RESOLUTION NO. 2621, S-2018

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE MANDALUYONG CITY DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN 2017–2022

WHEREAS, the Mandaluyong City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2017–2022 was developed through a multi-agency and interdepartmental consultations and discussions with participatory and consultative workshops spearheaded by the Mandaluyong DRRMC;

WHEREAS, Republic Act (R.A.) 10121 or the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010, “An Act Strengthening the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management System, Providing for the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework and Institutionalizing the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan”, granted Local Government Units (LGUs) greater flexibility towards disaster mitigation, preparation, response, rehabilitation and recovery;

WHEREAS, the Mandaluyong City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2017–2022 articulates the City’s aspirations to enhance its disaster resiliency in support of sustainable development and the accomplishment of its mission to be a model for world-class governance: providing for the well-being of its citizenry through the delivery of the highest level of basic, social and economic services with breakthrough technologies, sustainable financing, and competent, responsible and professional civil servants;

WHEREAS, the LGUs have to formulate and implement comprehensive and integrated Local Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan (LDRRMP) in accordance with the national, regional and provincial framework and policies on disaster risk reduction in close coordination with the local development council as embodied under Section 12(6) of Republic Act No.10121;

WHEREAS, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 adopted at the Third UN World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan provides strong guidance to support national and local efforts to build resilience to disasters within the context of sustainable development. Understanding disaster risk requires building awareness and knowledge of disaster risk through training and education of government officials, civil society, and other stakeholders;

WHEREAS, the Hyogo Framework adopted by the Philippines ensures that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation. Countries that develop policy, legislative and institutional frameworks for disaster risk reduction and that are able to develop and track progress through specific and measurable indicators have greater capacity to manage risks and to achieve widespread consensus for, engagement in and compliance with disaster risk reduction measures across all sectors of society;

WHEREAS, the newly adopted 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development promotes resilience and disaster risk reduction as a foundation of sustainable development. It calls for strengthening the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, to reduce risk, increase resilience and adapt to climate change. More specifically, the Agenda sets a goal of substantially increasing the number of cities that have adopted and implemented disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation policies by 2020;
WHEREAS, the United Nations system has a special leadership role in global risk and disaster reduction by its universal character, interdisciplinary and multi-sectoral scope, and role as a forum for global dialogue. It should address global risk issues, ensure coherence among humanitarian aid, disaster prevention and development, and promote collaboration among countries;

WHEREAS, governments have the primary responsibility for protecting citizens from risks and disaster, however, local communities and elements of civil society most threatened by hazards emerge as key initiators of important risk and disaster prevention actions. They must work through partnership, and together, receive necessary encouragement and support to realize the vision of disaster resilience;

WHEREAS, it is the declared policy of the City Government of Mandaluyong to uphold, adopt and incorporate people’s constitutional rights to life and property by addressing the root causes of vulnerabilities to disaster, strengthening the City’s institutional capacity for disaster risk reduction and management and building the resilience of local communities to disaster including the impacts of climate change;

WHEREAS, Republic Act No. 10121 also recognizes local risk patterns and trends and decentralization of resources and responsibilities and thus encourages the participation of NGOs, private sectors, community-based organizations, and community members in disaster management. It inhibits the full participation of the Local Government Units (LGUs) and communities in governance. The approach tends to be “response-oriented” or “reactive”. This is evidenced by the widespread emphasis on post-disaster relief and short-term preparedness, such as forecasting and evacuation, rather than on mitigation and post-disaster support for economic recovery.

NOW, THEREFORE, on motion duly seconded, the Sangguniang Panlungsod of Mandaluyong, in session assembled, RESOLVED, as it hereby RESOLVES, to adopt the formulation and implementation of the Mandaluyong Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2017–2022.

Let copy of this Resolution be furnished the Office of the City Mayor, Office of the Vice Mayor, Mandaluyong DRRMC, DILG Mandaluyong, and all offices concerned for their information, guidance and reference.

ADOPTED on this 5th day of September, 2018 in the City of Mandaluyong.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FOREGOING RESOLUTION WAS ADOPTED AND APPROVED BY THE SANGGUNIANG PANLUNGSOD OF MANDALUYONG IN A SPECIAL SESSION HELD ON THE DATE AND PLACE FIRST ABOVE GIVEN.

MA. TERESA S. MIRANDA  
Sanggunian Secretary

APPROVED:

CARMENITA A. ABALOS  
City Mayor

Date: SEP 11 2018

ATTESTED BY:

ANTONIO DLS. SUVA  
Vice Mayor & Presiding Officer