Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

House Bill No. 2451

Introduced by Rep. LAWRENCE LEMUEL H. FORTUN

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Each year, millions of people are being affected by natural and human-caused disasters all over the world. These disasters claim lives, cause injuries, disrupt livelihoods, destroy properties and communities. These have been compounded by climate change, which has already had observable effects such as accelerated sea level rise, longer periods of drought, and increase in the number, duration, and intensity of tropical storms.¹

Stories of massive devastation abound in the Philippines, which is considered the 3rd most vulnerable country to destructive natural events such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, typhoons, flooding, droughts, and rising sea levels.² From 2000 to 2016, natural disasters in the country caused over 23,000 deaths and affected roughly 125 million people with the associated socioeconomic damage estimated to be about $20 billion with average annual damages of $1.2 billion.³ As the country anticipates for more and larger disasters to occur in the future, it becomes imperative for the National Government to reinforce its disaster risk and vulnerability reduction capabilities in order to minimize or avoid large-scale damage to lives and communities.

This bill seeks the creation of the Department of Disaster Resilience (DDR) which is envisioned to be the primary government agency responsible for coordinating and overseeing the proper preparation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluating the disaster and climate change resilience plans, programs and activities in the country.

This measure will also create the National Disaster Resilience Council (NDRC) the policy advisory body to the Department. A Multi-Stakeholders Convergence Unit (MSCU), which shall align the disaster resilience efforts of the private sector, civil society organizations, the academe, and other stakeholders shall likewise be created.

In its creation, applicable powers, functions, and funds from the Office of the Civil Defense (OCD), Climate Change Office of the Climate Change Commission, Geo-Hazard Assessment and Engineering Geology Section of the Mines and Geosciences Bureau, and other relevant offices will be transferred to the DDR, while the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) and the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS) will be attached to the Department.

With the increasing variability of natural phenomena and vulnerability of communities, the passage of this Bill must be done with utmost urgency. The 17th Congress of the House of Representatives already approved the same version of this Bill on Third and Final Reading. It is hoped that this bill, will finally become a law in the 18th Congress.

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

REP. LAWRENCE LEMUEL H. FORTUN
1st District of Agusan del Norte

AN ACT
CREATING THE DEPARTMENT OF DISASTER RESILIENCE, DEFINING ITS
POWERS AND FUNCTIONS, AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR

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

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

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

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

The State shall uphold its commitment to the achievement of the sustainable
development goals specifically, integrating and implementing policies and plans towards
inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to
disasters, and develop and implement a holistic disaster risk management at all levels in line
with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

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

The State shall integrate and accelerate the implementation of the principles, and
concepts of climate change, disaster risk and vulnerability reduction contained in the Paris
Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC),
the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the 205 Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation (APEC) Disaster Risk Reduction (DDR) Framework, the 2030 Agenda
for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the Philippine Development Plan (PDP)
2017-2022 in various phases of policy formulation, development plans and investments,
poverty reduction strategies and other development tools, and techniques by all national and
local agencies, institutions and instrumentalities of the government to enhance the country’s
climate change adaptive capacity.
It shall be the duty of the State to:

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

(2) Incorporate internationally accepted principles of disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and management, and climate change adaptation, including universal principles and standards for humanitarian assistance, developing and implementing national, regional and local sustainable development and poverty reduction strategies, policies, plans and budgets, as part of the country's commitment to overcome human suffering due to disasters;

(3) Ensure a science-based in a whole-of-society approach and bottom-up participation, representation, and decision-making in climate-disaster risk governance, risk assessment, risk reduction and risk management, and adopt a comprehensive, integrated, and proactive approach to lessening the socioeconomic and environmental impacts of disasters and climate change;

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

(5) Recognize the role of, and work with international humanitarians and development partners especially those with established presence in the country;

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

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

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

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

(10) Mainstream disaster risk and vulnerability reduction in government by ensuring risk-informed planning, programming, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, and the use of quality management, accountability, and performance systems in measuring and improving the effectiveness and efficiency of disaster risk and vulnerability reduction management processes across all government levels, including those offices which manage peace processes and conflict-resolution approaches, so as to minimize loss of lives and damage to properties and ensure that communities in conflict zones can immediately resume their normal lives at the conclusion of episodes of intermittent conflicts;

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

(12) Prioritize the development of disaster prevention and mitigation measures involving all levels of society and government;
(13) Adopt risk sharing and risk transfer mechanisms to ensure the appropriate, efficient, and timely recovery of disaster-stricken communities, especially for the poorest and most vulnerable;

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

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

(16) Create an establishing environment for substantial and sustainable participation of civil society organizations (CSOs), private groups, volunteers and communities, and recognize their contributions to the disaster risk reduction and management efforts of the government;

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

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

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

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

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

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

(23) Establish and maintain the National Loss and Damage Registry; and

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

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

(1) Civil society organizations, nongovernmental organizations, international nongovernmental organizations, private sector, practitioners of climate and disaster mitigation, organized voluntary work organizations and community-based organizations shall participate, in collaboration with public institutions, to, inter alia, provide specific knowledge and pragmatic guidance in the context of the development and implementation of normative frameworks, standards and plans for disaster risk and vulnerability reduction; engage in the implementation of local, national, regional, and global plans and strategies; contribute to and support public awareness, a culture of protection, prevention and conservation, and education on disaster risk; and
advocate for resilient communities and an inclusive and whole of society risk reduction and management which shall strengthen the synergies across groups, as appropriate;

2. Women and girls shall contribute to and participate in effectively managing disaster risk and designing, resourcing, and leading implementation of gender sensitive disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and management policies, plans, and programs;

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

4. For citizens having years of knowledge, skills on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and wisdom are invaluable assets to reducing disaster risk, and shall therefore participate in the design of policies, plans and mechanisms, including those for early warning;

5. Persons with disabilities, through their existing network or organizations, shall participate in activities related to assessment, programming, and the designs of policies, plans, and mechanisms;

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

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

8. Urban and rural poor shall contribute to resilience building as well as in the promotion of a more inclusive and transformative resettlement for informal settler families in reducing their vulnerability to threats of disaster and climate risks through state and non-state programs;

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

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

11. Academic and scientific and research entities and networks are encouraged to focus their research efforts on disaster risk factors and scenarios, including emerging disaster risks, in the medium- and long-term; partner with government and increase research for regional, national and local application; support the interface between policy and science for decision-making;

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

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

SEC. 3. Definition of Terms. – As used in this Act:

(a) Adaptation 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.

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

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

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

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

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

(g) Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) refer to non-estate actors whose aims are
neither to generate profits nor to seek governing power, but to unite people to
advance shared goals and interests. They have a presence in public life, expressing
the interests and values of their members 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 persists 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 Adaptation 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 engaged in the identification, analysis, treatment, monitoring and
evaluation of disaster risks in order to reduce their vulnerabilities and enhance their
capacities, and where the people are at the heart of decision-making and
implementation of disaster risk reduction and management activities.

(l) Complex Emergency refers to a form of human-induced emergency in which the
cause of the emergency as well as the assistance to the afflicted is complicated by
intense level of political considerations.
(m) **Contingency Planning** refers to a management process that analyzes specific potential events or emerging situations that might threaten society or the environment and establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective and appropriate responses to such events and situations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(v) **Disaster Risk Governance** refers to the ways in which public authorities, civil servants, media, private sector, and civil society coordinate at community, national and regional levels in order to manage disaster and climate related risks. This means ensuring the sufficient levels of capacity and resources are made available to prevent, prepare for, manage, and recover from disasters. It also entails mechanisms, institutions, and processes for citizens to articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights and obligations, and mediate their differences.

(w) **Disaster Risk Management** refers to the systematic process of using administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster.

(x) **Disaster Risk Reduction** refers to the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.
(y) Disaster Risk and Vulnerability Reduction (DRVR) refers to the concept and practice of reducing potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets or disruption which could occur to a system, society or a community in a specific period of time, determined probabilistically and conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, a community, assets or system to the impacts of hazards through systematic efforts to analyze and reduce the causal factors of disasters all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(jj) Hazard refers to a dangerous phenomenon, either natural or human-induced, that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihood and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.

(kk) Human-Induced Hazard refers to an event caused by humans and occurs in or close to human settlements or a particular environmental area. This can include environmental degradation, technological or industrial conditions, pollution, accidents such as high density events, industrial and transport accidents, complex emergencies, armed conflict, situations of generalized or organized violence, and violation of human rights.
(ll) **Imminent Danger** refers to a situation where, on the basis of official forecasts, a disaster will or is expected to occur in a particular geographical area and within an estimated period of time, and where necessary preparedness actions or financing are required.

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

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

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

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

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

(rr) **Mitigation** refers to effort to reduce or limit greenhouse gas emission or enhance greenhouse gas sequestration.

(ss) **National Continuity Policy** refers to a policy aimed at the development of an organizational culture that has the ability to provide a minimum level of service during interruptions, emergencies, and disasters, and return to full operations quickly.

(tt) **National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework** refers to the comprehensive, all hazards, multi-sectoral, inter-agency and community-based approach to disaster risk reduction and management.

(uu) **National Disaster Resilience Plan (NDRP)** refers to the document to be formulated by the National Disaster Resilience Council (NDRC) and implemented by the Authority that sets out goals and specific objectives for reducing disaster risks together with related actions to accomplish these objectives. The NDRP shall provide for the identification of hazards, vulnerabilities, and risks to managed at the national level; disaster risk reduction and management approaches and strategies to be applied in managing said hazards and risks; agency roles, responsibilities and lines of authority at all government levels; and vertical and horizontal coordination of disaster risk reduction and management in the pre-disaster and post-disaster phases. It shall be in conformity with the national disaster risk reduction and management framework.

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

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

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

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

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

\[(aaa)\] Private Sector refers to private corporations, households, non-profit institutions
serving households, and other economic enterprises outside of government.

\[(bbb)\] Public Sector Employee refers to all persons in the civil service.

\[(ccc)\] Recovery refers to rehabilitation measures that ensure the ability of affected
communities or areas to restore their normal level of functioning by restoring
livelihoods and services, reconstructing damaged infrastructures and increasing
the communities’ organizational capacity.

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

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

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

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

\[(hhh)\] Deterministic Risk Assessment refers to an assessment that considers the
possible disaster impacts of a single scenario. This is in contrast to probabilistic
risk management which considers all possible scenarios, their likelihood, and
associated impacts.

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

\[(jjj)\] State of Calamity refers to a condition involving mass casualty and/or major
damage to property, disruption of means of livelihoods, roads, and normal way of
life of people in the affected areas as a result of the occurrence of natural or human-
induced hazard.
Sustainable Development refers to development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Vital Facility Items refers to government risk reduction and preparedness equipment, accessories and other items such as radars, weather forecasting equipment, flood monitoring instruments, seismographs, tsunami warning systems, and automated weather systems.

Vulnerability refers to the characteristics and circumstances of a community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard. Vulnerability may arise from various physical, social, economic, and environmental factors.

Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups refer to those who are at risk due to poverty and other underlying risk factors including women, children, the elderly, differently-abled people, and ethnic minorities.

Whole-of-Society Approach refers to the meaningful participation and synergy of stakeholders that represent different interests in all aspects of climate change adaptation, and disaster risk reduction and management across all levels.

Whole-of-Government Approach refers to an approach that integrates the collaborative efforts of the government departments and agencies to achieve unity of effort toward a shared goal to broaden the government’s options, and increase efficiency to maximize all available resources in a collaborative effort.

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 just among core security forces and oversight government institutions, but also by civil society and all the nation’s communities.

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 risks 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 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 municipalities at the micro-scale, and barangays at the meta-scale;

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Disaster Preparedness and Response

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

(2) Coordinate information-sharing and other risk reduction protocols following the principle of interoperability among national government agencies and LGUs;

(3) Establish and maintain a national humanitarian logistics system with a network of warehouses, transport, and resources, including response assets and disaster relief items, such as food and non-food items;

(4) Exercise command and control over relevant government agencies, including government-owned and -controlled corporations, the Philippine National Police and other law enforcement agencies, during an imminent or actual disaster. Such command and control shall include the authority to utilize available services, assets, equipment, personnel, facilities, and other resources.

(5) Call on the reserve force, as defined in Republic Act No. 7077, otherwise known as the “Citizen Armed Force or Armed Forces of the Philippines Reservist Act”, to assist in relief and rescue operations during disasters;

(6) Work with the private sector and CSOs for assistance with regard to the use of facilities and resources for the protection and preservation of life and property;

(7) Implement pre-disaster assessments, to include deployment of rapid assessment teams to gather information for precise actions as a basis for emergency preparedness and humanitarian response;
(8) Organize, train, equip, and maintain a system or response capacity for search, rescue, and retrieval, and the delivery and distribution of relief goods;

(9) Monitor and support LGUs in the management of evacuation centers and ensure the welfare and dignity of internally-displaced persons;

(10) Procure goods and services during emergencies, in accordance with existing emergency procurement rules and regulations;

(11) Issue special procurement rules and regulations for preparedness, response, and recovery activities, including those prompted by a declaration of a state of calamity or of an imminent disaster; and

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

(c) Rehabilitation and Recovery

(1) Prepare, organize, lead, implement, and manage post-disaster assessment and recovery and rehabilitation programs, in coordination with the affected LGUs, national government agencies, and other stakeholders;

(2) Implement the cluster approach to expedite reconstruction efforts and orchestrate and serve as the clearinghouse for the participation of assisting actors in such efforts; and

(3) Ensure that the principle of “Building Forward Better” is applied to rehabilitation and recovery efforts.

(d) Other Power and Functions

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

(2) Establish and monitor local and national capacity for climate-disaster risk financing and insurance and other risk transfer strategies in coordination with the Department of Finance (DOF), the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), and the Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP);

(3) Coordinate information-sharing and other disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and climate change adaptation protocols following the principle of interoperability among national government agencies and LGUs before, during, and after a disaster. Administer, oversee, and monitor the utilization of the National Disaster Resilience Fund (NDRF), the Disaster Resilience Support Fund (DRSF) for third (3rd) to sixth (6th) class provinces and municipalities, and other grants and donations for disaster risk reduction and management and climate change adaptation, unless otherwise specified;

(4) Receive, administer, mobilize, and monitor and oversee the utilization of the National Disaster Resilience Fund for third (3rd) to sixth (6th) Class Provinces and Municipalities, and donations for disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and management and climate change adaptation, unless otherwise specified;

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

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

(7) Develop the criteria and procedure for the enlistment of accredited community disaster resilience volunteers and institutions;
(8) Create and continuously update, in consultation with stakeholders, a manual of operations for accredited community disaster resilience volunteers and institutions; and
(9) Perform such other functions as may be necessary for the effective implementation of this Act.

CHAPTER III
GENERAL WELFARE AND EMERGENCY MEASURES

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

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

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

(a) LGUs shall enact an ordinance on and implement through the Local Disaster Resilience (LDRO) the necessary and appropriate emergency measures, including preemptive and forced evacuation, in anticipation of, during, and in the aftermath of emergencies, hazards and disasters, and only when there is imminent danger of loss of lives and/or damage to property.
(b) Emergency measures including preemptive and forced evacuation, shall be carried out in a manner that is humane, respectful of the dignity and culture of persons, without using disproportionate force, without discrimination, and with conscious attention to the needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups.
(c) All measures shall be taken to inform the population, in a manner and language that they can understand, of the need for emergency measures and evacuation for their safety, as well as the location where they will be taken and for how long they are going to stay there. Adequate evacuation centers and transportation to and from the affected area shall be provided by the local government.

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 appropriately 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 of the Department, releases
the local government or the Department from any liability for injury, death, 
damage to or loss of property attributed 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, visitatorial and examining authority over government and nongovernmental entities 
to ensure that all funds and assets allocated for disaster resilience are actually used for said 
paid purposes. The Department shall likewise have the power to inspect and examine the status 
of projects and programs being undertaken in furtherance of disaster resilience efforts.
Whenever it becomes necessary, the Department may assume responsibility over the 
implementation of and directly implement any program or project in anticipation of, during, 
and in the aftermath of emergencies, hazards and disasters.

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

SEC. 13. Emergency Powers. – Whenever it becomes necessary, the Department, 
subject to the approval of the President, may call on the AFP or the PNP, in coordination with 
the Secretary of National Defense and the Secretary of the Interior and Local Government, to 
prevent or suppress lawless violence and ensure the protection and preservation of life or 
property in anticipation of during and in the aftermath of emergencies, hazards and disasters.
Whenever warranted by circumstances, the Department may call upon other agencies 
and instrumentalities of the government, as well as nongovernment organizations for the 
protection and preservation of life and/or property in anticipation of, during, and in the 
aftermath of emergencies, hazards and disasters including private organizations, for assistance 
in the use of their facilities and resources.

SEC. 14. Emergency Arrangements. – The Department shall have the power to 
negotiate, enter into, institutionalize and coordinate arrangements with any private person or 
judicial 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 is imminent danger of loss of lives and/or damage to 
property.

CHAPTER IV
ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

(h) Serve as the Vice-Chairperson of the Climate Change Commission (CCC)

(i) In coordination with the Department of Foreign Affairs, represent the Philippines
in the climate change negotiations and articulate the national contribution to
global, regional, and other inter-governmental disaster risk reduction and
humanitarian platforms;

(j) Call upon the AFP and the PNP to render assistance in disaster-affected areas;

(k) Promulgate such rules and regulations and perform such other functions as may
be necessary or proper to attain the objectives of this Act.

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

(a) The Secretary, as provided for under this Act;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f) The National Climate and Disaster Resilience Research, Education, and Training
Institute under the Capacity-Building and Training Service, to be headed by a
Director with the rank of Director IV;

(g) Regional and other field offices of the Department that shall be established in
each administrative region, each to be headed by a Regional Director with the
rank of Director IV;

(h) Bureaus that are under the supervision and control of the Department;

(i) Seconded personnel form relevant agencies and detailed service from the
uniformed services, as appropriate; and

(j) Grievance desks in every region, which shall serve as a referral mechanism and
shall work jointly with relevant agencies, to receive complaints from the public
regarding violations of this Act. It shall assist the complainant in the gathering of
relevant documentation and other evidence to support said complaint. The
grievance desk shall facilitate the forwarding of the complaint to the appropriate
office within fifteen (15) days from receipt thereof, and shall provide timely
feedback and updates regarding the status of the complaint. The grievance desk
shall use the best available technology to ensure that complaints are endorsed to
the proper office and are addressed in a timely manner.

CHAPTER V
FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER VI
WHOLE-GOVERNMENT AND WHOLE-OF-NATION APPROACH

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

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

1. Secretary of Science and Technology;
2. Secretary of the Interior and Local Government;
3. Secretary of Social Welfare and Development;
4. Secretary of National Defense;
5. Director-General of the National Economic and Development Authority;
6. Secretary of Health;
7. Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources;
8. Secretary Agriculture;
9. Secretary of Education;
10. Secretary of Energy;
11. Secretary of Finance;
12. Secretary of Trade and Industry;
13. Secretary of Transportation;
14. Secretary of Budget and Management;
15. Secretary of Public Works and Highways;
16. Secretary of Foreign Affairs;
17. Secretary of Justice;
18. Secretary of Labor and Employment;
19. Secretary of Tourism;
20. Secretary of Information and Communications Technology;
22. Chairperson of the Commission on Higher Education;
23. Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines;
(24) Chief of the Philippine National Police;
(25) Head of the Presidential Communications Operations Office;
(26) Secretary-General of the Philippine National Red Cross;
(27) Chairperson of the Commission on Human Rights;
(28) Executive Director of the Council for Welfare of Children;
(29) Lead Convener of the National Anti-Poverty Commission;
(30) Chairperson of the Philippine Commission on Women;
(31) Chairperson of the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council;
(32) Chairperson of the National Council for Disability Affairs;
(33) Chairperson of the National Commission on Indigenous People;
(34) Chairperson of the National Commission on Muslim Filipinos;
(35) Chairperson of the National Youth Commission;
(36) President of the Government Service Insurance System;
(37) President of the Social Security System;
(38) President of the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation;
(39) President of the Home Development Mutual Fund;
(40) President of the Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines;
(41) President of the League of Provinces of the Philippines;
(42) President of the League of the Cities of the Philippines;
(43) President of the League of Municipalities of the Philippines;
(44) President of the Liga ng mga Barangays;
(45) Maximum of six (6) representatives from the academe and other relevant research institutions;
(46) Maximum of six (6) representatives from the civil society organizations; and
(47) Maximum of six (6) representatives from the private sector.

(c) Composition — The Council is hereby organized into five (5) cluster, namely: Disaster Prevention and Mitigation to be led by DOST, Disaster Preparedness to be led by DILG, Disaster Response by DSWD, Logistics led by DND, and Recovery and Sustainable Development led by NEDA.

(d) Technical Management Advisory Group — The Department may constitute, as the need arises, a technical management advisory group from the different stakeholders, the shall coordinate and meet with the Department as often as necessary to effectively manage and sustain national efforts on disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and emergency management, and climate change adaptation and mitigation.

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

SEC. 21 Monitoring, Reporting and Validation. —

(a) Monitoring and Reporting. On or before the last quarter of the preceding year, member-agencies of the National Disaster Resilience Council shall submit to the Department through the Council Secretariat their respective DDRF annual work and financial plans (AWFPs) for the next year. The AWFPs shall be based on the DDR Plan.

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

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

(b) Validation. The Secretary shall require the submissions of reports from LGUs to validate the progress reports of the Council member-agencies. Submission shall be through the local field offices of the DDR.
Every two (2) years, the implementation of the Climate-Disaster Resilience Plan (CDRP) and utilization of the Local Disaster Resilience Fund (LDRF) of each province, LGUs, independent city shall be evaluated by the Regional Disaster Resilience Council (RDRC) based on appropriate criteria, such as the award, recognition, citation criteria for provinces, cities and municipalities, barangay and stakeholders.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) Establish linkage or network with other LGUs for disaster risk and vulnerability reduction, climate change adaptation and emergency response purposes;

(iii) Recommend through the LDRC, the enactment of local ordinances consistent with the requirements of this Act;

(iv) Establish a Provincial, City, Municipal, and Barangay Climate and Disaster Resilience Operations Center; and

(v) Encourage Government-Owned and -Controlled Corporations (GOCCs) to establish their own Climate and Disaster Resilience Operations Center within their territories.

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

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

SEC. 23. Establishment of Multi-Stakeholders Convergence Unit. – The Department, with the assistance of other relevant government agencies and stakeholders, shall establish a Multi-Stakeholders Convergence Unit (MSCU), which shall align the disaster resilience efforts of the private sector, CSOs, academe, and other stakeholders with the Department by assisting, coordinating, or providing services that strengthen public-private cooperation and coordination in disaster resilience, including the following:
(a) Establishment and implementation of business continuity practices to ensure the continued delivery of products and services, in the event of disasters;
(b) Establishment and implementation of a National Contingency Policy to ensure continuity during power and utilities interruptions, emergencies, and disasters and ensure the quick return to full operations;
(c) Establishment, incorporation, and application of business continuity plans as part of the disaster resilience plans of local government units;
(d) Facilitation or assistance in obtaining or processing incentives for the private sector or other nongovernment stakeholders; and
(e) Preparation and facilitation of the issuance of appropriate guidelines for MSMEs relating to mechanisms on procurement and liquidity to create enabling environment for DDR.

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

CHAPTER VII

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

SEC. 24. Integration of DRR and Climate Change Adaptation in the Climate and Disaster Resilience Framework and Plan. — The existing National Disaster Resilience Framework and plan and National Climate Change Strategic Framework and Plan shall be enhanced by the Climate and Disaster Resilience Framework and plan which provides for the 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 defined 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

SEC. 26. Creation of the Climate and Disaster Research, Education, and Training Institute. — (a) Within one (1) year from approval of this Act, the Department shall establish the Climate and Disaster Resilience Research, Education, and Training Institute in collaboration with higher education institutions and private and state universities and colleges (SUCs) which shall be a world-class center of excellence for learning and research in the field of disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and management and climate change adaptation;

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

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

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

(2) Develop and implement as inclusive and laddered curricula on climate change adaptation, and disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and management;

(3) Develop research programs and a knowledge management system on climate change adaptation and disaster risk and vulnerability reduction management for the purpose of innovation and capacity-building and development;

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

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

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

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

(8) Accredit, recognize, monitor and evaluate climate change adaptation, disaster risk and vulnerability 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 Center 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 (NRCDCRC) development partners and multi-stakeholders to access critical information and ensure that the collection processing, analysis and dissemination of information is timely, reliable and accurate to support overall decision making and effective coordination both at the national and subnational level.

(TESDA), in coordination with the National Youth Commission (NYC), the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Health (DOH), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), and other relevant agencies, developmental institutions, and nongovernment organizations shall integrate disaster risk and vulnerability reduction and climate change adaptation education in the school curricula at all levels of education, from K to 12 to tertiary levels, including the early and adult learning programs, National Service Training Program (NSTP), and education for children and persons with special needs, whether private or public, including formal and non-formal, technical-vocational, indigenous learning, out-of-school youth courses and programs, and other channels of educational integration, including media, church, entertainment centers (malls), international and domestic airports and transport terminals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER X
CLIMATE AND DISASTER RISK INSURANCE AND INCENTIVES

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER XI
PREPAREDNESS AND INTEGRATED EARLY WARNING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER XII
DISASTER RESPONSE AND EARLY RECOVERY

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

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

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

(a) The Barangay Disaster Resilience Council (BDRC), if one barangay is affected;
(b) The city/municipal Disaster Resilience Council (DRCs), if two (2) or more barangays are affected;
(c) The provincial Disaster Resilience Council (DRC), if two (2) or more cities/municipalities are affected;
(d) The regional Disaster Resilience Council (DRC), if two (2) or more provinces are affected; and
(e) The NDRC, if two (2) or more regions are affected.

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

(a) Department of Finance - Bureau of Customs;
(b) Department of Foreign Affairs;
(c) Department of Social Welfare and Development;
(d) Department of Health;
(e) Food and Drug Administration;
(f) Department of Agriculture;
(g) Department of Energy;
(h) Philippine National Police;
(i) Philippine Coast Guard; and
(j) Department of Justice - Bureau of Immigration.

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 43. Assessment of the Need for International Humanitarian Assistance. - (a) Immediately after the declaration of a state of calamity by the sanggunian of an LGU or by the Department, as the case may be, the Department shall determine as to whether domestic capacities are likely to be sufficient to attend to the needs of affected persons for international humanitarian assistance. The determination may also be made by the President, prior to the onset of an imminent disaster.

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

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

SEC. 44. Request for International Humanitarian Assistance. - The President may request for international humanitarian assistance upon the advice of the Department. Such request maybe specifically directed to particular assisting international actors, or it may be a general request directed to the international community.

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

CHAPTER XIV

OFFERS AND FACILITATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN STATES

SEC. 46. Offer and Facilitation of International Humanitarian Assistance to Foreign States. - In the event of a disaster occurring in a foreign state for which international humanitarian assistance is required, the Department may offer, facilities and provide international humanitarian assistance to such foreign state, which shall be subject to guidelines to be promulgated by the Department for the purpose.

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

CHAPTER XV

LEGAL FACILITIES ELIGIBLE ASSISTING INTERNATIONAL ACTORS

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

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

SEC. 50. Recognition of Foreign Professional Qualifications. - (a) Eligible assisting international actors wishing to deploy international personnel for tasks requiring legal recognition of their foreign professional qualifications shall certify the validity of those qualifications under the law of the country where they were obtained and the competence of their personnel for the tasks envisaged.
(b) The Department shall establish the guidelines and scope for recognition of foreign professional qualifications for disaster response and early recovery.

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

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

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

A. ENTRY OF INTERNATIONAL DISASTER GOODS AND EQUIPMENT

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Exemption from all duties and taxes;

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

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

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

SEC. 56. Simplification of Documentation Requirements. - (a) Consignment of goods and equipment sent by or on behalf of eligible assisting international actors shall be cleared or released on the basis of a simplified goods declaration providing the minimum information necessary for the Bureau of Customs to identify the goods and equipment and subject, when deemed necessary, to completion of a more complete declaration within a specified period.

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

SEC. 57. Telecommunications Equipment. - Eligible assisting international actors shall be permitted to import telecommunications equipment for the purpose of Disaster Relief or Initial Recovery Assistance without restrictions, except as required by NDRC guidelines and other laws for purposes of national security or public order. The NDRC shall provide guidelines for the manner of use of telecommunications equipment as well as a waiver of licensing requirements or fees.
SEC. 58. Medications. – Eligible assisting international actors shall be permitted to import and transport medications and medical equipment for the purpose of Disaster Relief or Initial Recovery Assistance so long as they conform to the implementing rules and regulations to be provided by the NDRC.

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

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

C. PERMITTED DISPOSITION OF EQUIPMENT AND UNUSED GOODS

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

CHAPTER XVI
RECOVERY

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

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

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

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

(d) Employ outcome-driven planning and implementation;

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER XVII
REMEDIAL MEASURES UNDER STATE OF CALAMITY

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:

(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 known as the “Price Act”, as amended by Republic Act No. 10623;

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

(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:

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

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

SEC. 64. General Rule on Procurement. - Any procurement of goods, services, consultancy or 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 within six (6) months from the approval of this Act;

(4) Failure to prepare and implement a Contingency and Adaptation Plan for hazards frequently occurring within their jurisdictions; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(9) Accepting, possessing, using or disposing relief goods, equipment or other aid commodities not intended for nor consigned to them;

(10) Misrepresenting the source of relief goods, equipment, or other aid commodities by:
(i) Either covering, replacing or defacing the labels of the containers to make it appear that the goods, equipment, or other aid commodities came from another agency or persons;
(ii) Repacking the goods, equipment, or other aid commodities into containers with different markings to make it appear that the goods came from another agency or persons or was released upon the instance of a particular agency or persons; and
(iii) Making a false verbal claim that the goods, equipment or other aid commodities in their untampered original containers actually came from another agency or persons or was released upon the instance of a particular agency or persons;
(11) Substituting or replacing relief goods, equipment, or other aid commodities with the same items or of inferior/cheaper quality;
(12) Illegal solicitations by persons or organizations representing others as defined in the standards and guidelines set by the NDRC;
(13) Deliberate use of false or inflated data in support of the request for funding, relief goods, equipment, or other aid commodities for emergency assistance or livelihood projects;
(14) Stealing, taking, or possessing of any of the equipment, accessories and other vital facility or items or any part thereof;
(15) Selling or buying stolen equipment, accessories, and other vital facility or items or any part thereof;
(16) Tampering with or stealing hazard monitoring and disaster preparedness equipment and paraphernalia;
(17) Attempting to commit any of the abovementioned prohibited acts; and
(18) Benefitting from the proceeds or fruits of any of the abovementioned prohibited acts knowing that the proceeds or fruits are derived from the commission of the prohibited acts.

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

(a) Imprisonment of not less than twelve (12) years but not more than fifteen (15) years or a fine of not less than One million pesos (P1,000,000.00) but not more than Three million pesos (P3,000,000.00) or both imprisonment and fine at the discretion of the court, shall be imposed upon any person found guilty of violating subsections (b)(1) to (b)(16), as well as the confiscation or forfeiture in favor of the government of the objects and the instrumentalities used in the commission of the prohibited acts;
(b) Imprisonment of not less than six (6) years but not more than eight (8) years or a fine or not less than Five hundred thousand pesos (P500,000.00) but not more than One million pesos (P1,000,000.00), or both imprisonment and fine at the discretion of the court, shall be imposed upon any person who attempts to commit any of the prohibited acts in the preceding section, in violation of subsection (b)(17) thereof;
(c) Imprisonment of not more than two (2) years but not more than six (6) year or a fine of not less than Two hundred thousand pesos (P200,000.00) but not more than Five hundred thousand pesos (P500,000.00) or both imprisonment and fine at the discretion of the court, shall be imposed upon any person found guilty of unlawfully benefiting from the proceeds or fruits of any of the prohibited acts in the preceding section, in violation of subsection (b)(18) thereof;
(d) Perpetual disqualification from public office aside from the penalty of fine or imprisonment or both, shall be imposed if the offender is a public officer, and confiscation or forfeiture in favor of the government of the objects and the instrumentalities used in the commission of any of the prohibited acts in the preceding section;
(e) If the offender is a corporation, partnership or association, or other juridical entity, the penalty shall be imposed upon the officer or officers of the corporation, partnership, association or entity responsible for the violation without prejudice to the cancellation or revocation of these entities' registration, license or accreditation issued to them by any licensing or accredited body of the government. If such offender is an alien, the person shall, in addition to the penalties prescribes in this Act, be deported without further proceedings after service of the sentence;
(f) Payment of the full cost of repair or replacement of the government risk reduction and preparedness equipment, accessories and other vital facility or items, or any part
thereof, which is the object of the crime shall likewise be imposed upon any person who
shall commit any of the prohibited acts in the preceding section; and

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

CHAPTER XX
APPROPRIATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER XXI
FINAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 69. Transfer and Attachment.—
(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.
(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;
(c) The existing organization and administrative systems and process of the transferred OCD shall serve as the core organization of the Department.
(d) The Climate Change Office of the Climate Change Commission shall continue its functions under Republic Act No. 10174 under the Department.
(e) The following agencies are hereby attached to the Department:
   (1) Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA); and
   (2) Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHILVOLCS).
(f) The employees of the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) shall remain as a distinct entity within the Department including their uniformed personnel status and benefits.

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

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

SEC. 71. Magna Carta for DDR Personnel. - Qualified employees of the DDR, LGUs and its attached units shall be covered by Republic Act No. 8439, known as the "Magna Carta for Scientists, Engineers, Researchers and Other S & T Personnel in the Government", and Republic Act No. 7305, otherwise as the "Magna Carta of Public Health Workers".

CHAPTER XXII
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

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

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

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

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

SEC. 76. Repealing Clause. - (a) Republic Act No. 10121, otherwise known as the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010," is hereby repealed.

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

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

2. Section 6 of Republic Act 6975, otherwise known as the "Department of the Interior and Local Government Act of 1990";

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

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

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

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

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

Approved,