

REPUBLIC ACT 10121

**PRIMER ON THE  
DISASTER RISK  
REDUCTION AND  
MANAGEMENT (DRRM)  
ACT  
OF 2010**

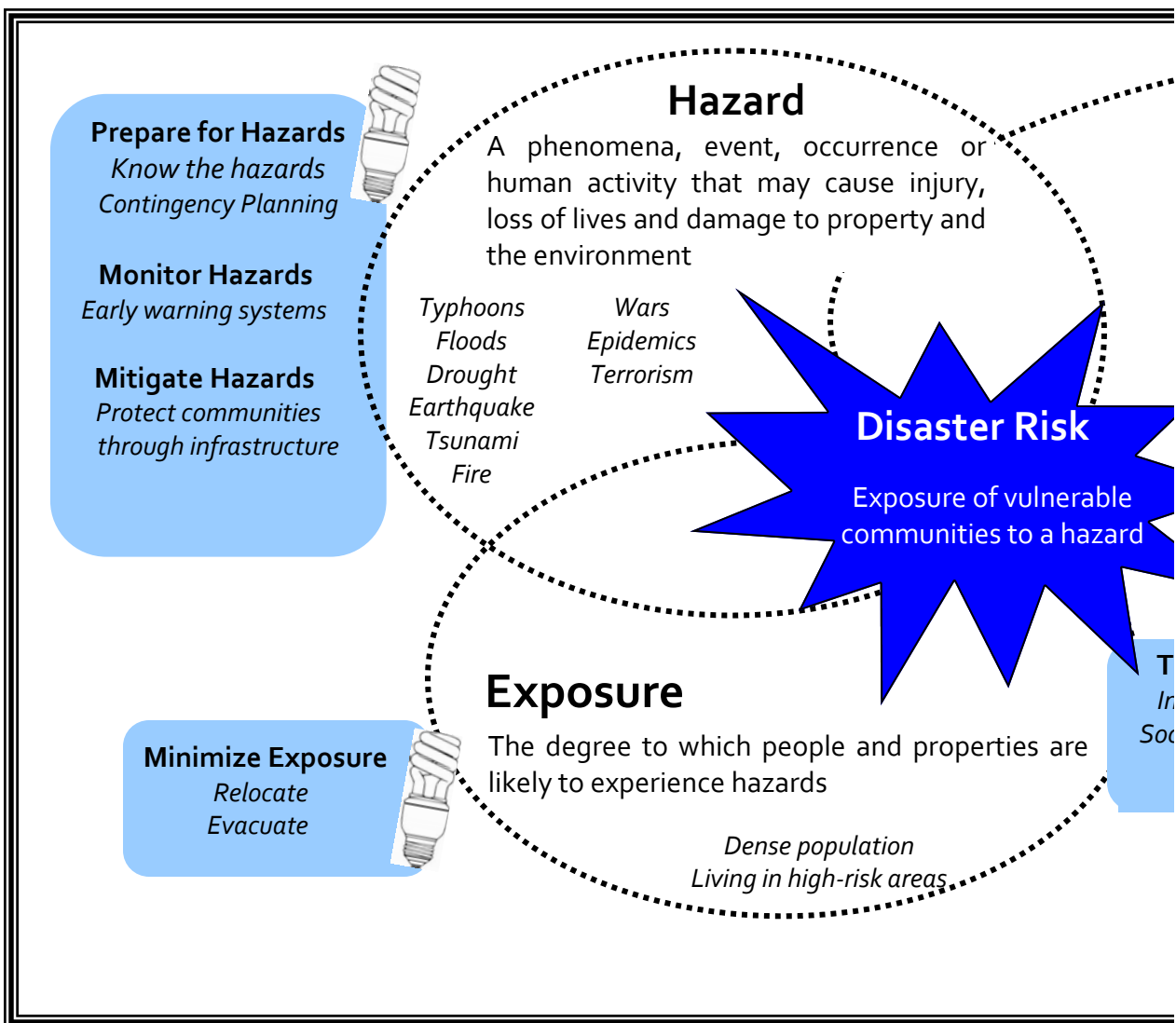


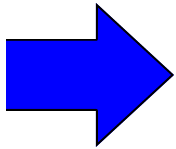
**DRRNetPhils**

Disaster Risk Reduction Network Philippines

## 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”.





## ***disaster risk reduction***



A systematic effort to analyze and manage the causes of disasters by reducing vulnerabilities and enhancing capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the probability of disaster

### **Vulnerability and Capacity**

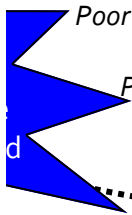
The characteristics of a community that make it susceptible to a hazard or capable of coping and recovering from the damaging effects of a disaster.

#### **VULNERABILITY**

Poverty  
Disabilities  
Poor health and sanitation  
Hunger  
Poor land use planning  
Overexploited and degraded natural resources  
Poor infrastructures  
Poor governance

#### **CAPACITY**

Wise use of resources  
Robust infrastructure  
Strong and good governance



**Transfer Risks**  
Insurance and  
Social protection



#### **Reduce Vulnerabilities Enhance Capacities**

Organized communities  
Strong governance  
Food security  
Quality education  
Health and sanitation  
Access to safe water

Reduced poverty  
Diversified livelihoods  
Management of natural resources  
Protection of the environment  
Access to lifeline elements  
Retrofitting  
Infrastructure development  
etc...





## **Why do we need to give importance to disasters?**

Disasters cause the destruction of communities, death of millions, and collapse of people's livelihoods. Disasters leave indelible impacts on physical landscapes and on people's minds. In development terms, disasters can mean serious economic impact on nations, communities, and households. For a developing nation like the Philippines, disasters also pose major hurdles for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).

The Philippines is one of the world's most disaster prone nations. The exposure of the Philippines to disasters can be attributed to its geographical and physical characteristics. Earthquakes are common and volcanoes abound because the country is in the Pacific Ring of Fire. The Philippines also absorbs the full strength of typhoons that develop in the Pacific Ocean.

Aside from natural causes, the Philippines also experiences human-induced disasters. These are brought about by hazards that are of political and socio-economic origins and inappropriate and ill-applied technologies. Many are forced to evacuate during times of conflict. People die from earthquakes primarily because of the collapse of substandard buildings. The health of people is severely affected because of industrial and domestic waste that pollutes the water, land and air.

### **Hazards become disasters only if vulnerable people and resources are exposed to them.**

People who live in poverty and adverse socio-economic conditions are highly vulnerable to disasters. The most vulnerable sectors include the poor, the sick, people with disabilities, the elderly, women and children. Although many people may be affected, these vulnerable sectors will have the least capacity to recover from the impact of a disaster.

In this context, it is important for society to strengthen the capacity of vulnerable sectors. In doing so, the vulnerable sectors cease to be victims of disasters and will become agents of change for meaningful development of communities.

## **What is the DRRM Act?**

Republic Act No. 10121 or the **Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 (DRRM Act)** is a new law which transforms the Philippines' disaster management system from disaster relief and response towards disaster risk reduction (DRR). It was approved on May 27, 2010. It repealed Presidential Decree No. 1566 which was enacted way back in 1978.

## Why do we need to have a new law?

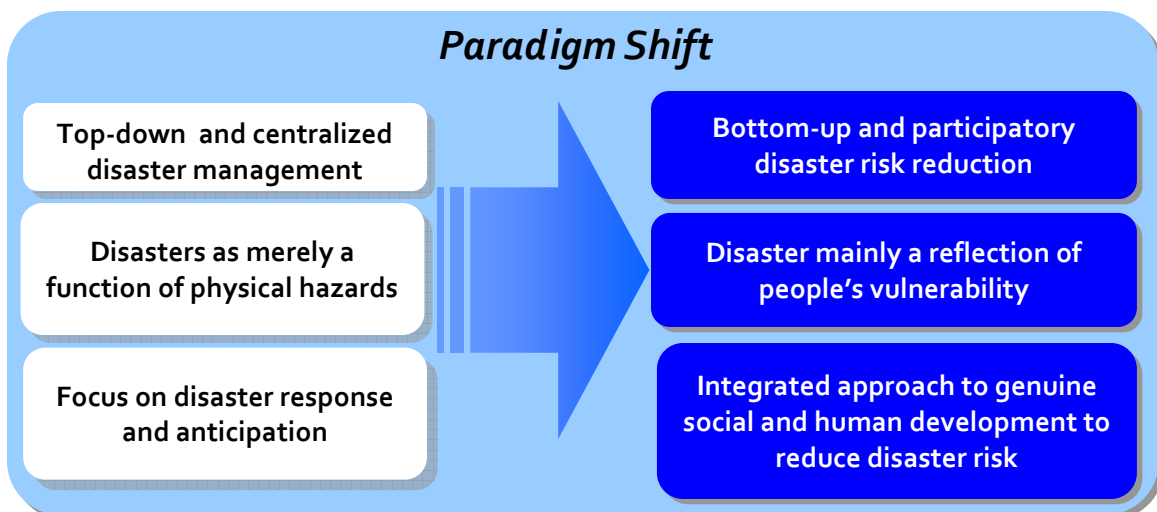
Under the old law (P.D. 1566), disaster management centered only around the hazard and the impacts of a disaster. It assumed that disasters cannot be avoided. Most of the plans were on the provision of relief goods and infrastructures like dikes and flood control systems. The government's response to disaster was focused on disaster response. The national and local governments were reactive to disasters.

Development will remain backwards if this continued. The DRRM Act comes at a time when the Philippines grapples for answers to the ever increasing risk of its people to disasters, particularly in the face of intensified global climate change.

We need a more proactive approach to managing disaster risks. The DRRM Act transforms and reforms the way we deal with disasters. We now recognize that impacts of disasters can be reduced by addressing the root cause of disaster risks. The government shifts its focus from disaster response to disaster risk reduction (DRR). This puts more emphasis on strengthening people's capacity to absorb stress, maintain basic functions during a disaster and bounce back better from disasters. The DRRM Act institutionalizes the best practices of local communities which have been implementing effective DRRM in their respective areas.

The DRRM Act provides a responsive and proactive manner of addressing disasters through a framework that:

- Prioritizes on community level DRRM focusing on the most vulnerable sectors (i.e., the poor, the sick, people with disabilities, the elderly, women and children)
- Recognizes the important role and strengthens capacities of local communities
- Ensures broad-based and greater participation from Civil Society
- Addresses root causes of disaster risks



# Hyogo Framework of Action

## ***What is the basis of the DRRM Act?***

The DRRM Act adopts and adheres to principles & strategies consistent with the international standards set by the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). The HFA is a comprehensive, action-oriented response to international concern about the growing impacts of disasters on individuals, communities & national development.

The HFA was developed following the tsunami in 2004 which claimed more than 200,000 lives and massively damaged properties and the environment. This emphasized the need for a paradigm shift from disaster response to disaster risk reduction (DRR).

The HFA was formulated and adopted by 168 governments at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction held in Kobe, Hyogo Prefecture, Japan in 2005. It is aimed at building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters, and reducing vulnerabilities and risks to hazards. On September 14, 2009, the Philippine Senate ratified the ASEAN Agreement on Disaster Management and Emergency Response (AADMER) which is ASEAN's affirmation of its commitment to the HFA.

## **Strategic Goals**

- (a) Effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels - disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction
- (b) Development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels
- (c) Systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities

## **Priorities for Action**



## What are the salient features of the DRRM Act?

- Coherence with international framework
- Adherence to universal norms, principles, and standards of humanitarian assistance
- Good governance through transparency and accountability
- Strengthened institutional mechanism for DRRM
- Integrated, coordinated, multi-sectoral, inter-agency, and community-based approach to disaster risk reduction
- Empowerment of local government units (LGUs) and civil society organizations (CSOs) as key partners in disaster risk reduction
- Integration of the DRRM into the educational system
- Establishment of the DRRM Fund (DRRMF) at the national and local levels
- Providing for provisions on the declaration of a state of calamity, remedial measures, prohibited acts and penalties

## Who are involved in DRRM as mandated in the DRRM Act?

**National government.** The different government departments and agencies with responsibilities related to DRRM are constituted as members of the National DRRM Council (NDRRMC) to ensure consistency in the DRRM policies, plans and programs of the government (Sec. 5).

**Local government units (LGU).** LGUs are considered as the frontliners and “first responders” in every disaster event (Sec. 15). They take the lead in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from the effects of any disaster.

**Civil society organizations (CSO), the private sector and volunteers.** Civil society organizations and the private sector play key formal and informal roles in effective DRRM. They complement and enhance the government’s resources and efforts in implementing an effective DRRM. Their participation and involvement in all aspects of DRRM from planning to implementation is ensured through their membership at all levels of governance (Sec. 2.d; Sec. 5.hh & ii; Sec. 11.a.17 & 18; and Sec. 12.d) and through an accreditation process (Sec. 13). Examples of CSOs are cooperatives, peoples organizations, neighborhood associations, non-government organizations, church-based organizations and academic institutions.

**Communities.** Communities, including the most vulnerable sectors, are both disaster victims and agents of change. It is crucial to strengthen, institutionalize and scale up the skills, knowledge and innovative practices that they have initiated and sustained in DRRM. Their active and substantive participation at all levels of DRRM coordination is recognized since they are most familiar with their situation. They themselves shall determine which approach is most appropriate for them (Sec. 2.d and Sec. 12.d).





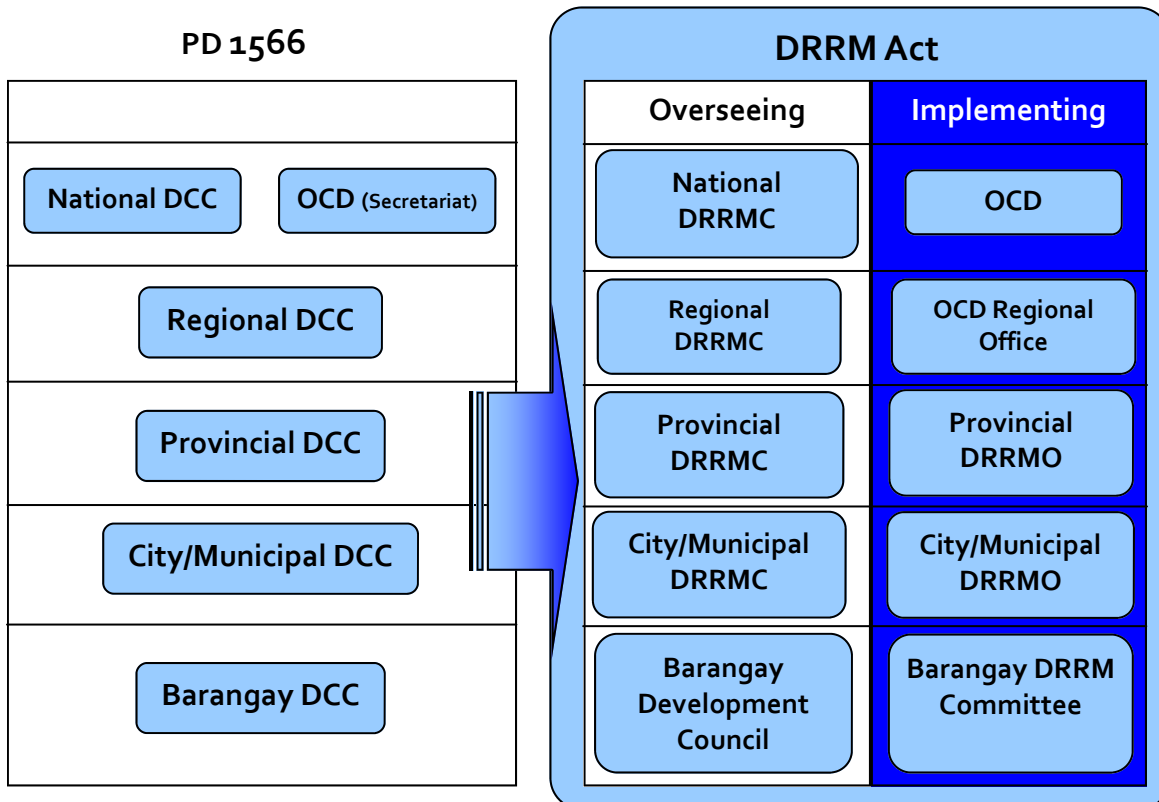
## How has the DRRM structure changed?

The DRRM Act clarified the distinction between oversight versus implementation of DRRM in order to strengthen the capacities of local governments. It broadened the membership of the DRRM Councils at all levels. It also recognizes the importance of local communities by institutionalizing the participation of civil society organizations and the private sector.

### National DRRM Council (NDRRMC)

The **National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC)** is a multi-sectoral body composed of the heads of the different executive departments of government, government institutions, local government associations, civil society organizations, and the private sector. It shall oversee the DRRM system in the Philippines. (Secs. 5 and 6)

## Restructuring of Institutions



# National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC)

**DND**  
Chair

**DILG**  
Vice -Chair  
Disaster  
Preparedness

**DSWD**  
Vice -Chair  
Response

**DOST**  
Vice -Chair  
Prevention &  
Mitigation

**NEDA**  
Vice Chair  
Rehabilitation &  
Recovery

## MEMBERS:

AFP DA DBM DENR DepEd  
DOE DOH DOF DOJ DOLE DOT  
DOTC DTI PNRC OCD Executive  
Secretary

## New members:

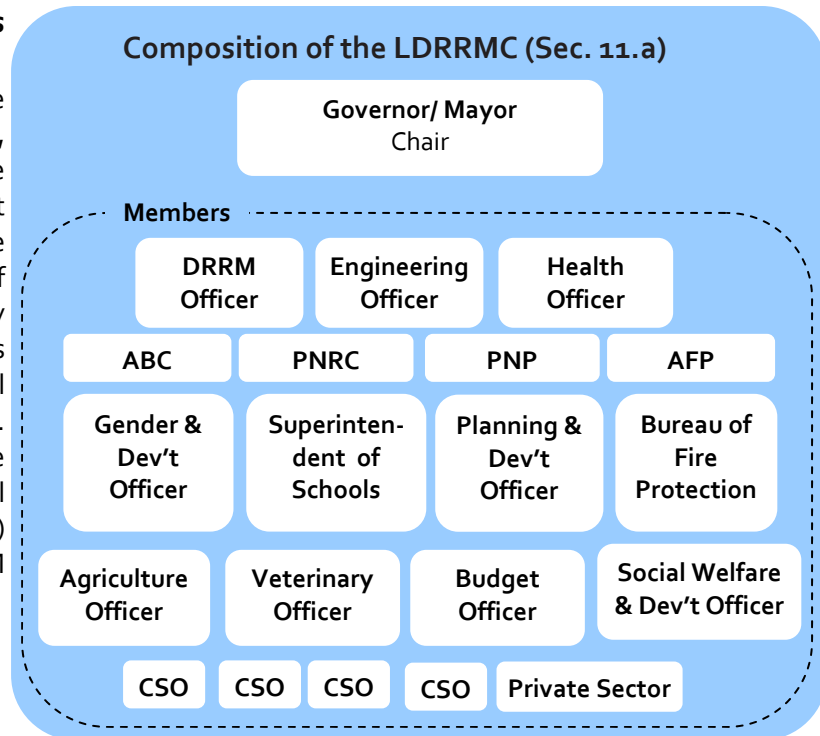
CHED CCC DPWH DFA HUDCC  
GSIS NCRFW OPAPP PHIC PNP SSS  
LCP LPP LMP LMB ULAP  
NAPC-VDC Press  
Secretary Private  
Sector  
CSO CSO CSO CSO

### Regional DRRM Councils (RDRRMC)

The Regional DRRM Councils (RDRRMC) are responsible for coordinating, integrating, supervising and evaluating DRRM activities of the Local DRRM Councils. The RDRRMC is chaired by the Regional Director of the OCD. It is responsible for ensuring disaster sensitive regional development plans, and convening the different regional line agencies and concerned institutions and authorities in case of emergencies (Sec. 10).

### Local DRRM Councils (LDRRMC)

The Local DRRM Councils are found at the provincial, city, and municipal levels. The Barangay Development Council (BDC) shall assume the powers and functions of the council at the barangay level. The LDRRMC is composed of multi-sectoral and multi-agency members. LDRRMCs oversee the implementation of the Local DRRM Plans (LDRRMPs) formulated by Local DRRM Offices (LDRRMOs) (Sec. 11).



### Local DRRM Offices (LDRRMO)

Local DRRM Offices sets the direction, development, implementation and coordination of DRRM programs and activities within their territorial jurisdictions. The LDRRMOs are established in every province, city and municipality (PDRRMO, CDRRMO and MDRRMO) (Sec. 12 .a).



At the barangay level, Barangay DRRM Committees (BDRRMC) shall be established (Sec. 12.a) with at least two (2) members representing the civil society organizations (CSOs). The BDRRMC shall be a regular committee of the BDC (Sec. 12.d).

The LDRRMO is under the Office of the Governor, City or Municipal Mayor, and Barangay Captain. Each office will be headed by a DRRM Officer to be assisted by three staff (Sec. 12.b).

# Disaster Risk Reduction

## What will guide the DRRM implementation?

### National DRRM Framework (NDRRMF)

The **National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework (NDRRMF)** serves as the principal guide to disaster risk reduction and management efforts in the country. This shall be developed by the NDRRMC. It shall be the basis for the formulation of the National DRRM Plan (NDRRMP). It shall provide for a comprehensive, all-hazards, multi-sectoral, inter-agency and community-based approach to DRRM. (Sec. 3.y and Sec. 6.a)

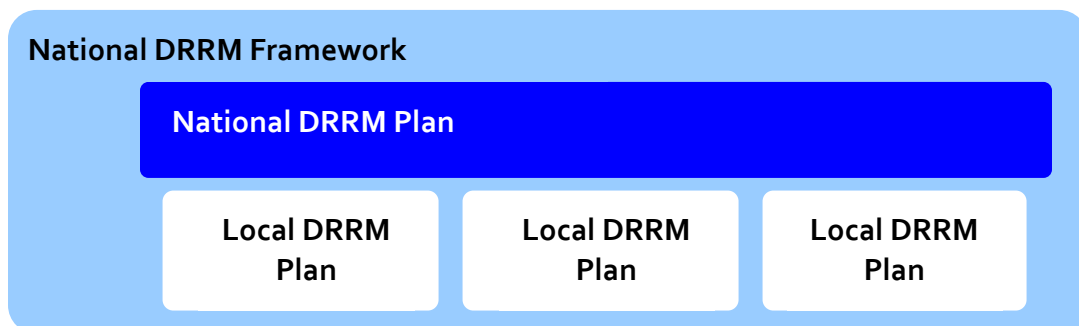
### National DRRM Plan (NDRRMP)

The NDRRMP shall be formulated and implemented by the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) (Sec. 3.z and Sec. 9.b). The NDRRMP sets out goals and specific objectives for reducing disaster risks. This includes:

- a) identification of hazards, vulnerabilities and risks to be managed at the national level;
- b) DRRM approaches and strategies to be applied in managing said hazards and risks;
- c) agency roles, responsibilities and line of authority at all government levels; and,
- d) vertical and horizontal coordination of DRRM in the pre-disaster and post-disaster phases.

### Local DRRM Plans (LDRRMP)

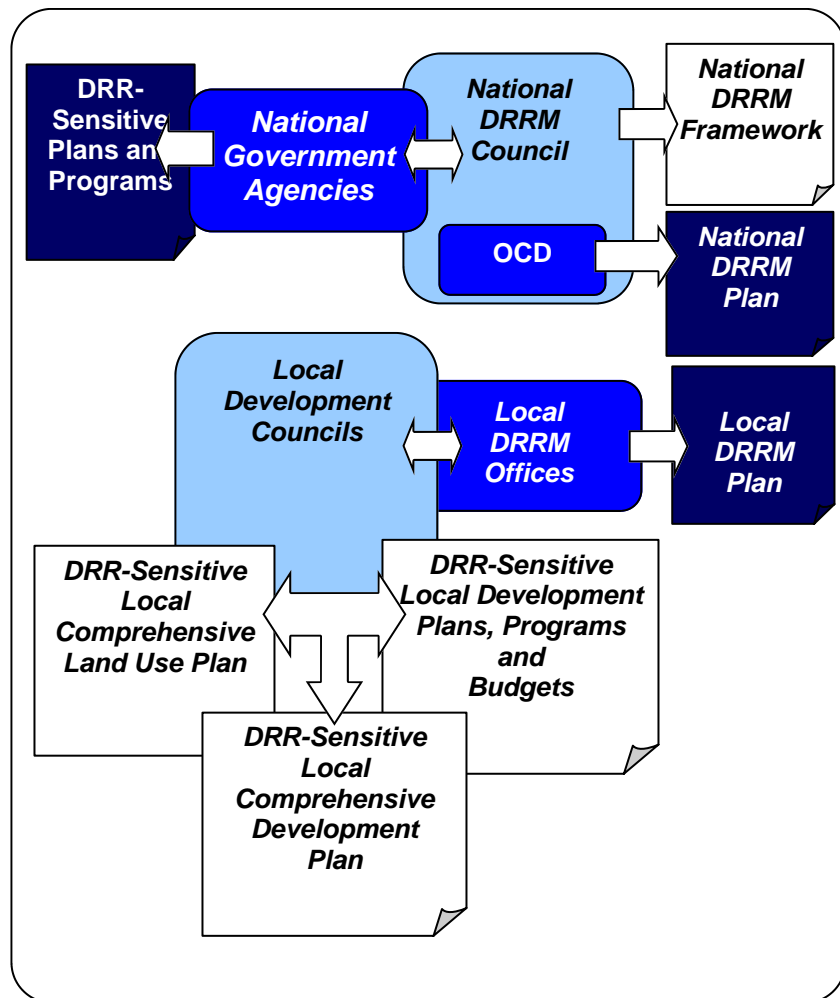
The **Local DRRM Plan** will guide DRRM implementation at the local level. The LDRRMP will be formulated by the LDRRMOs/BDRRMC in close coordination with the local development councils. (Sec. 12.c.6)



## How will DRR be prioritized in national and local governance?

Disaster risk reduction is prioritized by mainstreaming and integrating it in the national and local development processes. This includes policy formulation, socio-economic development planning, budgeting, and governance. Particular areas covered are environment, agriculture, water, energy, health, education, poverty reduction, land-use and urban planning, and public infrastructure and housing, among others (Sec. 2.g).

In order to guarantee this, government agencies/institutions and relevant commissions, LGUs, CSOs and the private sector are represented in overseeing and implementing structures of DRRM at all levels of government. Close coordination between the DRRM councils and the local development councils is mandated in the law.



## How can DRRM initiatives be sustained by the government?

1. **Participation** – Inclusion of CSOs and the private sector in DRRM Councils to monitor government performance and engage government in the coordination, planning, implementation and evaluation of DRRM activities.
2. **Capacity** -
  - Formulation of a national institutional capability building program for disaster risk reduction and management by the NDRRMC to address specific weaknesses of various government agencies and LGUs, based on the results of a biennial baseline assessment and studies (Sec. 6.1)
  - Periodic awareness & education programs to accommodate newly elected officials & members of the LDRRMCs through the DRRM Training Institutes (Sec. 9.i par. 3)
  - Constitution of a technical management group to coordinate and meet as often as necessary to effectively manage and sustain national efforts on DRRM (Sec. 6.o);
3. **Funds** -
  - Submission of programming and reports relating to the LDRRMF by the LDRRMO through the LDRRMC and the LDC to the local *sanggunian* (Sec. 12.c.7) and to the local Commission on Audit (COA) (Sec. 12.c.24)
  - Monitoring of releases, utilization, accounting and auditing of the LDRRMF in accordance with the guidelines and procedures provided by the NDRRMC (Sec. 6.i)
4. **Standards** -
  - Formulation of national standards by the OCD in carrying out disaster risk reduction programs. This includes preparedness, mitigation, prevention, response and rehabilitation works, from data collection and analysis, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation (Sec. 9.d).
  - Formulation of standard operating procedures in all aspects of DRRM including coordination before and after disasters at all levels (Sec. 9.g)
5. **Penalties** - Penalizing public officers who are found guilty beyond reasonable doubt of committing prohibited acts. Noteworthy is “dereliction of duties which leads to destruction, loss of lives, critical damages of facilities and misuse of funds” (Sec. 19)
6. **Monitoring, Evaluation, and Review**
  - Regular review of the NDRRMF every five (5) years or as deemed necessary in order to ensure its relevance to the times (Sec. 6.a)
  - Monitoring and evaluation by NDRRMC of the development and enforcement by agencies and organizations of the various laws, guidelines, codes or technical standards required by the Act (Sec. 6.g). LDRRMC shall approve, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the LDRRMPs and regularly review and test the plan consistent with other national and local planning programs (Sec. 11.b.1).
  - Periodic assessment and performance monitoring by the OCD of NDRRMC member-agencies and Regional DRRMCs (Sec. 6.p).
  - Sunset review to be conducted by the Congressional Oversight Committee within five years after the effectivity of the Act, or as the need arises, for purposes of determining remedial legislation (Sec. 27).

# Risk Assessment

## Why is Risk Assessment important?

Risk assessments are critical for communities to recognize the risks they face. Risk assessments serve as the first step in reducing vulnerabilities of communities. It identifies hazards and exposed vulnerable sectors in the community. It guides communities to prioritize actions and develop effective strategies for disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response.

## How does the DRRM Act enhance Risk Assessment?

Assessment tools on the existing and potential hazards and risks shall be developed under the new law. The identification, assessment and prioritization of hazards and risks are the responsibilities of the OCD at the national level (Sec. 9.c) and the LDRRMOs at the local level (Sec. 12.c.9).



*Ensuring community awareness, understanding and engagement through participatory risk assessments*

The results of these risk assessments shall be consolidated into a Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Information System and Geographic Information System-based national risk map and a local risk map. These risk assessments shall provide the basis for the formulation of the NDRRMP and the LDRRMPs. This will also aid the development of the national early warning and alert system and the local multi-hazard early warning system by the NDRRMC and the LDRRMOs, respectively.

The law ensures multi-stakeholder consultation and participation in risk assessments. This facilitates sharing of experiences and best practices on prevention, mitigation and preparedness and recovery among communities. It broadens knowledge on potential hazards. In this way, it is easier for communities to understand and agree on DRRM strategies.

# Knowledge Management

## Why is Knowledge Management important for DRRM?

It is difficult to promote DRRM if the disasters are viewed mainly as a consequence of fate. Through popularized and enhanced knowledge on DRRM, the culture of safety and preparedness can be cultivated effectively in the whole community.

## How does the DRRM Act enhance Knowledge Management?

Disaster related information is fundamental in the formulation of risk reduction programs. This includes socio-economic data, documentation from past disaster events, maps, and scientific data, etc. The development of a DRRM Information System (Sec. 6.d) promotes access to and application of these information. It thereby builds awareness of disaster risks and measures to reduce these risks. Information sharing among the various government agencies is encouraged subject to the standard operating procedures to be formulated by the OCD (Sec. 9.g).

Within the jurisdiction of the LGU, the LDRMO has the primary responsibility of consolidating and disseminating local disaster information. It can raise public awareness about these hazards, vulnerabilities and risks, their nature, effects, early warning signs and counter-measures (Sec. 12). It shall maintain a database of human resource, equipment, directories, and location of critical infrastructures (i.e., hospitals and evacuation centers) and its capacities (Sec.12.c.3; Sec.10&Sec. 12).

The DRRM Training Institutes shall be established in suitable locations to enhance capacity building. The DRRM Training institute shall implement a research program to upgrade knowledge and skills and document best practices on DRRM. This will allow more people to benefit from the DRRM learning of different communities. (Sec. 9.i).



*Setting up billboards about local risks and contingency plans of the community builds awareness and preparedness in times of disaster.*

The DRRM Act also recognizes the important role of the youth. DRR is mainstreamed into the educational system and in the programs of the Sangguniang Kabataan (SK) (Sec. 14).

In coordination with the OCD, DRR will be incorporated into the school curricula through the DepEd, CHED, TESDA, *National Youth Commission* (NYC), DOST, DENR, DILG-BFP, DOH, DSWD and other agencies. DRR will be included in lessons for high school and college. It is also incorporated in the *National Service Training Program* (NSTP). It will be implemented in both public and private educational institutions, including formal and non-formal education, vocational schools, programs for indigenous peoples and out-of-school youth.



*Planting of trees along riverbanks to mitigate soil erosion*



*Experimenting with tall flood resilient rice varieties in farms projected to have excessive rainfalls due to climate change*

# Vulnerability Reduction

## How can the DRRM Act reduce vulnerabilities?

The biggest shift is the recognition that the damaging effects of disasters can be reduced by reducing vulnerabilities and enhancing capacities of local communities. It is not necessary to wait for a disaster to happen before planning and taking action against hazards.

Before, the local calamity fund can only be used after a declaration of a state of calamity. Now, the fund has been renamed as the DRRM Fund and is encouraged to be used to fund activities to reduce vulnerabilities. It can be used to fund training of personnel; procurement of

equipment, and capital expenditures; the conduct of participatory risk assessments; the establishment of early warning systems; the conduct of emergency drills; public awareness campaigns; the purchase of communication equipment; construction of safe evacuation centers; etc.

**Vulnerabilities are further reduced when disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation strategies are mainstreamed in local government budgeting and planning processes.**



*Painting of flood level markers on river walls become part of the local early warning system*



*Setting up of rainwater harvesting facilities in communities prone to dry spells and in regions projected to have less rainfall due to climate change.*

## What is the difference between the DRRM Fund and the previous Calamity Fund?

- A declaration of a state of calamity is no longer necessary to access and utilize the DRRM Fund.
- The Local DRRM Fund shall be sourced from not less than 5% of the estimated revenue from regular sources (Sec. 21 par. 1).
- The DRRM Fund can be used for DRRM. It can be used to implement the DRRM Plan. Thirty percent (30%) of the fund shall be set aside as a Quick Response Fund (QRF) for relief and recovery programs. (Sec. 21 par 1; Sec. 22.a & c )
- Unexpended LDRRMF goes to a trust fund which will be used solely for DRRM activities of the LDRRMC within the next five (5) years. Funds which are still not fully utilized after five (5) years shall go back to the general fund and will be available for other social services to be identified by the local *sanggunian*. (Sec. 21 par. 3)
- The LDRRMC may transfer the DRRM Fund to support disaster risk reduction work of other LDRRMCs which are declared under a state of calamity (Sec. 21 par.1)

## How is the proper utilization of the DRRM Fund ensured?

At the local level, the LDRRMO through the LDRRMC and the LDC shall submit the proposed programming of the LDRRMF to the local *sanggunian* (Sec. 12.c.7). It shall likewise submit the report on the utilization of the LDRRMF and other dedicated DRRM resources to the local Commission on Audit (COA) (Sec. 12.c.24). Releases, utilization, accounting and auditing of the LDRRMF shall be monitored and shall be in accordance with the guidelines and procedures by the NDRRMC (Sec. 6.i; Sec. 22.d).

The LDRRM Plan shall be the basis for the use and disbursement of the Local DRRM Fund. This shall be monitored and evaluated by the LDRRMC (Sec. 21).



*Funds can be used for sandbagging and stabilization of riverbanks.*

# Disaster Preparedness

## How does the DRRM Act build capacities in disaster preparedness?

The LDRRMO shall conduct public awareness programs and activities to provide stakeholders with knowledge and skills in preparing for disasters (Sec. 12.c; Sec. 10 and Sec. 17).

Also, public sector employees are required to undergo training in emergency response and preparedness (Sec. 14).

The LDRRM Fund can be utilized for pre-disaster preparedness programs such as training, purchasing life-saving rescue equipment, stockpiling of food and medicine (Sec. 21 par. 1).



*Accelerating livelihood recovery through seedbanks in the local community*



*Preparing LGUs for disasters by purchasing life-saving equipment*

# Disaster Response

## What happens when a disaster strikes?

A State of Calamity can be declared so that disaster response can be coordinated, remedial measures can be taken, and the Quick Response Fund can be used to provide assistance to those affected.

## Who can declare a *State of Calamity*?

The President can declare a state of calamity upon the recommendation of the NDRRMC. The local *sanggunian* may now also declare and lift the state of calamity within their locality. This is upon the recommendation of the LDRRMC based on the results of the damage assessment and needs analysis (Sec. 16).

## What are remedial measures?

Remedial measures are the mandatory courses of action which shall immediately be undertaken during the declaration of a state of calamity (Sec. 17). These are as follows:

1. Imposition of a price ceiling on basic necessities and prime commodities
2. Prevention of overpricing/profitteering and hoarding of prime commodities, medicines and petroleum products
3. Programming/reprogramming of funds for the repair and upgrading of public infrastructure
4. Granting of no-interest loans by government financing institutions to the most affected population



*Conducting Emergency drills for different forms of hazards raises awareness and informs residents of emergency contingency plans.*

## How will DRRMCs coordinate during a disaster?

The LDRRMCs take the lead in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from the effects of any disaster based on the following criteria (Sec. 15):

- The Barangay Development Council— One (1) barangay is affected
- The City/Municipal DRRMCs— Two (2) or more barangays are affected
- The Provincial DRRMC - two (2) or more cities/municipalities are affected
- The Regional DRRMC—Two (2) or more provinces are affected
- The NDRRMC— Two (2) or more regions are affected

The LDRRMCs shall coordinate with the private sector and CSO groups through the LDRRMO. The LDRRMO conduct continuous disaster monitoring and mobilize volunteers to utilize their

facilities and resources (Sec. 12.c.8). The LDRRMO shall respond to and manage the adverse effects of emergencies and carry out recovery activities in the affected area (Sec. 12.c.16).



*Distribution of relief goods should be organized to ensure the dignity of affected communities*



## Prohibitions and Penalties

### What are the prohibitions?

1. Dereliction of duties which leads to destruction, loss of lives, critical damage of facilities and misuse of funds
2. Preventing the entry and distribution of relief goods in disaster-stricken areas, including appropriate technology, tools, equipment, accessories, disaster teams/ experts
3. 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
4. Buying, for consumption or resale, from the disaster affected recipient any relief goods, equipment or other aid commodities received by them
5. Selling of relief goods, equipment or other aid commodities which are intended for distribution to disaster victim
6. Forcibly seizing relief goods, equipment or other aid commodities intended for or consigned to a specific group of victims or relief agency
7. Diverting or misdelivery of relief goods, equipment or other aid commodities to persons other than the rightful recipient or consignee
8. Accepting, possessing, using or disposing relief goods, equipment or other aid commodities not intended for nor consigned to him/her
9. Substituting or replacing relief goods, equipment or other aid commodities with the same items or inferior/cheaper quality
10. Misrepresenting the source of relief goods, equipment or other aid commodities by:
  - a. 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
  - b. 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
  - c. 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
11. Illegal solicitations by persons or organizations representing others as defined in the standards and guidelines set by the NDRRMC
12. 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
13. Tampering with or stealing hazard monitoring and disaster preparedness equipment and paraphernalia.

## What are the penalties for committing the prohibited acts?

Section 20 of the DRRM Act imposes the penalty of

1. Fine between P50,000 to P500,000
2. Imprisonment between six months to one year
3. Both fine and imprisonment
4. Confiscation or forfeiture of the objects and instrumentalities used

For government officials, he/she shall be perpetually disqualified from public office in addition to the fine, imprisonment and confiscation.

For a corporation, partnership or association, or other groups, the penalty shall be imposed upon the officers. Their licenses or accreditation can also be cancelled or revoked.

For a foreigner, he/she can be deported after service of the sentence.



*It is the primary responsibility of government to respond to disasters. Humanitarian agencies start to help only if the government is unable or unwilling to respond to the needs of all affected people*

## Directory

### National Agencies:

<b>NDRRMC</b>	(02) 9115061 to 64
<b>Philippine National Red Cross</b>	Hotline: 143 (02) 5270000
<b>PAGASA</b> (for weather updates)	(02) 434-2696
<b>PHIVOLCS</b> (for earthquakes, tsunami and volcanic eruptions)	(02) 426-1468 to 79
<b>Mines &amp; Geosciences Bureau</b> (for landslides)	(02) 928-8642 (02) 920-9120
<b>DRRNet Philippines</b>	(02) 374-7619
c/o Ruel Cabile	loc 428 & 423
World Vision Development Foundation	
389 Quezon Ave cor West 6th St.	
Quezon City, Metro Manila	

### OCD sa mga Rehiyon:

<b>CAR</b>	(074) 6190966/ 3042256
<b>Region I</b>	(072) 6076526/ 7004747
<b>Region II</b>	(078) 8441630
<b>Region III</b>	(045) 4551526
<b>Region IV-A</b>	(049) 8344244/ 5317279
<b>Region IV-B</b>	(043) 7234248
<b>Region V</b>	(052) 4811656/ 4815031
<b>Region VI</b>	(033) 3376671/ 5097971
<b>Region VII</b>	(032) 4165025/ 2536730
<b>Region VIII</b>	(053) 3238453
<b>Region IX</b>	(062) 2153984
<b>Region X</b>	(088) 8573988
<b>Region XI</b>	(082) 2332022/ 2330611
<b>Region XII</b>	(083) 5532984
<b>BASULTA</b>	(082) 9913450
<b>CARAGA</b>	(085) 5156345/ 3428753
<b>Maguindanao</b>	(064) 4250330
<b>NCR</b>	(02) 4673749

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*This primer is intended to serve as an aid to understanding and popularizing the DRRM Act. It is by no means intended to replace the actual text of the law. If there are any inconsistency in this primer with the actual provisions of the law, the text of the law shall prevail. The full text of RA 10121 can be accessed through the following web link:*

[http://www.senate.gov.ph/republic\\_acts/ra%2010121.pdf](http://www.senate.gov.ph/republic_acts/ra%2010121.pdf)

*The Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the DRRM Act was approved on September 27, 2010. The full text of the IRR can be accessed at: [http://ndcc.gov.ph/attachments/095\\_IRR.pdf](http://ndcc.gov.ph/attachments/095_IRR.pdf)*

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