

Republic of the Philippines  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Quezon City

TWENTIETH CONGRESS  
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 4035



---

---

Introduced by **HON. BRIAN RAYMUND S. YAMSUAN**

---

---

**AN ACT  
REQUIRING THE CREATION AND CONSISTENT UPDATING OF MULTI-  
HAZARD MAPS FOR ALL CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES IN THE COUNTRY**

**EXPLANATORY NOTE**

Article II, Section 5 of the 1987 Constitution declares that “The maintenance of peace and order, the protection of life, liberty, and property, and the promotion of the general welfare are essential for the enjoyment by all the people of the blessings of democracy.” Article XIV, Section 10 further mandates that the “State shall give priority to research and development, invention, innovation, and their utilization.”

Every year, the country is devastated by a number of storms and floods. According to the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA), the Philippines is visited by an average of 20 typhoons every year.<sup>1</sup> These storms disrupt livelihoods, damage property and crops, and endanger Filipino lives. For instance, in 2024, the combined effects of Tropical Storm Trami (Kristine) and Typhoon Kong-rey (Leon) resulted in damages exceeding ₱14 billion in agriculture and infrastructure.<sup>2</sup> In 2025, due to the Southwest Monsoon and tropical cyclones Crising, Dante, and Emong, there was an estimated cost of damage to infrastructure amounting to Php 3,987,521,473.15.<sup>3</sup> Beyond typhoons, the country faces various risks such as rising sea levels, and exposure to volcanic eruptions and earthquakes due to our location along the Pacific Ring of Fire.

While natural phenomena cannot be prevented, it is possible to mitigate their impacts

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.adrc.asia/nationinformation.php?NationCode=608&Lang=en>

<sup>2</sup> <https://apnews.com/article/philippines-typhoon-yinxing-876e9d337a65d3c5c2069ab41d36be28>


<sup>3</sup> [https://ndrrmc.gov.ph/attachments/article/4293/Situational\\_Report\\_No\\_16\\_for\\_the\\_Combined\\_Effect\\_s\\_of\\_Southwest\\_Monsoon\\_and\\_TC\\_s\\_CRISING\\_DANTE\\_and\\_EMONG\\_2025.pdf](https://ndrrmc.gov.ph/attachments/article/4293/Situational_Report_No_16_for_the_Combined_Effect_s_of_Southwest_Monsoon_and_TC_s_CRISING_DANTE_and_EMONG_2025.pdf)

by understanding their behavior and adopting science-based and data-driven strategies. One such approach is hazard mapping. This is used to identify, among others, areas that are vulnerable to disasters due to the adverse effects of climate change. These hazard maps can be a helpful tool for land-use planning, implementation of flood-prevention measures, and creation of emergency response plans.<sup>4</sup>

In 2012, the Department of Science and Technology launched the Project NOAH or Nationwide Operational Assessment of Hazards, the government's flagship program for disaster prevention and mitigation which provided tools and information to mitigate or avert disasters caused by natural hazards.<sup>5</sup> Project NOAH identified areas that would be hit by hazards brought about by extreme weather events. In 2017, however, Project NOAH was shut down due to the lack of funds. Despite the University of the Philippines deciding to adopt Project NOAH and continue its operations, it has difficulty in terms of budgetary constraints and national reach.<sup>6</sup>

As a country highly vulnerable to natural disasters, with an estimated 60% of its land area and 74% of its population exposed to numerous hazards,<sup>7</sup> we aim to build on what Project NOAH has achieved so far. This measure thus aims to ensure that each city and municipality has a multi-hazard map and that it is consistently updated. It seeks to integrate these maps into local development planning and disaster response.

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



**BRIAN RAYMUND S. YAMSUAN**  
*Representative*  
2<sup>nd</sup> District of Parañaque

---

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.ctc-n.org/technologies/flood-hazard-mapping>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.dost.gov.ph/index.php/knowledge-resources/news/44-2015-news/876-dost-s-project-noah-launches-new-disaster-mgmt-platform>.

<sup>6</sup> <https://opinion.inquirer.net/184666/devastating-floods-is-the-philippines-ready>.

<sup>7</sup> <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/philippines/vulnerability>

Republic of the Philippines  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Quezon City

TWENTIETH CONGRESS  
First Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 4035

---

---

Introduced by HON. BRIAN RAYMUND S. YAMSUAN

---

---

AN ACT  
REQUIRING THE CREATION AND CONSISTENT UPDATING OF MULTI-  
HAZARD MAPS FOR ALL CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES IN THE COUNTRY

*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 Multi-Hazard Mapping Act.”

**SECTION. 2. Declaration of Policy.** — The State recognizes its duty to protect the life, liberty, and property of all its citizens. The State also affirms the essential role of science, and research and development in disaster risk reduction and management. Towards this end, the State shall ensure that every city and municipality maintains accurate, current, and publicly accessible multi-hazard maps, which are effectively integrated into local development planning and disaster response plans.

**SECTION 3. Creation of Multi-Hazard Maps.** – 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), Philippine Space Agency (PhilSA), Climate Change Commission (CCC), National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), the concerned local government units (LGU), and other relevant government agencies with existing hazard mapping projects and satellite imaging capabilities, shall undertake multi-hazard mapping for each city and municipality in the country.

The term “multi-hazard map” as used in this Act shall refer to a map that identifies the vulnerabilities of each LGU to threats, such as but not limited to landslides, flooding, sea level rise, storm surges, volcanic eruption, and earthquakes.

The multi-hazard maps shall be updated by the DENR, in coordination with the concerned LGU, every three (3) years.

**SECTION 4. Public Access to Data Maps.** – The DENR shall maintain a national registry of multi-hazard maps.

To ensure the effective use of the multi-hazard maps, the DENR, in coordination with NAMRIA, DOST, PhilSA, CCC, NDRRMC, and other relevant agencies, shall develop and implement a comprehensive plan to ensure their accessibility and proper use across the country. This plan shall include, but not be limited to a nationwide information drive, training programs for local officials, disaster response teams, and community leaders, and other similar efforts.

**SECTION 5. Integration of Multi-Hazard Maps in Local Development Planning.** – The multi-hazard maps shall be integrated into the local development and disaster response planning of each LGU. National agencies shall consider the maps in the planning, design, and approval of public works and utilities.

**SECTION 6. Appropriations.** — The amount necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act shall be included in the budget of the concerned government agencies in the General Appropriations Act (GAA).

Government agencies and LGUs may also utilize a portion of their respective GAD budget to implement this Act anchored on the guidelines issued by the Department of Budget and Management.

**SECTION 7. Repealing Clause.** — All laws, decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations inconsistent with any provision of this Act are hereby repealed, modified, superseded, or amended accordingly.

**SECTION 8. Separability Clause.** — If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance is held invalid for any reason, the remainder of this Act or the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

**SECTION 9. Effectivity.** — This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the *Official Gazette* or in at least two (2) national newspapers of general circulation, whichever comes earlier.

*Approved,*