

ORDINANCE NO. 8290

AN ORDINANCE CREATING THE MANILA CRISIS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, DEFINING ITS DUTIES, FUNCTIONS AND POWERS, APPROPRIATING THE AMOUNT OF TWENTY FIVE MILLION PESOS (PHP 25,000,000.00) FOR ITS INITIAL OPERATION AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Manila, in session, assembled, *THAT*:

SECTION. 1. TITLE OF THE ORDINANCE. – This shall be known as the ORDINANCE CREATING THE MANILA CRISIS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

SEC. 2. DECLARATION OF POLICY. – It shall hereby be declared the policy of the City of Manila to adhere to Section 16 of RA 7160, otherwise known as the Local Government Code of 1991 which states, that: "Every local government unit shall exercise the powers expressly granted, those necessarily implied therefrom, as well as powers necessary, appropriate or incidental for its efficient and effective governance and those which are essential to the promotion of the general welfare."

SEC. 3. CREATION OF THE MANILA CRISIS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE. – To effectively and efficiently implement the above-stated policy, the Manila Crisis Management Committee is hereby created. It shall be known as the MCMC, for brevity. There is a necessity to create a committee and define its function which is empowered to address crises: disaster, civil disorder, terrorism as it arises.

SEC. 4. DEFINITION OF TERMS. –

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a. CRISIS – A crisis is any unstable and dangerous social situation regarding economic, military, personal, political, or societal affairs, especially one involving an impending abrupt change. Crisis has four defining characteristics, which are: "specific, unexpected, non-routine events or series of events that create high levels of uncertainty and threat or perceived threat to an organization's high priority goals." Thus, the first three characteristics are that the event is (1) unexpected (i.e., a surprise), (2) creates uncertainty, (3) is seen as a threat to important goals, (4) there is the need for change.

b. ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTER – An environmental disaster due to human activity and should not be confused with natural disasters, such as exposure to hazardous substances. In this case, the impact of alteration of the ecosystem led to widespread and/or long-lasting consequences. It can include the deaths of animals (including humans) and plant systems, or severe disruption of human life, possibly requiring migration.

c. NATURAL DISASTER – A natural disaster is the effect of a natural hazard (e.g., flood, tornado, hurricane, volcanic eruption, earthquake, or landslide) that affects the environment, and leads to financial uncertainties and/or human losses. The resulting loss depends on the capacity of the population to support or resist the disaster, and their resilience.

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d. CIVIL DISORDER – Civil disorder, also known as civil unrest or civil strife, is a broad term that is typically used by law enforcement to describe one or more forms of disturbance caused by a group of people. *Civil disturbance is typically a symptom of, and a form of protest against major socio-political problems; the severity of the action coincides with public expression of displeasure.* Examples of civil disorder include, but are not necessarily limited to: illegal parades; sit-ins and other forms of obstructions; riots; sabotage; and other forms of crime. It is intended to be a demonstration to the public and the government, but can escalate into general chaos.

e. INSURGENCY - *An insurgency is an armed rebellion against a duly constituted authority (for example, an authority recognized as such by the United Nations) when those taking part in the rebellion are not recognized as belligerents. An insurgency can be fought via counter-insurgency warfare. Not all rebellions are insurgencies, because a state of belligerency may exist between one or more sovereign states and rebel forces.*

f. REBELLION – Rebellion is a refusal of obedience to border. It may, therefore, be seen as encompassing a range of behaviors from civil disobedience and mass nonviolent resistance, to violent and organized attempts to destroy an established authority such as government. *Those who participate in rebellions are known as "rebels". A rebel is distinguished from an outsider. An outsider is one who is excluded from a group whereas a rebel goes against it. Also, a rebel's potential to overthrow the leadership is recognized and substantial, unless the rebellion is crushed, whereas an outsider has been marginalized and is considered to be degenerated. A limited rebellion is an insurrection, and if the established government does not recognize the rebels as belligerents, then they are insurgents and the revolt is an insurgency.*

g. TERRORISM – Terrorism is the systematic use of terror especially as a means of coercion. At present, the international community has been unable to formulate a universally agreed, legally binding, criminal law definition of terrorism. *Common definitions of terrorism refer only to those violent acts which are intended to create fear (terror), are perpetrated for a religious, political or ideological goal, deliberately target or disregard the safety of non-combatants (civilians), and are committed by non-government agencies. By distinguishing terrorists from other types of criminals and terrorism from other forms of crime, terrorism is: ineluctably political in aims and motives; violent or, equally important, threatens violence; designed to have far-reaching psychological repercussions beyond the immediate victim or target; conducted by an organization with an identifiable chain of command or conspiratorial cell structure (whose members wear no uniform or identifying insignia); and perpetrated by sub-national group or non-state entity.*

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h. HOSTAGE CRISIS – A hostage crisis develops when one or more persons hold people against their will and try to hold off the authorities by force, threatening to kill the hostages, if provoked or attacked.

i. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (or disaster management) – is the discipline of dealing with and avoiding risks. It is a discipline that involves preparing for disaster before it occurs, disaster response (e.g., emergency evacuation, quarantine, mass decontamination, etc.), and supporting, and rebuilding society after natural or human-made disasters have occurred. In general, any emergency management is the continuous process by which all individuals, groups, and communities manage hazards in an effort to avoid or ameliorate the impact of disasters resulting from the hazards.

j. CRISIS MANAGEMENT – is the process by which an organization deals with a major unpredictable event that threatens to harm the organization, its stakeholders, or the general public. Three elements are common to most definitions of crisis: (a) a threat to the organization, (b) the element of surprise, and (c) a short decision time.

SEC. 5. COMPOSITION OF MCMC. -

The Manila Crisis Management Committee shall be composed of the following:

1. The City Mayor as Chairman
2. The City Vice-Mayor as Vice-Chairman
3. The Members of the Committee will be:

The City Administrator
The Head of the Manila Health Department
The Head of the Manila Social Welfare Office
The Head of the Department of Public Service
The City Engineer
The Head of the City Planning and Development Office as Head of the Technical Working Group
The Majority Floor Leader of the City Council
The Chief of the Manila Police District
The Chief of the Bureau of Fire Department, City of Manila
A Natural Disaster Specialist
An Environment Disaster Specialist
An Environmental Planner
The President, Liga ng mga Barangay, Manila Chapter
Other Personalities as deemed necessary for a particular crisis



SEC. 6. FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF MCMC. -

- a. The Committee shall draft a Crisis Management Plan which will outline the methods to be used to respond to all types of crises. The plan should clearly stipulate that the only people to speak publicly about the crisis are the designated persons. When preparing to offer a statement externally, as well as internally, information should be accurate. The crisis management plan should contain information and guidance that will help decision-makers to consider not only the short-term consequences, but the long-term effects of every decision.
- b. The Manila Crisis Management Committee shall clearly define its role in emergency services, such as fire and police departments should always be on a standby to call the attention of the National Disaster Coordinating Council if a particular crisis becomes out of control.
- c. The Manila Crisis Management Committee shall make emergency management a priority policy of the City and must include long-term work on infrastructure, public awareness, and even human justice issues. The process of emergency management involves four phases: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.
- d. The Manila Crisis Management Committee shall prepare a continuous cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating and improving activities to ensure an effective Crisis Management Plan.
- e. Coordination and the enhancement of capabilities to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate against natural disasters, acts of terrorism, man-made disasters and other crisis. Common preparedness measures include: communication plans with easily understandable terminology and methods; proper maintenance and training of emergency services, including mass human resources such as community emergency response teams; development and exercise of emergency population warning methods combined with emergency shelters and evacuation plans; stockpiling, inventory, and maintain disaster supplies and equipment; and develop organizations of trained volunteers among civilian populations.
- f. The Manila Crisis Management Committee shall mobilize all the necessary emergency services and first responders in the disaster area. This is likely to include a first wave of core emergency services, such as firefighters, police and ambulance crew. When conducted as a military operation, it is termed Disaster Relief Operation (DRO) and can be a follow-up to a Non-combatant Evacuation Operation (NEO). They may be supported by a number of secondary emergency services, such as specialist rescue teams.



- g. The Manila Crisis Management Committee shall spearhead the recovery efforts that involve rebuilding destroyed properties, re-employment, and the repair of other essentials to "build back better", aiming to reduce the pre-disaster risks inherent in the community and infrastructure.
- h. The Crisis Management Committee shall procure safety gears, equipment, communication tools and food needed to manage crisis and shall appropriate funds for the crisis management training for the different crisis management teams.

SEC. 7. ADOPTION OF THE CRISIS MANAGEMENT PLAN. – The City Council shall adopt the Crisis Management Plan and its appropriation and implementing guidelines.

SEC. 8. APPROPRIATION CLAUSE. – The amount of Twenty Five Million Pesos (Php 25,000,000.00) or so much hereof as may be necessary, coming from the City Calamity Fund or as maybe necessary is hereby appropriated to be made available for the implementation of this Ordinance as certified to by the City Treasurer.

SEC. 9. REPEALING CLAUSE. - All ordinances, resolutions and City Administrative Issuances, rules and regulations or part thereof, inconsistent with this Ordinance are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

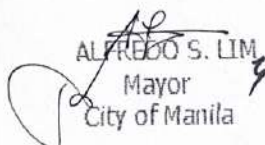
SEC. 10. SEPARABILITY CLAUSE. - If any provision of this Ordinance is declared unconstitutional or invalid, the same shall not affect the validity and effectivity of the other provisions thereof.

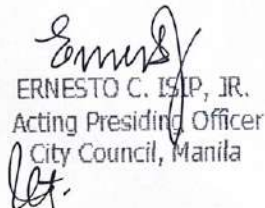
SEC. 11. EFFECTIVITY CLAUSE. – This Ordinance shall take effect upon its approval.

Enacted by the City Council of Manila at its regular session today, March 29, 2011.

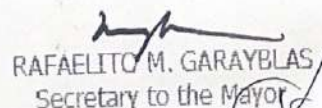
Approved by His Honor, the Mayor, on **MAY 11, 2011**

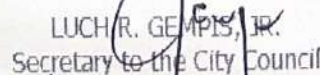
APPROVED:


ALFREDO S. LIM
Mayor
City of Manila



ERNESTO C. ISIP, JR.
Acting Presiding Officer
City Council, Manila

ATTESTED:


RAFAELITO M. GARAYBLAS
Secretary to the Mayor


LUCH R. GEMPIS, JR.
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