



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Center, Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City, Philippines

JAN 21 2020

**RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING THE DECLARATION OF STATE OF CALAMITY IN
REGIONS II, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, V, VI, VIII, XI and XII RELATIVE TO RECENT
CALAMITIES IN THESE AREAS**

NDRRMC RESOLUTION NO. 01, s. 2020

WHEREAS, Section 2(l) of Republic Act No. 10121, otherwise known as the "Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010," provides that it shall be the policy of the State to recognize and strengthen the capacities of LGUs and communities in mitigating and preparing for, responding to, and recovering from the impact of disasters;

WHEREAS, Section 2(p) of Republic Act No. 10121 provides that it shall be the policy of the State to provide maximum care, assistance and services to individuals and families affected by disaster, implement emergency rehabilitation projects to lessen the impact of disaster, and facilitate resumption of normal social and economic activities;

WHEREAS, Section 16, in relation with Section 6(c), of Republic Act No. 10121 provides that the Council shall have the power to recommend to the President of the Philippines the declaration of a cluster of barangays, municipalities, cities, provinces, and regions under a state of calamity and submit proposals to restore normalcy in the affected areas, including calamity fund allocation;

WHEREAS, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council Memorandum Order No. 60, series of 2019, provides the criteria for an area to be declared under a State of Calamity, to wit:

"3. CRITERIA FOR DECLARATION OF A STATE OF CALAMITY

A city, municipality, province, or region may be declared under a State of Calamity when any of the following conditions brought about by natural and/or human-Induced disasters are present:

- a. At least fifteen percent (15%) of the forecasted affected population based on science-based projection are in need of emergency assistance.*
- b. At least thirty percent (30%) of the means of livelihood on agricultural, business, and industrial sectors are affected.*
- c. Damage to critical and lifeline infrastructure/facilities such as major roads and bridges, power stations, potable water supply systems, and telecommunication*



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facilities that may result to any of the following:

- i. *Emergency response is hindered;*
 - ii. *Local Government Unit (LGU) basic services are inaccessible and/or paralyzed which further aggravate the situation of communities; or*
 - iii. *Services are disrupted which may take more than a week to be restored.*
- d. *Widespread destruction of fishponds, crops, poultry and livestock, and other agricultural products.*
- e. *Disruption of lifelines such as food supply chain, electricity, potable water system, other transport systems, communication system, access to health service, and other related systems that cannot be restored within one (1) week, or in the case for highly-urbanized areas where restoration of the above lifelines cannot be done within twenty-four (24) hours.*
- f. *When there is an extremely high incidence of a certain disease whether communicable or non-communicable within a community, in a specific period of time, specific health-related behavior, or other health related events clearly beyond normal expectancy.*
- g. *Significant degradation to environmental and natural resources based on the recommendations of government agencies [e.g. Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) on forest land degradation and Department of Agriculture (DA) on crop damages and drought.]*

WHEREAS, based on Sections 16 and 22 of Republic Act No. 10121; Section 6(1) of Republic Act No. 7581, as amended by RA No. 10623; and Section 53 of Republic Act No. 9184 – the NDRRMC Memorandum Order No. 60, series of 2019, further provides that the following remedial measures shall be mandatorily implemented by the member-agencies of the Council, thus:

“Upon the declaration of a State of Calamity, the following remedial measures may be undertaken by the concerned national agencies/LGUs in order to mitigate the effects of the disaster and stabilize the situation in the disaster-stricken area:

- a. *Imposition of price ceiling on basic necessities and prime commodities by the President upon the recommendation of the implementing agency as provided for under Republic Act No. 7581, otherwise known as the Price Act”, or the National Price Coordinating Council;*
- b. *Monitoring, prevention, and control by the Local Price Coordination Council of overpricing/profitteering and hoarding of prime commodities, medicines, and petroleum products;*



- c. *Programming / reprogramming of funds for the repair and upgrading of public infrastructure and facilities;*
- d. *Granting of no-interest loans by government financing or lending institutions to the most affected section of the population through their cooperatives or people's organization;*
- e. *Utilization of the QRF from the LDRRM Funds within the affected LGUs or other areas affected by a disaster or calamity for relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction, recovery, and other works or services;*
- f. *Subject to the approval of the President, release of the NDRRM Fund to agencies and LGUs involved in relief operation, response, rehabilitation, and/or improvement of damaged life line services; and*
- g. *Use of alternative modes of procurement for efficient procurement of emergency works, goods or services to respond or quickly recover from disasters subject to the provisions of Republic Act No. 9184."*

WHEREAS, in the last quarter of 2019 the Philippines, specifically Regions II, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, V, VI, VIII, XI and XII, has been struck by various calamities such as hydro-meteorological and geological hazards, which led to casualties, displacement of persons, damages to infrastructures and agriculture, environmental degradation and hampering of government services;

WHEREAS, on 12 January 2020, Taal Volcano erupted leading to a volcanic ash fall over CALABARZON that affected the lives of those residing in and causing widespread damage to property, livelihoods, agriculture, industry and the environment;

WHEREAS, based on the validated data provided by the NDRRMC Operations Center and as presented in the attached document hereto – all the above cited regions clearly meet the criteria(s) necessary to be declared under a State of Calamity;

WHEREAS, a Declaration of a State of Calamity over the affected regions would be advantageous to the response and recovery effort of the national and local governments, and, more importantly, of our affected countrymen;

NOW, THEREFORE, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council **RESOLVES**, as it hereby **RESOLVED**, to recommend the President to declare a State of Calamity over **Regions II, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, V, VI, VIII, XI and XII**, relative to the above mentioned calamities for a **period of one (1) year, unless earlier lifted**.



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Done this 21st day of Jan 2020 at the Department of National Defense, Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City.

SECRETARY DELFIN N. LORENZANA
Department of National Defense
NDRRMC Chairperson



SECRETARY FORTUNATO T DELA PEÑA
Department of Science and Technology
Vice-Chairperson for Prevention and Mitigation

SECRETARY ERNESTO M PERNIA
National Economic and Development Authority
Vice-Chairperson for Rehabilitation and Recovery

SECRETARY EDUARDO M AÑO
Department of the Interior and Local Government
Vice-Chairperson for Preparedness

SECRETARY ROLANDO JOSELITO D BAUTISTA
Department of Social Welfare and Development
Vice-Chairperson for Response



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Attachment I

I. Series of Earthquakes in Mindanao (Magnitudes 6.6 and 6.9)

Regions	Total Affected Population	Total Population	Percentage of Affected Population	Total Agricultural Damage (Php)	Lifelines Still Damaged	Criteria Satisfied
Region XI				32,371,295.00	10 Bridges and Roads	3a, 3c, 3d, 3e
Region XII				14,471,295.00	17 Bridges and Roads	3a, 3c, 3d, 3e,

From 16 October 2019 to present, strong earthquakes caused by adjacent faults - with the two strongest being of magnitudes 6.6 and 6.9 with epicenters in Tulunan, Northern Cotabato and Matanao, Davao del Sur, respectively - continue to shake regions XI and XII, leaving widespread damage to agriculture and lifelines still damaged.

II. Typhoon Tisoy

Regions	Total Affected Population	Total Population	Percentage of Affected Population	Total Agricultural Damage (Php)	Lifelines Still Down	Criteria Satisfied
Region IV-A (CaLaBa RZon)				669,076,078.00		3d
Region IV-B (MiMaRo Pa)				159,165,600.00		3d
Region V	1,416,657	5,796,989	24%	1,706,539,669.00	2 Roads and 1 Bridge	3a, 3c, 3d, 3e
Region VIII				297,203,576.00	4 Roads	3c, 3d, 3e

From 30 November to 6 December 2019, CALABARZON, MIMAROPA, Regions V and Region VIII were ravaged by Typhoon Tisoy and may be declared under a State of Calamity due to data cited above.



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III. Northeast Monsoon and Tail-end of the Cold Front

Region	Total Agricultural Damage (Php)	Lifelines Still Down	Criteria Satisfied
Region II	864,568,175.00	5 Roads	3c, 3d, 3e

On 6 December 2019, Region 2 was greatly flooded by the Northeast Monsoon and Tail-end of the Cold Front - aggravated by Typhoon Tisoy as it exited the Philippine Area of Responsibility leaving devastating effects as mentioned in the table above.

IV. Typhoon Ursula

Regions	Total Affected Population	Total Population	Percentage of Affected Population	Total Agricultural Damage (Php)	Lifelines Still Down	Criteria Satisfied
Region IV-B (MiMaRoPa)				72,845,483.00	3 bridges	3c,3d,3e
Region VI	1,463,584	4,477,247	33%	1,888,016,670.00	1 road	3a, 3c,3d 3e
Region VIII	1,516,898	4,440,150	34%	1,030,627,356.00	2 roads	3a, 3c,3d 3e

On 24 December to 28 December 2019, Typhoon Ursula slowly stormed through and devastated MIMAROPA and Regions VI and VIII, leaving the abovementioned damages and effects that warrants the declaration of a state of calamity.

V. Taal Volcano Eruption (On-going)

Region	Total Agricultural Damage (Php)	Lifelines Still Down	Criteria Satisfied
Region IV-A (CaLaBaRZon)	3,215,788,882.00	8 Roads	3c, 3d, 3e

On 12 January 2020, Taal Volcano erupted leading to a volcanic ash fall over the entirety of CALABARZON that affected the lives of all those residing in and causing widespread damage to property, livelihoods, agriculture, industry and the environment in the said region - an event that is forecast to happen again.