



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

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

NDRRMC RESOLUTION NO. D6, s. 2022

RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING TO THE PRESIDENT TO DECLARE A STATE OF CALAMITY IN THE GREATER METRO MANILA AREA AND/OR SUCH OTHER AFFECTED AREAS IN THE EVENT OF A VERY DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE ALONG THE WEST VALLEY FAULT AND MANILA TRENCH

WHEREAS, Section 2(d) of Republic Act (RA) No. 10121 provides that it shall be the policy of the State to adopt a disaster risk reduction and management approach that is holistic, comprehensive, integrated, and proactive in lessening the socioeconomic and environmental impacts of disasters, including climate change, and promote the involvement and participation of all sectors and all stakeholders concerned, at all levels, especially the local community;

WHEREAS, Section 2(p) of RA 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, the following remedial measures necessary for the national and local governments to properly respond to disasters take effect when a Declaration of State of Calamity is issued:

1. Section 17 of RA 10121 provides that a declaration of a state of calamity shall make mandatory, amongst others, the immediate implementation of the following remedial measures by the Member Agencies of the Council:
 - 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 RA 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 safety upgrading of public infrastructures and facilities; and
 - 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 organizations;

2. Section 6(1) of RA 7581 provides that prices of basic necessities in an area shall automatically be frozen at their prevailing prices or placed under automatic price control whenever said area is proclaimed or declared a disaster area or under a state of calamity;
3. Section 53 of RA 9184, otherwise known as the Government Procurement Reform Act, provides that negotiated procurement shall be allowed during a state of calamity, or when time is of the essence arising from natural or human-induced calamities or other causes where immediate action is necessary to prevent damage to or loss of life or property, or to restore vital public services, infrastructure facilities and other public utilities;
4. Section 22 of RA 10121 provides that the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (NDRRM Fund) shall be utilized for relief, recovery, reconstruction, and other work or services in connection with natural or human-induced calamities; and
5. Section 22(c) of RA 10121 and Section 5(b) of NDRRMC Memorandum Order No. 60, series of 2019, which provide that the Quick Response Fund (QRF) shall be utilized for relief and recovery programs in order that situation and living conditions of people in communities or areas stricken by disasters, calamities, epidemics, or complex emergencies, may be normalized as quickly as possible;

WHEREAS, Section 3 of NDRRMC Memorandum No. 60, series of 2019, provides the criteria for the declaration of a state of calamity, to wit:

“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 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 behaviour, 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, Section 16 of RA 10121 mandates the National Council shall 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 the lifting thereof, based on the criteria set by the National Council;

WHEREAS, the same provision of RA 10121 provides that the President's declaration may warrant international humanitarian assistance as deemed necessary, which is further expounded by Section IX B(b) of the NDRRMC Memorandum Circular No. 158, series of 2017, otherwise known as the Enhanced Philippine International Humanitarian Assistance (PIHA) Guidelines that prescribes the NDRRMC to recommend to the President the issuance of an appeal for international humanitarian assistance, when national resources are not enough to cover the magnitude and scale of the hazard or disaster;

WHEREAS, there could be calamities that necessitate immediate action but might not afford opportunity for the Council to convene and make the corresponding recommendation to the President;

WHEREAS, such identified scenarios may be caused by the movement of the West Valley Fault (WVF) or the Manila Trench, among others;

WHEREAS, there is a need to be anticipatory and proactive relative to such grave scenarios, as agreed upon during the Earthquake Simulation Exercise for Cabinet Members and other Executives held on 16 October 2019;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Council **RESOLVES** as it is hereby **RESOLVED**, to recommend to the President to declare a state of calamity in the Greater Metro Manila Area and/or such other affected areas in the event that:

1. A very destructive earthquake along the West Valley Fault or Manila Trench occurs; and
2. When any of the criteria provided under NDRRMC Memorandum No. 60, s. 2019 is met.

FURTHER, given the foregoing scenario, the Council likewise recommends that the President issues a call for international humanitarian assistance, as necessary.

Done this 25th day of March 2022 at the Department of National Defense, Camp Aguinaldo, Quezon City.



DELFIN N. LORENZANA

Chairperson, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
Secretary, Department of National Defense

