Republic of the Philippines
Province of Oriental Mindoro
MUNICIPALITY OF ROXAS

OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN

EXCERPTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE 92nd REGULAR SESSION OF THE 8TH SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF ROXAS, ORIENTAL MINDORO HELD ON 25 MAY 2015, 11:00 A. M. AT THE SANGGUNIAN SESSION HALL.

Present:

Vice Mayor Violeta L. Dimapilis	- Presiding Officer
Councilor Johnell C. Siñel	- Member
Councilor Eduardo K. Soriano	- Member
Councilor Gualberto V. Magno	- Member
Councilor David D. Dela Cruz	- Member
Councilor Ramil O. Dimapilis	- Member
Councilor Juan S. Advincula	- Member
Councilor Elsie F. Galaran	- Member
Councilor Juanito A. Bacay,Jr.	- Member
Councilor Joseph M. Galicia	- Liga ng Barangay

Absent: NONE

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE NO. 02
Series of 2015

AN ORDINANCE STRENGTHENING YOUTH PARTICIPATION AND REPRESENTATION IN THE MUNICIPAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT COUNCIL OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF ROXAS, ORIENTAL MINDORO AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

WHEREAS, the framers of the 1987 Philippine Constitution fully recognized the significant role of the youth in nation building;

WHEREAS, the Municipality of Roxas, Province of Oriental Mindoro is prone to natural occurrences; hence, the Municipal Disaster Risks Reduction and Management Council (MDRRMC) became an active conduit of the municipal government in perfecting sound policies and disaster risks reduction undertakings that saved the lives, limbs and resources of its constituents;

WHEREAS, it is an undeniable fact that the youth sector is a dynamic human resource that, when enhanced and properly utilized, could serve as a dynamic force necessary to bring into fruition any development goals;

WHEREAS, as guaranteed in the Constitution, youth participation in policy decision-making shall not be disregarded nor their involvement in the affairs of the government shall be hindered;

WHEREAS, the tremendous contributions that young people can make to disaster management are largely untapped, as such the involvement of the

youth in the MDRRMC will encourage full and active participation of youth sector in all its undertakings especially during emergency situations.

NOW THEREFORE, on motion of Councilor Ramil O. Dimapilis duly seconded by Councilors Juan S. Advincula, David D. De La Cruz, Eduardo K. Soriano, Joseph M. Galicia and Juanito A. Bacay, Jr. -

BE IT ORDAINED AS IT IS HEREBY ORDAINED BY THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF ROXAS, ORIENTAL MINDORO, that:

Section 1. TITLE. This ordinance is entitled "An Ordinance Strengthening Youth Participation and Representation in the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council of the Municipality of Roxas, Oriental Mindoro and for other Purposes.

Section 2. DECLARATION OF POLICY. It is declared policy of the Municipal Government of Roxas to promote and protect the physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual and social well-being of the Filipino youth, inculcating in them patriotism and nationalism and encourage their involvement in public and civic affairs.

Bearing this in mind, the Municipal Government of Roxas recognizes the vital role of the youth in disaster-related efforts.

While they are one of the most vulnerable and marginalized sectors in times of calamities, it cannot be argued that they are also potential and necessary partners in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from disasters; thus, it is also hereby declared policy of the municipal government to ensure that there is proper youth representation and to mainstream youth representation and to mainstream youth participation in disaster risk reduction and management, including climate change adaptation.

Section 3. DEFINITION OF TERMS. As used in this Ordinance, the following terms shall mean:

a) Adaptation – the adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climate 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 or 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) 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 a result of human activity.

d) 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 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 assist, loss of services, Social and economic disruption and environmental degradation.

e) 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.

f) 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 recovery. Preparedness is based on a sound analysis of disaster risk and good linkages with early warning systems, and includes such activities as contingency arrangement for coordination, evacuation and public information, and associated training and field exercises. These must be supported by formal, institutional, legal and budgetary capacities.

g) 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 and 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.

h) Disaster Response – the provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, to reduce health impacts, to ensure public safety and to 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".

i) Disaster Risk – the potential disaster losses in lives, health status, livelihood assets and services, which occur to a particular community or a society over some specified future time period.

j) Disaster Risk Reduction – the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disaster 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.

k) Disaster Risk Reduction and Management – the systematic process of using administrative directives, organization and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and 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 increased disaster risks, especially if risk reduction policies are not put in place.

l) Emergency – unforeseen or sudden occurrence, especially danger, demanding immediate action.

m) 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.

n) MDRRMC – refers to the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council.

o) Post-Disaster Recovery – the restoration and improvement where appropriate 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".

p) 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.

q) 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.

r) 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.

s) Risk – the combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences.

t) 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.

u) 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.

v) 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.

w) Youth – refers to those persons whose ages range from fifteen (15) to thirty (30) years as provided under Republic Act 8044 (RA 8044).

x) Youth Participation – refers to the process of involving young people in the institutions and decisions that affect their lives. Some of the expressions of youth participations are organizing groups for social and political actions, planning their programs and advocating their interest in the community. The usual objectives are raising consciousness, educating others and providing services.

Section 4. YOUTH PARTICIPATION AND REPRESENTATION IN THE MDRRMC. There shall be a youth representative in the MDRRMC. The youth representative shall not be more than 30 years of age at anytime during his/her incumbency, but not less than 15 years old, a natural-born citizen of the Philippines; had occupied positions of responsibility and leadership in duly registered or recognized youth and youth-serving