

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. **3955**



Introduced by Representative **MARLYN L. PRIMICIAS-AGABAS**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Philippines is among the most disaster-prone countries in the world, located within the Pacific Ring of Fire and along the typhoon belt. Every year, the country experiences a wide range of natural hazards—including powerful typhoons, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, and landslides—which have collectively caused thousands of deaths, massive displacement, and billions in economic losses. These disasters continue to disrupt essential services, deepen existing social inequalities, and undermine national progress toward sustainable development.

While the enactment of Republic Act No. 10121 or the “Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010” was a landmark policy reform, experience over the past decade has revealed significant gaps in the coordination, implementation, and sustainability of disaster-related programs. The current structure, where disaster management responsibilities are fragmented across various national and local government agencies, has resulted in overlapping functions, delayed response, and uneven institutional capacities, especially at the local level.

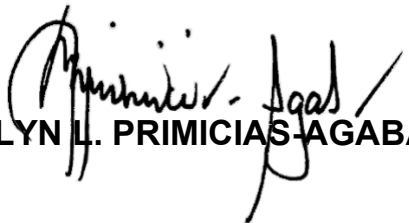
In light of these enduring challenges and the increasing frequency and intensity of disasters exacerbated by climate change, there is a compelling need to institutionalize a more cohesive, empowered, and accountable disaster governance framework. This bill seeks to create the Department of Disaster Resilience (DDR)—a dedicated national agency solely focused on leading and coordinating the government’s efforts in building disaster and climate resilience.

The proposed DDR will centralize and harmonize policies and actions related to disaster risk reduction and management, climate change adaptation, environmental protection, and sustainable development. It will also provide direct support to local governments and communities before, during, and after disasters, with a strong emphasis on science-based planning, risk-informed governance, and inclusive, people-centered interventions.

At its core, the creation of the DDR affirms the State's duty under the Constitution to protect the life, health, and property of every Filipino, and to promote a balanced and healthful ecology. It also reinforces the Philippines' commitments under international frameworks such as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and the Sustainable Development Goals.

This measure is not merely about institutional restructuring—it is about ensuring that no community is left behind in the face of crisis. It is about transforming the way we prepare, respond, and recover—by acting early, coordinating effectively, and building back stronger and safer.

In view of the growing risks and urgent realities we face, the swift enactment of this measure is not only necessary, it is long overdue.


MARLYN L. PRIMICIAS-AGABAS

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HOUSE BILL NO. **3955**

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**AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE DEPARTMENT OF DISASTER RESILIENCE,
DEFINING ITS POWERS AND FUNCTIONS, 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 “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 vulnerable reduction and management, environmental management,
and climate change adaption, 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 the
sustainable development goals specifically, integrating and implementing
policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and
adaption to climate change, resilience to disaster, and develop and

14 implement a holistic disaster risk management at all levels in line with the
15 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

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

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

35 It shall be the duty of the State to:

- 36 (1) Uphold the people's constitutional right to life and property by
37 minimizing, if not eradicating, the root causes of vulnerabilities
38 to disasters, strengthening the country's institutional capacity
39 for disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and management,
40 and building the resilience of local communities to disasters
41 including climate change impacts, and human induced
42 disasters;

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

Data, which means data that can be freely used, reused, and redistributed by anyone, subject to limitations on account of national security considerations. This may include the use of impact-based forecast models, and probabilistic hazard maps;

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

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

(9) Adopt and implement a comprehensive, integrated, efficient and responsive disaster risk and vulnerability reduction program that is incorporated in the development plan at various levels of government adhering to transparency accountability and other principles of good governance within the context of poverty alleviation and environmental protection;

(10) Mainstream disaster risk and vulnerability reduction in government by ensuring risk-informed planning, programming, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, and the use of quality management, accountability, and performance systems in measuring and improving the effectiveness and efficiency of disaster risk and vulnerability reduction management process across all government levels, including those offices which manage peace processes and conflict- resolution approaches,

101 so as to minimize the loss of lives and damage to properties
102 and ensure that communities in conflict zones can immediately
103 resume their normal lives at the conclusion of episodes of
104 intermittent conflicts;

105 (11) Adopt a disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and
106 management approach that is holistic, comprehensive,
107 integrated, and proactive in lessening the socioeconomic and
108 environmental impacts of disasters including climate change,
109 and promote the involvement and participation of all sectors
110 and all stakeholders concerned, at all levels, especially the
111 local community;

112 (12) Prioritize the development of disaster prevention and mitigation
113 measures involving all levels of society and government;

114 (13) Adopt risk sharing and risk transfer mechanisms to ensure the
115 appropriate, efficient, and timely recovery of disaster-stricken
116 communities, especially the poorest and most vulnerable;

117 (14) Adhere to the principle of “Build Forward Better” in recovery
118 and rehabilitation efforts by applying sustainable standards,
119 programs, technologies, and techniques which enhance
120 resilience against future hazards;

121 (15) Recognize and respond to the differentiated concerns and
122 needs of vulnerable groups such as women and girls, children
123 and youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, urban poor,
124 and indigenous people with respect to disaster risk reduction
125 and management, at the same time, recognizing their inherent
126 capacities to contribute to resilience;

127 (16) Create an enabling environment for substantial and
128 sustainable participation of civil society organizations (CSOs),

129 private groups, volunteers and communities, and recognize
130 their contributions to the disaster risk reduction and
131 management efforts of the government;

132 (17) Ensure the use of advanced science and the most up-to-date
133 technologies in climate change adaptation, disaster risk, and
134 vulnerability reduction and management through engagement,
135 consultation, and employment with a regular department
136 funding of academe or higher education institutions, such as
137 the University of the Philippines Resilience Institute, University
138 of the Philippines Nationwide Operational Assessment of
139 Hazards Center and other scientific research and academic
140 institutions that have track record and expertise recognized
141 both locally and internationally as well as the capacity to
142 implement the science and engineering requirements
143 necessary for effective climate change adaptation, and
144 disaster risk and vulnerability reduction;

145 (18) Ensure workers' rights are proactively respected during the
146 disaster preparedness and response, and actively engage
147 workers' and employers' organizations to share expertise and
148 capacities in disaster risk reduction and climate change
149 programs;

150 (19) Ensure transparency and accountability in climate-disaster risk
151 governance by facilitating access to financial records of public
152 funds and disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and
153 management data, and ensure the transparency of
154 humanitarian assistance from all sources;

155 (20) Adopt and manage a mechanism for the effective resolution of
156 climate change, disaster risk, and vulnerability reduction and
157 management related grievances;

- 158 (21) Recognize families as the most basic unit of disaster risk and
159 vulnerability reduction and management and climate change
160 adaption by developing the capacity of local institutions and
161 providing technical assistance and financial support to the
162 most vulnerable communities;
- 163 (22) Ensure that the best possible assistance and services are
164 delivered to individuals and families affected by disaster and
165 emergency rehabilitation projects to guarantee the resumption
166 of normal social and economic activities;
- 167 (23) Establish and maintain the National Loss and Damage
168 Registry; and
- 169 (24) Mainstream gender and social inclusion in all aspects of the
170 Department of disaster Resilience work from planning,
171 monitoring, to evaluation.
- 172 (b) Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders. The commitment,
173 goodwill, knowledge, experience, and resources of relevant
174 stakeholders are critical to realize a safer, adaptive, resilient and
175 inclusive Filipino community. Citizens shall have the shared vision
176 and duty to provide support to the State in the implementation of
177 policies and programs, particularly the Disaster Resilience
178 Framework and Plan at the national, regional and local levels.
- 179 (1) Civil society organizations, nongovernmental organizations,
180 international nongovernmental organizations, private sector,
181 practitioners of climate and disaster mitigation, organized
182 voluntary work organizations and community-based
183 organizations shall participate, in collaboration with public
184 institutions, to, *inter alia*, provide specific knowledge and
185 pragmatic guidance in the context of the development and

186 implementation of normative frameworks, standards and plans
187 for disaster risk and vulnerability reduction; engage in the
188 implementation of local, nation, regional, and global plans and
189 strategies; contribute to and support public awareness, a
190 culture of protection, prevention and conservation, and
191 education on disaster risk; and advocate for resilient
192 communities and an inclusive and whole of society risk
193 reduction and management which shall strengthen the
194 synergies across groups, as appropriate;

195 (2) Women and girls shall contribute to and participate in
196 effectively managing disaster risk and designing, resourcing,
197 and leading implementation of gender sensitive disaster risk
198 and vulnerability reduction and management policies, plans,
199 and programs;

200 (3) Children and the youth as agents of change shall endeavor to
201 actively contribute to disaster risk and vulnerability reduction,
202 in accordance with legislation, national practice, and
203 educational curricula; disaster risk reduction and management
204 at all levels and processes of disaster risk and vulnerability
205 reduction and anticipatory adaptation, including data
206 gathering, planning, programming, budgeting, implementation,
207 monitoring and evaluation;

208 (4) For citizens having years of knowledge, skills on climate
209 change adaption and disaster risk reduction and wisdom are
210 invaluable assets to reducing disaster risk, and shall therefore
211 participate in the design of policies, plans and mechanisms,
212 including those for early warning;

213 (5) Persons with disabilities, through their existing network or
214 organizations, shall participate in activities related to

215 assessment, programming, and the designs of policies, plans,
216 and mechanisms;

217 (6) Migrants shall contribute to the resilience of communities and
218 societies using their knowledge, skills and capacities in the
219 design and implementation of disaster risk and vulnerability
220 reduction and climate change adaptation;

221 (7) Indigenous peoples and Muslim Filipinos, through their
222 practical experience and traditional knowledge, shall contribute
223 to the development and implementation of policies, plans and
224 mechanisms, including those for early warning;

225 (8) Urban and rural poor shall contribute to resilience building as
226 well as in the promotion of more inclusive and transformative
227 resettlement for informal settler families in reducing their
228 vulnerability to threats of disaster and climate risk through state
229 and non-state programs;

230 (9) Farmers and fisherfolk shall contribute to the promotion and
231 protection of the environmental resource management that will
232 secure food and nutrition resilience through the integration of
233 disaster risk and vulnerability reduction into sustainable
234 development policies and planning;

235 (10) Emergency responders community practitioners, and
236 organized volunteer organizations shall contribute to resilience
237 by providing timely and efficient emergency response and
238 providing training on basic life support, first aid, and search and
239 rescue, in accordance with the standards provided by the
240 Research, Education, and Training Institute of the Department;

241 (11) Academic and scientific and research entities and networks are
242 encouraged to focus their research efforts on disaster risk

243 factors and scenarios, including emerging disaster risks, in the
244 medium- and long-term; partner with government and increase
245 research for regional, national and local application; support
246 action by local communities and authorities; and support the
247 interface between policy and science for decision-making;

248 (12) Businesses, private sector financial institutions, professional
249 associations, as well as philanthropic foundations together with
250 financial regulators shall be encouraged to integrate disaster
251 risk management, including business continuity, into business
252 models and core business values and practices via disaster
253 risk-informed investments, especially in micro, small and
254 medium-sized enterprises; engage in awareness-raising and
255 training for their employees and customers; engage in the
256 support research and innovation as well as technological
257 development for disaster risk management; share and
258 disseminate knowledge, practices and data; and actively
259 participate, as appropriate and under the guidance of the public
260 sector, in the development of normative frameworks and
261 technical standards that incorporate disaster risk
262 management; and

263 (13) The media shall take an active and inclusive role at the local,
264 regional, and national levels in contributing to the raising of
265 public awareness and understanding, and disseminate
266 accurate disaster risk, hazard and disaster information,
267 including on small-scale disasters, in a simple, transparent,
268 easy-to-understand and accessible manner, in close
269 cooperation with national and local authorities; adopt specific
270 disaster risk vulnerability reduction communication policies;
271 support, as appropriate, early warning systems and life-saving
272 protective measures; and stimulate a culture of prevention and

273 strong community involvement in sustained public education
274 campaigns and public consultations at all levels of society, in
275 accordance with national practices.

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

277 (a) *Adaptation* refers to the adjustment in natural or human system in
278 response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which
279 moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.

280 (b) *Assisting Actor* refers to any Assisting International Actor and any
281 Assisting Domestic Actor responding to a disaster in the country.

282 (c) *Assisting Domestic Actor* refers to any not-for-profit entity established
283 under domestic laws, which is responding to a disaster in the country.

284 (d) *Assisting International Actor* refers to any foreign state, organization,
285 entity or individual responding to a disaster within transiting through
286 the country to respond to a disaster in another country.

287 (e) *Build Forward Better* refers to an approach to building and/or
288 reconstructing an area or community, which entails a shift from simple
289 recovery and restoration to safer, more adaptive, resilient, and
290 inclusive communities.

291 (f) *Capacity* refers to the combination of all strengths, attributes and
292 resources available within a community, society or organization that
293 can reduce the level of risk, or impacts of a disaster. Capacity may
294 include infrastructure and physical means, institutions, societal coping
295 abilities, as well as human knowledge, skills and collective attributes
296 such as social relationships, leadership and management. Capacity
297 may also be described as capability.

298 (g) *Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)* refer non-state actors whose aims
299 are neither to generate profits nor to seek governing power, but to

unite people to advance shared goals and interests. They have presence in public life, expressing the interests and values of their member or others, based on ethical, cultural, scientific, religious or philanthropic considerations. CSOs include nongovernment organizations (NGOs), professional associations, foundations, independent research institutes, community-based organizations (CBOs), faith-based organizations, people's organizations, social movements, and labor unions.

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

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

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

(k) *Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (CBDRRM)* refers to a process of disaster risk reduction and management in which at risk communities are actively engage in the identification, analysis, treatment, monitoring and evaluation of disaster risks in order to reduce their vulnerability and enhance their

329 capacities, and where the people are at the heart of decision-making
330 and implementation of disaster risk reduction and management
331 activities.

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

335 (m) *Contingency Planning* refers to a management process that analyzes
336 specific potential events or emerging situations that might threaten
337 society or the environment and establishes arrangements in advance
338 to enable timely, effective and appropriate response to such events
339 and situations.

340 (n) *Dangerous Anthropogenic Interference* refers to the effects in the
341 climate system as a result of the increase of greenhouse gas
342 concentrations in the atmosphere that leads to widespread climate
343 change impacts such as widespread demise of coral reefs.

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

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

354 (q) *Disaster Mitigation* refers to the lessening or limitation of the adverse
355 impacts of hazards and related disasters. Mitigation measures
356 encompass engineering techniques and hazard-resistant

357 construction as well as improved environmental policies and public
358 awareness, land use planning, and climate change.

359 (r) *Disaster Preparedness* refers to the knowledge and capacities
360 developed by governments, professional response and recovery
361 organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate,
362 respond to, and recover from, the impacts of likely, imminent or
363 current hazard events or conditions. It includes preparedness for
364 response such as contingency planning, stockpiling of equipment and
365 supplies, the development of arrangements for coordination,
366 evacuation, and public information, and preparedness for recovery
367 such as procurement of land for resettlement sites.

368 (s) *Disaster Prevention* refers to the outright avoidance of adverse
369 impacts of hazards. It expresses the concept and intention to
370 completely avoid potential adverse impacts through action taken in
371 advance such as construction of dams or embankments that eliminate
372 flood risks, land-use regulations that do not permit any settlement in
373 high-risk zones, and seismic engineering designs that ensure the
374 survival and function of a critical building in any likely earthquake.

375 (t) *Disaster Response* refers to the provision of emergency services and
376 public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to
377 secure and save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety
378 and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.
379 Disaster response includes disaster relief focused on immediate and
380 short-term needs of the victims and the vulnerable.

381 (u) *Disaster Risk* refers to the potential disaster losses in lives, health
382 status, livelihoods, assets and services that could occur to a particular
383 community or society in the future, and is determined by a
384 combination of the vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and
385 assets, hazard characteristics and the environment.

- 386 (v) *Disaster Risk Governance* refers to the way in which public
387 authorities, civil servants, media, private sector, and civil society
388 coordinate at community, national and regional levels in order to
389 manage disaster and climate related risks. This means ensuring that
390 sufficient levels of capacity and resources are made available to
391 prevent, prepare for, manage, and recover from disasters. It also
392 entails mechanisms, institutions, and processes for citizens to
393 articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights and obligations,
394 and mediate their differences.
- 395 (w) *Disaster Risk Management* refers to the systematic process of using
396 administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and
397 capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping
398 capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the
399 possibility of disaster.
- 400 (x) *Disaster Risk Reduction* refers to the concept and practice of reducing
401 disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the
402 casual factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure
403 hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise
404 management of land and the environment, and improved
405 preparedness for adverse events.
- 406 (y) *Disaster Risk and Vulnerability Reduction (DRVR)* refers to the
407 concept and practice of reducing potential loss of life, injury, or
408 destroyed or damage assets or disruption which could occur to a
409 system, society or community in a specific period of time, determined
410 probabilistically and conditions determined by physical, social,
411 economic and environmental factors or processes which increase the
412 susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or system to the
413 impacts of hazards through systematic efforts to analyze and reduce
414 casual factors of disasters all which contribute to strengthening

415 resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable
416 development.

417 (z) *Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Information System* refers
418 to a specialized database contains, among others, information on
419 disasters and their human, material, economic, and environmental
420 impact, risk assessment and mapping, and vulnerable and
421 marginalized groups.

422 (aa) *Early Warning System* refers to the set of capacities needed to
423 generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information
424 to enable individuals, communities and organizations threatened by a
425 hazard to prepare and to act appropriately and in insufficient time to
426 reduce the possibility of harm or loss. A people-centered early
427 warning system necessarily comprises four (4) key elements:
428 knowledge of the risks; monitoring, analysis and forecasting of the
429 hazards; communication or dissemination of alerts and warnings; and
430 local capabilities to respond to the warnings received. The concept of
431 “end-to-end warning system” emphasizes that warning systems need
432 to span all steps from hazard detection to community response. Early
433 warning systems include systems developed at the level of
434 communities or based on indigenous knowledge.

435 (bb) *Ecosystem Management and Restoration* refers to an integrated
436 process to conserve, improved and restore the health of the
437 ecosystem that sustains ecosystem services for human well-being.

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

441 (dd) *Emergency* refers to a unforeseen or sudden occurrence, especially
442 danger, demanding immediate action.

- 443 (ee) *Emergency Management* refers to the organization and management
444 of resources and responsibilities for addressing all aspects of
445 emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and, initial
446 recovery steps.
- 447 (ff) *Exposure* refers to the degree to which the elements at risk are likely
448 to experience hazard events of different magnitudes.
- 449 (gg) *Gender-Based Violence* refers to violence that is directed against a
450 woman because of her gender, or that affects the women
451 disproportionately. It includes acts that inflict physical, mental or
452 sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other
453 deprivations oh liberty.
- 454 (hh) *Geographic Information System (GIS)* refers a system used to
455 capture, store, manipulate, manage and display all types of spatial or
456 geographical data.
- 457 (ii) *Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Area (GIDA)* refers to
458 areas with a marginalized population which is physically and
459 socioeconomically separated from the mainstream society and
460 characterized by physical factors, and isolated due to distance,
461 weather conditions and transportation difficulties in island, upland,
462 lowland, landlocked, hard to reach and underserved communities,
463 and/or socioeconomic factors such as high poverty incidence,
464 presence of vulnerable sectors, communities in or recovering from
465 situation of crisis or armed conflict.
- 466 (jj) *Hazard* refers to a dangerous phenomenon, either natural or human-
467 induced, that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts,
468 property damage, loss of livelihood and services, social and economic
469 disruption, or environmental damage.

- 470 (kk) *Human-Induced Hazards* refers to an event caused by humans and
471 occurs in or closed to human settlements or particular environmental
472 area. This can include environmental degradation, technological or
473 industrial conditions, pollution, accidents such as high density events,
474 industrial and transport accidents, complex emergencies, armed
475 conflict, situations of generalized or organized violence, and violation
476 of human rights.
- 477 (ll) *Imminent Danger* refers to a situation where, on the basis of official
478 forecast, a disaster will or is expected to occur in a particular
479 geographical area and within an estimated period of time, and where
480 necessary preparedness actions or financing are required.
- 481 (mm) *International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Period* refers to the
482 period which commences upon the assurance of a request for
483 international disaster assistance or upon acceptance of an offer, and
484 shall continue until terminated pursuant to guidelines set in the
485 implementing rules and regulations.
- 486 (nn) *Internally Displaced Persons* refers to a persons or groups of persons
487 who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or
488 places of habitual residence within national borders, in particular as a
489 result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of
490 generalized and/or organizes violence, violations of human rights,
491 implementation of development projects, or natural or human-induced
492 disasters.
- 493 (oo) *International Personnel* refers to the staff and volunteers of any
494 assisting actor providing disaster relief or initial recovery assistance,
495 being persons who are neither citizens of, nor domiciled in the
496 Philippines prior to their requirement by the international assisting
497 actor.

- 498 (pp) *Land-Use Planning* refers to the process undertaken by public
499 authorities to identify, evaluate and decide on different options the use
500 of land, including considerations of long-term economic, social and
501 environment objectives and the implications for different communities
502 and interest groups, and the subsequent formulation and
503 promulgation of plans that describe the permitted or acceptable uses.
- 504 (qq) *Legal Facilities* refer to special entitlements and exemptions that are
505 made available to eligible assisting actors under this Act.
- 506 (rr) *Mitigation* refers to effort to reduce or limit greenhouse gas emissions
507 or enhance greenhouse gas sequestration.
- 508 (ss) *National Continuity Policy* refers to policy aimed at the development
509 of an organizational culture that has the ability to provide a minimum
510 level of service during interruptions, emergencies, and disasters, and
511 return to full operations quickly.
- 512 (tt) *National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework* refers
513 to the comprehensive, all hazards, multi-sectoral, inter-agency and
514 community-based approach to disaster risk reduction and
515 management.
- 516 (uu) *National Disaster Resilience Plan (NDRP)* refers to the document to
517 be formulated by the National Disaster Resilience Council (NDRC)
518 and implemented by the Authority that sets out goals and specific
519 objectives for reducing disaster risk together with related actions
520 accomplish these objectives. The NDRP shall provide for the
521 identification of hazards, vulnerabilities, and risks to be managed at
522 the national level; disaster risk reduction and management
523 approaches and strategies to be applied in managing said hazards
524 and risk; agency roles, responsibilities and lines of authority at all
525 government levels; and vertical and horizontal coordination of disaster

526 risk reduction and management in the pre-disaster and post-disaster
527 phase. It shall be conformity with the national disaster risk reduction
528 and management framework.

529 (vv) *Natural Hazard* refers to naturally occurring physical phenomena
530 caused either by rapid or slow onset events which can be geological
531 such as earthquakes, ground rupture, liquefaction, landslides,
532 tsunamis, sinkholes, and volcanic activity: hydrological and
533 meteorological such as floods, severe winds, typhoons, storm surges,
534 climatological variability such as extreme temperatures, El Niño, La
535 Niña, forest fires, or biological such as disease, epidemics and
536 insect/animal plagues.

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

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

552 (yy) *Pre-Disaster Risk Assessment* refers to a process to evaluate a
553 hazard's level of risk given the degree of exposure and vulnerability
554 in a specific area likely to be affected by an imminent hazard. It

555 presents the possible impacts on the population and provides a basis
556 to determine the appropriate level of response actions of government
557 agencies from the national to the local levels. It is hazard-specific,
558 area focused and time-bound.

559 (zz) *Post-Disaster Recovery* refers to the restoration and improvement,
560 where appropriate, of facilities, livelihood, and living conditions of
561 disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk
562 factors, in accordance with the principle of “Build Forward Better”.

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

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

567 (ccc) *Recovery* refers to a rehabilitation measures that ensure the ability of
568 affected communities or areas to restore their normal level of
569 functioning by restoring livelihoods and services, reconstructing
570 damage infrastructures and increasing the communities
571 organizational capacity.

572 (ddd) *Resilience* refers to the ability of a system, community or society
573 exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, adapt to, transform,
574 accommodate, and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely
575 and efficient manner, including through the preservation and
576 restoration of its essential basic structures and functions through risk
577 management in such ways as to enhance their capacities to withstand
578 current and future risk.

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

583 (fff) *Risk Assessment* refers to a methodology which includes risk
584 assessment with mapping to determine the nature and extent of risk
585 by analyzing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of
586 vulnerability that together could potentially harm exposed people,
587 property, services, livelihood and the environment on which they
588 depend.

589 (ggg) *Probabilistic Risk Assessment* refers to the simulation of those future
590 disasters based on scientific evidence, which are likely to occur. As a
591 result, these risk assessments resolve the problem posed by the limits
592 of historical data. Probabilistic models “complete” historical records by
593 reproducing the physics of the phenomena and recreating the
594 intensity of a large number of synthetic events. Probabilistic Risk
595 Assessment considers all possible scenarios, their likelihood, and
596 associated impacts. It is characterized by inherent uncertainties partly
597 related to the natural randomness of hazards, and partly because of
598 incomplete understanding and measurement of the hazards,
599 exposure, and vulnerability.

600 (hhh) *Deterministic Risk Assessment* refers to an assessment that
601 considers the possible disaster impacts of a single scenario. This is in
602 contrast to probabilistic risk assessment which considers all possible
603 scenarios, their likelihood, and associated impacts.

604 (iii) *Risk Transfer* refers to process of formally or informally shifting the
605 financial consequences of particular risks from one party to another
606 whereby a household, community, enterprise, or state authority will
607 obtain resources from the other party after a disaster occurs, in
608 exchange for ongoing or compensatory social or financial benefits
609 provided to that other party.

610 (jjj) *State Calamity* refers to a condition involving mass casualty and/or
611 major damage to property, disruption of means of livelihoods, roads,

612 and normal way of life of people in the affected areas as a result of
613 the occurrences of natural or human-induced hazard.

614 (kkk) *Sustainable Development* refers to development that meets the needs
615 of the present without compromising the ability of future generations
616 to meet their own needs.

617 (III) *Vital Facility Items* refer to government risk reduction and
618 preparedness equipment, accessories and other items such as
619 radars, weather forecasting equipment, flood monitoring instruments,
620 seismographs, tsunami warning system, and automated weather
621 systems.

622 (mmm) *Vulnerability* refers to the characteristics and circumstances of a
623 community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging
624 of hazard. Vulnerability may arise from various physical, social,
625 economic, and environmental factors.

626 (nnn) *Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups* refers to those who are at risk
627 due to poverty and other underlying risk factors including women,
628 children, the elderly, differently-abled people, and ethnic minorities.

629 (ooo) *Whole-of-Society Approach* refers to the meaningful participation and
630 synergy of stakeholders that present different interests in all aspects
631 of climate change adaptation, and disaster risk reduction and
632 management across all levels.

633 (ppp) *Whole-of-Government Approach* refers to an approach that integrates
634 the collaborative efforts of the government departments and agencies
635 to achieve unity of effort toward a shared goal to broaden the
636 government's options and increases efficiency to maximize all
637 available resources in a collaborative effort.

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

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

CHAPTER II

DEPARTMENT OF DISASTER RESILIENCE

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Risk Reduction

(1) Oversee, direct, and undertake programs and projects to identify, assess, prioritize and localize hazards and risk in the country, in consultation with national government agencies, LGUs, communities, and stakeholders that shall be involved in disaster risk reduction efforts;

(2) Monitor and ensure the integration of the disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and management and climate change adaptation policies into national development plans;

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

(4) Oversee and ensure the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in development planning, including disaster-proofing and climate-proofing of land-use plans and the preparation of contingency plans;

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

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

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

692 municipalities at the micro-scale, and barangays at the meta-
693 scale;

694 (8) Establish and monitor local and national capacity for disaster
695 risk financing and insurance and other risk transfer strategies
696 in coordination with the Department of Finance (DOF), the
697 Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), and the Land
698 Bank of the Philippines (LBP);

699 (9) Formulate the National Disaster Resilience Framework,
700 National Disaster Resilience Plan, and the National Continuity
701 Policy;

702 (10) Oversee and direct the comprehensive implementation of
703 disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and
704 mitigation policies, plans, and programs, as embodied in the
705 National Disaster Resilience Framework and National Disaster
706 Resilience Plan;

707 (11) Coordinate directly with LGUs and private entities to address
708 Disaster Risk Assessment (DRA) of regions and provinces at
709 the meso-scale, cities and municipalities at the micro-scale,
710 and barangays at the meta-scale; and

711 (12) Review and evaluate local disaster resilience plans and other
712 local plans to ensure their consistency with the Climate-
713 Disaster Resilience Framework and Plan.

714 (b) Disaster Preparedness and Response

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

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

- 747 (9) Monitor and support LGUs in the management of evacuation
748 centers and ensure the welfare and dignity of internally-
749 displaced persons;
- 750 (10) Procure goods and services during emergencies, in
751 accordance with existing emergency procurement rules and
752 regulations;
- 753 (11) Issue special procurement rules and regulations for
754 preparedness, response, and recovery activities, including
755 those prompted by a declaration of a state of calamity or of an
756 imminent disaster; and
- 757 (12) Assist in mobilizing the necessary resources to increase the
758 overall capacity of LGUs, specifically those with low income
759 and situated in high-risk areas.
- 760 (c) Rehabilitation and Recovery
- 761 (1) Prepare, organize, lead, implement, and manage post-disaster
762 assessment and recovery and rehabilitation programs, in
763 coordination with the affected LGUs, national government
764 agencies, and other stakeholders;
- 765 (2) Implement the cluster approach to expedite reconstruction
766 efforts and orchestrate and serve as the clearinghouse for the
767 participation of assisting actors in such efforts; and
- 768 (3) Ensure that the principle of “Build Forward Better” is applied to
769 rehabilitation and recovery efforts.
- 770 (d) Other Powers and Functions
- 771 (1) Provide or designate a secretariat to the Climate Change
772 Commission;

- 773 (2) Establish and monitor local and national capacity for climate-
774 disaster risk financing and insurance and other risk transfer
775 strategies in coordination with the Department of Finance
776 (DOF), THE Government Service Insurance System (GSIS),
777 and the Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP);
- 778 (3) Coordinate information-sharing and other disaster risk and
779 vulnerability reduction and climate change adaptation
780 protocols following the principle of interoperability among
781 national government agencies and LGUs before, during, and
782 after a disaster. Administer, oversee, and monitor the utilization
783 of the National Disaster Resilience Fund (NDRF), the Disaster
784 Resilience Support Fund (DRSF) for their (3rd) to sixth (6th)
785 class provinces and municipalities, and other grants and
786 donations for disaster risk reduction and management and
787 climate change adaptation, unless otherwise specified;
- 788 (4) Receive, administer, mobilize, and monitor and oversee the
789 utilization of the National Disaster Resilience Fund, the
790 Prevention, Mitigation, and Preparedness Fund for third (3rd) to
791 sixth (6th) Class Provinces and Municipalities, and donations
792 for disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and management
793 and climate change adaptation, unless otherwise specified;
- 794 (5) Use of advanced science and technologies in disaster risk
795 reduction and management by engaging, consulting with,
796 employing and regularly funding the academe or higher
797 education and research institutions such as the University of
798 the Philippines Resilience Institute and the University of the
799 Philippines Nationwide Operational Assessment of Hazards
800 Center or other institutions that have a recognized and credible
801 track record, as well as the capacity to conceptualize and

802 implement the science and engineering requirements
803 necessary for effective climate change adaptation and disaster
804 risk reduction;

805 (6) Establish a disaster resilience information system to facilitate
806 the creation of an integrated risk assessment platform that is
807 built from the inputs of government and private scientific and
808 academic institutions, national government agencies and
809 LGUs, local communities and other stakeholders, and is able
810 to provide readily accessible and actionable information for
811 purpose of risk governance and humanitarian action;

812 (7) Develop the criteria and procedure for the enlistment of
813 accredited community disaster resilience volunteers and
814 institutions;

815 (8) Create and continuously update, in consultation with
816 stakeholders, a manual of operations for accredited community
817 disaster resilience volunteers and institutions; and

818 (9) Perform such other functions as may be necessary for the
819 effective implementation of this Act.

820 CHAPTER III

821 GENERAL WELFARE AND EMERGENCY MEASURES

822 SEC. 6. *General Welfare.* – The Department shall exercise the powers
823 expressly granted, those necessarily implied therefrom, as well as the
824 powers necessary, appropriate or incidental for its efficient and effective
825 governance, and those which are essential to the promotion of the general
826 welfare, such as the implementation of emergency measures including
827 preemptive and forced evacuation, in anticipation of, during, and in the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

894 SEC. 13. *Emergency Powers.* – Whenever it becomes necessary, the
895 Department, subject to the approval of the President, may call on the AFP or
896 the PNP, in coordination with the Secretary of National Defense and the
897 Secretary of the Interior and Local Government, to prevent or suppress
898 lawless violence and ensure the protection and preservation of life or
899 property in anticipation of, during, and in the aftermath of emergencies,
900 hazards and disasters.

901 Whenever warranted by circumstances, the Department may call
902 upon other agencies and instrumentalities of the government, as well as
903 nongovernment organizations for the protection and preservation of life
904 and/or property in anticipation of, during, and in the aftermath of
905 emergencies, hazards and disasters including private organizations, for
906 assistance in the use of their facilities and resources.

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

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

CHAPTER IV

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 987 (3) The Operations Service shall be responsible for formulating,
988 implementing and monitoring the operational plans of the
989 Department and ensuring its operational readiness, as well as
990 the effective functional management of the Emergency
991 Management Operations Center.
- 992 (4) The Responders Management Service shall be responsible for
993 the efficient and effective gathering, management, and
994 updating of a national roster of individuals and groups from the
995 civilian sector, volunteer organizations, uniformed services and
996 the reserve force in support of operational readiness for
997 utilization by the Department.
- 998 (5) The Policy Development and Planning Service shall be
999 responsible for providing responsive, efficient and effective
1000 services relating to research, planning, programming,
1001 budgeting, project development, and policy formulation of civil
1002 defense and disaster risk reduction and management projects
1003 and activities.
- 1004 (6) The Capacity-Building and Training Service shall be
1005 responsible for building and developing the capacity of the
1006 Department's personnel, civil defense practitioners,
1007 communities and other stakeholders.
- 1008 (7) The Legal Affairs and Compliance Service shall provide legal
1009 advice to the Department; interpret laws and rules affecting the
1010 administration and operations of the Department; prepare and
1011 review contracts and instruments to which the Department is a
1012 party; interpret provisions of contracts covering work involving
1013 the Department; and monitor the compliance with regulatory
1014 and reportorial matters involving the Department.

1015 (8) The Disaster Risk Reduction Service shall be responsible for
1016 reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts and
1017 programs of the Department to analyze and reduce the causal
1018 factors of disasters such as exposure to hazards, lessening
1019 vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land
1020 and the environment, and improving preparedness and early
1021 warning for adverse events which are all examples of disaster
1022 risk reduction.

1023 (9) The Climate Change Service shall lead in the development and
1024 mainstreaming of evidence-based climate adaptation and
1025 mitigation policies of the Department through optimum
1026 coordination among key stakeholders towards achieving a
1027 climate-resilience and climate-smart Philippines with healthy,
1028 safe, prosperous, and self-reliant communities,

1029 (10) The Recovery and Reconstruction Service shall provide
1030 responsive, efficient and effective services relating to the
1031 formulation of standards for rehabilitation and recovery
1032 programs, projects, activities, and their subsequent
1033 implementation.

1034 (11) The Strategic Communications Service shall be responsible for
1035 the formulation and implementation of the strategic
1036 communications plans and programs of the Department; serve
1037 as the public affairs arm of the Department tasked with
1038 directing, supervising and controlling the Department's public
1039 information programs and activities, as well as establishing and
1040 maintaining rapport with the media and the general public;

1041 (e) Divisions, units and offices as may be created by the Department and
1042 whose officers and employees shall be appointed in accordance with
1043 civil service law, rules, and regulations;

- 1044 (f) The National Climate and Disaster Resilience Research, Education,
1045 and Training Institute under the Capacity-Building and Training
1046 Service, to be headed by a Director with the rank of Director IV;
- 1047 (g) Regional and other field offices of the Department that shall be
1048 established in each administrative region, each to be headed by a
1049 Regional Director with the rank of Director IV;
- 1050 (h) Bureaus that are under the supervision and control of the
1051 Department;
- 1052 (i) Seconded personnel from relevant agencies and detailed service
1053 from the uniformed services, as appropriate; and
- 1054 (j) Grievance desks in every region, which shall serve as a referral
1055 mechanism and shall work jointly with relevant agencies, to receive
1056 complaints from the public regarding violations of this Act. It shall
1057 assist the complainant in the gathering of relevant documentation and
1058 other evidence to support said complaint. The grievance desk shall
1059 facilitate the forwarding of the complaint to the appropriate office
1060 within fifteen (15) days from receipt thereof, and shall provide timely
1061 feedback and updates regarding the status of the complaint. The
1062 grievance desk shall use the best available technology to ensure that
1063 complaints are endorsed to the proper office and are addressed in a
1064 timely manner.

1065 **CHAPTER V**

1066 **FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION**

1067 SEC. 18. *Fiscal Management.* – The Department shall manage all funds
1068 appropriated to it by Congress and from other sources. This shall include all
1069 donations, as contemplated under the succeeding paragraph, subject to the

1070 provisions of Section 3, paragraph (D) of Article IX, of the 1987 Constitution
1071 on the auditing powers of the Commission on Audit.

1072 SEC. 19. *Donation.* – (a) The Department shall have the power to receive
1073 donations and grants from any person, government institution, corporation,
1074 international organization and other similar entities, and the power to
1075 recommend the procurement of developmental assistance for the purpose
1076 of disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and management and climate
1077 change adaptation;

1078 (b) It shall be mandatory for the Department to acknowledge and certify
1079 the receipt of all the Department of Disaster Resilience (DDR) grants and
1080 donated funds and ensure their judicious management including their proper
1081 and accurate audit reporting to constituents;

1082 (c) The importation and donation of food, clothing, medicine and
1083 equipment for relief and recovery and other disaster management and
1084 recovery-related supplies is hereby authorized in accordance with, Section
1085 800, Chapter 1, Title 8, of Republic Act No. 10863, otherwise known as the
1086 “Customs Modernization and Tariff Act (CMTA)”, as amended, and the
1087 prevailing provisions of the General Appropriations Act covering national
1088 internal revenue taxes and import duties of national and local government
1089 agencies;

1090 All importations and donations under Section 11(c) of Republic Act
1091 No. 10863, otherwise known as the “Customs Modernization and Tariff Act
1092 (CMTA)” shall be considered as importation or donation to the Department,
1093 subject to the approval of the Office of the President.

1094 **CHAPTER VI**

1095 **WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT AND WHOLE-OF-NATION APPROACH**

1096 SEC. 20. *National Disaster Resilience Council.*

- 1097 (a) There is hereby created the National Disaster Resilience Council
1098 (NDRC), which shall serve as the policy advisory body to the
1099 Department on disaster risk reduction and management and climate
1100 change adaption, consistent with the policies and scope as defined in
1101 this Act.
- 1102 (b) The NDRC shall be chaired by the Secretary of Disaster Resilience
1103 and shall be composed of the following:
- 1104 (1) Secretary of Science and Technology
 - 1105 (2) Secretary of the Interior and Local Government;
 - 1106 (3) Secretary of Social Welfare and Development;
 - 1107 (4) Secretary of National Defense;
 - 1108 (5) Director-General of the National Economic and
1109 Development Authority;
 - 1110 (6) Secretary of Health;
 - 1111 (7) Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources;
 - 1112 (8) Secretary of Agriculture;
 - 1113 (9) Secretary of Education;
 - 1114 (10) Secretary of Energy;
 - 1115 (11) Secretary of Finance;
 - 1116 (12) Secretary of Trade and Industry;
 - 1117 (13) Secretary of Transportation;
 - 1118 (14) Secretary of Budget and Management;

- 1119 15) Secretary of Public Works and Highways;
- 1120 (16) Secretary of Foreign Affairs;
- 1121 (17) Secretary of Justice;
- 1122 (18) Secretary of Labor and Employment;
- 1123 (19) Secretary of Tourism;
- 1124 (20) Secretary of Information and Communications
1125 Technology;
- 1126 (21) Presidential Adviser on the Peace Process;
- 1127 (22) Chairperson of the Commission on Higher Education;
- 1128 (23) Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines;
- 1129 (24) Chief of the Philippine National Police;
- 1130 (25) Head of the Presidential Communications Operations
1131 Office;
- 1132 (26) Secretary-General of the Philippine National Red Cross;
- 1133 (27) Chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights;
- 1134 (28) Executive Director of the Council for Welfare of
1135 Children;
- 1136 (29) Lead Convenor of the National Anti-Poverty
1137 Commission;
- 1138 (30) Chairperson of the Philippine Commission on Women;
- 1139 (31) Chairperson of the Housing and Urban Development
1140 Coordinating Council;

- 1141 (32) Chairperson of the National Council for Disability Affairs;
- 1142 (33) Chairperson of the National Commission on Indigenous
1143 Peoples;
- 1144 (34) Chairperson of the National Commission on Muslim
1145 Filipinos;
- 1146 (35) Chairperson of the National Youth Commission;
- 1147 (36) President of the Government Service Insurance
1148 System;
- 1149 (37) President of the Social Security System;
- 1150 (38) President of the Philippine Health Insurance
1151 Corporation;
- 1152 (39) President of the Home Development Mutual Fund;
- 1153 (40) President of the Union of Local Authorities of the
1154 Philippines;
- 1155 (41) President of the League of Provinces of the Philippines;
- 1156 (42) President of the League of Cities of the Philippines;
- 1157 (43) President of the League of Municipalities of the
1158 Philippines;
- 1159 (44) President of the Liga ng mga Barangays;
- 1160 (45) Maximum of six (6) representatives from the academe
1161 and other relevant research institutions;
- 1162 (46) Maximum of six (6) representatives from the civil society
1163 organizations; and

1164 (47) Maximum of six (6) representatives from the private
1165 sector.

1166 (c) Composition – The Council is hereby organized into five (5) clusters,
1167 namely: Disaster Prevention and Mitigation to be led by DOST,
1168 Disaster Preparedness to be led by DILG, Disaster Response by
1169 DSWD, Logistic led by DND, and Recovery and Sustainable
1170 Development led by NEDA.

1171 (d) Technical Management Advisory Group – The Department may
1172 constitute, as the need arises, a technical management advisory
1173 group from the different stakeholders, that shall coordinate and meet
1174 with the Department as often as necessary to effectively manage and
1175 sustain national efforts on disaster risk and vulnerable reduction and
1176 emergency management, and climate change adaptation and
1177 mitigation.

1178 (e) Guidelines for the Department of Disaster Resilience Fund (DDRF)
1179 and Local Disaster Resilience Fund (LDRF)- The Department shall
1180 provide the necessary guidelines and procedures on the DDRF and
1181 LDRF releases as well as utilization, accounting and auditing thereof.

1182 SEC. 21. *Monitoring, Reporting and Validation.*

1183 (a) Monitoring and Reporting. On or before the last quarter of the
1184 preceding year, member-agencies of the National Disaster Resilience
1185 Council shall submit to the Department through the Council
1186 Secretariat their respective DDR annual work and financial plans
1187 (AWFPS) for the next year. The AWFPS shall be used on the DDR
1188 Plan.

1189 The member-agencies shall submit to the Secretariat quarterly
1190 progress reports of their implementation of the AWFPS within thirty
1191 (30) days from the end of each quarter.

1192 The Department is likewise accountable, liable and responsible
1193 for monitoring and requiring the appropriate implementation of
1194 remedial measures by member-agencies of the Council during a state
1195 of calamity. It shall have the authority and power to require reports
1196 from the appropriate member-agencies regarding implementation of
1197 such measures.

1198 (b) Validation. The Secretary shall require the submission of reports from
1199 LGUs to validate the progress reports of the Council members-
1200 agencies. Submissions shall be through the local field offices of the
1201 DDR.

1202 Every two (2) years, the implementation of the Climate-
1203 Disaster Resilience Plan (CDRP) and utilization of the Local Disaster
1204 Resilience Fund (LDRF) of each province, LGUs, independent city
1205 shall be evaluated by the Regional Disaster Resilience Council
1206 (RDRC) based on appropriate criteria, such as the award, recognition,
1207 citation criteria for provinces, cities and municipalities, barangay and
1208 stakeholders.

1209 (1) The Regional Disaster Resilience Councils (RDRC) –

1210 The Regional Disaster Resilience Councils (RDRC) shall
1211 coordinate, integrate, supervise, and evaluate the activities of the
1212 LDRCs. It shall be accountable, responsible and liable for ensuring
1213 climate- disaster risk sensitive and inclusive regional development
1214 plans, and in case of emergencies shall convene the different regional
1215 line agencies and authorities, concerned institutions, developmental
1216 partners and multiple stakeholders.

1217 The Regional Directors of the Department shall serve as
1218 chairpersons of the RDRCs and the Regional Directors of the DSWD
1219 and DILG and the NEDA shall serve as cluster heads. In the case of

1220 the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, the Chief
1221 Minister shall be the RDRC Chairperson. In the case of Metro Manila,
1222 the MDRC shall be headed by the Chairperson of the Metro Manila
1223 Development Authority (MMDA).

1224 The RDRCs shall establish the RDRC Secretariat and
1225 operating facility to be known as the Regional Disaster Resilience
1226 Council Secretariat and Operations Center.

1227 The RDRCs shall be composed of concerned regional
1228 agencies, offices, LGUs and other multiple stakeholders.

1229 (i) LDRC Budgetary Requirements of LDRO – The
1230 budgetary requirements for personal services,
1231 maintenance and other operating expenditures, and
1232 capital outlay of the LDRO shall be sourced from the
1233 General Fund of the LGU, subject to Section 76 of
1234 Republic Act No. 7160, otherwise known as the “Local
1235 Government Code of 1991, as amended. The
1236 enforcement of Sections 325(a) and 331(b) of Republic
1237 Act No. 7160, as amended, shall be waived to enable
1238 the LGUs to fund the initial year requirements for the
1239 creation of the minimum five (5) mandatory positions of
1240 the LDRO.

1241 Other maintenance and operating expenditures,
1242 and other capital outlay requirements of the LDRO in the
1243 implementation of disaster risk and vulnerability
1244 reduction management and climate change adaptation
1245 program shall be charged to the Local Climate-Disaster
1246 Resilience Fund of the LGUs;

- 1247 (ii) Establish linkage or network with other LGUs for
1248 disaster risk and vulnerability reductions, climate
1249 change adaptation and emergency response purposes;
- 1250 (iii) Recommend through the LDRC, the enactment of local
1251 ordinances consistent with the requirement of this Act;
- 1252 (iv) Establish a Provincial, City, Municipal, and Barangay
1253 Climate and Disaster Resilience Operations Center;
1254 and
- 1255 (v) Encourage Government-Owned and Controlled
1256 Corporations (GOCCs) to establish their own Climate
1257 and Disaster Resilience Operations Center within their
1258 territories.

1259 SEC. 22. *Synergy with Stakeholders.* – The Department shall ensure
1260 seamless synergy and coordination with stakeholders, including CSOs, the
1261 academe, and the private sector, in relation to disaster resilience and
1262 projects and the development and promotion of research, education and
1263 training mechanism with relevant stakeholders.

1264 The Department shall establish a platform, paradigm, and mechanism
1265 for convergence and coordination with stakeholders, including the
1266 development of standards, protocols and procedures for collaboration for
1267 disaster resilience.

1268 SEC. 23. *Establishment of Multi-Stakeholders Convergence Unit.* – The
1269 Department, with the assistance of other relevant government agencies and
1270 stakeholders, shall establish a Multi-Stakeholders Convergence Unit
1271 (MSCU), which shall align the disaster resilience efforts of the private sector,
1272 CSOs, academe, and other stakeholders with the Department by assisting,
1273 coordinating, or providing services that strengthen public-private cooperation
1274 and coordination in disaster resilience, including the following:

- 1275 (a) Establishment and implementation of business continuity practices to
1276 ensure the continued delivery of products and services, in the event
1277 of disasters;
- 1278 (b) Establishment and implementation of a National Continuity Policy to
1279 ensure service continuity during power and utilities interruptions,
1280 emergencies, and disasters and ensure the quick return to full
1281 operations;
- 1282 (c) Establishment, incorporation, and application of business continuity
1283 plans as part of the disaster resilience plans of local government units;
- 1284 (d) Facilitation or assistance in obtaining or processing incentives for the
1285 private sector or other nongovernment stakeholders; and
- 1286 (e) Preparation and facilitation of the issuance of appropriate guidelines
1287 for MSMEs relating to mechanisms on procurement and liquidity to
1288 create enabling environment for DDR.

1289 The MSCU shall establish a platform that includes, among
1290 others, a database for monitoring and coordinating efforts and
1291 resources of stakeholders.

1292 **CHAPTER VII**

1293 **DISASTER RISK AND VULNERABILITY REDUCTION AND CLIMATE** 1294 **CHANGE ADAPTATION MAINSTREAMING, INTEGRATION AND** 1295 **CONVERGENCE**

1296 *SEC. 24. Integration of DRR and Climate Change Adaptation in the Climate*
1297 *and Disaster Resilience Framework and Plan.* – The existing National
1298 Disaster Resilience Framework and plan and the National Climate Change
1299 Strategic Framework and Plan shall be enhanced by the Climate and
1300 Disaster Resilience Framework and plan which provides for the
1301 comprehensive probabilistic multi-hazards, multi-scenario, multi-sectoral,

resilience-building, and community risk-based approach and management of disaster and climate risk, and provide for the integration of disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and climate change adaptation, as well as the mainstreaming in other sectoral policies. It shall be reviewed every three (3) years.

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

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

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

CHAPTER VIII

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

1330 SEC. 26. *Creation of the Climate and Disaster Research, Education, and*
1331 *Training Institute.* –

1332 (a) Within one (1) year from approval of this Act, the Department shall
1333 establish the Climate and Disaster Resilience Research, Education,
1334 and Training Institute in collaboration with higher education
1335 institutions and private and state universities and colleges (SUCs)
1336 which shall be a world-class center of excellence for learning and
1337 research in the field of disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and
1338 management and climate change adaptation;

1339 (b) The Climate and Disaster Resilience Research, Education, and
1340 Training Institute shall be headed by a Director. The organizational
1341 structure and staffing pattern shall be determined by the Department
1342 in consultation with the DBM and in accordance with civil service laws,
1343 rules and regulations.

1344 (c) The Climate and Disaster Resilience Research, Education, and
1345 Training Institute shall have the following functions:

1346 (1) Establish regional branches as well as provincial, city or
1347 municipal branches, if deemed necessary, to train
1348 individuals from the public and private sectors in the
1349 fields of disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and
1350 management, climate change adaptation, and
1351 ecosystem management and restoration, among
1352 others;

1353 (2) Develop and implement an inclusive and ladderized
1354 curricula on climate change adaptation, and disaster
1355 risk and vulnerability reduction and management;

1356 (3) Develop research programs and a knowledge
1357 management system on climate change adaptation and

1358 disaster risk and vulnerability reduction management for
1359 the purpose of innovation and capacity-building and
1360 development;

1361 (4) Partner with public and private academic and research
1362 institutions, the private sector, civil society, community-
1363 based disaster risk and vulnerability reduction
1364 management and climate change adaptation
1365 practitioners, and other relevant sectors in developing
1366 research opportunities and programs on climate
1367 vulnerability and disaster risk assessment;

1368 (5) Establish a resource center for information, education
1369 and communication materials, research, publications,
1370 best work practices, lessons identified and learned, and
1371 other knowledge products on disaster risk and
1372 vulnerability reduction and management, and climate
1373 change adaptation;

1374 (6) Consolidate and prepare information, education and
1375 communication and training materials or publications to
1376 assist disaster risk and vulnerability reduction an
1377 management, and climate change adaptation
1378 practitioners in the planning and implementation of their
1379 plans, programs, projects and activities;

1380 (7) Organize and recognize a community of climate change
1381 adaptation and disaster risk reduction and management
1382 practitioners; and

1383 (8) Accredite, recognize, monitor and evaluate climate
1384 change adaptation, disaster risk and vulnerability
1385 reduction and management training institutions.

(d) Financial Support to the Center;

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

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

CHAPTER IX

INTEGRATION, MAINSTREAMING CLIMATE AND DISASTER RESILIENCE INFORMATION, EDUCATION, AND COMMUNICATION CONVERGENCE

SEC. 27. Climate and Disaster Resilience Information Management System (CDRIMS). – The Department shall establish a National and Regional Information Management System for Climate and Disaster Resilience. It shall constitute a physical central database of all disaster risk reduction and climate change data, including a geographic information system on geo-hazard assessments and climate risk. It shall be the repository of current and multi-temporal information for wide-scale disaster risk analysis and climate change vulnerability assessment. The CDRIMS shall at all times be made available to the Emergency Operations Center of the National and Regional Climate and Disaster Resilience Council (NDCDRC) development partners and multi-stakeholders to access critical information and ensure that the collection processing, analysis and dissemination of information is timely,

1414 reliable and accurate to support overall decision making and effective
1415 coordination both at the national and subnational level.

1416 SEC. 28. *Disaster Resilience and Climate Change and Training.* – (a) The
1417 Department Of Education, CHED, and Technical Educational and Skills
1418 Authority (TESDA), in coordination with the National Youth Commission
1419 (NYC), the Department of Science And Technology (DOST), Department Of
1420 Environment And Natural Resources (DENR), Department Of The Interior
1421 And Local Government (DILG), Department Of Health (DOH), Department
1422 Of Social Welfare And Development (DSWD), and other relevant agencies,
1423 developmental institutions, and nongovernment organizations shall integrate
1424 disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and climate change adaptation
1425 education in the school curricula at all levels of education, from K to 12 to
1426 tertiary levels, including the early and adult learning programs, National
1427 Service Training Program (NSTP), and education for children and persons
1428 with special needs, whether private or public, including formal and non-
1429 formal, technical-vocational, indigenous learning, out-of-school youth
1430 courses and programs, and other channels of educational integration,
1431 including media, church, entertainment centers (malls), international and
1432 domestic airports and transport terminals.

1433 (b) The Civil Service Commission (CSC), Professional Regulation
1434 Commission (PRC), and other licensure bodies shall integrate
1435 disaster risk and vulnerability reduction management and climate
1436 change adaptation questions in all professional and licensure
1437 examinations.

1438 (c) In coordination with the Department and the Climate and Disaster
1439 Resilience Research, Education, and Training Institute shall develop
1440 a curriculum for courses or subjects specific to disaster risk and
1441 vulnerability reduction management and climate change adaptation,

1442 and shall mandate all tertiary learning institutions to offer these
1443 subjects.

1444 (d) The Parents And Teachers Community Associations shall initiate,
1445 support, and participate in disaster risk and vulnerability reduction
1446 management and climate change adaptation related activities in
1447 schools and host communities.

1448 (e) The DepEd, the CHED and the Technical Education and Skills
1449 Development Authority (TESDA) and other developmental institution,
1450 community-based practitioners and organized nongovernmental
1451 organizations shall formulate and institutionalize flexible learning
1452 options such as online modules, supplemental learning materials,
1453 resources and platforms, as part of its climate change adaptation,
1454 disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and governance, analysis,
1455 and management strategy.

1456 (f) The DepEd, CHED, TESDA, developmental institutions and
1457 community-based organizations shall regularly review, monitor
1458 evaluate and report to the Council the status of integration,
1459 mainstreaming and implementation of climate change adaptation,
1460 disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and management in public-
1461 private schools and other learning institutions.

1462 (g) The LDROs shall form formal partnerships with tertiary learning
1463 institutions within their respective jurisdictions to provide standard and
1464 ladderized training programs for LGU officials and other disaster risk
1465 and vulnerability reduction management and climate change
1466 adaptation.

1467 (h) The DRC, the RDRCs, the LDRCs, the LDROs, the BDRCs, and the
1468 Sangguniang Kabataan shall encourage community, specifically the
1469 youth, participation in disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and

1470 climate change adaptation activities, such as Information, Education
1471 and Communication (IEC) campaigns organizing quick response
1472 groups, particularly in identified disaster-prone areas, as well as the
1473 inclusion of DRVR-climate change adaptation programs as part of
1474 programs and projects of the Sangguniang Kabataan, youth
1475 organizations and community-based disaster risk and vulnerability
1476 reduction management and anticipatory adaptation initiatives.

1477 (i) There shall be a mandatory training on climate change adaptation-
1478 DRVR for public and private sector employees, including teachers
1479 and Climate-Disaster Resilience Coordinators from both the public
1480 and private learning institutions, who shall be trained in emergency
1481 preparedness and response in compliance with the provisions of this
1482 Act.

1483 *SEC. 29 Standard Mechanism for Cascading Information, Education and*
1484 *Communication on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk and*
1485 *Vulnerability Reduction.* –(a) The DRC shall promote and advocate a culture
1486 of resilience and responsible-accountable, liable and responsible citizenship
1487 through information, education and communication that is appropriate,
1488 integrated, calibrated, inclusive, localized, science and risk-based, gender,
1489 culture and disability sensitive and accessible using multimedia. Information,
1490 education, and communication on climate change adaptation and disaster
1491 risk and vulnerability reduction management should be compelling but not
1492 alarming.

1493 (b) The NDRC shall formulate a Strategic Risk Communications Plan to
1494 encompass the entirety of disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and
1495 climate change adaptation to achieve the desired behavioral and
1496 attitudinal change towards responsible citizenship and culture
1497 resilience. It shall serve as a reference on continuous awareness

1498 raising and education at all levels of the government and multiple
1499 stakeholders.

1500 (c) A Climate and Disaster Resilience Information Officer shall be
1501 designated at all levels of the Department to ensure implementation
1502 of the disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and management and
1503 climate change adaptation information, education, and
1504 communication campaign and shall serve as the primary coordinator
1505 for the dissemination of information, education, and communication
1506 on climate change adaptation and disaster risk and vulnerability
1507 reduction management.

1508 SEC. 30. *Declaration of Imminent Disaster.* - The DDR shall provide
1509 guidance and operating guidelines to LDRCs for the declaration of imminent
1510 disaster in their respective areas which shall allow them to implement
1511 preemptive measures and use their quick response funds in order to save
1512 lives and minimize damage to property, loss of livelihoods and other assets.

1513 SEC. 31. *Flash Appeal or Appeal for International Assistance.*- Upon
1514 consultation with the NDRC and in cognizance of the urgency, criticality and
1515 intensity of an imminent risk, the DDR shall issue a flash appeal to the family
1516 of nations, under regional and multilateral conventions, for assistance in
1517 preparedness including preemptive measures, search, rescue and retrieval,
1518 relief, recovery, and reconstruction.

1519 **CHAPTER X**

1520 **CLIMATE AND DISASTER RISK INSURANCE AND INCENTIVES**

1521 SEC 32. *Climate and Disaster Risk Transfer, Insurance and Social Welfare*
1522 –(a) The Department shall oversee all climate and disaster risk-sharing and
1523 risk-transfer instruments and other related initiatives to ensure the protection
1524 of property and livelihood, both public and private.

1525 (b) The Department shall ensure the mandatory insurance of all assets
1526 and properties of national government agencies including government-
1527 owned or controlled corporations, and those over which the government has
1528 insurable interest, as prescribed under Republic Act No. 656, otherwise
1529 known as the “Property Insurance Law”. The insurance shall be provided by
1530 any government insurance agency.

1531 (c) The Department shall oblige the LGUs the mandatory insurance
1532 coverage of assets, properties and livelihood of vulnerable and marginalized
1533 groups for unforeseen or contingent potential losses, damages and
1534 disruption from natural hazards and human-induced disasters chargeable
1535 the LDRF.

1536 SEC 33. *Recognition and Incentives.* – Unless otherwise provided, the
1537 Department shall establish an incentives program that recognizes
1538 outstanding of LDRC, NGOs, CSOs, private sectors, schools, hospitals and
1539 other stakeholders in promoting and implementing significant disaster risk
1540 and vulnerability reduction management-climate change adaptation
1541 programs and innovations, and meritorious acts of individuals, groups or
1542 institutions during natural or human-induced disasters.

1543 **CHAPTER XI**

1544 **PREPAREDNESS AND INTEGRATED EARLY WARNING**

1545 SEC 34. *Standards for Disaster Preparedness Activities.* – (a) The NDRC
1546 shall establish standards for disaster preparedness, contingency planning,
1547 localizing and operationalizing disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and
1548 management, preparedness for disaster response, preparedness for early
1549 recovery, continuity of essential services, and other relevant preparedness
1550 activities.

1551 (b) LGUs shall identify safe or strategic sites, and establish evacuation
1552 centers with appropriate and adequate facilities in accordance with

1553 government-approved standards as provided under Republic Act No. 10821,
1554 otherwise known as the “Children’s Emergency Relief and Protection Act”, in
1555 order to avoid disruption of school classes and lessen the use of school
1556 buildings and facilities as evacuation centers.

1557 The LGUs shall immediately compensate schools used as evacuation
1558 centers. The schools may seek compensation on renovation or repairs of
1559 damaged facilities for such use.

1560 SEC 35. *Multi-Hazard Early Warning and Risk Communication Standards.* –

1561 (a) There shall be a streamlined policy governing early warning systems and
1562 risk communication protocols to ensure effective and efficient measures to
1563 prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from possible risk caused by
1564 natural and human-induced hazards and climate risk. The NDRC shall issue
1565 policy and the Department shall oversee and monitor the implementation of
1566 this policy.

1567 (b) The Department and all other concerned agencies with an integrated
1568 early warning and information mandate shall collaborate with the local
1569 executives and officers to disseminate climate-disaster risk information
1570 through the involvement of LGUs, community-based organizations, CSOs,
1571 and other nongovernmental organizations.

1572 SEC 36. *Early Warning Mandate.* – (a) The Department shall issue an
1573 integrated early warning for hydro-meteorological, geologic, or terrestrial
1574 phenomena to the appropriate government agencies or government-
1575 accredited organizations for forecasting and early warning purposes. The
1576 Department shall recognize and proactively support local or indigenous
1577 modes of early warning systems and allow open access to real-time data
1578 from both local and international sources made available through various
1579 platforms such as websites, mobile applications, and social media to
1580 empower local communities and individuals.

1581 (b) The Department shall enhance and strengthen Philippine
1582 Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration
1583 (PAGASA) and the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology
1584 (PHILVOLCS) mandates under Republic Act No. 10692 and Executive Order
1585 No. 128, Series of 1987, respectively.

1586 (c) The Department shall recognize and proactively support local or
1587 indigenous modes of early warning system and allow open access to real-
1588 time data from both local and international sources made available through
1589 various platforms such as websites, mobile applications, and social media to
1590 empower local communities and individuals.

1591 (d) Transmission of Early Warning. A person who transmits early warning
1592 concerning the abovementioned phenomena by means of signs in designs,
1593 colors, lights, or sound shall do so compliance with the methods recognized
1594 or approved by the NDRC.

1595 (e) The NDRC at the national and subnational level shall consider the use
1596 of integrated early warning system to ensure it is consistent and locally
1597 contextualized with the communication protocol and safe evacuation
1598 procedure of the affected communities to achieve zero casualty, to zero
1599 death.

1600 (f) The Department shall consider working with other agencies or
1601 organizations on pre-crisis information mapping of the humanitarian needs
1602 of the at-risk community that will enhance the overall prepositioning of
1603 resources at the national and local levels.

1604 **CHAPTER XII**

1605 **DISASTER RESPONSE AND EARLY RECOVERY**

1606 SEC 37. *Declaration of State of Calamity.* – The Department shall declare a
1607 cluster of barangays, municipalities, cities, provinces, and regions under a

1608 state of calamity, and the lifting thereof, based on the criteria set by the
1609 NDRC.

1610 The declaration and lifting of the state of calamity may also be issued
1611 by the local Sanggunian, upon the recommendation of the LDRO, based on
1612 the results of the damage assessment and needs analysis: *Provided*, That
1613 the Department, through the LDRC, may seek from the local legislative body
1614 or Sanggunian, the declaration of the state of imminent disaster to enable
1615 the local executives to implement preemptive evacuation and precautionary
1616 measures in order to save lives and minimize damage to property, loss of
1617 livelihood, and disruption of livelihood that require the use of funds and
1618 resources under the LDRF.

1619 SEC. 38. *Emergency Management*. – The respective Climate and Disaster
1620 Resilience Councils shall lead in preparing for, responding to, and recovering
1621 from the effects of any disaster, upon due consideration to the economics of
1622 classification, capacity and vulnerability of the local governments concerned;

1623 (a) The Barangay Disaster Resilience Council (BDRC), if one barangay
1624 is affected;

1625 (b) The city/municipal Disaster Resilience Councils (DRCs), if two (2) or
1626 more barangays are affected;

1627 (c) The provincial Disaster Resilience Council (DRC), if two (2) or more
1628 cities and municipalities are affected;

1629 (d) The regional Disaster Resilience Council (DRC), if two (2) or more
1630 provinces are affected; and

1631 (e) The NDRC, if two (2) or more regions are affected.

1632 SEC. 39. *Humanitarian Assistance Action Center*. – The DRC shall
1633 institutionalize a one-stop shop mechanism through the Humanitarian
1634 Assistance Action Center for the processing and release of goods, articles

1635 or equipment intended for humanitarian assistance and the processing of
1636 necessary documents for international assisting actors. The Humanitarian
1637 Assistance Action Center shall managed by the Department and shall be
1638 composed of the following NDRC agencies:

- 1639 (a) Department of Finance- Bureau of Customs;
- 1640 (b) Department of Foreign Affairs;
- 1641 (c) Department of Social Welfare and Development;
- 1642 (d) Department of Health;
- 1643 (e) Food and Drug Administration;
- 1644 (f) Department of Agriculture;
- 1645 (g) Department of Energy;
- 1646 (h) Philippine National Police;
- 1647 (i) Philippine Coast Guard; and
- 1648 (j) Department of Justice- Bureau of Immigration.

1649 *SEC. 40. Accreditation, Mobilization, and Protection of Disaster Volunteers*
1650 *and National Service Reserve Corps, CSOs and the Private Sector.* - The
1651 government agencies, CSOs, private sector and LGUs may mobilize
1652 individuals or organized volunteers to augment their respective personnel
1653 complement and logistical requirements in the delivery of disaster risk
1654 reduction programs and activities. The agencies, CSOs, private sector, and
1655 LGUs concerned shall take full responsibility for the enhancement, welfare
1656 and protection of volunteers, and shall submit the list of volunteers to the
1657 Department, through the LDROs, for accreditation and inclusion in the
1658 database of community disaster volunteers.

1659 A national roster of Accredited Community Disaster Resilience
1660 Volunteers (ACDRVs) and institutions, National Service Reserve Corps,
1661 CSOs and the private sector shall be maintained by the Department through
1662 the LDROs. Accreditation shall be done at the municipal or city level.

1663 The mobilization of volunteers shall be in accordance with this Act and
1664 implementing guidelines to be formulated by the NDRC. Any volunteer who
1665 died or was injured while engaging in any of the activities defined under this
1666 Act shall be entitled to compensatory benefits and individual personal
1667 accident insurance as may be defined under the guidelines.

1668 SEC. 41. *Reporting of Humanitarian Assistance.* – The concerned LGU shall
1669 submit a report to the Department, all domestic or international humanitarian
1670 assistance received and distributed within its area of responsibility.

1671 CHAPTER XIII

1672 INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

1673 SEC. 42. *International Humanitarian Assistance.* – The Department shall
1674 promulgate guidelines on international humanitarian assistance, including
1675 the initiation, entry, facilitation, transit, regulation, and termination thereof, as
1676 well as those involving international disaster relief and personnel assisting
1677 international actors, visa waiver, and recognition of foreign professional
1678 qualifications, entry of international disaster goods and equipment, and
1679 exemption from port duties, taxes and restrictions.

1680 SEC. 43. *Assessment of the Need for International Humanitarian Assistance.*

1681 (a) Immediately after the declaration of a state of calamity by the
1682 sanggunian of an LGU or by the Department, as the case may
1683 be, the Department shall determine as to whether domestic
1684 capacities are likely to be sufficient to attend to the needs of
1685 affected persons for international humanitarian assistance.

1686 This determination may also be made by the President, prior
1687 to the onset of an imminent disaster.

1688 (b) In the event the Department determines that domestic
1689 response capacities are not likely to be sufficient due to
1690 sufficient due to the impact of the disaster, the Department
1691 shall recommend to the President that a request be made for
1692 international humanitarian assistance.

1693 (c) A determination that domestic capacities are likely to be
1694 sufficient and that international humanitarian assistance is
1695 therefore unnecessary may be reviewed and rescinded by the
1696 Department, with the approval of the President, at any time, in
1697 light of prevailing circumstances and available information.

1698 SEC. 44. *Request for International Humanitarian Assistance.* – The
1699 President may request for international humanitarian assistance upon the
1700 advice of the Department. Such request may be specifically directed to
1701 particular assisting international actors, or it may be a general request
1702 directed to the international community.

1703 SEC. 45. *Humanitarian Assistance Action Center.* – The Department shall
1704 institutionalize an interagency one-stop shop mechanism called through the
1705 Philippine International Humanitarian Assistance Action Center (PIHARAC)
1706 for the processing and release of entry and facilitation of goods, articles or
1707 equipment, and services of international relief workers for the provision of
1708 international humanitarian assistance, and the processing of necessary
1709 documents for assisting international actors.

1710 CHAPTER XIV

1711 OFFER AND FACILITATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO 1712 FOREIGN STATES

1713 SEC. 46. *Offer and Facilitation of International Humanitarian Assistance to*
1714 *Foreign States.* – In the event of a disaster occurring in a foreign state for
1715 which international humanitarian assistance is required, the Department may
1716 offer, facilitate and provide international humanitarian assistance to such
1717 foreign state, which shall be subject to guidelines to be promulgated by the
1718 Department for the purpose.

1719 SEC. 47. *Accreditation.* – The Department, in coordination with relevant
1720 government agencies and organizations, shall provide and facilitate the
1721 necessary training and accreditation to the respective government personnel
1722 to be deployed for such offer, facilitation and provision of international
1723 humanitarian assistance to a foreign state.

1724 CHAPTER XV

1725 LEGAL FACILITIES FOR ELIGIBLE ASSISTING INTERNATIONAL 1726 ACTORS

1727 SEC. 48. *Guidelines for Coordination of International Humanitarian*
1728 *Assistance.* The DRC shall issue comprehensive guidelines on the initiation,
1729 entry, facilitation, transit and regulation of international relief goods and
1730 personnel, as well as eligibility guidelines to utilize the legal facilities for
1731 assisting international actors provided hereunder.

1732 SEC. 49. *Visa Waiver.* – Eligible assisting international actors shall be
1733 entitled to waiver of entry visa requirements, including any associated fees
1734 or charges, to perform Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery Assistance work
1735 for their sponsoring entities without the requirement to seek a separate
1736 residence or work permit.

1737 SEC. 50. *Recognition of Foreign Professional Qualifications.*

1738 (a) Eligible assisting international actors wishing to deploy international
1739 personnel for tasks requiring legal recognition of their foreign

1740 professional qualifications shall certify the validity of those
1741 qualifications under the law of the country where they were obtained
1742 and the competence of their personnel for the tasks envisaged.

1743 (b) The Department shall establish the guidelines and scope for
1744 recognition of foreign professional qualifications for disaster response
1745 and early recovery.

1746 (c) Recognition of qualifications shall remain valid until the end of the
1747 International Initial Recovery Period, absent individual criminal
1748 conduct or other professional misconduct sufficient to bar the
1749 individual from professional practice in the country.

1750 SEC. 51. *Recognition of Foreign Driving Licenses.* – Foreign driving licenses
1751 of eligible assisting international actors shall be accorded temporary
1752 recognition during the International Disaster Relief and Initial Recovery
1753 Periods.

1754 SEC. 52. *Facilitation of Access.* – The international personnel of eligible
1755 assisting international actors shall be allowed access to disaster-affected
1756 areas and persons requiring Disaster Relief or Initial Recovery Assistance,
1757 subject to coordination requirements as mandated by the Department and
1758 limitations based on national security, public order or public health, weighed
1759 in the context of the urgency of the disaster needs. They shall be permitted
1760 to provide their goods and services directly to affected persons.

1761 A. ENTRY OF INTERNATIONAL DISASTER GOODS AND EQUIPMENT

1762 SEC. 53. *Customs Facilitation and Priority Treatment.* – The Department
1763 shall facilitate the rapid importation or consignment of goods and equipment
1764 by eligible assisting actors and shall accord them priority treatment in
1765 handling.

1766 SEC. 54. *Duty of Compliance by Eligible Assisting Actors.* – In order to
1767 benefit from the aforementioned legal facilities, eligible assisting international
1768 actors shall:

1769 (a) Declare that all the goods and equipment they seek to import under
1770 this Act are exclusively for Disaster Relief or Initial Recovery
1771 Assistance and that they comply with any relevant standards under
1772 Philippine laws; and

1773 (b) Pack, classify and mark their consignments in accordance with the
1774 requirements described in this Act and its implementing rules and
1775 regulations.

1776 SEC. 55. *Exemption from Import Duties, Taxes and Restrictions.* –
1777 Consignment of goods and equipment by or on behalf of eligible assisting
1778 international actors shall benefit from:

1779 (a) Exemption from all duties and taxes;

1780 (b) Waiver of economic prohibitions and restrictions except for categories
1781 of special goods and equipment that may be indicated by the
1782 Department; and

1783 (c) Clearance without regard to the country of origin or the country from
1784 which the goods have arrived, subject to monitoring for reasons of
1785 public health and security.

1786 B. EXPEDITED ENTRY AND USE RESTRICTIONS FOR SPECIFIC
1787 INTERNATIONAL DISASTER GOODS AND EQUIPMENT

1788 SEC. 56. *Simplification of Documentation Requirements.* – (a) Consignment
1789 of goods and equipment sent by or on behalf of eligible assisting international
1790 actors shall be cleared or released on the basis of a simplified goods
1791 declarations providing the minimum information necessary for the Bureau of
1792 Customs to identify the goods and equipment and subject, when deemed

1793 necessary, to completion of a more complete declaration within a specified
1794 period.

1795 (b) The requirements for the declaration for all imports of goods or
1796 equipment by or on behalf of eligible assisting international actors and any
1797 supporting documents relating to said consignment, release and clearance
1798 of goods or equipment shall be simplified and lodged without fee.

1799 SEC. 57. *Telecommunications Equipment.* – Eligible assisting international
1800 actors shall be permitted to import telecommunications equipment for the
1801 purpose of Disaster Relief or Initial Recovery Assistance without restrictions,
1802 except as required by NDRC guidelines and other laws for purposes of
1803 national security or public order. The NDRC shall provide guidelines for the
1804 manner of use telecommunications equipment as well as a waiver of
1805 licensing requirements of fees.

1806 SEC. 58. *Medications.* – Eligible assisting international actors shall be
1807 permitted to import and transport medications and medical equipment for the
1808 purpose of Disaster Relief or Initial Recovery Assistance so long as they
1809 conform to the implementing rules and regulations to be provided by the
1810 NDRC.

1811 SEC. 59. *Food.* – Food imported by eligible assisting international actors for
1812 disaster relief and recovery shall be admitted pursuant to expedited
1813 procedures set out by the DRC.

1814 SEC. 60. *Imported Vehicles.* – The granting of local registration and plates
1815 for vehicles imported by eligible assisting international actors shall be
1816 expedited.

1817 C. PERMITTED DISPOSITION OF EQUIPMENT AND UNUSED GOODS

1818 SEC. 61. *Disposition of Equipment and Unused Goods.* – The DRC shall
1819 provide for the guidelines for retention, reexportation, donation and disposal

1820 of unused goods and equipment after the termination of Disaster Relief and
1821 Initial Recovery Assistance operations.

1822 **CHAPTER XVI**

1823 **RECOVERY**

1824 SEC. 62. *Standards for Recovery.* – The Department shall observe
1825 internationally accepted standards for recovery, planning, programming and
1826 implementation of the recovery process and shall:

1827 (a) Improve the community’s physical, social and economic resilience,
1828 consistent with the principle of “Build Forward Better”;

1829 (b) Use locally-driven and centrally-supported processes based on legal
1830 mandates with supplementary capacity support when requested;

1831 (c) Redirect development outside danger zones to minimize loss of lives
1832 and structures resulting from typhoons, flooding, landslides, and other
1833 hazards;

1834 (d) Employ outcome-driven planning and implementation;

1835 (d) Maximize use of private-public sector partnership where possible;

1836 (f) Consider local conditions such as culture, security situation, and
1837 existing capacities of communities in identifying programs and
1838 projects;

1839 (g) Ensure access to public transport, physical and mental health
1840 services, markets, school, sustainable livelihoods, and other public
1841 services in planning for settlement areas; and

1842 (h) Ensure restoration of peace and order and recovery of government
1843 functions.

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CHAPTER XVII

1845

REMEDIAL MEASURES UNDER STATE OF CALAMITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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CHAPTER XVIII

1869

PROCUREMENT

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

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

CHAPTER XIX

PROHIBITED ACTS AND PENALTIES

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

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

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

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

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

- 1897 (4) Failure to prepare and implement a Contingency and Adaption
1898 Plan for hazards frequently occurring within their jurisdictions;
1899 and
- 1900 (5) Failure to formulate and implement the LDRP with the
1901 corresponding budget allocation.
- 1902 Sexual exploitation and abuse, and other forms of
1903 sexual misconduct to the affected population or at-risk
1904 communities shall be punishable under existing criminal and
1905 administrative laws.
- 1906 (b) Prohibited Acts of Public Officials and Private Persons or Institutions—
- 1907 (1) Delaying, without justifiable cause the delivery or improper
1908 handling or storage of aid commodities, resulting to damage or
1909 spoilage;
- 1910 (2) Withholding the distribution of relief goods due to: (a) political
1911 or partisan considerations; (b) discrimination based on race,
1912 ethnicity, religion, or gender; and (c) other similar
1913 circumstances;
- 1914 (3) Preventing the entry and distribution of relief goods in disaster-
1915 stricken areas, including appropriate technology, tools,
1916 equipment accessories, disaster teams or experts;
- 1917 (4) Buying, for consumption or resale, from disaster relief agencies
1918 any relief goods, equipment or other aid commodities which
1919 are intended for distribution to disaster affected communities;
- 1920 (5) Buying, for consumption or resale, from disaster affected
1921 persons, relief goods, equipment or other aid commodities
1922 received by them;

- 1923 (6) Selling of relief goods, equipment, or other aid commodities
1924 which are intended for distribution to disaster victims;
- 1925 (7) Forcibly seizing relief goods, equipment, or other aid
1926 commodities intended for or consigned to a specific group of
1927 victims or relief agency;
- 1928 (8) Diverting or misdelivery of relief goods, equipment, or other aid
1929 commodities to persons other than the rightful recipient or
1930 consignee;
- 1931 (9) Accepting, possessing, using or disposing relief goods,
1932 equipment or other aid commodities not intended for nor
1933 consigned to them;
- 1934 (10) Misrepresenting the source of relief goods, equipment, or other
1935 aid commodities by;
- 1936 (i) Either covering, replacing or defacing the labels of the
1937 containers to make it appear that the goods, equipment,
1938 or other aid commodities came from another agency or
1939 persons;
- 1940 (ii) Repacking the goods, equipment or other aid
1941 commodities into containers with different markings to
1942 make it appear that the goods came from another
1943 agency or person or was released upon the instance of
1944 a particular agency or persons; and
- 1945 (iii) Making a false verbal claim that the goods, equipment
1946 or other aid commodities in their untampered original
1947 containers actually came from another agency or
1948 persons or was released upon the instance of particular
1949 agency or persons:

- 1950 (11) Substituting or replacing relief goods, equipment, or other aid
1951 commodities with the same items or of inferior/cheaper quality:
- 1952 (12) Illegal solicitations by persons or organizations representing
1953 others as defined in the standards and guidelines set by the
1954 NDRC;
- 1955 (13) Deliberate use of false or inflated data in support of the request
1956 for funding, relief goods, equipment, or other aid commodities
1957 for emergency assistance or livelihood projects;
- 1958 (14) Stealing, taking, or possessing of any of the equipment,
1959 accessories and other vital facility or item or any part thereof;
- 1960 (15) Selling or buying stolen equipment, accessories, and other vital
1961 facility or items or any part thereof;
- 1962 (16) Tampering with or stealing hazard monitoring and disaster
1963 preparedness equipment and paraphernalia;
- 1964 (17) Attempting to commit any of the abovementioned prohibited
1965 acts; and
- 1966 (18) Benefitting from the proceeds or fruits of any the
1967 abovementioned prohibited acts knowing that the proceeds of
1968 fruits are derived from the commission of the prohibited acts.
- 1969 SEC. 67. *Penalties.* – The following penalties shall be imposed on any
1970 individual, corporation, partnership, association or other juridical entity that
1971 commits any of the prohibited acts in the preceding section:
- 1972 (a) Imprisonment of not less than twelve (12) years but not more than
1973 fifteen (15) years or a fine of not less than One million pesos
1974 (P1,000,000.00) but not more than Three million pesos
1975 (P3,000,000.00), or both imprisonment and fine at the discretion of

1976 the court, shall be imposed upon any person found guilty of violating
1977 subsections (b)(1) to (b)(16), as well as the confiscation or forfeiture
1978 in favor of the government of the objects and the instrumentalities
1979 used in the commission of the prohibited acts;

1980 (b) Imprisonment of not less than six (6) years but not more than eight (8)
1981 years or a fine of not less than Five hundred thousand pesos
1982 (P500,000.00) but not more than One million pesos (P1,000,000.00),
1983 or both imprisonment and fine at the discretion of the court, shall be
1984 imposed upon any person who attempts to commit any of the
1985 prohibited acts in the preceding section, violation of subsection (b)(17)
1986 thereof;

1987 (c) Imprisonment of not less that two (2) years but now more that six (6)
1988 years or a fine of not less than Two hundred thousand pesos
1989 (P200,000.00) but not more that Five hundred thousand pesos
1990 (P500,000.00), or both imprisonment and fine at the discretion of the
1991 court, shall be imposed upon any person found guilty of unlawfully
1992 benefiting from the proceeds or fruits of any of the prohibited acts in
1993 the preceding section, in violation of subsection (b)(18) thereof;

1994 (d) Perpetual disqualification from office aside from the penalty of fine or
1995 imprisonment or both, shall be imposed if the offender is a public
1996 officer, and confiscation or forfeiture in favor of the government of the
1997 objects and instrumentalities used in the commission of any of the
1998 prohibited acts in the preceding section;

1999 (e) If the offender is a corporation, partnership or association, or other
2000 juridical entity, the penalty shall be imposed upon the officer or officers
2001 of the corporation, partnership, association or entity responsible for
2002 the violation without prejudice to the cancellation or revocation of
2003 these entities' registration, license or accreditation issued to them by
2004 any licensing or accredited body of the government. If such offender

2005 is an alien, the person shall, in addition to the penalties prescribed in
2006 this Act, be deported without further proceedings after service of the
2007 sentence;

2008 (f) Payment of the full cost of repair or replacement of the government
2009 risk reduction and preparedness equipment, accessories and other
2010 vital facility or items, or any part thereof, which is the object of the
2011 crime shall likewise be imposed upon any person who shall commit
2012 any of the prohibited acts in the preceding section; and

2013 (g) The prosecution for offenses set forth under the preceding section
2014 shall be without prejudice to any criminal liability for violation of Act
2015 No. 3815, as amended, otherwise known as the "The Revised Penal
2016 Code", and other existing laws, as well as the imposition of applicable
2017 administrative or civil liabilities.

2018 **CHAPTER XX**

2019 **APPROPRIATIONS**

2020 SEC. 68. *Appropriation.* – (a) The amount needed for the initial
2021 implementation of this Act shall be taken from the current fiscal year's
2022 unexpected appropriation of all agencies herein absorbed , transferred, and
2023 attached to the Department. Thereafter, the amount needed for the operation
2024 and maintenance of the Department shall be included in the General
2025 Appropriations Act.

2026 (b) National Disaster Resilience Fund (NDRF). The utilization and
2027 allocation of the entire NDRF (Calamity Fund) and its quick response fund
2028 component shall be managed by the Department except as provided for by
2029 specific laws.

2030 (c) Local Disaster Resilience Fund (LDRF). Not less than seven percent
2031 (7%) of the estimated revenue from regular sources shall be set aside as the

2032 LDRF to support disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and climate change
2033 adaption and mitigation programs, projects and activities. The LDRC shall
2034 monitor and evaluate the use and disbursement of the LDRF based on the
2035 LDRP as incorporated in the local development plans and annual work and
2036 financial plan. Upon the recommendation of the LDRO and approval of the
2037 sangunian concerned, the LDRC may transfer the said fund to support the
2038 disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and climate change adaptation work
2039 and initiatives of other LDRCs that are declared under a state of calamity.

2040 (1) Of the amount appropriated the LDRF, twenty percent (20%) shall be
2041 allocated as Quick Response Fund (QRF) or standby fund for
2042 prepositioning of goods and relief and early recovery programs in
2043 order that the situation and living conditions of people in communities
2044 or areas stricken by disasters, epidemics, or complex emergencies,
2045 may be normalized as quickly as possible.

2046 (2) Of the annual appropriation for the LDRF, eighty percent (80%) shall
2047 be appropriated for climate change adaptation, disaster risk and
2048 vulnerability reduction, prevention, adaptation and mitigation
2049 programs, projects and activities focusing on both institutional
2050 capacity building of vulnerable communities and risk-reducing
2051 infrastructure. The NDRC shall pass a resolution to set the priority
2052 allocations and govern and trigger the acceleration and
2053 implementation of this section.

2054 (3) Of the amount appropriated for the Disaster Resilience Fund, twenty
2055 percent (20%) shall be allotted as Quick Response Fund (QRF) or
2056 standby fund for prepositioning of goods and equipment and relief and
2057 early recovery programs in order that the situation and living
2058 conditions of people in communities or areas stricken by disasters,
2059 epidemics, or complex emergencies, may be normalized as quickly
2060 as possible.

2061 (4) All departments/agencies and LGUs that are allocated with LDRF
2062 shall submit to the Department their monthly statements on the
2063 utilization of LDRF and make an accounting thereof in accordance
2064 with existing accounting and auditing rules.

2065 (5) All departments, bureaus, offices and agencies of the government are
2066 hereby authorized to use a portion of their appropriations to
2067 implement projects designed to address disaster risk and vulnerable
2068 reduction-climate change adaptation activities in accordance with the
2069 DRP and the guidelines to be issued by the DRC in coordination with
2070 the Department Budget and Management (DBM) and Commission on
2071 Audit (COA).

2072 Unexpended LDRF shall accrue to a trust fund solely for the
2073 purpose of supporting disaster risk reduction and management and
2074 climate change adaptation activities of the LDRCs within the next two
2075 (2) years. Any such amount still not fully utilized after two (2) years
2076 shall revert back to the general fund and will be available for other
2077 social services to be identified by the local sanggunian.

2078 The NDRC shall issue guidelines on the utilization and release
2079 of LDRF in coordination with other concerned government agencies.

2080 (d) Prevention, Mitigation and Preparedness Fund for third (3rd) to sixth
2081 (6th) class provinces and municipalities. There shall be in the annual General
2082 Appropriations Act an amount allotted solely for the use of the third (3rd) to
2083 sixth (6th) class provinces and municipalities for the purpose of augmenting
2084 their LDRF with respect to plans, programs, projects, and procurement for
2085 climate change adaptation, disaster risk prevention, mitigation, and
2086 preparedness. The requirements to avail of this fund shall be laid down in
2087 the rules and regulations to be promulgated by the Secretary.

2088 **CHAPTER XXI**

2089

FINAL PROVISIONS

2090

Sec. 69. *Transfer and Attachment.*

2091

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2113

2114 (f) The employees of the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) shall remain
2115 as a distinct entity within the Department including their uniformed
2116 personnel status and benefits.

2117 The Department shall, by virtue of this Act, be subrogated to
2118 all the rights and all the liabilities of the agencies absorbed under this
2119 Act, and all their funds, records, property, assets, equipment, and
2120 such personnel as necessary, including unexpended appropriations
2121 or allocations. All contracts and liabilities of the said agencies are
2122 hereby transferred to and assumed by the Department and shall be
2123 acted upon in accordance with the Auditing Code and other pertinent
2124 laws, rules, and regulations.

2125 SEC. 70. *Separation Benefits of Officials and Employees of Affected*
2126 *Agencies.* – National government employees displaced or separated from
2127 the service as a result of this Act shall be entitled to separation pay and other
2128 benefits in accordance with Republic Act No. 6656, and other existing laws,
2129 rules or regulations: *Provided*, That those who are qualified to retire under
2130 existing retirement laws shall be allowed to retire and receive retirement
2131 benefits to which they may be entitled under applicable laws and issuances.

2132 SEC. 71. *Magna Carta for DDR Personnel.* – Qualified employees of the
2133 DDR, LGU's and its attached units shall be covered by Republic Act No.
2134 8439, known as the "Magna Carta for Scientists, Engineers, Researchers
2135 and Other S & T Personnel in the Government", and Republic Act No. 7305,
2136 otherwise known as the "Magna Carta of Public Health Workers".

2137 CHAPTER XXII

2138 MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

2139 SEC. 72. *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* – The Department, in
2140 consultation with concerned stakeholders, shall issue the necessary rules

2141 and regulations for the effective implementation of this Act within ninety [90]
2142 days from the effectivity of this Act.

2143 SEC. 73. *Congressional Oversight Committee*. – There shall be created a
2144 Congressional Oversight Committee on Climate Change and Disaster
2145 Resilience to monitor and oversee the implementation of the provisions of
2146 this Act. The Committee shall be composed of six [6] members from the
2147 Senate and six [6] members from the House of Representatives with the
2148 Chairpersons of the Committees on National Defense and Security of both
2149 the Senate and the House of Representatives as joint Chairpersons of this
2150 Committee. The five (5) other members from each Chamber are to be
2151 designated by the Senate President and the Speaker of the House of
2152 Representatives, respectively. The minority shall be entitled to *pro rata*
2153 representation but shall have at least two (2) representatives from each
2154 Chamber.

2155 SEC. 74. *Review*. – Five (5) years after the effectivity of this Act, or as the
2156 need arises, the Congressional Oversight Committee shall conduct a
2157 systematic evaluation of the accomplishments and impact of this Act, as well
2158 the performance and organizational structure of its implementing agencies,
2159 for purposes of determining remedial legislation.

2160 SEC. 75. *Separability Clause*. – If any provision of this Act shall be declared
2161 unconstitutional or invalid, the other provisions not otherwise affected shall
2162 remain in full force and effect.

2163 SEC. 76. *Repealing Clause*. – (a) Republic Act No. 10121, otherwise known
2164 as the “Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010,” is
2165 hereby repealed.

2166 (b) The following provisions are hereby amended or modified,
2167 accordingly:

2168 (1) Section 30 of Executive Order No. 128, Series of 1987,
2169 Reorganizing the National Science and Technology Authority;

2170 (2) Section 6 of Republic Act 6975, otherwise known as the
2171 "Department of the Interior and Local Government Act of
2172 1990";

2173 (3) Section 3(d) and 5 of Republic Act No. 9729, otherwise known
2174 as the "Climate Change Act of 2009", as amended by Republic
2175 Act No. 10174;

2176 (4) Section 4 of Republic Act No. 10639, otherwise known as "The
2177 Free Mobile Disaster Alerts Act"; and

2178 (5) Section 5 of Republic Act No. 10692, otherwise known as "The
2179 PAGASA Modernization Act of 2015".

2180 (c) All other laws, decrees, executive orders and issuances,
2181 proclamations, rules and regulations, and other issuances or parts thereof
2182 that are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or
2183 amended accordingly.

2184 SEC. 77. *Effectivity.* – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its
2185 publication in the *Official Gazette* or in a newspaper of general circulation.

2186 *Approved,*