planning process conducted before disasters occur to identify recovery strategies, timelines, and responsibilities.
- (k) *Resilience Bonds* refers to innovative financial instruments that link infrastructure investment with disaster risk reduction incentives through insurance mechanisms.
- (l) *Resilience Education* refers to formal, non-formal, and community-based education strategies that integrate disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation into school curricula, public information campaigns, and lifelong learning systems.
- (m) *Resilience Procurement* refers to government acquisition strategies that prioritize climate- and disaster-resilient goods, services, technologies, and infrastructure to ensure sustainability and continuity of operations.
- (n) *Risk-Informed Decision-Making* refers to the use of multi-hazard, vulnerability, and exposure data, modeling, and forecasts in planning and policy processes to mitigate risk.

ARTICLE II

DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE RESILIENCE: MANDATE, POWERS, AND FUNCTIONS

SEC. 4. *Creation and mandate of the Department of Climate Resilience.* – A Department of Climate Resilience (DCR) is hereby created, hereinafter referred to as the “Department”.

The Department shall be the principal entity tasked with overseeing the formulation, coordination, and implementation of comprehensive, multi-level, and multi-sectoral programs, plans, and actions relating to disaster risk reduction and management, climate and hazard resilience, disaster response, recovery, and rehabilitation. It shall integrate national, regional, local, and community-based initiatives to strengthen anticipatory, absorptive, adaptive, and transformative capacities across all levels of governance.

In pursuit of its mandate, the Department shall lead the development and execution of policy, planning, and operational mechanisms for risk-informed governance and resilience building to ensure alignment with national development goals and climate change adaptation strategies.

The Department shall exercise overall management and coordination of national, regional, and local efforts relating to all forms of hazards, including but not limited to the following:

- (a) Geological or Geophysical Phenomena and Related Hazards:
 - (1) Earthquakes – including ground shaking, surface rupture, liquefaction, induced landslides, fires, and tsunamis;
 - (2) Volcanic Activity – including ash fall, pyroclastic flows, lava flows, lahars, volcanic fissures, and gas emissions;
 - (3) Mass Movements – including landslides, debris flows, subsidence, and sinkholes.
- (b) Hydrological, Oceanographic, and Meteorological Phenomena and Related Hazards:
 - (1) Tropical Cyclones – including destructive winds, torrential rains, flooding, storm surges, and rogue waves;
 - (2) Flooding – including flash floods, riverine floods, urban floods, and dam-related floods;
 - (3) Erosion – including coastal and riverbank erosion;
 - (4) Sea-Level Rise – including coastal inundation and salinization;
 - (5) Marine Heatwaves and Oceanic Anomalies – including coral bleaching and marine ecosystem disruption.
- (c) Climate Variability and Climate Change-Related Hazards, Compound Events, and Cascading Impacts:
 - (1) El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Events – including El Niño and La Niña and associated extreme weather phenomena such as droughts and prolonged rainfall;
 - (2) Extreme Temperature Events – such as heatwaves and cold spells;
 - (3) Droughts – both meteorological and agricultural;
 - (4) Wildfires – including forest fires and grassland fires;
 - (5) Compound and Cascading Events – such as flooding following typhoons compounded by storm surges and landslides.
- (d) Biological Hazards and Related Threats:
 - (1) Epidemics and Pandemics – including viral, bacterial, parasitic, fungal, and prion-based infectious diseases;
 - (2) Zoonotic Outbreaks – originating from animal-to-human transmission;
 - (3) Insect and Pest Infestations – such as locust swarms, agricultural pests, and vector-borne disease carriers;
 - (4) Antimicrobial Resistance – as an emerging threat to public health systems.
- (e) Technological and Industrial Hazards:
 - (1) Hazardous Material Incidents – including chemical spills, gas leaks, and radiological exposure;
 - (2) Structural Failures – such as building collapses, dam breaks, and industrial explosions;
 - (3) Transportation Accidents – including maritime, aviation, and rail disasters;
 - (4) Energy System Disruptions – such as grid failures, fuel shortages, and nuclear incidents;
 - (5) Cyber Risks – especially those that impact critical infrastructure during emergencies.

(f) Human-Induced and Socio-Political Hazards:

- (1) Armed Conflicts and Insurgencies – including forced displacement and complex humanitarian emergencies;
- (2) Terrorism and Sabotage – including bombings and attacks on infrastructure;
- (3) Civil Unrest – including mass protests and riots affecting emergency operations;
- (4) Misinformation and Disinformation – which compromise emergency communication and public safety.

(g) Extra-Terrestrial Hazards:

- (1) Asteroid and Meteorite Impacts;
- (2) Solar Storms and Space Weather – including geomagnetic storms affecting satellite and communication systems.

The Department shall lead in formulating and executing an integrated, proactive, science-based, and risk-informed climate resilience policy and shall institutionalize whole-of-government, whole-of-society, and whole-of-nation approaches toward building disaster- and climate-resilient communities. It shall serve as the central authority for multi-stakeholder coordination and shall uphold principles of equity, inclusiveness, transparency, and anticipatory governance.

Provided, That in cases of human-induced disasters, the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of National Defense (DND), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and other relevant agencies, including the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP), Philippine National Police (PNP), Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), and the Office of Civil Defense (OCD), shall continue to perform their respective mandates:

Provided, further, That the Department shall remain the lead agency in coordinating all recovery and rehabilitation efforts, including those arising from complex emergencies and hybrid disasters.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the powers and functions granted under this Act shall be without prejudice to the authority of the President to directly intervene in responding to disasters, emergencies, or other crises of national concern, including those arising from pandemics, hybrid threats, or other systemic risks.

SEC. 5. Powers and Functions. – To accomplish its mandate, the Department shall exercise the following powers and perform the following functions:

- (a) Formulate, implement, and periodically update the National Climate Resilience Framework (NCRF), which shall guide national and local policy direction, planning priorities, and institutional mechanisms for disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation, and recovery. The NCRF shall be harmonized with existing development, climate, and public health frameworks.
- (b) Create, operationalize, and regularly update the National Risk Register and National Risk Atlas, which shall consolidate hazard, exposure, and vulnerability data, including climate and emerging risks, and provide spatial and temporal projections to inform planning, investment, and public awareness.

- (c) Establish and operate the National Disaster Response Coordination Center (NDRCC), which shall serve as the central incident management and emergency operations hub of the government, operating under a standardized Incident Command System (ICS) structure during disasters and other complex emergencies.
- (d) Operationalize predictive, risk-informing and anticipatory systems, including but not limited to Digital Twin Technology, interoperable early warning systems, real-time hazard monitoring, and dynamic risk analytics, to enhance foresight, simulate hazard impacts, support operational decisions, and improve readiness at all levels;
- (e) Standardize, professionalize, and certify the national disaster risk management workforce, in collaboration with the Civil Service Commission (CSC), Commission on Higher Education (CHED), and Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), including the creation of a national qualifications framework, training programs, and resilience career pathways;
- (f) Monitor and enforce compliance by Local Government Units (LGUs) with national resilience benchmarks through the National Climate Resilience Scorecard, and assess institutional capacities and outcomes using a Local Resilience Performance Index, with performance directly linked to budgetary support and incentive mechanisms;
- (g) Establish and supervise Local Climate Resilience Offices (LCROs) in all provinces, cities, and municipalities, ensuring full-time, trained, and accredited personnel with permanent plantilla positions dedicated to disaster risk governance, and oversee the nationwide accreditation and continuing development of such offices;
- (h) Design, administer, and regulate disaster risk financing instruments, including the National Resilience Fund, the issuance of Resilience Bonds, participation in risk pooling mechanisms, and other innovative financial tools, in close coordination with the Department of Finance (DOF), National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), and other concerned agencies;
- (i) Operate and manage the Resilience Innovation Challenge Fund (RICF) to support research, design, pilot-testing, and scaling of innovative, localized, and science-based resilience solutions and indigenous risk reduction practices, including the conduct of an annual national competition for community-driven innovations;
- (j) Institutionalize Public–Private–People Partnerships (4Ps) in disaster governance, including:
 - (i) The mandatory development and registration of Business Continuity Plans from private sector entities operating critical infrastructure;
 - (ii) Integration of civil society organizations, academia, faith-based groups, and community-based institutions in preparedness, response, recovery, and resilience planning;
 - (iii) Risk transparency and disclosure requirements for private sector actors based on the National Risk Register and relevant hazard data.
- (k) Coordinate and lead the conduct of national multi-agency simulation exercises, resilience audits, and full-scale drills simulating compound and cascading hazards, in coordination with the Department of National Defense (DND), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Transportation (DOTr), Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP), and Philippine National Police (PNP), among others;

- (l) Uphold the principles of disaster justice, equity, and inclusion in all disaster risk governance programs, policies, and investments, and ensure that targeted assistance and protective mechanisms are in place for the most vulnerable sectors, including persons with disabilities, the elderly, children, women, indigenous peoples, and impoverished communities;
- (m) Coordinate the mainstreaming of climate resilience education in formal and non-formal education systems, including the integration of disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation content into school curricula, professional education, technical-vocational training, and community-based learning in partnership with the Department of Education (DepEd), CHED, and the media sector;
- (n) Perform such other acts and assume such responsibilities as may be necessary to implement this Act, or as may be assigned by the President, particularly in cases of national emergencies, complex disasters, systemic risks, or emerging threats that require centralized action and unified command.

SEC. 6. *National Climate Resilience Framework (NCRF)*. – The Department shall formulate, implement, monitor, and periodically update a National Climate Resilience Framework (NCRF), which shall serve as the comprehensive, science- and data-informed strategy to guide all public and private stakeholders in strengthening national and local resilience to all forms of hazards. It shall serve as the central instrument of policy and action for the prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and adaptation efforts of the State.

The NCRF shall be integrated and aligned with the Philippine Development Plan, the National Climate Change Action Plan, the National Security Strategy, the National Adaptation Plan, the Sustainable Development Goals, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and other applicable international instruments to which the Philippines is a signatory.

The Department shall exercise the following powers and functions in relation to the National Climate Resilience Framework:

- (a) Establish and maintain a National Risk Register and Risk Atlas containing updated, multi-hazard risk assessments based on exposure, vulnerability, adaptive capacity, and scenario modeling, in coordination with relevant national agencies, local government units, scientific institutions, and other stakeholders;
- (b) Define national resilience goals and targets for all levels of government, sectors, and institutions, and prescribe standardized performance benchmarks and indicators through a Local Resilience Performance Index (LRPI), which shall be linked to budget allocations, resource access, and program support;
- (c) Institutionalize risk-informed decision-making across all national and local planning systems, including land use, infrastructure development, procurement, budgeting, and investment approvals, through the mandatory integration of disaster and climate risk assessments in all plans, programs, and policies;
- (d) Operationalize a digital, interoperable, and real-time decision-support platform leveraging digital twin technology, geospatial data, and dynamic forecasting models to enhance situational awareness, early warning, and anticipatory governance;

- (e) Prescribe the standards, protocols, and compliance mechanisms for the establishment and operation of Local Climate Resilience Offices (LCROs), including minimum technical staffing, mandatory training and certification, institutional planning systems, and interagency coordination functions;
- (f) Institutionalize the National Climate Resilience Scorecard to assess and report the performance of local government units, national agencies, public institutions, and private sector entities in risk reduction, preparedness, early warning, response, recovery, and adaptation, with results to be disclosed annually and used for benchmarking, compliance, and resource prioritization;
- (g) Promote convergence among national agencies, LGUs, academic and research institutions, civil society organizations, and the private sector in implementing resilience strategies and shared responsibilities, through formal coordination protocols and joint resilience programs;
- (h) Manage and oversee the implementation of financing instruments in support of the NCRF, including the National Resilience Fund, Resilience Bonds, pooled risk financing, climate risk insurance schemes, and performance-based resilience budgeting mechanisms;
- (i) Mandate and monitor the integration of resilience education, public awareness campaigns, and community preparedness training in schools, workplaces, and localities to strengthen the overall resilience of the population; and
- (j) Establish mechanisms for the annual review, multi-sectoral evaluation, and adaptive learning of the NCRF to ensure its responsiveness to emerging hazards, scientific advancements, institutional innovations, and local context-specific needs.

The Department shall issue the necessary rules, guidelines, and directives to operationalize the National Climate Resilience Framework across all branches of the executive, local government units, government-owned and controlled corporations, and other public and private institutions.

SEC. 7. *Integrated Resilience Planning and Governance Instruments.* – The Department shall develop and operationalize an integrated suite of resilience instruments, which shall serve as core tools in the implementation of the National Climate Resilience Framework (NCRF). These instruments shall include:

- (a) *National Risk Register and Risk Atlas* – The Department shall maintain and regularly update a comprehensive National Risk Register and Risk Atlas that shall:
 - (1) Identify, map, and classify all known and emerging hazards, vulnerabilities, and exposure levels nationwide;
 - (2) Include data from:
 - (i) Geological, hydrological, meteorological, biological, and technological hazards;
 - (ii) Sectoral vulnerability data (e.g., housing, critical infrastructure, health, education, and economy);
 - (iii) Population demographics including age, gender, disability, income, and other social indicators;
 - (iv) Localized risk assessments conducted by LGUs and academic institutions;

- (v) Climate models, sea-level rise projections, and extreme weather forecasts;
 - (3) Serve as the primary planning tool for national and local disaster and climate risk assessments, resource allocation, and investment programming;
 - (4) Be updated at least every three (3) years, or as necessary based on new scientific evidence, and shall be accessible to LGUs, national agencies, and the public, subject to security protocols.
- (b) *Digital Twin Technology and Predictive Risk Analytics* – The Department shall develop and apply Digital Twin Technology to create dynamic, digital simulations of key physical environments, infrastructure systems, and urban regions to:
 - (1) Model hazard scenarios including earthquake impacts, flooding, volcanic activity, pandemics, and compound climate risks;
 - (2) Support scenario-based planning for preparedness, evacuation, infrastructure resilience, and resource prepositioning;
 - (3) Integrate real-time data from satellites, ground sensors, mobile networks, and local monitoring systems
 - (4) Facilitate collaborative simulations among government agencies, utilities, LGUs, and private operators for coordinated response and continuity planning.
- (c) *Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning (PDRP)* – The Department shall institutionalize Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning at the national and local levels. PDRP shall:
 - (1) Identify post-disaster recovery priorities, timelines, and agency responsibilities before disaster events occur;
 - (2) Include baseline data on infrastructure, economic activities, critical services, land use, housing stock, and social vulnerability;
 - (3) Establish financial planning strategies and cost estimates for rapid recovery phases;
 - (4) Require the inclusion of recovery scenarios in LGU DRRM plans and mainstreaming in development planning processes;
 - (5) Be aligned with sectoral resilience targets and regional development strategies.
- (d) *Resilience Bonds and Risk Financing Mechanisms* – To promote risk-sensitive investments and sustainable disaster financing, the Department shall, in coordination with the Department of Finance (DOF), the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), and other relevant agencies:
 - (1) Develop and manage Resilience Bonds to incentivize infrastructure and service providers to reduce disaster risk;
 - (2) Expand participation in regional risk pools and insurance mechanisms;
 - (3) Support the creation of catastrophe bonds and climate risk insurance for LGUs and vulnerable sectors;
 - (4) Use risk models and cost-benefit data from the National Risk Register to determine coverage thresholds and policy triggers;
 - (5) Report on the performance and utilization of resilience financing tools annually to Congress.
- (e) *The National Climate Resilience Scorecard* – To monitor and evaluate the performance of LGUs and agencies in climate resilience, the Department shall:

- (1) Develop a tiered scoring system based on LGU compliance with resilience indicators including planning, budgeting, capacity-building, risk communication, infrastructure resilience, and public participation;
 - (2) Link scorecard ratings to performance-based financing, grants, and access to national assistance;
 - (3) Require LGUs to submit annual resilience reports subject to validation by third-party technical panels;
 - (4) Publish aggregated results to promote transparency and inter-LGU benchmarking.
- (f) *Resilience Innovation Challenge Fund* – The Department shall establish an annual Resilience Innovation Challenge Fund to support novel solutions and local innovations in DRRM. The Fund shall:
- (1) Be awarded through a competitive process to LGUs, civil society organizations, academic institutions, and the private sector;
 - (2) Prioritize projects addressing data gaps, early warning innovations, nature-based solutions, community resilience, and inclusive DRRM approaches;
 - (3) Include a special track for youth- and women-led innovations and technologies for underserved communities.
- (g) *Resilience Procurement Framework* – The Department shall prescribe and enforce a national Resilience Procurement Framework to ensure that all government procurement processes prioritize disaster- and climate-resilient goods, services, and infrastructure. This framework shall include design standards, lifecycle risk evaluations, supplier criteria, and adaptive performance benchmarks, in coordination with the Government Procurement Policy Board (GPPB) and relevant agencies.
- (h) *Localized Resilience Hubs* – The Department shall establish Localized Resilience Hubs at the provincial and highly urbanized city levels to serve as decentralized centers for coordinating multi-stakeholder DRRM and climate adaptation efforts. Each hub shall:
- (1) Operate as a platform for data-sharing and local early warning systems;
 - (2) Provide technical assistance and training to LGUs and communities;
 - (3) Facilitate integrated emergency response and recovery planning;
 - (4) Serve as innovation nodes for testing and scaling community-driven resilience solutions.
- (i) *Green Resilience Corridors* – In coordination with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), and relevant agencies, the Department shall plan and implement Green Resilience Corridors that integrate natural buffers, ecological infrastructure, and engineered protection systems to mitigate flood, heat, and landslide risks while enhancing biodiversity, carbon sequestration, and local livelihoods. These corridors shall be incorporated into national and local land use plans and supported through ecological restoration programs and climate finance mechanisms.
- (j) *Disaster Justice and Inclusion Mechanisms* – The Department shall institutionalize disaster justice and inclusion protocols to ensure that all policies, programs, and decision-making processes equitably benefit and protect vulnerable and marginalized groups, including but not limited to women, children, senior citizens,

persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and the urban poor. These mechanisms shall include grievance redress systems, participatory decision-making structures, and mandatory equity audits of resilience investments.

- (k) *Resilience Education and Capacity Development Framework* – In partnership with the Department of Education (DepEd), Commission on Higher Education (CHED), Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), and relevant institutions, the Department shall implement a national Resilience Education and Capacity Development Framework. This shall mainstream disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation, and systems thinking into all levels of formal and non-formal education, vocational training, and continuing professional development.

The Department shall promulgate the necessary implementing rules, technical standards, and performance indicators for the effective operationalization of these instruments, and shall review and update them at least once every three (3) years in light of emerging risks and innovations.

SEC. 8. *Organizational Structure.* – The Department shall be composed of a Central Office, Regional Climate Resilience Offices (RCROs), and Local Climate Resilience Offices (LCROs), with such Bureaus, Divisions, Services, and Units as may be necessary for the efficient and effective discharge of its powers and functions.

The Department shall be headed by a Secretary who shall be appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the Commission on Appointments. The Secretary shall have authority and supervision over the entire Department and shall be responsible for the execution of national policies on climate resilience.

Under the Office of the Secretary, the following offices and officials shall be established:

- (a) *Office of the Secretary*, which shall include:

- (1) *The Undersecretary for Strategic Planning and Policy Development*, responsible for the formulation, integration, and updating of the National Climate Resilience Framework, and alignment with national development and climate plans;
- (2) *The Undersecretary for Operations and Incident Management*, responsible for overseeing the National Disaster Response Coordination Center, Incident Command System activation, early warning dissemination, and emergency logistics;
- (3) *The Undersecretary for Local Resilience and Performance Oversight*, tasked with supervising RCROs and LCROs, and enforcing compliance with performance standards and resilience scorecards;
- (4) *The Undersecretary for Risk Governance and Innovation*, tasked with managing resilience instruments, such as the National Risk Register, Digital Twin Systems, and the Innovation Challenge Fund;
- (5) *The Undersecretary for Finance, Administration, and Resilience Procurement*, who shall manage the Department's budget, human resources, and compliance with the Resilience Procurement Framework;

- (6) *The Undersecretary for Public Engagement and Education*, who shall lead partnerships with DepEd, CHED, TESDA, and civil society on resilience education, advocacy, and inclusion.
- (b) *National Disaster Response Coordination Center (NDRCC)* – The NDRCC shall serve as the principal operations center of the Department and shall be activated during emergencies to coordinate inter-agency response under the Incident Command System.
- (c) *Functional Bureaus and Clusters* – The Department shall be composed of the following core bureaus and clusters, each headed by a Bureau Director, and organized to reflect the full disaster risk management and resilience continuum, with powers, functions, and internal units to be defined in the Implementing Rules and Regulations::
 - (1) *Bureau of Risk Governance and Planning* – Shall lead the development and periodic updating of the National Climate Resilience Framework (NCRF), conduct integrated risk and resilience assessments, hazard and scenario modeling, and ensure the mainstreaming of risk-informed decision-making in national and local development plans, investment programs, land use plans, and regulatory processes.
 - (2) *Bureau of Preparedness and Early Action* – Shall develop anticipatory governance protocols, operationalize early warning and early action systems, oversee inter-agency contingency planning, and coordinate community readiness campaigns, including drills, civil protection advisories, and simulation exercises.
 - (3) *Bureau of Response Coordination and Emergency Operations* – Shall operate and manage the National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC) under an Incident Command System (ICS), coordinate multi-agency disaster response, mobilize national and international assets, and provide surge technical support and deployment to affected LGUs during emergencies.
 - (4) *Bureau of Recovery and Resilient Rehabilitation* – Shall lead pre-disaster recovery planning (PDRP), implement post-disaster needs assessments (PDNA), coordinate the formulation and financing of recovery and rehabilitation programs, and ensure alignment with resilience and sustainable development principles.
 - (5) *Bureau of Resilience Financing and Innovation* – Shall manage the National Resilience Fund, resilience bonds, risk transfer and insurance instruments, and oversee the Resilience Innovation Challenge Fund; institutionalize resilience procurement systems and support risk-informed budget tagging, resource mobilization, and fiscal planning.
 - (6) *Bureau of Capacity Development and Local Empowerment* – Shall design, accredit, and deliver training and certification programs for DRRM professionals and LDRO staff; strengthen technical and operational capacities of LGUs; support the establishment and operation of Localized Resilience Hubs; and promote convergence with DILG, CSC, CHED, TESDA, and development partners.

- (7) *Bureau of Resilience Justice, Inclusion, and Education* – Shall mainstream rights-based and inclusive DRRM approaches across Department programs, ensure participation of vulnerable and marginalized groups, oversee grievance and accountability mechanisms, and lead the implementation of resilience education strategies in collaboration with DepEd, CHED, and civil society actors.
- (8) *Cluster for Science, Digital, and Climate Systems* – Shall serve as the Department’s technical arm on scientific modeling, digital twin systems, climate analytics, and the integration of geospatial data, remote sensing, and emerging technologies in support of real-time risk governance and early decision-making systems.
- (d) *Regional Offices* – The Department shall establish a Regional Climate Resilience Office (RCRO) in each administrative region, headed by a Regional Director. The RCRO shall coordinate with Regional Development Councils, Regional DRRM Councils, and provincial governments in implementing the Department’s programs and providing technical assistance.
- (e) *Local Climate Resilience Support Units* – Each province and highly urbanized city shall be supported by a Local Climate Resilience Support Unit, which shall serve as the Department’s operating arm in facilitating program delivery, institutional development of Local Climate Resilience Offices, and coordination of Resilience Hubs.
- (f) *Advisory and Technical Bodies* – The Department shall constitute the following advisory and technical bodies:
 - (1) *National Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel on Resilience* – Composed of scientists, researchers, and innovation experts from the public and private sectors, tasked to provide strategic guidance, review technical standards, and ensure science-based decision-making.
 - (2) *Multi-Sectoral Resilience Council* – A permanent consultative body composed of representatives from national government agencies, LGUs, civil society, academe, private sector, and affected communities to advise on the design, implementation, and evaluation of the Department’s programs.
- (g) *Professionalization and Technical Staffing* – The Department shall establish a career service system for climate resilience professionals, technical specialists, and support personnel. All personnel involved in disaster risk reduction and resilience functions shall undergo continuous professional development, certification, and ethical training under standards prescribed by the Department in consultation with the Civil Service Commission.
- (h) *Attachment of Existing Institutions* – The Office of Civil Defense (OCD) and relevant units of the Department of National Defense, including the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council Secretariat, shall be absorbed into the Department as integral components of the new structure. The integration shall ensure continuity of operations and retention of qualified personnel, subject to civil service rules.

SEC. 9. *Local Implementation and Support Mechanisms.* – The Department shall institutionalize the following mechanisms and structures to ensure the operationalization of climate resilience policies and programs at the subnational and community levels:

- (a) *Local Climate Resilience Offices (LCROs)* – Each province, city, and municipality shall establish and maintain a Local Climate Resilience Office (LCRO), to be headed by a duly appointed Local Climate Resilience Officer (LCR Officer), with a permanent plantilla and appropriate qualifications, in accordance with standards prescribed by the Department, the Civil Service Commission, and the Department of the Interior and Local Government.

The LCRO shall be responsible for implementing risk reduction, preparedness, response, recovery, and adaptation programs within its jurisdiction, aligned with the National Climate Resilience Framework and local development plans. It shall coordinate all resilience-related functions of the LGU, and serve as the principal liaison with the Department.

- (b) *Local Resilience Planning and Programming* – LGUs shall prepare and implement Local Climate Resilience Plans (LCRPs) integrating multi-hazard risk assessments, climate projections, and socio-economic vulnerability indicators. The LCRPs shall form part of the Comprehensive Development Plan, Comprehensive Land Use Plan, and Annual Investment Plan of the LGU, subject to review and technical guidance by the Department.
- (c) *Localized Resilience Hubs* – Provincial and highly urbanized city governments shall establish Localized Resilience Hubs, in coordination with the Department, academic institutions, civil society, and the private sector. These hubs shall serve as centers for:
 - (1) Community-based training and simulation;
 - (2) Knowledge exchange and innovation incubation;
 - (3) Data harmonization and localized early warning systems;
 - (4) Coordination of post-disaster recovery activities and public-private collaboration.
- (d) *Technical and Financial Assistance* – The Department shall extend technical assistance, capacity-building programs, seed grants, and performance-based funding to LGUs to enhance local resilience systems. It shall also facilitate LGU access to national resilience financing instruments, subject to compliance with performance benchmarks, planning standards, and audit requirements.
- (e) *Oversight and Performance Monitoring* – The Department shall monitor the performance of LGUs and LDROs through the Local Resilience Performance Index (LRPI), and shall establish a system of incentives, compliance enforcement, and capacity interventions based on annual performance ratings. Results shall be published and used to inform national resource allocation.

SEC. 10. *Inter-Agency and Multisectoral Coordination.* – The Department shall institutionalize inter-agency, intergovernmental, and multisectoral coordination systems as follows:

- (a) *National Climate Resilience Council (NCRC)* – There is hereby created a National Climate Resilience Council (NCRC), chaired by the Secretary of the Department, with the following as members, who shall provide high-level policy direction, and ensure alignment and accountability in the implementation of the NCRF, and other national policies and programs:
- (1) the Secretary of the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG);
 - (2) the Secretary of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD);
 - (3) the Secretary of the Department of National Defense (DND);
 - (4) the Secretary of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR);
 - (5) the Secretary of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST);
 - (6) the Secretary of the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH);
 - (7) the Secretary of the Department of Health (DOH);
 - (8) the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture (DA);
 - (9) the Secretary of the Department of Finance (DOF);
 - (10) the Secretary of the Department of Budget and Management (DBM);
 - (11) the Secretary of the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT);
 - (12) the Chairperson of the Climate Change Commission; the Administrator of the Office of Civil Defense (OCD);
 - (13) the Commanding General of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP);
 - (14) the Chief of the Philippine National Police (PNP);
 - (15) the Commandant of the Philippine Coast Guard (PCG);
 - (16) the Director of the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP);
 - (17) the President of the League of Provinces of the Philippines;
 - (18) the President of the League of Cities of the Philippines;
 - (19) the President of the League of Municipalities of the Philippines; and
 - (20) representatives from the private sector, civil society, academe, and development partners as may be determined by the Secretary.
- (b) *Regional and Local Coordination Councils* – Regional and Local Climate Resilience Councils shall be established, consistent with the structure of the NCRC, and chaired respectively by the Department’s Regional Directors and Local Chief Executives. These councils shall facilitate subnational implementation, joint planning, and harmonized delivery of services and investments for climate resilience.
- (c) *Inter-Cluster Operational Coordination* – The Department shall, in coordination with the DSWD, DND, DILG, DOH, DA, DENR, DPWH, AFP, BFP, PNP, PCG, and other relevant government instrumentalities, establish an integrated operational coordination system across preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation functions. The Incident Command System (ICS) shall be the primary structure for field-level coordination and resource mobilization during emergencies.

- (d) *Public-Private Partnerships and Sectoral Engagement* – The Department shall institutionalize a mechanism for formal engagement with private sector entities, industry associations, utilities, financial institutions, and media, including through Public-Private Resilience Compacts, Joint Training Protocols, and Shared Infrastructure Audits. Priority shall be given to partnerships that enhance the resilience of critical infrastructure and supply chains.
- (e) *Academic, Scientific, and Civil Society Engagement* – The Department shall maintain active collaboration with academic institutions, think tanks, scientific agencies, and civil society organizations, including through the establishment of a National Resilience Knowledge and Innovation Consortium. This body shall support data-driven policy formulation, evidence-based interventions, innovation scaling, and participatory monitoring.

SEC. 11. *Emergency and Post-Disaster Management.* – The Department shall exercise leadership, supervision, and coordination over all phases of emergency operations and post-disaster management in accordance with the National Climate Resilience Framework (NCRF). It shall ensure the timely, efficient, and accountable delivery of services, deployment of resources, and execution of recovery plans, in coordination with relevant national agencies, local government units, and partner sectors.

In the event of a disaster or imminent threat thereof, the Department shall activate the National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC), which shall serve as the unified command center for strategic coordination, operational decision-making, situational analysis, resource tracking, and interagency tasking. The NEOC shall operate in accordance with the Incident Command System (ICS) and national response protocols.

To ensure anticipatory and adaptive emergency governance, the Department shall establish the following:

- (a) *National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC).* – The Department shall operate and maintain a 24/7 National Emergency Operations Center (NEOC), which shall serve as the central command and control facility for situational monitoring, interagency coordination, decision support, and deployment management during emergencies. The NEOC shall be supported by Regional Emergency Operations Centers (REOCs) and linked to Local Emergency Operations Centers (LEOCs) established by LGUs.
- (b) *Incident Command System (ICS)* – This shall be the standardized, scalable, and modular structure for tactical and operational response at the incident level. The Department shall ensure that all national agencies and local government units are trained, certified, and equipped to deploy and operate under ICS protocols. It shall issue harmonized guidelines on chain of command, resource coordination, emergency communications, and field operations integration.
- (c) *Multi-Hazard Contingency and Recovery Planning* – The Department shall lead the development, updating, and testing of Multi-Hazard Contingency Plans (MHCPs), Pre-Disaster Recovery Plans (PDRPs), and Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), which shall be aligned with the NCRF and updated based on risk forecasts and seasonal threats.

- (d) *Resource Mobilization and Logistics* – This protocol developed by the Department shall include pre-positioning of critical supplies, coordination with humanitarian actors, digital inventory systems, and real-time tracking of deployment. Strategic partnerships with the private sector, military, and international partners shall be pursued to enhance surge capacity and ensure access to remote and underserved areas.
- (e) *Emergency Response Cluster Activation* – In coordination with other government agencies, the Department shall activate sector-specific response clusters (e.g., health, shelter, food security, water and sanitation, education, protection, transport, energy, and communications) based on the nature and scope of the emergency. Cluster leads shall be designated in advance and response plans shall be aligned with the National Climate Resilience Framework.
- (f) *Emergency Communications and Information Management* – The Department shall establish a unified emergency communications protocol, in collaboration with the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT), to ensure real-time data sharing, secure information flows, public alerting, and media engagement. This shall include provisions for accessible early warnings, community-level advisories, and counter-disinformation mechanisms.
- (g) *Technical Assistance to Local Government Units* – During disaster situations, the Department shall provide direct technical assistance, surge support, and rapid response teams to affected local governments. It shall coordinate and, when necessary, assume command over local operations in cases of widespread disruption, incapacitation, or declared states of calamity, in accordance with constitutional and statutory limits.
- (h) *Recovery and Resilient Rehabilitation* – The Department shall lead the conduct of post-disaster needs assessments, the formulation of recovery plans, and the implementation of resilient rehabilitation programs. These shall be aligned with pre-disaster recovery plans, integrate climate and disaster risk reduction measures, and observe the principles of building back better, environmental sustainability, social inclusion, and institutional strengthening. The Department shall monitor the progress of recovery programs, including infrastructure restoration, housing reconstruction, livelihood recovery, psychosocial support, and local systems rehabilitation.

All government agencies, instrumentalities, and local government units shall comply with the emergency protocols, recovery plans, and coordination directives issued by the Department in accordance with this Act.

SEC. 12. *Recovery and Resilient Rehabilitation.* – The Department shall lead and coordinate national efforts in recovery and resilient rehabilitation following disasters, emergencies, or complex crisis events, ensuring that such efforts are inclusive, risk-informed, and aligned with long-term development and resilience goals.

- (a) *Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning (PDRP)* – The Department shall institutionalize PDRP as a mandatory process at the national and local levels. PDRPs shall define sectoral recovery strategies, roles and responsibilities, funding arrangements, and implementation timelines prior to the occurrence of disasters. These plans shall be

integrated into Local Climate Resilience Plans and the National Climate Resilience Framework.

- (b) *Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)* – The Department shall develop and maintain standardized methodologies and technical protocols for conducting a comprehensive PDNA, in coordination with concerned national agencies, LGUs, and development partners. PDNAs shall assess physical damages, economic losses, social impacts, and recovery needs, serving as the basis for resilient rehabilitation programming and budget allocations.
- (c) *Resilient Rehabilitation Planning* – Rehabilitation plans shall prioritize building back better principles, integrating climate and disaster risk reduction measures, nature-based solutions, resilient infrastructure design, and inclusive reconstruction programs. The Department shall ensure that recovery strategies reduce future vulnerabilities and contribute to systemic resilience.
- (d) *Recovery Financing and Risk Transfer* – The Department shall manage and coordinate access to domestic and international recovery financing mechanisms, including the National Resilience Fund, resilience bonds, catastrophe risk insurance, and public-private recovery partnerships. Recovery budgets shall be informed by PDNA findings, subject to public disclosure and oversight.
- (e) *Community and Stakeholder Participation* – Recovery and rehabilitation efforts shall be designed and implemented with the meaningful participation of affected communities, civil society organizations, vulnerable groups, the private sector, and local governments. Mechanisms for inclusive consultation, grievance redress, and participatory monitoring shall be established.
- (f) *Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning* – The Department shall establish a system for monitoring, evaluating, and documenting all recovery and rehabilitation programs to ensure transparency, accountability, and adaptive learning. Evaluation findings shall inform future policy reforms and updates to the National Climate Resilience Framework.
- (g) *Inter-Agency Coordination* – The Department shall ensure the effective coordination of line agencies involved in recovery, including but not limited to infrastructure, housing, health, agriculture, social welfare, education, and environment sectors. Sectoral recovery efforts shall be harmonized through joint planning mechanisms and integrated implementation protocols.

SEC 13. Resilience Financing and Resource Mobilization. – The Department shall establish and oversee a comprehensive, transparent, and accountable resilience financing system that mobilizes, allocates, and sustains resources to support national and local disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response, recovery, and long-term resilience-building initiatives. It shall implement the following capacity development programs and resilience education initiatives that are inclusive, context-sensitive, gender-responsive, and rights-based, with specific provisions for meaningful participation of vulnerable and marginalized groups:

- (a) *National Resilience Fund* – There is hereby created a National Resilience Fund, to be administered by the Department, and funded through annual General Appropriations, official development assistance, international grants, private sector contributions, and other lawful sources. The Fund shall finance programs and projects aligned with the National Climate Resilience Framework, including

capacity development, early warning systems, resilient infrastructure, innovation initiatives, and post-disaster recovery.

- (b) *Resilience Bonds and Risk Transfer Instruments* – The Department shall design, promote, and operationalize resilience bonds, catastrophe-linked instruments, and other risk transfer mechanisms to incentivize pre-disaster risk reduction investments and ensure rapid access to recovery financing. These instruments shall be developed in collaboration with the Department of Finance, the Insurance Commission, and the private financial sector, and may be made available to LGUs and public infrastructure agencies subject to performance criteria.
- (c) *Performance-Based Budgeting* – The Department shall develop and implement a performance-based resilience budgeting system, wherein allocations to national agencies and LGUs shall be guided by their compliance with risk-informed planning standards, Local Resilience Performance Index scores, and implementation track records. The Department shall issue guidelines and monitor adherence in coordination with the Department of Budget and Management (DBM).
- (d) *Resilience Investment Certification* – No major public infrastructure or development project shall be approved unless it is certified as climate- and disaster-resilient by the Department, based on multi-hazard risk assessments, sustainability appraisals, and resilience audit protocols. This provision shall apply to projects funded by national government, official development assistance, and public-private partnerships.
- (e) *Public-Private and Multisectoral Financing Partnerships* – The Department shall facilitate financing partnerships with private sector institutions, development banks, and philanthropic organizations to co-finance resilience-building efforts, including innovation challenges, digital infrastructure, localized hubs, and green resilience corridors. Incentives such as tax reliefs, co-branding, and streamlined procurement may be authorized through implementing rules.
- (f) *Resource Pooling and Inter-LGU Mechanisms* – Subject to appropriate safeguards, the Department shall support the creation of regional or inter-LGU resilience financing mechanisms, such as pooled insurance schemes, joint investment platforms, and mutual aid systems, to address common vulnerabilities and enhance shared capacities.
- (g) *Financial Transparency and Oversight* – All resilience funds and financing instruments shall be subject to rigorous transparency and accountability mechanisms, including digital disclosure systems, third-party audits, and citizen monitoring platforms. The Department shall submit an annual Resilience Financing Report to Congress, detailing allocations, disbursements, outcomes, and lessons learned.

SEC. 14. *Capacity Development, Education, and Innovation for Resilience.* – The Department shall lead the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of a comprehensive national strategy for capacity development, education, and innovation that shall support the realization of the National Climate Resilience Framework (NCRF). It shall ensure that knowledge generation, skills upgrading, public awareness, and innovation systems for disaster and climate resilience are institutionalized across all levels of governance and sectors of society.

- (a) *Integration into Formal and Non-Formal Education* – In coordination with the Department of Education (DepEd), Commission on Higher Education (CHED), and the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), the Department shall integrate disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM), climate change adaptation, systems thinking, and resilience principles into the curricula of basic education, higher education, and technical-vocational training. Inclusive modules shall be developed for early childhood education, indigenous communities, learners with disabilities, and out-of-school youth.
- (b) *Lifelong Learning, Community Preparedness, and Public Engagement* – The Department shall institutionalize nationwide capacity-building programs and community-based training initiatives, including but not limited to: mandatory multi-hazard drills, risk communication campaigns, civil protection exercises, and community contingency planning. These shall be coordinated with Local Climate Resilience Offices (LDROs), civil society organizations, and grassroots institutions. Special learning tracks shall be established for youth leaders, community volunteers, and indigenous knowledge holders to support localized leadership in resilience building.
- (c) *Professionalization and Certification of DRRM Personnel* – In partnership with the Civil Service Commission (CSC), Professional Regulation Commission (PRC), CHED, and TESDA, the Department shall design and implement a national certification system for climate resilience professionals, technical staff, and volunteers. The system shall include competency standards, accreditation procedures, continuing education mechanisms, and a digital registry of certified practitioners. The Department shall operate a digital training platform accessible to all localities, including geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas, to ensure equal learning opportunities.
- (d) *National Resilience Research, Innovation, and Knowledge Hub* – The Department shall establish a National Resilience Innovation and Knowledge Hub, which shall serve as a centralized repository of research outputs, good practices, innovation models, and policy-relevant studies on disaster risk and resilience. The Hub shall coordinate applied research partnerships with the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), higher education institutions, development partners, and private innovators.
- (e) *Resilience Innovation Challenge Fund* – The Department shall operationalize and manage the Resilience Innovation Challenge Fund, which shall support annual national and local competitions for scalable, locally designed, and data-informed innovations in disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation, resilient livelihoods, and inclusive preparedness. Priority shall be given to solutions led by youth, women, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and grassroots innovators.
- (f) *Science-Policy Integration and Technical Exchange* – The Department shall establish science-policy interface mechanisms to ensure the continuous translation of scientific research into evidence-based policy, planning, and operational protocols. It shall convene multi-stakeholder technical working groups, facilitate international knowledge exchange, and adopt best practices from global resilience leadership experiences. Data-sharing partnerships shall be established with scientific agencies, including DOST, PAGASA, PHIVOLCS, and NAMRIA.

- (g) *Monitoring of Training Impact and Learning Outcomes* – The Department shall design metrics and evaluation tools to assess the effectiveness of training programs, knowledge systems, and innovation initiatives. Training impact shall be assessed using key performance indicators linked to the Local Resilience Performance Index (LRPI) and used to guide future budget allocations, certification renewals, and policy enhancements.

ARTICLE III FINAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 15. *Monitoring, Evaluation, and Accountability for Resilience.* – The Department shall establish and institutionalize a national system of monitoring, evaluation, and accountability for climate resilience, anchored on the National Climate Resilience Framework (NCRF) and guided by principles of transparency, performance-based governance, and continuous improvement, such as the following:

- (a) *National Resilience Monitoring and Evaluation System* – The Department shall develop and institutionalize a National Resilience Monitoring and Evaluation System (NRMES), which shall measure, track, and report on progress in risk reduction, preparedness, early action, response effectiveness, recovery quality, and long-term resilience outcomes. The NRMES shall be data-driven, results-oriented, interoperable with other government information systems, and capable of disaggregating data by location, sector, gender, age, disability, and socioeconomic status.
- (b) *Local Resilience Performance Index (LRPI)* – In coordination with the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), the Department shall implement the Local Resilience Performance Index (LRPI) as a standardized evaluation tool for all provinces, cities, and municipalities. The LRPI shall assess LGU performance in planning, financing, implementing, and institutionalizing DRRM and climate adaptation programs, with results to be published annually. Performance shall be linked to eligibility for access to national resilience funds, technical assistance, and program incentives.
- (c) *National Climate Resilience Scorecard* – The Department shall maintain and publicly disclose an annual National Climate Resilience Scorecard, which shall synthesize the country's overall resilience status based on indicators aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and other international commitments. The Scorecard shall include sectoral performance (e.g., health, infrastructure, education), institutional effectiveness, community resilience metrics, and critical infrastructure resilience.
- (d) *Compliance, Audit, and Enforcement Mechanisms* – The Department shall establish and operationalize compliance protocols and audit systems to ensure adherence to resilience standards, procurement guidelines, risk-informed planning mandates, and emergency response protocols by national agencies, LGUs, and private sector entities involved in resilience programs. It shall conduct regular field audits,

independent evaluations, and third-party verifications, and may recommend the withholding of funds or referral to appropriate authorities for violations, gross negligence, or willful non-compliance.

- (e) *Citizen Feedback, Grievance Redress, and Participatory Monitoring* – A national grievance redress and citizen feedback mechanism shall be instituted to allow individuals, communities, and civil society organizations to report deficiencies, suggest improvements, or file complaints concerning resilience programs, projects, and disaster response actions. The Department shall ensure that mechanisms are accessible, inclusive, and responsive, and that they inform adaptive changes in policies and programs.
- (f) *Transparency, Open Data, and Public Accountability* – All performance data, audit results, resilience scores, risk maps, and investment tracking reports generated by the Department shall be made publicly accessible through a digital transparency portal. The portal shall include open data dashboards, geospatial risk overlays, real-time disaster response tracking, and summary reports to ensure public accountability and informed decision-making by all stakeholders.
- (g) *Periodic Independent Review* – An independent multi-sectoral commission composed of representatives from the academe, civil society, the private sector, and international partners shall be convened at least once every three (3) years to conduct an external review of the Department's effectiveness, institutional integrity, and contribution to national resilience. Recommendations of the review commission shall be submitted to Congress, the Office of the President, and made available to the public.

The Department shall issue detailed guidelines, indicators, reporting protocols, and accountability standards to implement this Section, in coordination with oversight bodies including the Commission on Audit (COA), National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), and the Civil Service Commission (CSC).

SEC. 16. Resilience Research, Foresight, and Knowledge Management. – To advance science-based, anticipatory, and adaptive resilience governance, the Department shall establish and institutionalize a national system for resilience-oriented research, foresight, and knowledge integration, establishing the following strategies:

- (a) The Department shall establish a dedicated Center for Climate Resilience Research and Innovation, which shall serve as the lead implementing and coordinating body for resilience-related research, pilot testing of technologies, local innovation programs, and knowledge dissemination. The Center shall facilitate collaborative projects with universities, local government units, scientific institutions, civil society organizations, and private sector partners, and shall support the translation of research into actionable policies and local solutions.
- (b) The Department, through the Center for Climate Resilience Research and Innovation, shall develop and implement a rolling five-year National Resilience Research and Innovation Agenda in coordination with the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Commission on Higher Education (CHED), academic institutions, and international knowledge networks. The Agenda shall prioritize the following areas:

- (1) Hazard mapping, scenario modeling, and impact forecasting using emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), remote sensing, and high-performance computing;
 - (2) Locally adapted climate and disaster risk reduction technologies and indigenous knowledge systems;
 - (3) Nature-based solutions and green infrastructure for disaster mitigation and adaptation;
 - (4) Resilient infrastructure design, retrofitting methods, and materials science;
 - (5) Community-based risk governance, social protection models, and equity-centered approaches;
 - (6) Behavioral and systems science for early warning uptake, preparedness, and recovery;
 - (7) Innovation in financial instruments and insurance models for risk transfer.
- (c) The Department shall develop and maintain a centralized and interoperable Resilience Knowledge Platform to serve as a public repository of resilience data, research findings, learning modules, analytics tools, and best practices. The Platform shall promote open access, enable evidence-based policymaking, and support local governments, civil society, and the private sector in enhancing risk governance capacities.
 - (d) The Department shall establish and administer a Resilience Innovation Challenge Fund, which shall provide grants, technical support, and incubation assistance to research institutions, startups, social enterprises, and grassroots innovators pursuing solution-driven initiatives aligned with the National Climate Resilience Framework. The Fund shall prioritize high-impact innovations capable of local implementation and scalable adaptation.
 - (e) A distinct technical unit within the Department shall be designated or created as the Center for Resilience Futures and Strategic Foresight. It shall conduct scenario planning, long-term systems modeling, risk horizon scanning, and simulation-based policy testing to inform anticipatory governance. The Center shall work in collaboration with international foresight institutions and local research groups.
 - (f) The Department shall ensure that resilience-related research outputs, innovations, and knowledge products are converted into practical guidance materials, toolkits, planning aids, and operational templates for use by LGUs, local communities, and institutions. Emphasis shall be placed on usability, gender-sensitivity, cultural appropriateness, and support for marginalized sectors.

SEC. 17. Resilience Data Governance and Digital Infrastructure. – The Department shall develop and implement a comprehensive Resilience Data Governance Framework, and invest in modern digital infrastructure in coordination with the Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT), Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA), and relevant government agencies. It shall lead the following initiatives:

- (a) *National Resilience Data Ecosystem* – The Department shall lead the establishment of an integrated, interoperable, and secure National Resilience Data Ecosystem that shall consolidate multi-hazard risk assessments, vulnerability data, exposure mapping, early warning indicators, infrastructure audits, and real-time disaster analytics. The Ecosystem

shall be standardized, geospatially enabled, and capable of disaggregation by gender, age, disability, income, and location to support inclusive, evidence-based decision-making.

- (b) *Resilience Digital Twin Platform* – The Department shall develop and operationalize a Resilience Digital Twin Platform—an advanced simulation environment replicating physical, environmental, and socioeconomic systems of the country. The Platform shall support predictive modeling, disaster scenario testing, recovery planning, infrastructure stress simulations, and optimization of preparedness and mitigation investments at both national and local levels.
- (c) *Data Standards, Sharing, and Privacy* – The Department shall prescribe national data standards for resilience and risk governance, in consultation with relevant agencies and stakeholders. It shall issue protocols for secure data sharing, protection of personal and sensitive information, and interagency interoperability. All data collected and generated through Department programs shall comply with the provisions of the Data Privacy Act of 2012 and other applicable laws.
- (d) *Local Government Digital Enablement* – The Department shall support LGUs in adopting and upgrading their own local risk databases, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), emergency operations digital tools, and cloud-based contingency and recovery planning systems. It shall provide technical assistance and capacity building to ensure that digital governance tools are usable, maintained, and integrated into local development planning processes.
- (e) *Open Data and Public Access* – The Department shall maintain a publicly accessible Resilience Open Data Portal which shall house non-sensitive data on hazards, risks, disaster impacts, resilience programs, infrastructure vulnerabilities, financing allocations, and real-time updates. This shall promote transparency, academic research, community engagement, and private sector participation in resilience-building efforts.

SEC. 18. Congressional Oversight and Public Transparency. – To ensure institutional accountability, performance integrity, and continued alignment with the national interest, the Department shall be subject to robust congressional oversight and public transparency mechanisms, such as:

- (a) *Congressional Oversight Committee* – A Joint Congressional Oversight Committee on Climate Resilience shall be constituted, composed of five (5) Members each from the Senate and the House of Representatives, with representation from the majority and minority. The committee shall monitor the implementation of this Act, assess Department performance, review the NCRF and major policies, and recommend legislative or budgetary amendments as needed.
- (b) *Annual State of Climate Resilience Report* – The Secretary of the Department shall submit to the President and Congress an Annual State of Climate Resilience Report, which shall include an integrated assessment of national and local resilience conditions, implementation progress, risk trends, major programs and expenditures, research outcomes, and the National Climate Resilience Scorecard. The report shall be published and made accessible to the public through the Department’s website and the Resilience Knowledge Platform.
- (c) *Public Access and Transparency Measures* – The Department shall ensure full disclosure of resilience-related procurement, project implementation status, risk financing utilization, audit reports, and resilience performance data. A Transparency and Accountability

Dashboard shall be maintained on its website, linked to the Open Data Portal and integrated with relevant platforms such as the Government Procurement Policy Board (GPPB) and the Commission on Audit (COA).

- (d) *Civil Society and Citizen Participation* – The Department shall establish participatory monitoring mechanisms involving civil society organizations, academic institutions, local resilience councils, and grassroots representatives in the assessment of resilience program effectiveness. Regular citizen forums, resilience scorecard consultations, and grievance redress system reviews shall be institutionalized.

SEC. 19. Penal Provisions. – Any person, whether natural or juridical, including public officials, private contractors, or implementing partners, who commits any of the following acts in violation of this Act shall be held administratively, civilly, and criminally liable, without prejudice to other applicable laws:

- (a) *Gross Negligence or Willful Non-Compliance* – Any officer or employee of a government agency, local government unit, or private entity involved in the implementation of this Act who knowingly, deliberately, or with gross negligence fails to observe mandatory risk reduction, preparedness, response, or recovery standards; refuses to comply with lawful directives of the Department; or obstructs the implementation of approved resilience programs shall be liable for administrative sanctions including suspension, dismissal from service, forfeiture of benefits, and disqualification from public office, as appropriate under the Civil Service Law and other applicable rules.
- (b) *Misuse of Resilience Funds* – Any person who misappropriates, misuses, or diverts funds allocated for disaster risk reduction, emergency response, resilience building, or post-disaster recovery under this Act, whether from public or authorized private sources, shall be punished with imprisonment of not less than six (6) years but not more than twelve (12) years, and a fine equivalent to double the amount misused, without prejudice to the imposition of perpetual disqualification from holding public office or from participation in any government procurement program.
- (c) *Falsification, Obstruction, or Manipulation of Data* – Any person who falsifies, conceals, or deliberately manipulates risk data, resilience scorecards, monitoring reports, infrastructure vulnerability assessments, or audit findings, or obstructs authorized data collection and transparency mechanisms, shall be penalized with imprisonment of not less than four (4) years but not more than ten (10) years, and a fine not less than Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (₱500,000), in addition to administrative liability, if applicable.
- (d) *Failure to Implement Mandatory Evacuation or Early Warning Protocols* – Any responsible official who, without justifiable cause, fails to issue or enforce mandatory evacuation orders, early warnings, or other urgent protective measures, resulting in loss of life or serious injury, shall be criminally and administratively liable under relevant laws and the provisions of this Act.
- (e) *Violation of Risk-Informed Procurement and Infrastructure Standards* – Any individual or entity that knowingly violates procurement standards, building codes, or critical infrastructure resilience requirements prescribed by the Department shall be subject to administrative and civil liability, and may be barred from participating

in future resilience or recovery-related projects for a period not less than five (5) years.

- (f) *Obstruction of Emergency Operations* – Any person who impedes or obstructs duly authorized emergency response operations, including the mobilization of supplies, personnel, equipment, or access to disaster sites, shall be liable for penalties under this Act and other applicable laws, including but not limited to those governing obstruction of justice, sabotage, and interference with lawful authority.

The imposition of the above penalties shall be without prejudice to prosecution under the Revised Penal Code, the Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act, the Government Procurement Reform Act, the Anti-Red Tape Act, and other special penal laws, when such acts constitute distinct offenses.

SEC. 20. Appropriations. – The amount necessary for the initial implementation of this Act shall be charged against the current year's available appropriations of agencies whose functions are herein absorbed, transferred, or realigned to the Department of Climate Resilience. Thereafter, such sums as may be necessary for the continued implementation of this Act shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act.

To ensure sufficient and sustained financial capacity, the Department shall be prioritized in the allocation of national government resources for resilience-building, emergency preparedness, response capability enhancement, and post-disaster recovery. The Department is hereby authorized to receive, manage, and utilize grants, donations, loans, and other official development assistance, domestic or foreign, subject to existing budgetary, accounting, and auditing rules and regulations.

The appropriations shall cover funding for:

- (a) The establishment and operation of the central, regional, and local offices of the Department;
- (b) The development and implementation of the National Climate Resilience Framework (NCRF), Integrated Planning and Governance Instruments, and resilience innovation programs;
- (c) The maintenance of the National Emergency Operations Center and affiliated Regional and Local Emergency Operations Centers;
- (d) The capitalization of the Resilience Innovation Challenge Fund, Resilience Bonds, and other resilience financing mechanisms;
- (e) Human resources, systems development, digital infrastructure, and capacity-building initiatives;
- (f) Pre-positioned logistical hubs, early warning technologies, and rapid response assets; and
- (g) All other activities necessary to fulfill the Department's mandate under this Act.

SEC. 21. Implementing Rules and Regulations. – Within ninety (90) days from the effectivity of this Act, the Department of Climate Resilience, in coordination with the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), the National Economic and Development Authority

(NEDA), the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), and other relevant agencies, shall promulgate the necessary rules and regulations for the effective implementation of this Act.

The Implementing Rules and Regulations shall be developed through a consultative process involving local government units, civil society organizations, the private sector, academic institutions, and other stakeholders.

SEC. 22. *Separability Clause.* – If any provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional or invalid, the remaining provisions not affected shall continue to be in full force and effect.

SEC. 23. *Repealing Clause.* – All laws, decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations, or parts thereof which are inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed, amended, or modified accordingly.

SEC. 24. *Effectivity.* – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its complete publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved.