

EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD ON ITS 8TH REGULAR SESSION HELD ON FEBRUARY 28, 2011 AT THE SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD SESSION HALL, CITY OF LIGAO, PROVINCE OF ALBAY.

Present:

Hon. Patricia G. Alsua	-City Vice Mayor/Presiding Officer
Hon. Sherwin P. Quising	- City Councilor
Hon. Ana P. Manlangit	- City Councilor
Hon. Edgardo M. Gonzales	- City Councilor
Hon. Manuel L. Garcia	- City Councilor
Hon. Teodorico A. Residilla, Jr.	- City Councilor
Hon. Noel M. Cerillo	- City Councilor
Hon. Alfonso B. Saret	- City Councilor
Hon. Peter S. Vega	- City Councilor
Hon. Jorlan T. Guanzon	- City Councilor

Absent:

Hon. Eva Josephine L. Ribaya	- City Councilor
Hon. Jowe G. Cañaverál	- City Councilor / Liga Pres./OB
Hon. Shieresa Pauline Capulong	- City Councilor / SKF Pres./OB

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ORDINANCE NO. 2011-005
(Authors: Councilor JORLAN T. GUANZON)

AN ORDINANCE STRENGTHENING THE CITY RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND INSTITUTIONALIZING THE CITY DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MANAGEMENT PLAN, APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFORE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD OF LIGAO, IN SESSION ASSEMBLED:

SECTION 1.TITLE. This ordinance shall be known as “**The Ligao City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Ordinance of 2011**” adopting certain definitions, sections and provisions pursuant to and in accordance with Republic Act (RA) 10121: An act Strengthening the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management System, providing for the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework and Institutionalizing the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan, appropriating funds therefore, and for other purposes, integrating all laws, orders, memorandum circulars, resolutions pertinent thereto and for other purposes and Republic Act 7160 which are applicable in its jurisdiction.

SECTION 2.DECLARATION OF POLICY. It shall be the policy of the LGU of Ligao City, Albay to:

- a) Uphold the people’s constitutional rights to life and property by addressing the root causes of vulnerabilities to disasters, strengthening the country’s institutional capacity for disaster risk reduction and management and building the resilience of local communities to disasters including climate change impacts;

- b) Adhere to and adopt the universal norms, principles, and standards of humanitarian assistance and the global effort on risk reduction as concrete expression of the country's commitment to overcome human sufferings due to recurring disasters;
- c) Incorporate internationally accepted principles of disaster risk management in the creation and implementation of national, regional and local sustainable development and poverty reduction strategies, policies, plans and budgets;
- d) Adopt a disaster risk reduction and management approach that is holistic, comprehensive, integrated, and proactive in lessening the socio-economic and environmental impacts of disasters including climate change, and promotes the involvement and participation of all sectors and all stakeholders concerned, at all levels, especially the local community;
- e) Develop, promote, and implement a comprehensive National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP) that aims to strengthen the capacity of the National Government and the local government units (LGUs), together with partner stakeholders, to build the disaster resilience of communities, and to institutionalize arrangements and measures for reducing disaster risks, including projected climate risks, and enhancing disaster preparedness and response capabilities at all levels;
- f) Adopt and implement a coherent, comprehensive, integrated, efficient and responsive disaster risk reduction program incorporated in the development plan at various levels of government adhering to the principles of good governance such as transparency and accountability within the context of poverty alleviation and environmental protection;
- g) Mainstream disaster risk reduction and climate change in development processes such as policy formulation, socio-economic development planning, budgeting, and governance, particularly in the areas of environment, agriculture, water, energy, health, education, poverty reduction, land-use and urban planning, and public infrastructure and housing, among others;
- h) Institutionalize the policies, structures, coordination mechanisms and programs with continuing budget appropriation on disaster risk reduction from national down to local levels towards building a disaster-resilient nation and communities;
- i) Mainstream disaster risk reduction into the peace process and conflict resolution approaches in order to minimize loss of lives and damage to property, and ensure that communities in conflict zones can immediately go back to their normal lives during periods of intermittent conflicts;
- j) Ensure that disaster risk reduction and climate change measures are gender responsive, sensitive to indigenous knowledge systems, and respectful of human rights;
- k) Recognize the local risk patterns across the country and strengthen the capacity of LGUs for disaster risk reduction and management through decentralized powers, responsibilities, and resources at the regional and local levels;
- l) Recognize and strengthen the capacities of LGUs and communities in mitigating and preparing for, responding to, and recovering from the impact of disasters;
- m) Engage the participation of civil society organizations (CSOs), the private sector and volunteers in the government's disaster risk reduction programs towards complementation of resources and effective delivery of services to the citizenry;
- n) Develop and strengthen the capacities of vulnerable and marginalized groups to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the effects of disasters;
- o) Enhance and implement a program where humanitarian aid workers, communities, health professionals, government aid agencies, donors, and the media are educated and trained on how they can actively support breastfeeding before and during a disaster and/or an emergency; and
- p) Provide maximum care, assistance and services to individuals and families affected by disaster, implement emergency rehabilitation projects to lessen the impact of disaster, and facilitate resumption of normal social and economic activities.

SECTION 3. DEFINITION OF TERMS. For the purpose of this Ordinance, the following terms shall mean:

- a) "Adaptation" - 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) "Capacity" - a combination of all strengths and resources available within a community, society or organization that can reduce the level of risk, or effects 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.
- c) "Civil Society Organizations" or "CSOs" – non-state actors whose aims are neither to generate profits nor to seek governing power. CSOs 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, and are based on ethical, cultural, scientific, religious or philanthropic considerations. CSOs include non-government organizations (NGOs), professional associations, foundations, independent research institutes, community-based organizations (CBOs), faith-based organizations, people's organizations, social movements, and labor unions.
- d) "Climate Change" - a change in climate that can be identified by changes in the mean and/or variability of its properties and that persists for an extended period typically decades or longer, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity.
- e) "Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management" or "CBDRRM" - 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.
- f) "Complex Emergency" - 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.
- g) "Contingency Planning" - 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.
- h) "Disaster" - 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. Disasters are often described as a result of the combination of the exposure to a hazard; the conditions of vulnerability that are present; and insufficient capacity or measures to reduce or cope with the potential negative consequences. Disaster impacts may include loss of life, injury, disease and other negative effects on human, physical, mental and social well-being, together with damage to property, destruction of assets, loss of services, social and economic disruption and environmental degradation.

- i) "Disaster Mitigation" - 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.
- j) "Disaster Preparedness" - 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. Preparedness action is carried out within the context of disaster risk reduction and management and aims to build the capacities needed to efficiently manage all types of emergencies and achieve orderly transitions from response to sustained recovery. Preparedness is based on a sound analysis of disaster risk and good linkages with early warning systems, and includes such activities as contingency planning, stockpiling of equipment and supplies, the development of arrangements for coordination, evacuation and public information, and associated training and field exercises. These must be supported by formal institutional, legal and budgetary capacities.
- k) "Disaster Prevention" - the outright avoidance of adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters. 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.
- l) "Disaster Response" - the provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected. Disaster response is predominantly focused on immediate and short-term needs and is sometimes called "disaster relief".
- m) "Disaster Risk" - the potential disaster losses in lives, health status, livelihood, assets and services, which could occur to a particular community or a society over some specified future time period.
- n) "Disaster Risk Reduction" - the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposures to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.
- o) "Disaster Risk Reduction and Management" - 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. Prospective disaster risk reduction and management refers to risk reduction and management activities that address and seek to avoid the development of new or increase disaster risks, especially if risk reduction policies are not put in place.
- p) "Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Information System" – a specialized database which contains, among others, information on disasters and their human material, economic and environmental impact, risk assessment and mapping and vulnerable groups.

- q) "Early Warning System" - 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 expression "end-to-end warning system" is also used to emphasize that warning systems need to span all steps from hazard detection to community response.
- r) "Emergency" - unforeseen or sudden occurrence, especially danger, demanding immediate action.
- s) "Emergency Management" - the organization and management of resources and responsibilities for addressing all aspects of emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and initial recovery steps.
- t) "Exposure" – the degree to which the elements at risk are likely to experience hazard events of different magnitudes.
- u) "Geographic Information System" - a database which contains among others, geo-hazard assessments, information on climate change, and climate risk reduction and management.
- v) "Hazard" - a dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition 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.
- w) "Land Use Planning" - the process undertaken by public authorities to identify, evaluate and decide on different options for 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.
- x) "Mitigation" – structural and non-structural measures undertaken to limit the adverse impact of natural hazards, environmental degradation, and technological hazards and to ensure the ability of at-risk communities to address vulnerabilities aimed at minimizing the impact of disasters. Such measures include, but are not limited to, hazard-resistant construction and engineering works, the formulation and implementation of plans, programs, projects and activities, awareness raising, knowledge management, policies on land-use and resource management, as well as the enforcement of comprehensive land-use planning, building and safety standards, and legislation.
- y) "National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework" or "NDRRMF" - provides for comprehensive, all-hazards, multi-sectoral, inter-agency and community-based approach to disaster risk reduction and management.
- z) "National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan" or "NDRRMP" –the document to be formulated and implemented by the OCD that sets out goals and specific objectives for reducing disaster risks together with related actions to accomplish these objectives. The NDRRMP shall provide for the identification of hazards, vulnerabilities and risks to be 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 line 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 NDRRMF.

- aa) "Post-Disaster Recovery" - 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 principles of "build back better".
- bb) "Preparedness" – pre-disaster actions and measures being undertaken within the context of disaster risk reduction and management and are based on sound risk analysis as well as pre-disaster activities to avert or minimize loss of life and property such as, but not limited to, community organizing, training, planning, equipping, stockpiling, hazard mapping, insuring of assets, and public information and education initiatives. This also includes the development/enhancement of an overall preparedness strategy, policy, institutional structure, warning and forecasting capabilities, and plans that define measures geared to help at-risk communities safeguard their lives and assets by being alert to hazards and taking appropriate action in the face of an imminent threat or an actual disaster.
- cc) "Private Sector" – the key actor in the realm of the economy where the central social concern and process are the mutually beneficial production and distribution of goods and services to meet the physical needs of human beings. The private sector comprises private corporations, households and nonprofit institutions serving households.
- dd) "Public Sector Employees" – all persons in the civil service.
- ee) "Rehabilitation" – measures that ensure the ability of affected communities/areas to restore their normal level of functioning by rebuilding livelihood and damaged infrastructures and increasing the communities' organizational capacity.
- ff) "Resilience" - the ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, 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.
- gg) "Response" – any concerted effort by two (2) or more agencies, public or private, to provide assistance or intervention during or immediately after a disaster to meet the life preservation and basic subsistence needs of those people affected and in the restoration of essential public activities and facilities.
- hh) "Risk" - the combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences.
- ii) "Risk Assessment" - a methodology 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. Risk assessments with associated risk mapping include: a review of the technical characteristics of hazards such as their location, intensity, frequency and probability; the analysis of exposure and vulnerability including the physical, social, health, economic and environmental dimensions; and the evaluation of the effectiveness of prevailing and alternative coping capacities in respect to likely risk scenarios.

- jj) "Risk Management" - the systematic approach and practice of managing uncertainty to minimize potential harm and loss. It comprises risk assessment and analysis, and the implementation of strategies and specific actions to control, reduce and transfer risks. It is widely practiced by organizations to minimize risk in investment decisions and to address operational risks such as those of business disruption, production failure, environmental damage, social impacts and damage from fire and natural hazards.
- kk) "Risk Transfer" - 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.
- ll) "State of Calamity" - a condition involving mass casualty and/or major damages 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.
- mm) "Sustainable Development" – development that meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it two (2) key concepts: (1) the concept of "needs," in particular, the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and (2) the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organizations on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs. It is the harmonious integration of a sound and viable economy, responsible governance, social cohesion and harmony, and ecological integrity to ensure that human development now and through future generations is a life-enhancing process.
- nn) "Vulnerability" - 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 such as poor design and construction of buildings, inadequate protection of assets, lack of public information and awareness, limited official recognition of risks and preparedness measures, and disregard for wise environmental management.
- oo) "Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups" - those that face higher exposure to disaster risk and poverty including, but not limited to, women, children, elderly, differently-abled people, and ethnic minorities.

SECTION 4. SCOPE. This Ordinance provides for the development of policies and plans and the implementation of actions and measures pertaining to all aspects of disaster risk reduction and management, including good governance, risk assessment and early warning, knowledge building and awareness raising, reducing underlying risk factors, and preparedness for effective response and early recovery. These shall apply to all levels of government, civil societies, private sectors and all other stakeholders.

SECTION 5. LOCAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT COUNCILS. The existing City Disaster Coordinating Council shall henceforth be known as the City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils. The Barangay Disaster Coordinating Councils shall cease to exist and its powers and functions shall henceforth be assumed by the existing Barangay Development Councils (BCDs) which shall serve as the BDRRMC in every barangay.

a) Composition. The CDRRMC shall be composed of, but not limited to, the following:

1. The Local Chief Executives, Chairperson;
2. The Local Planning and Development Officer, member;
3. The Head of the LDRRMO, member;
4. The Head of the Local Social Welfare and Development Office, member;
5. The Head of the Local Health Office, member;
6. The Head of the Local Agriculture Office, member;
7. The Head of the Gender and Development Office, member;
8. The Head of the Local Engineering Office, member;
9. The Head of the Local Veterinary Office, member;
10. The Head of the Local Budget Office, member;
11. The Division Head / Superintendent of Schools of the DepEd, member;
12. The highest-ranking officer of the Armed Forces of the Philippines assigned in the area, member;
13. The City Chief of the Philippine National Police (PNP), member;
14. The City Fire Marshall of the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP), member;
15. The President of the Association of Barangay Captains (ABC), member;
16. The Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC), member;
17. Four (4) accredited CSOs, members; and
18. One (1) private sector representative, member.
19. The LDRRMC is encouraged to include the following as its members:
 - i. The City Officer of Department of Interior and Local Government;
 - ii. The City Officer of Department of Environment and Natural Resources;
 - iii. The appropriate official of the Philippine Coast Guard or Forest Guard in the locality, where applicable;
 - iv. A representative of the Sanggunian.

b) Criteria for CSOs and private sector representative. The criteria for the selection for CSOs and the private sector representation in the LDRRMC shall adhere with the guidelines to be issued by the National Council for said purpose, including accreditation and operational mechanisms or processes.

c) LDRRMC Functions. The LDRRMC shall have the following functions:

1. Approve, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the CDRRMPs and regular review and test the plan consistent with other national and local planning programs;
2. Ensure the integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into local development plans, programs and budgets as a strategy in sustainable development and poverty reduction;
3. Recommend the implementation of forced or pre-emptive evacuation of local residents, if necessary; and
4. Convene the city council once every three months or as necessary.

d) Meeting and Quorum. The meetings of the Local Councils shall be held once every three months on dates and place to be determined by the body. The chairperson of the Local Council may call for a special meeting as he may deem necessary. The local council shall promulgate their respective internal rules for their meetings. The LDRRMO, referred to in the succeeding Section, shall serve as the Secretariat.

SECTION 6. LOCAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OFFICE (LDRRMO). There is hereby created an LDRRMO in every city under the Office of the City Mayor and a Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Management Committee (BDRRMC) in every barangay to be headed by the Punong Barangay.

a) Composition and Structure of Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (LDRRMO). The LDRRMOs shall be initially organized and composed of DRRMO to be assisted by three (3) staff responsible for: 1) administration and training; 2) research and planning; and 3) operations and warning.

1. The budgetary source, compensation and hiring procedure for the DRRMO shall conform to the rules of CSC and the DBM, among others.

b) Qualifications of the DRRM Officer. The DRRM officer provided under Section 12 of RA 10121 shall have the following qualifications:

1. Must be civil service eligible;
2. Must have a civil defense/DRM experience.

c) Functions. The CDRRMC and BDRRMCs, in coordination with the concerned national agencies and instrumentalities, shall perform the following functions:

1. Set the direction, development, implementation and coordination of disaster risk management programs within their territorial jurisdiction.
2. Design program, and coordinate disaster risk reduction and management activities consistent with the National Council's standards and guidelines;
3. Facilitate and support risk assessments and contingency planning activities at the local level;
4. Consolidate local disaster risk information which includes natural hazards, vulnerabilities, and climate change risks, and maintain a local risk map;
5. Organize and conduct training, orientation, and knowledge management activities on disaster risk reduction and management at the local level;
6. Operate a multi-hazard early warning system, linked to disaster risk reduction to provide accurate and timely advice to national or local emergency response organizations and to the general public, through diverse mass media, particularly radio, landline communications, and technologies for communication within rural communities.
7. Formulate and implement a comprehensive and integrated LDRRMP in accordance with the national, regional and provincial framework, and policies on disaster risk reduction in close coordination with the local development councils (LDCs);
8. Prepare and submit to the local sanggunian through the LDRRMC and the LDC the annual LDRRMO Plan and budget, the proposed programming of the LDRRMF, other dedicated disaster risk reduction and management resources, and other regular funding source/s and budgetary support of the LDRRMO/BDRRMC;
9. Conduct continuous disaster monitoring and mobilize instrumentalities and entities of the LGUs, CSOs, private groups and organized volunteers, to utilize their facilities and resources for the protection and preservation of life and properties during emergencies in accordance with existing policies and procedures;
10. Identify, assess and manage the hazards, vulnerabilities and risks that may occur in their locality;

11. Disseminate information and raise public awareness about those hazards, vulnerabilities and risks, their nature, effects, early warning signs and countermeasures;
 12. Identify and implement cost-effective risk reduction measures/strategies;
 13. Maintain a database of human resource, equipment, directories, and location of critical infrastructures and their capacities such as hospitals and evacuation centers;
 14. Develop, strengthen and operationalize mechanisms for partnership or networking with private sector, CSOs, and volunteer groups;
 15. Take all necessary steps on a continuing basis to maintain, provide, or arrange the provision of, or to otherwise make available, suitably-trained and competent personnel for effective civil defense and disaster risk reduction and management in its area;
 16. Organize, train, equip and supervise the local emergency response teams and the ACDVs, ensuring that humanitarian aid workers are equipped with basic skills to assist mothers to breastfeed;
 17. Respond to and manage the adverse effects of emergencies and carry out recovery activities in the affected area, ensuring that there is an efficient mechanism for immediate delivery of food, shelter and medical supplies for women and children, endeavor to create a special place where internally-displaced mothers can find help with breastfeeding, feed and care for their babies and give support to each other;
 18. Within its area, promote and raise public awareness of and compliance with this Act and legislative provisions relevant to the purpose of this Act;
 19. Serve as the secretariat and executive arm of the LDRRMC;
 20. Coordinate other disaster risk reduction and management activities;
 21. Establish linkage/network with other LGUs for disaster risk reduction and emergency response purposes;
 22. Recommend through the LDRRMC the enactment of local ordinances consistent with the requirements of this Act;
 23. Implement policies, approved plans and programs of the LDRRMC consistent with the policies and guidelines laid down in this Act;
 24. Establish a Provincial/ City/Municipal/Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Operations Center;
 25. Prepare and submit, through the LDRRMC and the LDC, the report on the utilization of the LDRRMF and other dedicated disaster risk reduction and management resources to the local COA, copy furnished the regional director of the OCD and the Local Government Operations Officer of the DILG; and
 26. Act on other matters that may be authorized by the LDRRMC.
- d) The BDRRMC.** It shall be the regular committee of the existing BDC and shall subject thereto. The Punong Barangay shall facilitate and ensure the participation of at least two (2) CSO representatives from existing and active community-based people's organizations representing the most vulnerable and marginalized groups in the barangay.
- e) Information and Public Awareness on Hazards, Vulnerabilities and Risks.** The city shall provide an area within its jurisdiction where hazard maps and contingency plans for major hazards are prominently displayed. In addition, information shall also be disseminated through the internet and printed materials such as newsletters, brochures and pamphlets. Public awareness shall also be undertaken through conduct of drills by the NDRRMC on a regular basis.

- f) **Linking Local Database with the National Database.** The local database on human resources, equipment, directories and location of critical infrastructures and their capacities, developed and compiled by the NDRRMOs shall be linked with the national database maintained by the OCD.
- g) **Access to Databases.** The database shall be accessible and available to everyone subject to reasonable restrictions arising from legal and security requirements, if any. Specific information may be obtained provided that a written request is submitted and under the condition that proper citation and reference is made.

SECTION 7. ACCREDITATION, MOBILIZATION AND PROTECTION OF DISASTER VOLUNTEERS AND CITY SERVICE RESERVE CORPS, CSOS AND THE PRIVATE SECTORS.

- a) **Accreditation.** The city, CSOs and private sector 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. They shall take full responsibility for the enhancement, welfare and protection of volunteers, and shall submit the list of volunteers to the OCD for accreditation and inclusion in the database of community disaster volunteers.

The CDRRMO shall maintain rooster of Accredited Community Disaster Volunteers, City Reserve Corps, CSOs and private sector. Accreditation shall be done at the city level.

- b) **Mobilization.** Mobilization of volunteers shall be in accordance to the guidelines to be formulated by the NDRRMC consistent with the provisions of this Ordinance.
- c) **Capacity Building.** Training for volunteers shall form part of the volunteer mobilization activities of the LDRRMC and the BDRRMC.
- d) **Insurance for ACDVs.** Any volunteer who incurs death or injury while engaged in any of the activities defined under this Ordinance shall be entitled to compensatory benefits and individual personnel accident insurance. The government agency, CSO, private sector or LGU which mobilizes the ACDVs shall be responsible for providing the latter with insurance and necessary benefits.
- e) **Guidelines on Mobilization, Accreditation, Capacity Building and Protection of ACDVs form Various Sectors.** The city shall follow the guidelines on the mobilization, accreditation, capacity building and protection of ACDVs from the city, CSOs and private sector formulated, promulgated and issued by the NDRRMC thru the OCD.

SECTION 8. INTEGRATION OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION EDUCATION INTO THE SCHOOL CURRICULA AND SANGGUNIANG KABATAAN (SK) PROGRAM AND MANDATORY TRAINING FOR THE PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES.

- a) **Integration into the School Curricula.** The DepEd, the CHED, the TESDA, in coordination with OCD, the National Youth Commission (NYC), the DOST, the DENR, the DILG, BFP, the DOH, the DSWD and other relevant agencies, shall integrate disaster risk reduction and management education in the school curricula of secondary and tertiary level of education, including National Service Training Program, (NSTP), whether private or public, including formal and non-formal, technical-vocational, indigenous learning, and out-of-school youth courses and programs.

- b) Community Education and Training.** The CDRRMCs, the CDRRMOs, the BDRRMC and the SK councils shall encourage community, specifically youth, participation in disaster risk reduction and management activities, such as organizing quick response groups, particularly in identified disaster-prone areas, as well as the inclusion of disaster risk reduction and management programs as part of the SK programs and projects. In the same manner, they shall likewise encourage and involve the community, especially the youth, in the Disaster Risk Reduction Training either through actual conduct or as participant to the said training.
- c) Education and Training of Employees of the Public Sector.** The public sector employees shall be trained in emergency response and preparedness with strong focus on gender responsiveness, sensitivity to indigenous knowledge systems and respect for human rights. Towards this end, the following guidelines are hereby established to ensure its effective ordinance.
1. The Civil Service Commission shall issue a directive requiring all heads of government departments and agencies, including government financing institutions and local government units to conduct training on DRRM for their respective personnel;
 2. A Train-the-Trainers approach shall be adopted for this purpose whereby city shall organize and train their respective DRRM Core of Trainers who shall be responsible in cascading the training to their field level and/or LGU staff; and
 3. A standard training design and instructional materials on DRRM developed by DRRM Training Institute in accordance to Rule 8, Section 1(b) of RA 10121 IRR (the NDRR Training Institute shall consolidate and prepare training materials and publications of disaster risk reduction and management books and manuals to assist disaster risk reduction and management workers in the planning and implementation of this programs and projects) shall be implemented by the CSC.

SECTION 9. COORDINATION DURING EMERGENCIES.

- a) Lead Agency During Emergency.** The LDRRMC shall take the lead in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from the effects of any disaster based on the following criteria:
1. The BDC, if a barangay is affected;
 2. The City DRRMCs, if two (2) or more barangays are affected;
 3. The Provincial DRRMC, if two (2) or more cities/municipalities are affected;
 4. The Regional DRRMC, if two or more provinces are affected; and
 5. The NDRRMC, if two or more regions are affected.

The NDRRMC and intermediary LDRRMCs shall always act as support to LGUs which have the primary responsibility as first disaster responders. Private sector and civil society groups shall work in accordance with the coordination mechanism and policies set by the NDRRMC and concerned LDRRMCs.

SECTION 10. DECLARATION OF STATE OF CALAMITY.

- a) Declaration and Lifting of State of Calamity by the President.** The National Council shall recommend to the President of the Philippines the declaration of 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 National Council. The President's declaration may warrant international humanitarian assistance as deemed necessary.

- b) **Declaration and lifting of State of Calamity by the Local Sanggunian.**The declaration and lifting of the state of calamity may also be issued by the local sanggunian, upon the recommendation of the LDRRMC, based on the results of the damage assessment and needs analysis.
- c) **Criteria in Recommending the Declaration and Lifting of a State of Calamity.**The city shall adopt the criteria for the declaration and lifting of a state of calamity determined by the national council, including epidemics.

SECTION 11. REMEDIAL MEASURES.The declaration of a state of calamity shall make mandatory the immediate undertaking of the following remedial measures by the member-agencies concerned as defined in this Ordinance:

- a) Imposition of price ceiling on basic necessities and prime commodities by the President upon the recommendation of the implementing agency as provided for under Republic Act No. 7581, otherwise known as the Price Act, or the National Price Coordinating Council;
- b) Monitoring, prevention and control by the Local Price Coordination Council of overpricing/profitteering and hoarding of prime commodities, medicines and petroleum products;
- c) Programming/reprogramming of funds for the repair and safety upgrading of public infrastructures and facilities; and
- d) Granting of no-interest loans by government financing or lending institutions to the most affected section of the population through their cooperatives or people's organizations.

SECTION 12. MECHANISM FOR INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.This mechanism includes:

- a) **Request for assistance by the LDRRMC.** The LDRMMC may directly submit or request for assistance abroad in accordance with Section 23 of Local Government Code of 1991.
- b) **Authorized Importation and Donation.**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 Sec. 105 of the Tariff and Customs Code of the Philippines, 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.

Foreign donations and importations for humanitarian assistance and disaster relief shall also be guided with the International Disaster Response Law (IDRL) and other related guidelines, as may be deemed appropriate.

SECTION 13. INVENTORY AND MONITORING OF ALL RELIEF GOODS. The city shall adopt the guidelines provided by the National Council for the inventory and disposition and utilization and monitoring of all relief goods, including donations, within a reasonable period in order to ensure the proper disposition and use thereof.

SECTION 13. PROHIBITED ACTS.Any person, group or corporation who commits any of the following prohibited acts shall be held liable and be subjected to the penalties as prescribed in Section 20 of this Act:

- a) Dereliction of duties which lead to destruction, loss of lives, critical damage of facilities and misuse of funds;
- b) Preventing the entry and distribution of relief goods in disaster-stricken areas, including appropriate technology, tools, equipment, accessories, disaster teams/experts;
- c) 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;
- d) Buying, for consumption or resale, from the recipient disaster affected persons any relief goods, equipment or other aid commodities received by them;
- e) Selling of relief goods, equipment or other aid commodities which are intended for distribution to disaster victim;
- f) Forcibly seizing relief goods, equipment or other aid commodities intended for or consigned to a specific group of victims or relief agency;
- g) Diverting or misdelivery of relief goods, equipment or other aid commodities to persons other than the rightful recipient or consignee;
- h) Accepting, possessing, using or disposing relief goods, equipment or other aid commodities not intended for nor consigned to him/her;
- i) Misrepresenting the source of relief goods, equipment or other aid commodities by:
 - 1. 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;
 - 2. 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;
 - 3. Making false verbal claim that the goods, equipment or other aid commodity in its untampered original containers actually came from another agency or persons or was released upon the instance of a particular agency or persons;
 - 4. Substituting or replacing relief goods, equipment or other aid commodities with the same items or inferior/cheaper quality;
- j) Illegal solicitations by persons or organizations representing others as defined in the standards and guidelines set by the NDRRMC;
- k) 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; and
- l) Tampering with or stealing hazard monitoring and disaster preparedness equipment and paraphernalia.

SECTION 14. PENAL CLAUSE.

- a) **Penalty and Fines.** Any individual, corporation, partnership, association, or other juridical entity that commits any of the prohibited acts provided for in Section 19 of this Act shall be prosecuted and upon conviction shall suffer a fine of not less than Fifty Thousand Pesos (P50,000.00) or any amount not to exceed Five Hundred Thousand Pesos (P500,000.00) or imprisonment of not less than six (6) years and one (1) day or more than twelve (12) years, or both, at the discretion of the court, including perpetual disqualification from public office if the offender is a public officer, and confiscation or forfeiture in favor of the government of the objects and the instrumentalities used in committing any of herein prohibited acts.

b.) Who are liable. 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' license or accreditation issued to them by any licensing or accredited body of the government. If such offender is an alien, he or she shall, in addition to the penalties prescribed in this Act, be deported without further proceedings after service of the sentence.

c. Other Liabilities. The prosecution for offenses set forth in Section 13 of this Act shall be without prejudice to any liability for violation of Republic Act No. 3185, as amended, otherwise known as the Revised Penal Code, as well as any other special penal law enacted by Congress, and shall be without prejudice to other civil liabilities.

SECTION 15. CITY DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT FUND (LDRRMF).

The present Local Calamity Fund shall henceforth be known as the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (CDRRMF).

- a) Utilization of the LDRRMF.** Not less than five percent (5%) of the estimated revenue from regular sources shall be set aside as the CDRRMF to support disaster risk management activities such as, but not limited to, pre-disaster preparedness programs including training, purchasing life-saving rescue equipment, supplies and medicines, for post-disaster activities, and for the payment of premiums on calamity insurance. The CDRRMF shall monitor and evaluate the use and disbursement of CDRRMF based on the CDRRMF as incorporated in the local development plans and annual work and financial plan. Upon the recommendation of the CDRRMO and approval of the sanggunian concerned, the CDRRMF may transfer the said fund to support disaster risk reduction work of other CDRRMFs which are declared under state of calamity.
- b) Quick Response Fund.** Of the amount appropriated for CDRRMF, thirty percent (30%) shall be allocated as Quick Response Fund (QRF) or stand-by fund for relief and recovery programs in order that situation and living conditions of people in communities or areas stricken by disasters, calamities, epidemics, or complex emergencies, may be normalized as quickly as possible.
- c) Unexpended CDRRMF** shall accrue to a special trust fund solely for the purpose of supporting disaster risk reduction and management activities of the CDRRMFs within the next five (5) years. Any such amount still not fully utilized after five (5) years shall revert back to the general fund and will be available for other social services to be identified by the local sanggunian.
- d) Guidelines on Fund Tracking and Utilization of funds.** Guidelines on fund tracking and utilization of the LDRRMF shall be in accordance with existing auditing and accounting guidelines on public funds, local government code and other applicable laws.
- e) Public Disclosure of Fund Utilization.** The LDRRMFs shall make public its reports on the utilization of the LDRRMF by publication and posting thereof in a conspicuous place, including websites, if any, of the LGU/LDRRMO. The reports of the LDRRMFs on the utilization of the LDRRMF shall be available to the public.

SECTION 16. MANDATORY REVIEW.- The Sangguniang Panlungsod of Ligao shall undertake a mandatory review of this Ordinance at least every five (5) years and as often as it may deem necessary, to ensure that policies and guidelines remain responsive to the changing circumstances.

Section 17. Appropriation. To efficiently and effectively implement the provisions of this Ordinance, the Sangguniang Panlungsod is vested with authority to appropriate funds in the amount of Eighteen Million Seven Hundred Five Thousand Six Hundred Thirty Five (P18,705,635.00) Pesos and the succeeding operations will be included in the next budget.

Section 18. Repealing Clause. All existing municipality/city ordinances or part thereof which is inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

Section 19. Separability Clause. If for any reason or reasons, any part of this Ordinance is declared unconstitutional or invalid, the other portions or provisions hereof, which are not affected thereby, shall continue in full force and effect.

Section 20. Effectivity. This ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its approval and publication.

DATE ENACTED: FEBRUARY 28, 2011

RESOLVED FURTHER, that copies of this Ordinance be furnished all Punong Barangays, the City Environment and Natural Resources, City Agriculture Office, City Health Office, General Services Office, the Budget Office, The City Accounting Office, and the City Treasurer Office; for their information and appropriate favorable action.

UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

WE HEREBY CERTIFY to the correctness of the foregoing ordinance.

AUTHOR:

JORLAN T. GUANZON
SP Chairman Committee on Environment

ARMANDO S. ABO
Secretary to the Sanggunian

ATTESTED:

PATRICIA G. ALSUA
City Vice Mayor/ Presiding Officer

APPROVED:

LINDA P. GONZALEZ
City Mayor