



MEMORANDUM

FOR : **The Directors**
Policy and Planning Service
Legal Affairs Service
Climate Change Service

The Bureau Directors
Biodiversity Management Bureau
Land Management Bureau
Forest Management Bureau
Environmental Management Bureau
Ecosystems Research and Development Bureau

The Officer-in-charge
Mines and Geosciences Bureau

The Administrator
National Mapping and Resources Information Authority

FROM : **The Director**
Legislative Liaison Office

SUBJECT : **INVITATION AND REQUEST FOR COMMENTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

DATE : 15 March 2023

In reference to the electronic mail received on 15 March 2023 from the Committee on Climate Change of the House of Representatives, they are inviting the Department to a committee meeting on **March 21, 2023 (Tuesday) / 9:30 A.M. via zoom videoconference** to discuss the following:

- a. HOUSE BILL NO. 2610, entitled: "An Act Providing for the Issuance of a List of Low-Lying Areas of the Philippine Territory Vulnerable to Rising Sea Levels as a Result of Climate Change, and Areas at High Risk for Natural Disasters, Mandating the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Science and Technology, Climate Change Commission and other Concerned Government Agencies for its Regular Updating and Appropriating Funds Therefor and for Other Purposes" authored by Reps. Luis Raymund "LRay" F. Villafuerte, Jr., Miguel Luis R. Villafurte, Tsuyoshi Anthony G. Horibata;
- b. HOUSE BILL NO. 7278, entitled: "An Act Providing for the Issuance of a List of Low-Lying Areas of the Philippine Territory Vulnerable to Rising Sea Levels as a Result of Climate Change, and Areas at High Risk for Natural Disasters, Mandating the Department of Environment and Natural Resources,

Department of Science and Technology, Climate Change Commission and other Concerned Government Agencies for its Regular Updating and Appropriating Funds Therefor and for Other Purposes” authored by Rep. Juan Carlos “Arjo” C. Atayde;

- c. HOUSE BILL NO. 4364, entitled: “An Act Enhancing the Capability of the Philippines in Dealing with Climate Change” authored by Rep. Gus S. Tambunting; and
- d. HOUSE BILL NO. 6385, entitled: “An Act Declaring a Climate Change Emergency and Enhancing Resiliency and Adaptability to the Effects of Climate Change” authored by Rep. Rufus B. Rodriguez.

In this regard, may we request **comments/recommendations** on the above-mentioned bills. Kindly submit **on or before March 16, 2023, at 5 PM** through email at denrlo@denr.gov.ph. The Committee also requests a PowerPoint Presentation on the list of low-lying areas vulnerable to sea level rise and what measures the DENR is taking to address the problem relative to the proposal to prepare a national hazard map as contained in HB Nos. 2610 and 7278.

Further, kindly inform us of the name/s of the representative/s from your office who will participate in the meeting so we may include him/her/them as resource person/s. Attached herewith are the invitation letter, agenda, and copies of the House Bills for your reference.

Your attendance is highly encouraged.


ROMIROSE B. PADIN

cc: Undersecretary for Special Concerns and Legislative Affairs



Republic of the Philippines
House of Representatives
Quezon City

COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE

March 14, 2023

HON. MARIA ANTONIA YULO LOYZAGA

Secretary

Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City

Dear Sec. Loyzaga:

We wish to inform you that the **Committee on Climate Change** of the House of Representatives will hold a **REGULAR MEETING** via virtual conference through **Zoom** application with details indicated hereunder:

DATE/TIME : **March 21, 2023 (Tuesday) / 9:30 A.M.**

ZOOM LOG-IN DETAILS : <https://zoom.us/j/92877867623?pwd=Y2t0MDdxLzIKU1gwQUhMa1FUOFRFdz09>
Meeting ID: 928 7786 7623
Passcode: 363077

AGENDA : Initial deliberation on the following measures:

- a) **HOUSE BILL NO. 2610**, entitled: "An Act Providing for the Issuance of a List of Low-Lying Areas of the Philippine Territory Vulnerable to Rising Sea Levels as a Result of Climate Change, and Areas at High Risk for Natural Disasters, Mandating the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Science and Technology, Climate Change Commission and other Concerned Government Agencies for its Regular Updating and Appropriating Funds Therefor and for Other Purposes" authored by Reps. Luis Raymund "LRay" F. Villafuerte, Jr., Miguel Luis R. Villafurte, Tsuyoshi Anthony G. Horibata;
- b) **HOUSE BILL NO. 7278**, entitled: "An Act Providing for the Issuance of a List of Low-Lying Areas of the Philippine Territory Vulnerable to Rising Sea Levels as a Result of Climate Change, and Areas at High Risk for Natural Disasters, Mandating the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Department of Science and Technology, Climate Change Commission and other Concerned Government Agencies for its Regular Updating and Appropriating Funds Therefor and for Other Purposes" authored by Rep. Juan Carlos "Arjo" C. Atayde;
- c) **HOUSE BILL NO. 4364**, entitled: "An Act Enhancing the Capability of the Philippines in Dealing with Climate Change" authored by Rep. Gus S. Tambunting; and
- d) **HOUSE BILL NO. 6385**, entitled: "An Act Declaring a Climate

Change Emergency and Enhancing Resiliency and Adaptability to the
Effects of Climate Change" authored by Rep. Rufus B. Rodriguez.

In line with this, we would like to invite you or your representative to share your valuable insights and comments on the proposed measures. We will highly appreciate it if you could send your POSITION PAPER at least two (2) days prior to the date of the meeting *via* email at committee.climatechange@house.gov.ph

We would also like to request you **to apprise the Committee with a PowerPoint presentation** on the list of low-lying areas vulnerable to sea level rise and what measures the DENR is taking to address the problem relative to the proposal to prepare a national hazard map as contained in HB Nos. 2610 and 7278. We are allotting ten (10) minutes for the presentation.

We have attached herewith the agenda and copies of the above-stated measures for your easy reference.

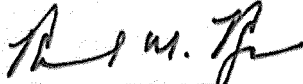
Should you need more information, please contact the Committee Secretary at 09277193534 or Ms. MeAnne Ordovez at 09154448595.

Thank you and we look forward to seeing and hearing from you at the meeting.

Very truly yours,

HON. EDGAR M. CHATTO
Chairperson

For the Chairperson:


ROMMEL M. REYES
Committee Secretary



Republic of the Philippines
House of Representatives
Quezon City

COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE

REGULAR MEETING

21 March 2023, 9:30 AM
Virtual Conference through Zoom Application

AGENDA

- I. CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL
- II. ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF MEMBERS, GUESTS, & RESOURCE PERSONS
- III. CONSIDERATION AND APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF FEBRUARY 22, 2023 MEETING
- IV. OPENING REMARKS OF THE CHAIR
- V. INITIAL DELIBERATION ON THE FOLLOWING MEASURES:
 - a) **HOUSE BILL NO. 2610**, entitled: "AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE OF A LIST OF LOW-LYING AREAS OF THE PHILIPPINE TERRITORY VULNERABLE TO RISING SEA LEVELS AS A RESULT OF CLIMATE CHANGE, AND AREAS AT HIGH RISK FOR NATURAL DISASTERS, MANDATING THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION AND OTHER CONCERNED GOVERNMENT AGENCIES FOR ITS REGULAR UPDATING AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES" authored by Reps. Luis Raymund "LRay" F. Villafuerte, Jr., Miguel Luis R. Villafuerte, Tsuyoshi Anthony G. Horibata;
 - b) **HOUSE BILL NO. 7278**, entitled: "AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE OF A LIST OF LOW-LYING AREAS OF THE PHILIPPINE TERRITORY VULNERABLE TO RISING SEA LEVELS AS A RESULT OF CLIMATE CHANGE, AND AREAS AT HIGH RISK FOR NATURAL DISASTERS, MANDATING THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION AND OTHER CONCERNED GOVERNMENT AGENCIES FOR ITS REGULAR UPDATING AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES" authored by Rep. Juan Carlos "Arjo" C. Atayde;
 - c) **HOUSE BILL NO. 4364**, entitled: "AN ACT ENHANCING THE CAPABILITY OF THE PHILIPPINES IN DEALING WITH CLIMATE CHANGE" authored by Rep. Gus S. Tambunting; and
 - d) **HOUSE BILL NO. 6385**, entitled: "AN ACT DECLARING A CLIMATE CHANGE EMERGENCY AND ENHANCING RESILIENCY AND ADAPTABILITY TO THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE" authored by Rep. Rufus B. Rodriguez
- VI. OTHER MATTERS
- VII. ADJOURNMENT

RESOURCE PERSONS

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES (FOR H.B. Nos. 2610 & 7278)

- Climate Change Commission
- Department of Budget and Management
- Department of Environment and Natural Resources
 - Manila Bay Coordinating Office
 - National Mapping and Resources Information Authority (NAMRIA)
- Department of the Interior and Local Government
- Department of Public Works and Highways
- Department of Science and Technology
 - Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA)
- Metropolitan Manila Development Authority
- National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES (FOR H.B. Nos. 4364 & 6385)

- Climate Change Commission
- Department of Agrarian Reform
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Budget and Management
- Department of Education
- Department of Environment and Natural Resources
- Department of Foreign Affairs
- Department of Information and Communications Technology
- Department of the Interior and Local Government
- Department of Labor and Employment
- Department of Science and Technology
 - Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA)
- Department of Social Welfare and Development
- National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
- National Economic and Development Authority

LGUs

- Liga ng mga Barangay sa Pilipinas
- League of Cities of the Philippines
- League of Provinces of the Philippines
- League of Municipalities of the Philippines
- Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines

ACADEME

- Manila Observatory
- Miriam College – Environmental Studies Institute
- UP Resilience Institute
- UP NOAH (Nationwide Operational Assessment of Hazard)

CIVIL SOCIETY GROUPS/NGOs

- Aksyon Klima Pilipinas
- ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB)
- Center for Environmental Concerns-Philippines (CEC-Phils)
- German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)
- Greenpeace Philippines
- Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities
- Living Laudato Si' Philippines
- Philippine Disaster Resilience Foundation (PDRF)
- The Climate Reality Project Philippines

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

NINETEENTH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 2610



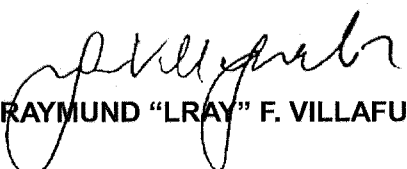
Introduced by **HON. LUIS RAYMUND "LRAY" F. VILLAFUERTE, JR.,
HON. MIGUEL LUIS R. VILLAFUERTE, HON. TSUYOSHI ANTHONY G.
HORIBATA AND HON. NICOLAS ENCISO VIII**

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This proposed measure seeks the creation of a national hazard map as a major step towards risk management. The location of our country makes us vulnerable to a variety of natural disasters from earthquakes to strong typhoons. There is also the increased vulnerability brought by climate change, increasing sea levels and fluctuating temperatures.

The creation of a national hazard map shall convey a composite picture of the natural hazards of varying magnitude, frequency, and area of effect. This has several implications in emergency preparedness planning to avoid damages or to reduce losses. It will enable us to better prepare for natural disasters by identifying the possibilities of occurrence of disasters to specified locations. It will also be instrumental in developing evacuation routes that can be easily disseminated and understood by all.

In view of the foregoing, the approval of this bill is urgently sought.


LUIS RAYMUND "LRAY" F. VILLAFUERTE, JR.


MIGUEL LUIS R. VILLAFUERTE


TSUYOSHI ANTHONY G. HORIBATA


NICOLAS ENCISO VIII

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

NINETEENTH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 2610

Introduced by HON. LUIS RAYMUND "LRAY" F. VILLAFUERTE, JR.,
HON. MIGUEL LUIS R. VILLAFUERTE, HON. TSUYOSHI ANTHONY G.
HORIBATA AND HON. NICOLAS ENCISO VIII

AN ACT
PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE OF A LIST OF LOW-LYING AREAS OF THE
PHILIPPINE TERRITORY VULNERABLE TO RISING SEA LEVELS AS A RESULT
OF CLIMATE CHANGE, AND AREAS AT HIGH RISK FOR NATURAL DISASTERS,
MANDATING THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL
RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, CLIMATE
CHANGE COMMISSION AND OTHER CONCERNED GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
FOR ITS REGULAR UPDATING AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR AND
FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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

SECTION 1. Short Title. – This Act shall be known as the "*National Hazard Mapping Act.*"

SECTION 2. Declaration Policy. – It is the policy of the State to promote the public health, safety and general welfare. Towards this end, the State shall endeavor to formulate an orderly layout of the national land mass with identification of low-lying areas vulnerable to rising sea levels as a result of climate change, and areas at high risk for natural disasters.

The State shall otherwise establish an organized and efficient system of evacuation from these areas in the event of imminent danger.

SECTION 3. National Disaster Map – Within one (1) year after the effectivity of this

Act, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), through the National Mapping and Resources Information Authority (NAMRIA), together with the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Climate Change Commission and National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) are directed to provide and issue a national disaster map of the Philippines, identifying the low-lying areas vulnerable to rising sea levels as a result of climate change and areas at high risk for natural disasters. It shall contain proper identification of lands bordering sea levels, exposed to volcanic eruption and lying on earthquake faults, with the criteria for evacuation and illustration of recommended evacuation sites and routes.

Information sources for the national disaster map should not be limited to scientific instrument-based data, but shall utilize a holistic approach which may include indigenous peoples' knowledge.

SECTION 4. Appropriations. – The amount necessary for the implementation of this Act shall be charged to the appropriations of the implementing agencies under the General Appropriations Act. Thereafter, such sums as may be necessary for its continued implementation shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act.

SECTION 5. Separability Clause. – In the event that any provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional, the validity of the other provisions shall not be affected by such declaration.

SECTION 6. Repealing Clause. – All laws, decrees, orders, rules and regulations and other issuances or parts thereof which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

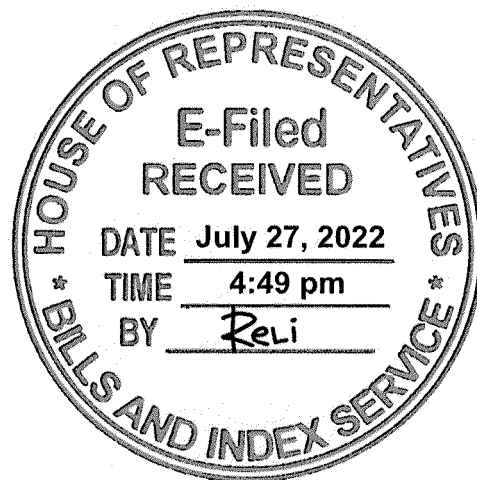
SECTION 7. Effectivity. – This Act shall take effect 15 days following its publication in the *Official Gazette* or in at least two newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

NINETEENTH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 2610



Introduced by HON. LUIS RAYMUND "LRAY" F. VILLAFUERTE, JR.,
HON. MIGUEL LUIS R. VILLAFUERTE, HON. TSUYOSHI ANTHONY G.
HORIBATA AND HON. NICOLAS ENCISO VIII

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The creation of a national hazard map shall convey a composite picture of the natural hazards of varying magnitude, frequency, and area of effect. This has several implications in emergency preparedness planning to avoid damages or to reduce losses. It will enable us to better prepare for natural disasters by identifying the possibilities of occurrence of disasters to specified locations. It will also be instrumental in developing evacuation routes that can be easily disseminated and understood by all.

In view of the foregoing, the approval of this bill is urgently sought.


LUIS RAYMUND "LRAY" F. VILLAFUERTE, JR.


MIGUEL LUIS R. VILLAFUERTE


TSUYOSHI ANTHONY G. HORIBATA


NICOLAS ENCISO VIII

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

NINETEENTH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 2610

Introduced by HON. LUIS RAYMUND "LRAY" F. VILLAFUERTE, JR.,
HON. MIGUEL LUIS R. VILLAFUERTE, HON. TSUYOSHI ANTHONY G.
HORIBATA AND HON. NICOLAS ENCISO VIII

AN ACT
PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE OF A LIST OF LOW-LYING AREAS OF THE
PHILIPPINE TERRITORY VULNERABLE TO RISING SEA LEVELS AS A RESULT
OF CLIMATE CHANGE, AND AREAS AT HIGH RISK FOR NATURAL DISASTERS,
MANDATING THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL
RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, CLIMATE
CHANGE COMMISSION AND OTHER CONCERNED GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
FOR ITS REGULAR UPDATING AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR AND
FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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

SECTION 1. *Short Title.* – This Act shall be known as the "*National Hazard Mapping Act.*"

SECTION 2. *Declaration Policy.* – It is the policy of the State to promote the public health, safety and general welfare. Towards this end, the State shall endeavor to formulate an orderly layout of the national land mass with identification of low-lying areas vulnerable to rising sea levels as a result of climate change, and areas at high risk for natural disasters.

The State shall otherwise establish an organized and efficient system of evacuation from these areas in the event of imminent danger.

SECTION 3. *National Disaster Map* – Within one (1) year after the effectivity of this

Act, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), through the National Mapping and Resources Information Authority (NAMRIA), together with the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Climate Change Commission and National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) are directed to provide and issue a national disaster map of the Philippines, identifying the low-lying areas vulnerable to rising sea levels as a result of climate change and areas at high risk for natural disasters. It shall contain proper identification of lands bordering sea levels, exposed to volcanic eruption and lying on earthquake faults, with the criteria for evacuation and illustration of recommended evacuation sites and routes.

Information sources for the national disaster map should not be limited to scientific instrument-based data, but shall utilize a holistic approach which may include indigenous peoples' knowledge.

SECTION 4. Appropriations. – The amount necessary for the implementation of this Act shall be charged to the appropriations of the implementing agencies under the General Appropriations Act. Thereafter, such sums as may be necessary for its continued implementation shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act.

SECTION 5. Separability Clause. – In the event that any provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional, the validity of the other provisions shall not be affected by such declaration.

SECTION 6. Repealing Clause. – All laws, decrees, orders, rules and regulations and other issuances or parts thereof which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SECTION 7. Effectivity. – This Act shall take effect 15 days following its publication in the *Official Gazette* or in at least two newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

NINETEENTH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 4364



Introduced by **HON. GUS S. TAMBUNTING**

**AN ACT
ENHANCING THE CAPABILITY OF THE PHILIPPINES IN DEALING WITH CLIMATE CHANGE**


EXPLANATORY NOTE

This measure recognizes and reinforces the need for resiliency and adaptability to the effects of climate change, especially since the country is vulnerable to numerous natural hazards every year. The country has always been a hotbed for typhoons, earthquakes, and other natural and man-made disasters geographic position in Southeast Asia. According to World Risk Report 2018, the Philippines ranked third among all countries with an index value of 25.14%. Its geographical location and physical environment make it highly susceptible to numerous natural hazards such as sea level rise, storm surges, landslides, flood/flashflood/flooding, and drought. The Philippines is located at the Pacific ring of fire which is a path along the Pacific Ocean characterized by active volcanoes and frequent earthquakes. It is also located right amid the Pacific typhoon belt. Consequently, more tropical cyclones enter the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) than anywhere else in the world. The Philippines experiences an average of 20 tropical cyclones yearly, 5-6 of which are highly destructive.

Climate change to date is a pressing global concern and the Philippines is among the highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. As an archipelagic country, climate change places communities near coastlines at risk of flooding due to sea level rise. In recent years, the country has also been experiencing extreme weather conditions, increasing heat indices, more devastating typhoons, and extreme rainfall.

Considering this, there is a need to adopt measures toward making the country more resilient and adaptable to the effects of climate change. In this regard, this measure acknowledges the severity of the problem and proposes to pool efforts from both government and various sectors towards preserving and protecting the environment, with the end view of contributing to the global effort of preventing or reversing climate change and global warming.

On behalf of the people of Parañaque City's Second District, and for the common good of the Filipino people, the approval of the said measure is earnestly sought.



REP. GUS S. TAMBUNTING
2nd District, Parañaque City

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

NINETEENTH CONGRESS
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 4364

Introduced by **HON. GUS S. TAMBUNTING**

AN ACT
ENHANCING THE CAPABILITY OF THE PHILIPPINES IN DEALING WITH CLIMATE CHANGE

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

Section 1. Short Title. – This Act shall be known as the “Enhancing Climate Change Resiliency and Adaptability Act”.

Sec. 2. Declaration of Policy. – The State shall protect and advance the right of the people to a balanced and healthful ecology. The State also acknowledges that extreme weather conditions have devastated and may continue to devastate parts of the country which shall radically impact and affect the country's food production and supply, water availability, public health, infrastructure, and economy. Thus, enhancing resiliency and adaptability to the effects of climate change is imperative.

Sec. 3. Roles of Departments and Agencies. – Government departments and agencies shall immediately and efficiently cooperate in taking practicable measures to preserve and protect the environment, as follows:

- a. Climate Change Commission (CCC). - To coordinate, monitor, and evaluate programs and action plans related to climate change, by the National Climate Change Action Plan;
- b. National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) - Monitor the integration of climate change resilience and adaptation in the national development plans and create an enabling environment that shall promote multi-stakeholder participation of concerned departments, agencies, local government units, organizations, and other stakeholders;
- c. Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) - Conduct studies and research on the current trend of weather and typhoons that affect the country and worldwide;
- d. Department of Education (DepEd) - Integrate Climate Change education under the Science Curriculum of Grades 2 to Senior High School level, in both private and public educational institutions to raise and increase the awareness of children about the impact and effects of climate change;
- e. Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) - Develop, formulate, and recommend climate change strategies, programs, and policies;
- f. Department of Interior and Local Government. (DILG) - Coordinate with local government units to address vulnerability and impacts of climate change in regions, provinces, cities, and municipalities;
- g. Department of Science and Technology (DOST) - Conduct studies in determining the vulnerability to climate change impacts and adaptation assessments and facilitate the formulation of policy in technical assistance for implementation and monitoring;

- h. Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) - Ensure that employers promote a healthy and safe environment for the employees which are sustainable and environment-friendly; and
- i. Department of Information and Technology (DICT) - Provide cost-free means for public information dissemination on climate change, vulnerabilities, risks, relevant laws, and protocols specifically those which need immediate dissemination.

Provided that, such other departments and agencies may be called upon by the Office of the President to take part in the efforts in environmental preservation and protection.

Sec. 4. Multi-Sectoral Approach. – Private entities, in coordination with the national government and local government units, shall also take part in the preservation and protection of the environment by ensuring that their business practices are not detrimental and hazardous to the environment.

Concerned government agencies and LGUs shall allocate adequate funds from their annual appropriations for the formulation, development, and implementation, of their respective climate change programs and plans, by R.A. No. 9729 otherwise known as the "Climate Change Act of 2009."

Sec. 5. Climate Change Resiliency and Adaptability Summit. – There shall be a climate change resiliency and adaptability summit to be held on the second week of September every year. The Summit shall be spearheaded by the Climate Change Commission and shall be participated by all the stakeholders mentioned in Section 3 hereof. The Summit shall aim to collaborate all the efforts of the concerned agencies in environment preservation and protection.

Sec. 6. Joint Congressional Oversight Committee. – There is hereby created a Joint Congressional Oversight Committee to monitor the implementation of this Act. The Oversight. The committee shall be composed of five (5) Senators and five (5) Representatives to be appointed by the Senate President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively. The Oversight Committee shall be co-chaired by a Senator and a Representative to be designated by the Senate President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively. All concerned departments and agencies shall annually submit to Congress a report of the current status of the country, and the implementation of this Act, and provide recommendations if any.

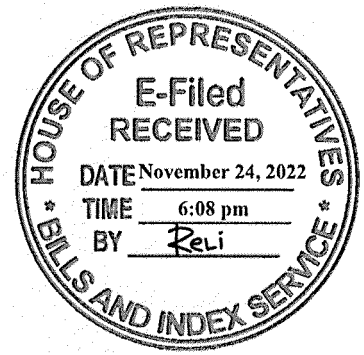
Sec. 7. Repealing Clause. – All laws, decrees, orders, rules, and regulations or other issuances or parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

Sec. 8. Separability Clause. – If any portion or provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act or any provision not affected thereby shall remain in force and effect.

Sec. 9. Effectivity. – This Act shall take effect after fifteen (15) days following the completion of its publication either in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation in the Philippines.

Approved,

NINETEENTH CONGRESS)
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
First Regular Session)



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Introduced by Representative Rufus B. Rodriguez

House Bill No. 6385

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Global Climate Risk Index analyses and ranks to what extent countries and regions have been affected by impacts of climate related extreme weather events (storms, floods, heatwaves etc.). It indicates a level of exposure and vulnerability to extreme weather events, which should serve as warnings in order to be prepared for more frequent and/or more severe events in the future.

In the Global Climate Risk Index 2021, the Philippines ranked 17th in the world as the most affected country from extreme weather events. Also, climate-related events cost the Philippines a total of US\$ 4.5 billion in absolute losses in 2018. From 2000-2019, extreme weather events cost the Philippines an average of US\$ 3.2 billion per year.

Extreme weather conditions have devastated and may continue to devastate parts of the country which shall radically impact and affect the country's food production and supply, water availability, public health, infrastructure and economy. Thus, there is a need for additional measures to mitigate the effects of climate change.

In view of the foregoing, immediate approval of this measure is earnestly requested.


RUFUS B. RODRIGUEZ

NINETEENTH CONGRESS)
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES)
First Regular Session)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Introduced by Representative Rufus B. Rodriguez

House Bill No. 6385

AN ACT
DECLARING A CLIMATE CHANGE EMERGENCY AND ENHANCING RESILIENCY AND
ADAPTABILITY TO THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

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

Section 1. Short Title. - This Act shall be known as the "Climate Change Emergency Declaration Act".

Sec 2. Declaration of Policy. – It is the policy of the State to protect and advance the right of the people to a balanced and healthful ecology. The State also acknowledges that extreme weather conditions have devastated and may continue to devastate parts of the country which have radically impacted and affect the country's food production and supply, water availability, public health, infrastructure and economy. Thus, a need for resiliency and adaptability to the effects of climate change is imperative and the declaration for an environment and climate emergency is necessary for the protection and preservation of the environment.

Sec 3. Roles of Departments and Agencies. - Government departments and agencies shall immediately and efficiently cooperate in taking practicable measures to preserve and protect the environment, as follows:

a. Climate Change Commission (CCC) – Coordinate, monitor, and evaluate programs and action plans related to climate change, in accordance with the National Climate Change Action Plan;

b. National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) – Monitor the integration of climate change resilience and adaptation in the national development plans and create an enabling environment that shall promote multi-stakeholder participation of concerned departments, agencies, local government units, organizations, and other stakeholders;

c. Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) – Conduct studies and research on the current trend of weather and typhoons that affect the country and worldwide;

d. Department of Education (DepEd) – Integrate Climate Change education under the Science Curriculum of Grades 2 to Senior High School level, in both private and public educational institutions to raise and increase the awareness of children in the impact and effects of climate change;

e. Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) – Develop, formulate, and recommend climate change strategies, programs, and policies;

f. Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) – Coordinate with local government units to address vulnerability and Impacts of climate change in regions, provinces, cities, and municipalities;

g. Department of Science and Technology (DOST) – Conduct studies in determining the vulnerability to climate change impacts and adaptation assessments and facilitate the formulation of policy in technical assistance for implementation and monitoring;

h. Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) – Ensure that employers promote a healthy and safe environment for the employees which are sustainable and environment-friendly; and

i. Department of Information and Technology (DICT) – Provide cost-free means for public information dissemination on climate change, vulnerabilities and risks, relevant laws and protocols specifically those which need immediate dissemination.

Provided that such other departments and agencies may be called upon by the Office of President to take part in the efforts in environment preservation and protection.

Sec 4. Multi-Sectoral Approach. – Private entities, in coordination with the national government and local government units, shall also take part in the preservation and protection of the environment by ensuring that their business practices are not detrimental and hazardous to the environment.

Concerned government agencies and LGUs shall allocate adequate funds from their annual appropriations for the formulation, development and implementation, of their respective climate change programs and plans, in accordance to R.A. No. 9729 otherwise known as the "Climate Change Ad of 2009".

Sec 5. Climate Change Emergency Summit – There shall be a climate change emergency summit to be held on the second week of September every year. The Summit shall be spearheaded by the Climate Change Commission and shall be participated by all the stakeholders mentioned in Section 3 hereof. The Summit shall aim to collaborate all the efforts of the concerned agencies in environment preservation and protection.

Sec 6. Joint Congressional Oversight Committee. – There is hereby created a Joint Congressional Oversight Committee to monitor the implementation of this Act. The Oversight Committee shall be composed of five (5) Senators and five (5) Representatives to be appointed by the Senate President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively. The Oversight Committee shall be co-chaired by a Senator and a Representative to be designated by the Senate President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively. All concerned departments and agencies shall annually submit to Congress a report of the current status of the country, the implementation of this Act, and provide for recommendations, if any.

Sec 7. Repealing Clause. – All laws, decrees, orders, rules and regulations or other issuances or parts thereof Inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

Sec 8. Separability Clause. – If any portion or provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act or any provision not affected thereby shall remain in force and effect.

Sec 9. Effectivity. – This Act shall take effect after fifteen (15) days following the completion of its publication either in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation in the Philippines.

Approved,

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

19th CONGRESS
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 7278



Introduced by **REP. JUAN CARLOS "ARJO" C. ATAYDE**

AN ACT

PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE OF A LIST OF LOW-LYING AREAS OF THE PHILIPPINE TERRITORY VULNERABLE TO RISING SEA LEVELS AS A RESULT OF CLIMATE CHANGE, AND AREAS AT HIGH RISK FOR NATURAL DISASTERS, MANDATING THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION AND OTHER CONCERNED GOVERNMENT AGENCIES FOR ITS REGULAR UPDATING AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

In other jurisdictions, hazard maps are in place and considered as valuable tools by planners, developers, and engineers. Religiously referring to the same has saved lives and economic losses because exposure to the potential negative effects of natural hazards such as earthquakes, flooding, landslides, liquefaction, etc. has been avoided.


It was after the onslaught of severe tropical storm "Paeng" in October 2022 that revealed the unthought of and careless relocation of the indigenous Teduray community to the foot of Mount Minandar in Northern Maguindanao as it was later found to be prone to landslides. the relocated Teduray community succumbed to a landslide when they were swept by the rushing floods emanating from Mount Minandar. As a result, the catastrophe killed twenty-four (24) members of the Teduray tribe and injured more than thirty (30) others

To avoid further loss of lives and property, this proposed measure aims to issue a national disaster map of the Philippines that will identify the low-lying areas that are vulnerable to rising sea levels as a result of climate change and areas at high risk for natural disasters. It shall contain proper identification of lands bordering sea levels, exposed to volcanic eruption and lying on earthquake faults, with the criteria for evacuation and illustration of recommended evacuation sites and routes.

For a holistic approach, we are mandating the participation and involvement all concerned agencies, namely, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), through the National Mapping and Resources Information Authority (NAMRIA), together with the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Climate Change Commission and National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) to work together for the creation of a national disaster map.

In view of the foregoing, the passage of this measure is earnestly sought.

REP. JUAN CARLOS "ARJO" C. ATAYDE



Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City

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HOUSE BILL NO. 7278

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AN ACT
PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE OF A LIST OF LOW-LYING AREAS OF THE PHILIPPINE TERRITORY VULNERABLE TO RISING SEA LEVELS AS A RESULT OF CLIMATE CHANGE, AND AREAS AT HIGH RISK FOR NATURAL DISASTERS, MANDATING THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, CLIMATE CHANGE COMMISSION AND OTHER CONCERNED GOVERNMENT AGENCIES FOR ITS REGULAR UPDATING AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

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

SECTION 1. Title. - This Act shall be known as "National Hazard Mapping Act"

SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy. - It is the policy of the State to promote the public health, safety and general welfare. Towards this end, the State shall endeavor to formulate an orderly layout of the national land mass with identification of low-lying areas vulnerable to rising sea levels as a result of climate change, and areas at high risk for natural disasters. The State shall otherwise establish an organized and efficient system of evacuation from these areas in the event of imminent danger.

SEC. 3. National Disaster Map. -Within one (1) year after the effectivity of this Act, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), through the National Mapping and Resources Information Authority (NAMRIA), together with the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), Climate Change Commission and National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) are directed to provide and issue a national disaster map of the Philippines, identifying the low-lying areas vulnerable to rising sea levels as a result of climate change and areas at high risk for natural disasters.

It shall contain proper identification of lands bordering sea levels, exposed to volcanic eruption and lying on earthquake faults, with the criteria for evacuation and illustration of recommended evacuation sites and routes.

Information sources for the national disaster map should not be limited to scientific instrument-based data, but shall utilize a holistic approach which may include indigenous peoples' knowledge.

SEC. 4. Appropriations. The amount necessary for the implementation of this Act shall be charged to the appropriations of the implementing agencies under the General Appropriations Act. Thereafter, such sums as may be necessary for its continued implementation shall be included in the annual General Appropriations Act.

SEC. 5. Separability Clause . In the event that any provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional, the validity of the other provisions shall not be affected by such declaration.

SEC. 6. Repealing Clause. -All laws, decrees, orders, rules and regulations and other issuances or parts thereof which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SEC. 7. Effectivity. -This Act shall take effect 15 days following its publication in the Official Gazette or in at least two newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,