



Republic of the Philippines
Tangapan ng Sangguniang Panlungsod
 2/F City Hall Bldg., J. Miranda Ave., Con. Peq., Naga City
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ORDINANCE NO. 2018-010
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AN ORDINANCE STRENGTHENING YOUTH PARTICIPATION AND REPRESENTATION IN LOCAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT IN THE CITY OF NAGA:-

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Be it ordained by the Sangguniang Panlungsod of the City of Naga that:

SECTION 1. TITLE – This Ordinance shall be known as the “Local Youth Participation in Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Ordinance of the City of Naga”.

SECTION 2. DECLARATION OF POLICY – It is hereby declared as policy of the City of Naga to promote and protect the physical, moral, spiritual, intellectual and social well-being of Filipino youth, inculcating in them patriotism and nationalism, and encourage their involvement in public and civic affairs.

The City of Naga recognizes the vital role of the youth in disaster-related efforts. Although they are one of the vulnerable and marginalized sectors in times of calamities, it cannot be argued that they are also potential and necessary partners in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from disaster. Therefore, it is also hereby declared policy of the City to ensure that there is proper youth representation and to mainstream youth participation in disaster risk reduction and management, and climate change adaption.

SECTION 3. DEFFINITION OF TERMS – As used in this Ordinance, the following terms shall mean:

- a) **Adaptation** – the adjustment in natural or human system in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.
- b) **Capacity** – Or capability, is a combination of all strengths and resources available within a community, society or organization that can reduce the level of risk or effects of a disaster, which may include infrastructure and physical means, institutions, societal coping abilities, as well as human knowledge, skills, and collective attributes such as social relationship, leadership, and management.
- c) **Climate Change** – A change in climate that can be identified by changes in the mean and/or variability of its properties and that persist or an extended period typically decades or longer, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity.
- d) **Disaster** – A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.
- e) **Disaster Mitigation** – The lessening or limitation of the adverse impacts or impacts of hazards and related disasters.

- f) **Disaster Preparedness** –The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions.
- g) **Disaster Prevention** –The outright avoidance of adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters through actions taken in advance such as construction of dams or embankments that eliminate flood risks, land use regulations that do not permit any settlement in high-risk zones, and seismic engineering design that ensure the survival and functions of a critical building in any likely earthquake.
- h) **Disaster Response** –Or disaster relief, is the provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, to reduce health impacts, to ensure public safety and to meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected, which is predominantly focused on immediate and short-term needs.
- i) **Disaster Risk** –The potential losses in lives, health status, livelihood, assets and services which could occur to a particular community or society over some specified future time period.
- j) **Disaster Risk Reduction** –the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the casual factors of disaster, including reduced exposures to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.
- k) **Disaster Risk Reduction and Management** –The systematic process of using administrative directives, organizational and operational skills, and capacities to implement strategies, policies, and improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster. Prospective disaster risk reduction management refers to risk reduction and management activities that address and seek to avoid the development of new or increased disaster risks, especially if risk reduction policies are not put in place.
- l) **Emergency** –Unforeseen or sudden occurrence demanding immediate action.
- m) **Mitigation** –Structural and non –structural measures undertaken to limit the adverse impacts of natural hazards, environmental degradation, and technological hazards and ensures the ability of at-risk communities to address vulnerabilities aimed at minimizing the impact of disasters. Such measures include, but are not limited to, hazards-resistant construction and engineering works, formulation and implementations of plans, programs, projects and activities, awareness raising, knowledge management, policies on land use and resources management as well as the enforcement of comprehensive land use planning, building and safety standards, and legislation.
- n) **Post- Disaster Recovery** –The restoration and improvement of facilities, livelihood and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors.
- o) **Preparedness** –Pre-disaster actions and measures being undertaken within the context of disaster risk reduction and management and are based on sound risk

- analysis as well as pre-disaster activities to avert or minimize loss of life and property such as, but not limited to, community organizing, training, planning, equipping, stockpiling, hazard mapping, insuring of assets, and public information and education initiatives.
- p) **Rehabilitation** –Measures that ensure the ability of affected communities/areas to restore their normal level of functioning by rebuilding livelihood and damaged infrastructures and increasing the communities' organizational capacity.
 - q) **Resilience** –The ability of a system, community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including the preservation and restoration of its essential structures and functions.
 - r) **Risk** –The combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences.
 - s) **Risk Management** –the systematic approach and practice of managing uncertainty to minimize potential harm and loss.
 - t) **Vulnerability** –The characteristic and circumstances of a community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard which may arise from various physical, social, economic, and environmental factors such as poor design and construction of buildings, inadequate protection of assets, lack of public information and awareness, limited official recognition of risk and preparedness measures, and disregard for wise environmental management.
 - u) **Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups** –Those that face higher exposure to disaster risk and poverty including, but not limited to, women, children, elderly, differently-abled people and ethnic minorities.
 - v) **Youth** –Refers to those person whose ages range from fifteen (15) to thirty (30) years as provided under Republic Act (RA) 8044.
 - w) **Youth Participation** –Refers to the process of involving the youth in the institutions and decision that affect their lives. Some of the expressions of youth participation are organizing groups for social and political actions, planning their programs, and advocating their interest in the community. The usual objectives are raising consciousness, educating others, and providing services.

SECTION 4. YOUTH REPRESENTATIVE IN THE NAGA CITY DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MANAGEMENT COUNCIL, ITS DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS –There shall be a youth representative in the Naga City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NCDRRMC) to be selected/appointed by the City Mayor from pool of five (5) candidates to be nominated by the majority of the members of the NCDRRMC, and who shall have the following duties and functions:

- 1) Provide youth lens in disaster risk reduction and management and environmental preservation and conservation activities of the city, acting as the lead connector and influencer to, and of, the broader section of the youth in the locality;
- 2) Participate in the budget process of the Naga City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (NCDRRMO), including regular and consultative meetings and hearings relating to the local disaster risk reduction and management fund (LDRRMF)