



Republic of the Philippines
PROVINCE OF ORIENTAL MINDORO
MUNICIPALITY OF PINAMALAYAN

Office of the Sangguniang Bayan

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE No. 01

Series of 2015

AN ORDINANCE STRENGTHENING YOUTH PARTICIPATION AND REPRESENTATION IN LOCAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT

Be it ordained by the Municipality of Pinamalayan, that:

SECTION 1. Title – This ordinance shall be known as the “Local Youth Participation in Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Ordinance of the Municipality of Pinamalayan”.

SECTION 2. Declaration of Policy – It is declared policy of the Municipality to promote and protect the physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual and social well-being of Filipino Youth, inculcating in them patriotism and nationalism, and encourage their involvement in public and civic affairs.

Bearing this in mind, the Municipality of Pinamalayan recognizes the vital role of the youth in disaster-related efforts. Although 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. Therefore, it is also hereby declared policy of the Municipality to ensure that there is proper youth representation and to mainstream youth participation in disaster risk reduction and management, including climate change and 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 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) *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.
- (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 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.
- (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.



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- (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 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.
- (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 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.
- (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 is sometimes called “disaster relief”.
- (i) *Disaster Risk* – the potential disaster losses in lives, livelihood, assets, and services, which could 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 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.
- (k) *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.
- (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.

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- (n) *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”.
- (o) *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.
- (p) *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.
- (q) *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.
- (r) *Risk* – the combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences.
- (s) *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.
- (t) *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.
- (u) *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.
- (v) *Youth* – refers to those persons whose ages range from fifteen (15) to thirty (30) years as provided under Republic Act (RA) 8044.
- (w) *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.

SEC. 4. Youth Representation in the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council – There shall be a youth representative in the local disaster risk reduction and management council (LDRRMC). The representative should not be more than 30 years of age, at any time during his/her incumbency; a



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natural-born citizen of the Philippines; had occupied positions of responsibility and leadership in duly registered youth and youth-serving organizations or institutions; of good moral character; not have been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude; and not be related up to fourth degree of consanguinity or affinity to any government official, whether elected or appointed.

The youth representative shall be selected by the local government unit, from a pool of five nominees, and shall be confirmed to by the NYC.

SEC. 5. Functions of the Local Youth Representative – The youth representative in the LDRRMC shall have the following functions:

- (a) Provide youth lens in disaster risk reduction and management and environmental preservation and conservation activities of the Municipality, acting as the lead connector and influencer to, and of, the broader section in the locality;
- (b) Lead in the preparation and champion the passage of a local youth plan and evaluate the implementation of the same;
- (c) Participate in the budget process of the local disaster risk reduction and management office (LDRRMO), including regular and consultative meetings and hearings relating to the local disaster risk reduction and management (LDRRMF);
- (d) Present position papers or written proposals on DRRM-related projects and programs included in the LDRRMF;
- (e) Propose disaster-related policies, programs and projects that may benefit the youth in particular and the Municipality in general, including but not limited to emergency preparedness trainings and workshops, tree-planting, waste segregation, and clean-up drives;
- (f) Serve as the focal point of NYC for potential programs and projects regarding disaster preparedness, risk mitigation and climate change adaptation;
- (g) Ensure that the youth are properly integrated into the Municipal disaster risk reduction and management plan;
- (h) Establish standard operating procedures on the communication among the youth in the Municipality, for purposes of informing and mobilizing them especially when preparing for, responding to, and recovering various disasters;
- (i) Perform such other functions as may be necessary for the representation and strengthening of youth participation in disaster risk reduction and management; and
- (j) Lead the organizing and mobilization of youth advocates for DRR and Climate Change adaptation and perform other related tasks, as necessary.

SEC. 6. Local Youth Plan – The local disaster risk reduction and management council, in coordination with the provincial government agencies and the NYC, shall formulate and adopt a local youth plan, hereinafter referred to as the “Plan”, defining the tasks the youth may engage in before, during, and even after calamities. The said Plan shall be the basis of all volunteerism activities related to DRRM to be conducted down to the barangay level.

For purposes of this Plan, the Council may refer to the NYC-endorsed programs/projects, hereinafter referred to as “Annex A”, which were identified during the nationwide consultation of the Commission with youth and government representatives.



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SEC. 7. Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Youth Fund – Pursuant to Section 21 of RA 10121, not less than five percent (5%) of the estimated revenue from regular resources shall be set aside as funding for LDRRM. Of the amount appropriated for this, five percent (5%) shall be allocated to support youth-oriented pre- and post-disaster activities included in the youth plan such as, but not limited to, information and dissemination, youth organizing and mobilization, tree-planting, training, hazard mapping, among many others.

SEC. 8. Effectivity Clause – This Ordinance shall take effect upon approval.

On mass motion of all SB Members present -

Adopted this 23rd day of April at Pinamalayan, Oriental Mindoro.

HON. RODOLFO M. MAGSINO
SB Member

HON. ARNOLDO M. MADRID
SB Member

HON. LEONARDO L. PEDRAZA
SB Member

HON. JOFFREY PAUL A. UMBAO
SB Member

HON. ANTONIO VICTOR R. OLYMPIA
SB Member

HON. ARNEL G. BARENICA
SB Member

HON. JASON C. PAYLAGO
SB Member

HON. JOSEPH T. RODIL
SB Member

HON. NORMAN J. JACINTO
ABC President/SB Member

Attested :

MERLIE H. MICIANO
Legislative Staff Officer II
SB Sec. – Designate

Certified Correct :

HON. ARISTEO A. BALDOS, JR.
Vice Mayor, Presiding Officer

Approved :

HON. WILFREDO L. HERNANDEZ, SR.
Municipal Mayor