



Republic of the Philippines  
Province of Oriental Mindoro  
**MUNICIPALITY OF ROXAS**

**OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN**

EXCERPTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE 88<sup>TH</sup> REGULAR SESSION OF THE 11<sup>TH</sup> SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF ROXAS, ORIENTAL MINDORO HELD ON 15 APRIL 2024, 6:00 P.M. AT LUCKY CHINATOWN HOTEL, BINONDO MANILA

Present:

|                                          |                               |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Municipal Vice Mayor Jerwin S. Dimapilis | - Presiding Officer           |
| Councilor Robert S. Quiatchon            | - Member                      |
| Councilor John John S. Yason             | - Member                      |
| Councilor Lucille T. Bacay               | - Member                      |
| Councilor Juan Rafael M. Talens          | - Member                      |
| Councilor King Philip B. Dimapilis       | - Member                      |
| Councilor Robert A. Baticos              | - Member                      |
| Councilor Veil Charleo B. Cusi           | - Member                      |
| Councilor Marietta R. Pajila             | - Member                      |
| Councilor Hermis S. Catapang             | - President, Liga ng Barangay |
| Councilor Sheikinah Grace C. Sanz        | - Member, MSKF President      |

Absent:

None

**MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE NO. 33**

Series of 2024

**AN ORDINANCE CREATING THE MUNICIPAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OFFICE (MDRRMO) IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF ROXAS, ORIENTAL MINDORO AND PROVIDING FUNDS THEREOF SUBJECT TO EXISTING LAWS, RULES AND REGULATIONS**

Author: **COUNCILOR JUAN RAFAEL M. TALENS**

Co-Authors: **MUNICIPAL VICE MAYOR JERWIN S. DIMAPILIS**

**COUNCILOR ROBERT S. QUIATCHON**

**COUNCILOR JOHN JOHN S. YASON**

**COUNCILOR LUCILLE T. BACAY**

**COUNCILOR KING PHILIP B. DIMAPILIS**

**COUNCILOR ROBERT A. BATICOS**

**COUNCILOR VEIL CHARLEO B. CUSI**

**COUNCILOR MARIETTA R. PAJILA**

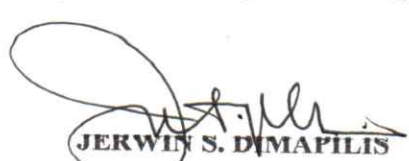
**COUNCILOR HERMIS S. CATAPANG**

**COUNCILOR SHEIKINAH GRACE C. SANZ**

**WHEREAS**, with reference to Republic Act No. 10121, also known as an "Act Strengthening the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management System" and its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR), there shall be provided a National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework and shall be institutionalized the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan;

**WHEREAS**, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Budget and Management (DBM), Civil Service Commission (CSC) Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2014-1, dated April 4, 2014 provided the implementing guidelines for establishment of Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (LDRRMO);

  
LEO G. CUSI, SR.

  
JERWIN S. DIMAPILIS

  
FERDINAND V. TALENS, MPA

**WHEREAS,** Section 12 of RA 10121 (a) mandates that there shall be established an LDRRMO which shall be responsible for setting the direction, development, implementation and coordination of disaster risk management programs within their territorial jurisdiction;

**WHEREAS,** Section 76 of RA 7160 (Local Government Code of 1991) states that every LGU shall design and implement its own organizational structure and staffing pattern taking into consideration its service requirements and financial capability subject to the minimum standards and guidelines prescribed by the Civil Service Commission (CSC);

**NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF ROXAS, ORIENTAL MINDORO,** in session assembled that:

**Section 1. Title.** This ordinance shall be known as “**AN ORDINANCE CREATING THE MUNICIPAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OFFICE (MDRRMO) IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF ROXAS, ORIENTAL MINDORO AND PROVIDING FUNDS THEREOF SUBJECT TO EXISTING LAWS, RULES AND REGULATIONS**” and shortly as “**THE MDRRMO ORDINANCE OF 2022**”

**Section 2. Statement of Policy.** It is the policy of the Municipality of Roxas to take all positive action to protect and care for its inhabitants from any disaster that may strike, to establish institutional capabilities for protecting citizens from adverse effects of disasters and other risks and to provide for recovery in the aftermath of any damage or other debilitating influence on the normal pattern of life in the community.

**Section 3. Definition of Terms.** The following terms and phrases were used in the Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 10121, also known as “An Act Strengthening the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management System, Providing for the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan” which is the basis of this Ordinance:

- a) Capacity – a combination of all strengths and resource available within a community, society or organization that can be reduce the level risk or effects of a disaster. Capacity may include infrastructure and physical means, institutions, society coping abilities, as well as human knowledge, skills and collective attributes such as social relationships, leadership and managements. Capacity may also be described as capability.
- b) Civil Society Organizations (CSO) — 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 social, ethical, cultural, scientific, religious or philanthropic and other 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.
- 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 no longer, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity.
- d) Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (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 enhanced their capacities,

  
LEO G. CUSI, SR.

  
JERWIN S. DIMAPILIS

  
FERDINAND V. TALENS, MPA

and where the people are at the heart of decision-making and implementation of disaster risk reduction and management activities.

- e) Complex Emergency - a form of human induced in which the cause of the emergency as well as the assistance to the afflicted is complicated by intense level of political considerations.
- f) Contingency Plan — 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.
- g) 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 injury, disease and other negative effects on human, physical, mental and social wellbeing, together with damage to property, destruction of assets, loss of services Social and economic disruption and environmental degradation.
- h) Disaster Mitigation - the lessening or limitation of the adverse impacts of hazard and related disasters. Mitigation measures encompass engineering techniques and hazard-resistant construction as well as improved environmental policies and public awareness.
- i) 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 sustain recovery. Preparedness is based on a sound analysis of disaster risk and good linkages with early warning systems, and include 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.
- j) Disaster Prevention – the outright avoidance of adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters. It expresses the concept and intentions to completely avoid potential adverse impacts through action taken in advance such as construction of dams of embankments that eliminate flood risk, 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.
- k) 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".

  
LEO G. CUSI, SR.

  
JERWIN S. DIMAPILIS

  
FERDINAND V. TALENS, MPA

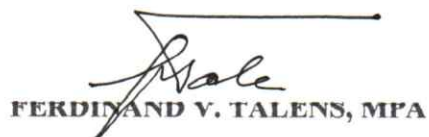
- l) Disaster Risk - the potential disaster losses in lives, health status, livelihood, and services, which could occur to a particular community or a society over some specified future time period.
- m) Disaster Risk Reduction the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the casual 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.
- n) 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 increased disaster risks, especially if risk reduction policies are not put in place.
- o) 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.
- p) Disaster Victims — persons or group of persons who have been adversely affected by natural or human-induced hazard who have to leave their habitual places of residence due to exiting or impending threats, damaged shelter units, with casualty among immediate family members or those who remained in their habitual places of origin when still habitable but whose main source of income or livelihood had been damaged and are experiencing hopelessness an difficulty in coping or responding to the onslaught of the hazardous events on their own resources.
- q) Early recovery - multidimensional process of recovery that begins in a humanitarian setting. It is guided by development principles that seek to build on humanitarian programmes and catalyze sustainable development opportunities It aims to generate self-sustaining, nationally-owned, resilient processes for post-crisis recovery. It encompasses the restoration of basic services, livelihoods, shelter, governance, security and rule of law, environment and social dimensions, including reintegration of displaced populations.
- r) Early Warning System - the set of capacities needed to generate and disseminate timely and meaningful warning information to enabled 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.
- s) Emergency - unforeseen or sudden occurrence, especially danger, demanding immediate action.



LEO G. CUSI, SR.



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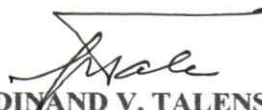


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- t) Emergency Management – the organization and management of resources such as volunteers, funds, donations food and non-food items, temporary/evacuation centers, and responsibilities for addressing all aspects of emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and initial recovery steps.
- u) 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.
- v) Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) or Persons Displaced by the Disaster – are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of natural or human-induced disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.
- 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 implications for different communities and interest groups, and the subsequent formulation and promulgation of plans that described the permitted or acceptable uses.
- x) Mitigation - structural and non-structural measures undertaken to limit the adverse impact of natural hazards environmental degradation and works, the formulation and implementation of plans, programs, projects and activities awareness raising, knowledge management, as well as the enforcement of comprehensive land-use planning, building and safety standards and legislation.
- y) 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".
- z) 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.
- aa) 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.
- bb) Public Sector Employees - all persons in the civil service.
- cc) Rehabilitation - measure that ensure the ability of affected communities/areas to restore their normal level of functioning by rebuilding livelihood and damage infrastructures and increasing the communities' organizational capacity.
- dd) 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

  
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