



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Oriental Mindoro
MUNICIPALITY OF ROXAS

OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN

EXCERPTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE 126TH REGULAR SESSION OF THE 8th SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF ROXAS, ORIENTAL MINDORO HELD ON 09 FEBRUARY 2016, 02:00 P. M. AT THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN SESSION HALL.

Present:

Acting Vice Mayor Eduardo K. Soriano	- Presiding Officer
Councilor Johnell C. Sinal	- 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

Absent:

Councilor Joseph M. Galicia - Liga President, OB Calapan City

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE NO. 01
Series of 2016

AN ORDINANCE INSTITUTIONALIZING THE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF ROXAS, ORIENTAL MINDORO.

Authors:

Honorable **DAVID D. DE LA CRUZ**
Honorable **RAMIL O. DIMAPILIS**

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF ROXAS, ORIENTAL MINDORO, that

SECTION 1. Title and Governing Principles.

- a) This ordinance shall be known as the "Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Ordinance of Roxas".
- b) It shall be the governing principle of the municipality during disaster that *"while it is the duty of the state to ensure the safety and well-being of its citizens, it shall be the reciprocal duty of every citizen to obey all laws and orders of the duly constituted government designed for their safety and well-being"*.

SECTION 2. Legal Basis – This ordinance is in accordance with Section 16 and 17 of RA 7160 and supplementary to the mandates of the following statutes and respective IRR:

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- a) PD 1098, Rule 1040, Occupational Safety and Health Services Standards, PD 1185, PD 1566;
- b) RA 10121 – Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction Management Act of 2010;
- c) RA 9729 – Climate Change Act; and
- d) RA 9003 – Solid Waste Management Act of 2003.

SECTION 3. Municipal Policies on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management – It is the policy of the municipality in disaster risk reduction and management:

1. To take all positive action to reduce the vulnerability of its inhabitants to any disaster that may strike;
2. To establish institutional capabilities for protecting citizens from adverse effects of disasters;
3. To respond effectively to actual occurrence of disasters and other risks, and
4. To provide for recovery in the aftermath of any damage or other debilitating influence on the normal pattern of life in the community.

SECTION 4. Definition of Terms. For purposes of this ordinance the following shall refer to:

- a) **Calamity** – a state of extreme distress or misfortune produced by some adverse circumstances or event or any misfortune or cause or loss or misery cause by natural forces.
- b) **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. The 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.
- c) **Imminent danger** – means as immediate threat of harm.
- d) **Disaster risk** – the potential disaster losses in lives, health status, livelihood, assets and services, which could occur to a particular community or society over some specified future time period.
- e) **Early warning system** – the predetermined set of capacities needed to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information from monitoring, detection, dissemination and community response 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.

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A people-centered early warning system necessarily comprises four (4) key elements: knowledge of risks, monitoring, analysis and forecasting of hazards; communication or dissemination of alerts and warnings; and local capability 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.

- f) **Emergency** – unforeseen or sudden occurrence, especially danger, demanding immediate action.
- g) **Evacuation** – means an operation whereby all parts of a particular population is temporarily relocated whether individually or in an organized manner, from an area in which a disaster or emergency has been declared and is considered dangerous for health or safety of the public.
- h) **Forced evacuation** – an order from competent authority to forcibly evacuate residents of a barangay to an appropriate evacuation destination to protect their lives during the onslaught of disaster.
- i) **Hazard** – a dangerous phenomenon due to a 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.
- j) **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 as, 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.
- k) **Pre-emptive Evacuation** – an order from competent authority to legally evacuate residents of a barangay to an appropriate evacuation destination to forestall their exposure to an imminent disaster.
- l) **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 and 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.

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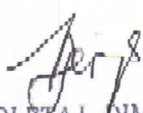
ELISE F. GALARAN

JUANITO G. BRAGA, JR.

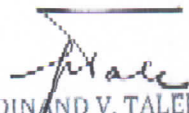
- m) **Protocol** – a set of standardized procedures governing the communication and operation of the different organized groups or teams to effectively deliver the needed information, resources and services in the event of disaster.
- n) **Rehabilitation** – measures that ensure the ability of affected communities/areas to restore their normal level of functioning by rebuilding livelihood damaged infrastructures and increasing the communities' organizational capacity.
- o) **Response** – any concerted effort by two (2) or more agencies, public or private, to provide assistance or intervention during or immediate 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.
- p) **Risk** – the combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences.
- q) **Vulnerability** – susceptibility of a community, system or asset 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.

SECTION 5. Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council.

- a) The Municipal Disaster Coordinating Council is hereby reorganized as the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council or MDRRMC chaired by the Municipal Mayor and composed of the following members:
1. Municipal Mayor
 2. Municipal Planning and Development Officer
 3. Municipal Local Government Operations Officer
 4. SB Chairman, Committee on Environment
 5. Municipal Health officer
 6. Municipal Agricultural Officer
 7. Gender and Development Focal Person
 8. Municipal Engineer
 9. Municipal Budget Officer
 10. Community Environment and Natural Resources Officer
 11. Philippine Coast Guard Representative
 12. Department of Education – District Supervisor
 13. Liga ng mga Barangay President
 14. Municipal Fire Marshall
 15. Accredited Civil Society Organization
 16. Chief of the Municipal Police Station
 17. Private Sector Representative
 18. Philippine Army Representative
 19. Representative from the Philippine National Red Cross


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CLAUDIO V. MAGNO

JOHNELL C. SIREL

b) The MDRRMC shall have the following powers, duties and functions:

1. Formulate, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plans (MDRRMPs) and regularly review and ensure the plan consistent with other national and provincial planning programs;
2. Ensure the integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into local development plans, programs and budgets as strategy in sustainable development and poverty reductions;
3. Recommend the implementation of forced or pre-emptive evacuation of local residents as risk, if necessary.
4. Formulate measures ensuring the safety of residents evacuated in their safety in returning home.
5. Formulate measures ensuring the safety of the volunteers, members of the Philippine Coast Guard, members of the PNP, members of the BFP and other respondents during and in the aftermath of man-made calamities.
6. Assist in the organization of Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council.
7. Assist in the organization and trainings of the members of BDRRMC, volunteers, NGOs, support staffs and other respondents.

c) Meeting, Quorum, Presiding Officer and Secretariat.

1. The regular meeting of the MDRRMC shall be held once every three (3) months or often on dates and place determined by the Council. The majority of all the members of the MDRRMC shall constitute a quorum in order to transact business and conduct meetings.
2. The Chairman or the majority of all its members may call for a special meeting as maybe necessary. The MDRRMC shall promulgate its internal rules to govern the conduct of its meetings.
3. The Chairman shall be the Presiding Officer while the MDRRMO, referred to in Sec. 6 of this Ordinance shall serve as the Secretariat.

SECTION 6. Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office.

- a) There is hereby created a Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (MDRRMO) under the control and supervision of the Office of the Mayor and a Barangay Risk Reduction and Management Committee (BDRRMC) in every barangay to be headed by the Punong Barangay.
- b) The MDRRMO shall be managed by a Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Officer (DRRMO) who shall be a Head of Office assisted by three (3) staff responsible for: (1) administration and training; (2) research and planning; and (3) operations and warning.

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