



RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING THE DECLARATION OF STATE OF CALAMITY IN REGION IVB (MIMAROPA), REGION VI (WESTERN VISAYAS REGION), REGION VII (CENTRAL VISAYAS REGION), REGION VIII (EASTERN VISAYAS REGION), REGION X (NORTHERN MINDANAO), AND REGION XIII (CARAGA) RELATIVE TO THE ONSLAUGHT OF TYPHOON ODETTE; AND TO ACCEPT OFFERS OF INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE BASED ON NEEDS

NDRRMC RESOLUTION NO. 11, s. 2021

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 a disaster, and facilitate the 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 (NDRRMC) Memorandum Order No. 60, series of 2019, provides the criteria for an area to be declared under the 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 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*
- b. *Monitoring, prevention, and control by the Local Price Coordination Council of overpricing/profitteering and hoarding of prime commodities, medicines, and other petroleum products;*
- c. *Programming / reprogramming of funds for 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 cooperatives or people's organization;*
- e. *Utilization of the QRF from the LDRRM Funds within the affected LGUs or other areas affected for relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction, recovery, and other works or services;*
- f. *Subject to the approval of the President, release of the NDRRM Fund to government 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 of emergency works, goods or services to respond or quickly recover from disasters subject to the provisions of Republic Act No. 9184.*

WHEREAS, from 16 to 20 December 2021, Typhoon ODETTE hit the country, affecting Region IVB (MIMAROPA), Region VI (Western Visayas Region), Region VII (Central Visayas Region), Region VIII (Eastern Visayas Region), Region X (Northern Mindanao), and Region XIII (CARAGA), among others, leading to the following consolidated indicative number of affected population¹ in need of emergency assistance:

Region IVB (MIMAROPA)	18,856 individuals
Region VI (Western Visayas Region)	416,988 individuals
Region VII (Central Visayas Region)	80,694 individuals
Region VIII (Eastern Visayas Region)	244,741 individuals
Region X (Northern Mindanao)	22,463 individuals
Region XIII (CARAGA)	217,080 individuals

WHEREAS, Region IVB (MIMAROPA), Region VI (Western Visayas Region), Region VII (Central Visayas Region), Region VIII (Eastern Visayas Region), Region X (Northern Mindanao), and Region XIII (CARAGA) have incurred widespread damage to houses, properties and infrastructure. Likewise, initial reports indicate widespread damage to agriculture as well as disruption to critical lifelines;

WHEREAS, all the identified regions meet the requirements to be declared under a State of Calamity relative to the aforementioned impacts;

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;

WHEREAS, a Declaration of a State of Calamity will serve as reference for the Philippine government to accept offers of international assistance based on needs;

NOW, THEREFORE, the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) **RESOLVES**, as it hereby **RESOLVED**, to recommend to the President to declare a State of Calamity over Region IVB (MIMAROPA), Region VI (Western Visayas Region), Region VII (Central Visayas Region), Region VIII (Eastern Visayas Region), Region X (Northern Mindanao), and Region XIII (CARAGA) due to the

¹ Based on preliminary data from the NDRRMC Situational Report, as of 20 December 2021, 0800H

effects and damages caused by Typhoon ODETTE for a period of one (1) year, unless earlier lifted; and to accept offers of international assistance based on needs.

Done this day of 20 December 2021 at the NDRRMC Operations Center, Camp General Emilio Aguinaldo, Quezon City.



SECRETARY DELFIN N. LORENZANA
Department of National Defense
NDRRMC Chairperson

