



Presentation on Local DRRM Fund and RA 12287 or the "Declaration of State of Imminent Disaster Act"

**Office of Civil Defense
Legal and Legislative Office**

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Background LDRRM Office

Section 12. *Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (LDRRMO).* - (a) There shall be established an LDRRMO in every province, city and municipality, and a Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Committee (BDRRMC) in every barangay which shall be responsible for setting the direction, development, implementation and coordination of disaster risk management programs within their territorial jurisdiction.

(d) The BDRRMC shall be a regular committee of the existing BDC and shall be subject thereto. The punong barangay shall facilitate and ensure the participation of at least two (2) CSO representatives from existing and active community-based people's organizations representing the most vulnerable and marginalized groups in the barangay.



Background LDRRM Office

Under Memorandum Circular No. 2025-035, the Barangay DRRM Committee (BDRRMC) will function as the LDRRM Office tasked with crafting the plan and executing disaster risk management programs at the barangay level.

The DILG designated the existing Barangay Development Council as the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (LDRRM) Council, responsible for approving the Barangay DRRM Plan and recommending emergency measures such as preemptive evacuation.

Sangguniang Barangay (Barangay Council): Adopts the plan and allocates the necessary budget through local resolutions or ordinances.



Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils

1	NATIONAL DRRM COUNCIL
17	REGIONAL DRRM COUNCILS
82	PROVINCIAL DRRM COUNCILS
149	CITY DRRM COUNCILS
1,493	MUNICIPAL DRRM COUNCILS
42,011	BARANGAY DRRM COMITTEES

**from PSA data as of September 30, 2024*

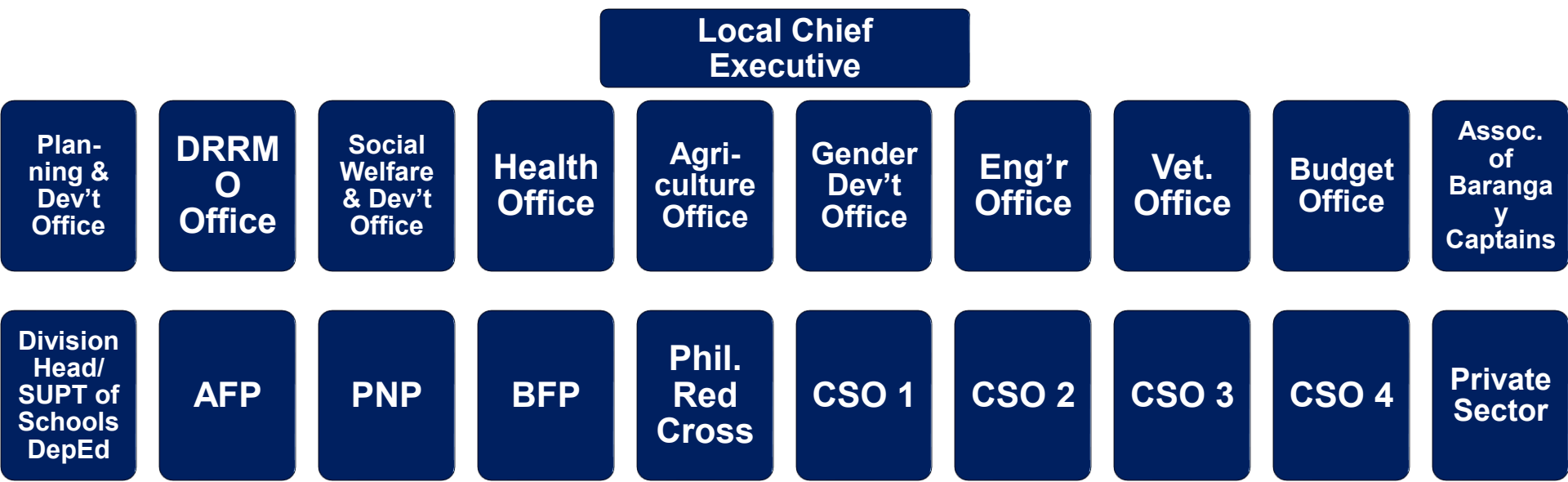
- Coordination during emergencies

DRRMC	Affected LGUs
Barangay	1 Barangay
City / Municipal	2 or more Barangays
Provincial	2 or more Cities/Municipalities
Regional	2 or more Provinces
National	2 or more Regions

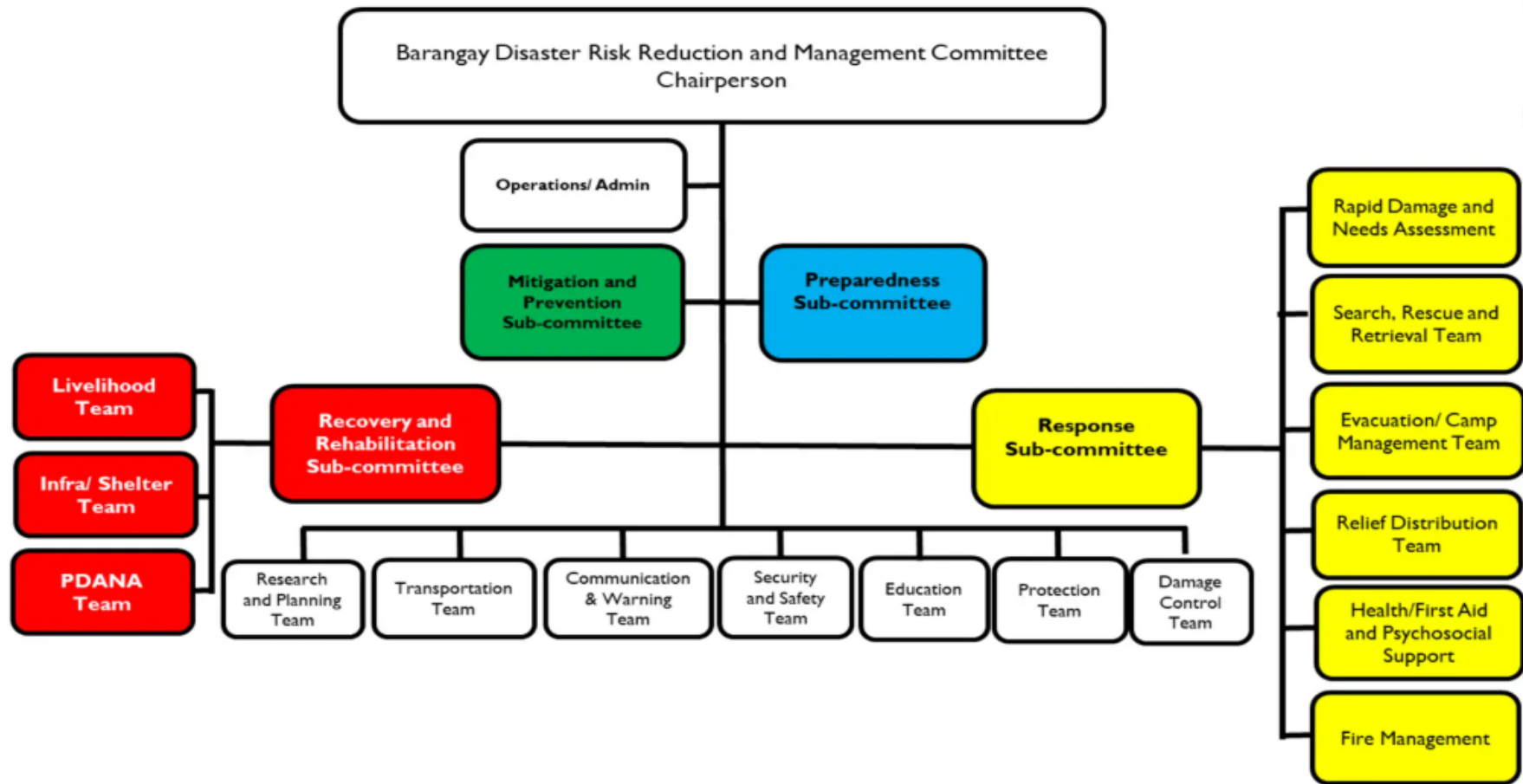


Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council

Members



*RA 10121, Sec. 11(a)
**But not limited to
***CSOs include: non-government organizations, professional associations, foundations, independent research institutes, community-based organizations (CBOs), faith-based organizations, people's organizations, social movements, labor unions



Functions of the L/BDRRMC

- Identify and reduce disaster risks
- Prepare people and resources
- Provide early warnings
- Coordinate emergency response
- Protect lives and property
- Support affected communities
- Build partnerships and community capacity
- Manage DRRM plans, resources, and programs

Leadership: The BDRRMC operates under the **Punong Barangay**.



Functions of the L/BDRRMC

1. Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

1. Identify hazards and risks
2. Reduce vulnerabilities
3. Implement risk-reduction measures

2. Disaster Preparedness

1. Conduct training and drills
2. Prepare contingency plans
3. Maintain early warning systems

3. Disaster Response

1. Monitor emergencies
2. Mobilize response teams and volunteers
3. Provide immediate assistance to affected communities

4. Disaster Recovery

1. Support affected families
2. Help restore basic services
3. Participate in recovery activities



Functions of the BDRRMC

Before a Disaster	During a Disaster	After a Disaster
➤ Assess risks ➤ Plan ➤ Train ➤ Warn ➤ Educate	➤ Monitor ➤ Warn ➤ Mobilize ➤ Rescue/assist ➤ Provide basic needs	➤ Support affected families ➤ Coordinate recovery ➤ Restore services ➤ Evaluate and improve plans ➤ Conduct damage and needs assessment



L/B DRRM Plan: PREPARE

This is the **preparation stage**. The LGU establishes the mechanism for developing or updating the plan.

Key components include:

- Organization of the **Local DRRM Planning Team (LDRRM-PT)**
- Identification and participation of stakeholders
- Preparation of the LDRRMP formulation schedule
- Identification of resources needed for planning
- Ensuring gender-responsiveness, inclusivity, and participation of vulnerable sectors



Barangay DRRM Plan: Understanding the Risk

This component establishes the **risk profile of the LGU**.

- Hazard identification
- Hazard characteristics and historical events
- Exposure of people, property, infrastructure, and the environment
- Revisit the existing DRRM Plans and Efforts
- Review related Development Plans
- Review Infrastructures Plans
- Classify what is ongoing, what is planned
- Understand how Disaster Risk may change/Optimizing Residual Risks
- Anticipate Future Impacts from Disasters
- The purpose is to ensure that proposed programs and projects are based on actual risks rather than simply on the LGU's existing activities.



Barangay DRRM Plan: DRRM Target Setting

These should identify, among others:

- Vision Statement
- Set LDRRMP Goals
- Set the DRRM Targets in Relation to Elements at Risk (short, medium, long-term targets)

This is the part that will set concrete and feasible targets based on the climate and disaster risk assessment and result of the current capacities, and align and/or adopt the NDRRMP's goals and outcomes



Barangay DRRM Plan: Measures Planning (Thematic Area)

The strategies are translated into specific **programs, projects, and activities (PPAs)**.

These should identify, among others:

- Program/project/activity per thematic area
- Responsible office or organization
- Target beneficiaries
- Timeline
- Required resources/budget
- Source of funds
- Performance indicators
- Implementation arrangements

This is the part that connects the LDRRMP with the **LDRRM Fund (LDRRMF)** and the LGU's investment and budgeting processes.



Barangay DRRM Plan: Local DRRMF Investment Program

Identify corresponding funding requirements of the PPAs indicated in the short-medium-long term targets; map out possible fund sources, option, and complementation; and determine the allocation of the Special Trust Fund based on the approved LDRRMP.

- Review the DRRM programs, projects, and activities identified in the LDRRMP
- Determine the estimated financial requirements for each priority PPA
- Identify whether the PPA will be funded by the **LDRRMF or other funding sources**
- Considers funding from the LGU General Fund, GAD Fund, higher LGUs, national government agencies, NGOs, business sector, and other potential sources
- We prepare separate LDRRMFIP for the LDRRMF and the Special Trust Fund



Barangay DRRM Plan: Implementation M&E

This includes:

- Monitoring of PPAs
- Performance indicators
- Target outputs and outcomes
- Budget utilization
- Periodic assessment
- Evaluation of effectiveness
- Updating/revision of the LDRRMP based on new risks and lessons learned



Background LDRRM Fund

Section 21. Local Disaster Risk" Reduction and Management Fund (LDRRMF). - The present Local Calamity Fund shall henceforth be known as the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (LDRRMF). Not less than five percent (5%) of the estimated revenue from regular sources shall be set aside as the LDRRMF to support disaster risk management activities such as, but not limited to, pre-disaster preparedness programs including training, purchasing life-saving rescue equipment, supplies and medicines, for post-disaster activities, and for the payment of premiums on calamity insurance. The LDRRMC shall monitor and evaluate the use and disbursement of the LDRRMF based on the LDRRMP as incorporated in the local development plans and annual work and financial plan. Upon the recommendation of the LDRRMO and approval of the sanggunian concerned, the LDRRMC may transfer the said fund to support disaster risk reduction work of other LDRRMCs which are declared under state of calamity.

Of the amount appropriated for LDRRMF, thirty percent (30%) shall be allocated as Quick Response Fund (QRF) or stand-by fund 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.

Unexpended LDRRMF shall accrue to a special trust fund solely for the purpose of supporting disaster risk reduction and management activities of the LDRRMCs within the next five (5) years. Any such amount still not fully utilized after five (5) years shall revert back to the general fund and will be available for other social services to be identified by the local sanggunian.

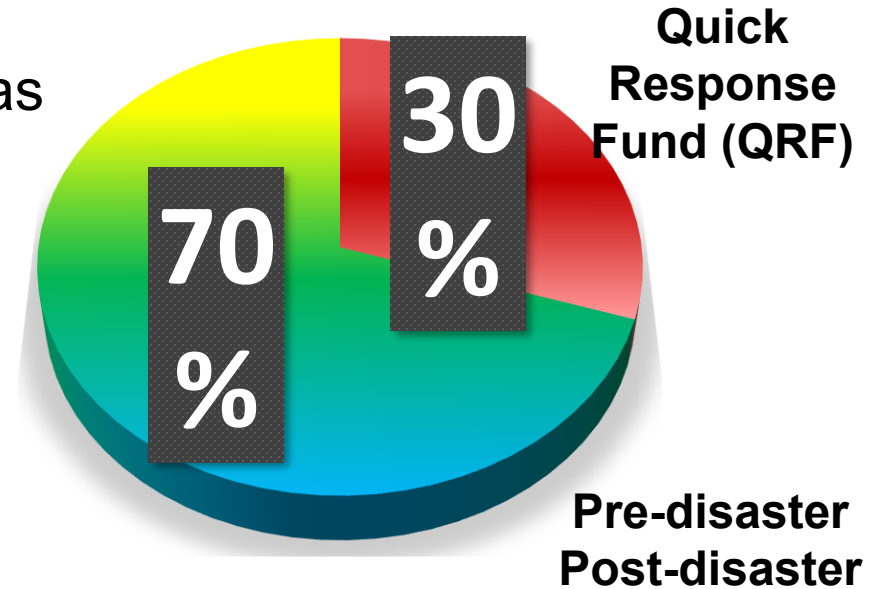


Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund

✓ of the estimated revenue from regular sources shall be set aside as the LDRRMF

✓ **Based on the LDRRMP**

✓ LDRRMC to monitor



Policy	Guidance on LDRRMF Utilization
NDRRMC-DBM-DILG-JMC 2013-1	Guidelines for the allocation and utilization of the LDRRMF
DILG Memorandum No. 2012-73	detailed menu of activities that can utilize the LDRRMF
COA Circular No. 2012-002	Provides for the accounting and reporting of LDRRMF
JMC __:	Revised Guidelines on the Allocation and Utilization of the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (LDRRMF)



BACKGROUND

S. No. 2999
H. No. 10422

Republic of the Philippines
Congress of the Philippines
Metro Manila

Nineteenth Congress

Third Regular Session

Begun and held in Metro Manila, on Monday, the twenty-second day of July, two thousand twenty-four.

[REPUBLIC ACT NO. 12287]

AN ACT ESTABLISHING A MECHANISM ON THE DECLARATION OF STATE OF IMMINENT DISASTER, PROVIDING THE CRITERIA FOR ITS DECLARATION AND LIFTING, ENABLING ANTICIPATORY MEASURES, AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

ARTICLE I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1. *Short Title.* – This Act shall be known as the “Declaration of State of Imminent Disaster Act”.

- **Sept 12, 2025:**
Approved and signed
into law by the
President (Republic Act
No. 12287)

RA 12287: General Objectives

- The proposed measure aims to institutionalize the implementation of Anticipatory Action in the country through a national policy to **minimize severe effects of forecasted hazards**.
 - **Anticipatory Action** refers to action taken to reduce the adverse humanitarian and other impacts of a forecasted hazard before it occurs, or before its most acute impacts are felt. it is performed by any individual, organization, or concerned government agency *to mitigate a disaster's impact on people, animals, and properties that are likely to be affected*
- Provide LGUs the mechanism to act before the impact of a forecasted hazard considering **sufficient lead time** through implementing Anticipatory Actions and **financial flexibility** to mobilize without waiting for *Declaration of State of Calamity*.

Salient Features of the IRR:

KEY CONTENTS OF THE IRR

- RULE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS
- **RULE II. CRITERIA FOR DECLARATION AND LIFTING OF A STATE OF IMMINENT DISASTER**
- **RULE III. AUTHORITY TO DECLARE AND LIFT A STATE OF IMMINENT DISASTER**
- **RULE IV. ANTICIPATORY ACTION MEASURES**
- **RULE V. FUNDING AND BUDGETING**
- RULE VI. MONITORING, REPORTING, AND EVALUATION
- RULE VII. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT
- RULE VIII. FINAL AND TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

SALIENT FEATURES:

RULE II. CRITERIA FOR DECLARATION AND LIFTING OF STATE OF IMMINENT DISASTER

“Section 1. Scope and Coverage. This IRR shall cover hazards, as defined under Section 3, par. (d) of Republic Act No. 12287, with projected catastrophic impacts that are categorized as “severe” or its equivalent based on forecast and the results of a pre-disaster risk assessment.”

- Severe Projected Impacts
- Based on Official Forecasts
- Supported by Pre-Disaster Risk Assessment (PDRA) using Multi-Hazard Approach

SALIENT FEATURES:

RULE II. CRITERIA FOR DECLARATION AND LIFTING OF STATE OF IMMINENT DISASTER

“Section 2. Triggers and Thresholds.
The State of Imminent Disaster may be declared **when any of the following hazards** are projected to cause impacts that are categorized as “severe” or its equivalent.”

- ***Hydrometeorological and Geological Hazards.*** Mandated government science agencies shall provide forecasts of “severe” impacts or its equivalent for hydrometeorological and geological hazards, such as but not limited to Severe Winds, Storm Surge, Floods, Rain-induced Landslides, and Lahar, caused by various Weather Systems.
- ***Climatic Hazards.*** Mandated government science agencies shall provide forecasts, such as Meteorological Drought Outlook, that can be used as the basis for triggering anticipatory actions for agricultural and hydrological drought.

SALIENT FEATURES:

RULE II. CRITERIA FOR DECLARATION AND LIFTING OF STATE OF IMMINENT DISASTER

Development of Operational Guidelines

- Shall be developed by concerned agencies within 90 days upon the approval of the IRR. (*Further define triggers and thresholds for identified hazards*)

Lead Time

- “*Section 3. Lead Time.* The State of Imminent Disaster may be declared for a period between the issuance of a forecast and the expected or estimated occurrence of a predicted event.

SALIENT FEATURES:

RULE II. CRITERIA FOR DECLARATION AND LIFTING OF STATE OF IMMINENT DISASTER

Section 4. Other Factors Affecting Criteria for Declaration

The following conditions may be considered for declaration:

- Impact on Critical Sectors, such as society and economy, agriculture, environment, business, industry, and critical infrastructure systems;
- Local risk profiles of areas forecasted to be affected by an imminent disaster;
- Institutional capacities of the Local Government Units for regular preparedness to respond to the forecasted hazard;
- Potential for compounded and cascading hazards in the area;

The parameters and indicators for the other factors shall be further detailed in the operational guidelines.

SALIENT FEATURES:

RULE II. CRITERIA FOR DECLARATION AND LIFTING OF STATE OF IMMINENT DISASTER

Section 6. Duration and Lifting of State of Imminent Disaster

The State of Imminent Disaster may be lifted in consideration of the following grounds:

- Upon occurrence of such forecasted hazard as evidenced through advisories and reports from mandated science agencies.
- When the forecasted projected impacts are not met within the allowable lead time as a result of PDRA

SALIENT FEATURES:

RULE III. AUTHORITY TO DECLARE AND LIFT A STATE OF IMMINENT DISASTER

NATIONAL LEVEL

- *Section 1. National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC).*
The NDRRMC, through a Resolution, shall recommend **to the President** the declaration of a State of Imminent Disaster, **in whole or in parts of the country**.
- This recommendation shall be informed by the results of the existing government mechanism for pre-disaster risk assessment and guided by the established triggers and thresholds, and other factors affecting the criteria as stated under Rule 2 of the IRR.
- The recommendation shall be issued no later than three **(3) days prior to the expected impact**.

SALIENT FEATURES:

RULE III. AUTHORITY TO DECLARE AND LIFT A STATE OF IMMINENT DISASTER

REGIONAL LEVEL

- *Section 2. Regional DRRM Councils (RDRRMCs).* The Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils, including the **Metro Manila DRRMC** shall adopt the mechanism at the national level **to recommend the declaration of a State of Imminent Disaster to Local Government Units** under its jurisdiction.
- The Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) **may adopt** the mechanism for the declaration outlined in this IRR, as deemed necessary, to concerned LGUs under its jurisdiction.
- The recommendation shall be issued no later than three **(3) days prior to the expected impact.**
- ❖ In cases the RDRRMC receives a request from the Provincial, City, or Municipal DRRMC to declare a State of Imminent Disaster in their locality, RDRRMC shall **immediately assess within twenty four (24) hours** based on set triggers and thresholds

SALIENT FEATURES:

RULE III. AUTHORITY TO DECLARE AND LIFT A STATE OF IMMINENT DISASTER

LOCAL LEVEL

- *Section 3. Local Government Units.* The **Local Chief Executives** upon recommendation of the RDRRMCs may declare a State of Imminent Disaster for **Multi-Hazard** through an **Executive Order** in their respective jurisdictions that are forecasted to be affected by an imminent disaster.
- ❖ In case of an LGU not covered under the national declaration of state of imminent disaster, the RDRRMC may recommend as deemed appropriate or as necessary based on local scenarios.
- ❖ In cases where there is reasonable certainty that the LGU will be affected by the forecasted hazard as a result of PDRA, **the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council shall coordinate and report with the RDRRMC to recommend** for the declaration of a State of Imminent Disaster.

SALIENT FEATURES:

RULE III. AUTHORITY TO DECLARE AND LIFT A STATE OF IMMINENT DISASTER

Section 4. Authority for Lifting a State of Imminent Disaster

The following shall have the authority to lift the State of Imminent Disaster:

- The President, at the national level, upon recommendation of the National DRRM Council;
- The Local Chief Executive at the local level, upon recommendation of the Regional DRRM Council;

SALIENT FEATURES:
RULE IV. ANTICIPATORY ACTION MEASURES

- **Section 1. *Implementation of Anticipatory Action Measures.*** Upon declaration of the State of Imminent Disaster, appropriate anticipatory action measures shall be implemented before the impact of the imminent hazard or immediately upon the declaration of the State of Imminent Disaster, provided that the same shall not go below the minimum limitations set forth under Rule II, Section 3 of this IRR or within the identified allowable period per hazard to be determined in the operational guidelines. Concerned LGUs shall immediately undertake anticipatory action measures upon declaration.

- **Section 2.** Public Information and Advisory Systems
- **Section 3.** Mobilization and Strategic Prepositioning of Critical Supplies and Operational Assets
- **Section 4.** Pre-Emptive Evacuation and Infrastructure Protection
- **Section 5.** Mobilization of Accredited Community Disaster Volunteers (ACDVs), CSOs, private sector, and other volunteer groups

SALIENT FEATURES:
RULE IV. ANTICIPATORY ACTION MEASURES

- *Section 6.* Distribution of Prepositioned Food and Non-Food Items (FNIs)
- *Section 7.* Social Amelioration Program Implementation
- *Section 8.* Implementation of Contingency Plans to Mitigate Damage to Agri-fisheries Products and Food Supply
- *Section 9.* Anticipatory Management for Reduction of Emerging Threats to Public Health and Safety
- *Section 10.* Operationalization of Other Sectoral Anticipatory Action Interventions (Education, Transportation, Economy, Environment, etc.)

SALIENT FEATURES:
RULE IV. ANTICIPATORY ACTION MEASURES

The anticipatory action measures identified shall be socially inclusive, locally led, conflict-sensitive, and environmentally sound, with the aim of protecting lives, livelihoods, and ecosystems. Anticipatory action measures shall respond to the following:

- a. **Gender Equality, Disability, and Sociocultural Inclusion.** Anticipatory action measures shall be inclusive, conflict-sensitive, ensuring participation of the most vulnerable communities or groups, including children, women, youth, senior citizens, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, farmers, fisherfolk, and other marginalized sectors;
- a. **“Do No Harm” principle.** Anticipatory action measures shall prevent the creation of new risks to, or do not exacerbate existing risks for the affected communities;
- a. **Environmental safeguards.** Anticipatory action measures shall not be harmful to the environment and promote sustainable management of resources, avoiding social or ecological harm;

SALIENT FEATURES:
RULE IV. ANTICIPATORY ACTION MEASURES

d. “No Regrets” principle. Anticipatory action measures shall deliver long-term resilience and preparedness gains to the most vulnerable communities, even when a forecasted hazard does not materialize;

e. Humanitarian standards. Anticipatory action measures must be based on rights-based standards, including national standards, Sphere standards in humanitarian response, among others; *and*

f. Alignment with DRRM Plans and Structures. Designing, identification, planning, delivery, implementation, and monitoring of anticipatory action measures shall be in line with DRRM and preparedness plans, contingency plans, Oplan Listo, evacuation plans, early warning systems, and social protection systems, among others.

SALIENT FEATURES:
RULE IV. ANTICIPATORY ACTION MEASURES

Section 10. Operationalization of other Sectoral Anticipatory Action Interventions.

a. Education

- i. Implementation of anticipatory action plans by the Education Cluster to ensure the safety of learners, personnel, and education facilities;
- i. Ensure the learning continuity through the implementation of alternative learning modalities and other preparedness measures.

b. Transportation

- i. Pre-inspection and rapid clearing of bridges and road obstructions;
- i. Designation of alternate routes and traffic management teams; *and*
- i. Activation of EOCs of airport, seaport, and other transport service facilities; standby for rerouting and passenger support.

SALIENT FEATURES:
RULE IV. ANTICIPATORY ACTION MEASURES

c. Economy

- i. Price monitoring and anti-profiteering measures for essential goods and commodities pre-hazard impact.

d. Environment

- i. Cleaning, clearing, and declogging of waterways and drainage systems following environmental standards;
- i. Conduct tree trimming, pruning and shearing; rapid reinforcement of vegetative buffers, and rapid slope and coast stabilization in delineated flood, landslide, and coastal erosion zones, such as but not limited to sandbagging and other makeshift interventions; *and*
- i. Reinforcement of waste-management policies and practices for safe segregation and disposal of debris and livestock carcasses

d. Implement other sectoral Anticipatory Action interventions, as may be necessary based on the forecasted impact.

SALIENT FEATURES: RULE V. FUNDING AND BUDGETING

Section 1. Programming of Anticipatory Action Measures and its sources:

- **National Government Appropriations.** All relevant national government agencies shall ensure that anticipatory action measures are included in their regular agency PPAs to be funded by their regular agency budgets as Anticipatory Action Funds and be properly included in the General Appropriations Act. All relevant national government agencies mandated to perform anticipatory action measures shall ensure that the same are integrated into their regular agency PPAs, to be funded through their respective agency budgets under the General Appropriations Act;
- **Local Government Units.** Without prejudice to Section 21 of Republic Act No. 10121, or the “Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010”, LGUs shall, in addition to the regular programming of DRRM interventions in their Local DRRM Plan and Local DRRM Plan Investment Plan, include a portion of no more than 10% of the 70% of the annual Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (LDRRMF) for anticipatory action measures.

SALIENT FEATURES: RULE V. FUNDING AND BUDGETING

Section 2. Disbursement of Funds for Anticipatory Action

- Except for funding sources other than those allocated for anticipatory action in the regular agency budgets, local and national DRRM Funds, disbursement of funds for anticipatory interventions **shall be based on the anticipated extent of damages and disruption forecasted in the pre-disaster risk assessment.**
- In the implementation of anticipatory action measures for hydrometeorological and geological hazards, disbursements for **interventions to be undertaken beyond a lead time of 3 days shall not exceed 30% of the allocation for anticipatory action**, while up to 70% thereof shall be allowable to be disbursed for **interventions to be implemented within a maximum lead time of 3 days.**
- ❖ The applicable timelines and rate of disbursements shall be further detailed in the operational guidelines to be developed upon approval of the IRR.

SALIENT FEATURES:
RULE V. FUNDING AND BUDGETING

LGUs, however, may obtain funds from other sources to implement anticipatory action measures. The other local, national, and international funds may also be sourced from the following:

- i. Unexpended balance of the LDRRMF in the preceding years within the five-year validity period accrued to the Special Trust Fund;
- i. Funds received from other LGUs and other sources such as:
 - **Funds received from existing partners, private or international donors;**
 - **Official Development Assistance;**
 - **Donations of other LGUs as supported by the 1987 Philippine Constitution and the Local Government Code of 1991, including the existing guidelines for utilization of the Local DRRM Fund; *and***
 - **Other available funds of LGUs**

LGUs may group themselves, consolidate, or coordinate their efforts, services, and resources for purposes commonly beneficial to them in accordance with the law.

SALIENT FEATURES:
RULE V. FUNDING AND BUDGETING

- c. NGAs and LGUs may request fund augmentation for anticipatory action programs to be charged against the National DRRM Fund, subject to the approval of the President, in accordance with the recommendation of the NDRRMC and the submission of complete documentary and funding requirements by the requesting implementing agencies and LGUs.

NDRRMF: Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Assistance Program (DRRAP) ₱15.33 billion for GAA 2026.



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