

Republic of the Philippines  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Quezon City, Metro Manila

TWENTIETH CONGRESS  
First Regular Session

**HOUSE BILL NO. 6285**



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Introduced by **ANG PROBINSYANO**  
Party-List Representative Alfred Delos Santos

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### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

Education does not only include academic learning, but also other forms of technical knowledge. As enshrined in Article XIV of the 1987 Constitution, the State shall develop a system of education that is relevant to the times and to the needs of the people and society. This would include, educating and training our youth on disaster and emergency preparedness and response.

Capacities must be strengthened at the individual, organizational, and institutional levels to withstand emergencies. This includes the capacity to develop and implement contingency plans, such as alternative education pathways, to mitigate impacts. Education stakeholders must be empowered to review and revise sectoral policies to incorporate adaptive responses to calamities. Integrating risk data and impact assessments into education management systems will enable the development of crisis-sensitive policies and programs, including disaster preparedness plans.

The Philippines faces recurring natural disasters every year from typhoons, floods, earthquakes, to other calamities that gravely affect communities and disrupt education. While certain programs on disaster awareness already exist, there is a pressing need to expand and institutionalize comprehensive training in basic medical and health response, risk reduction, and emergency preparedness within the curriculum of schools and institutions of learning.

The multitude of actors involved in disaster response can lead to duplication, inefficiency, and confusion without strong leadership and coordination. National leadership in crisis planning and management is vital to ensure education resilience. It guarantees that humanitarian initiatives are sustainable, aligned with national priorities, and able to mitigate the impact of disasters on learners and education communities. Effective coordination mechanisms must also be established to maximize stakeholder contributions, including those of local civil society, to reach the most marginalized.

The State recognizes its responsibility to build a society that is aware, prepared, and capable of responding to emergencies and disasters. This bill seeks to institutionalize a proactive approach to disaster and emergency resiliency among the population. By integrating disaster preparedness and response into the education system, we strengthen our collective ability to withstand calamities and foster a culture of resilience, bridging the gap between State assistance and community readiness.

In view of the foregoing, the passage of this Bill is immediately sought.

  
**ALFRED C. DELOS SANTOS**  
*Representative, Ang Probinsyano Partylist*

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**AN ACT INTEGRATING BASIC MEDICAL AND HEALTH TRAINING AND  
RISK REDUCTION NATIONAL EMERGENCY OR DISASTER AWARENESS  
PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE IN THE CURRICULUM OF SCHOOLS AND  
INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING**

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

**SECTION 1.** *Short Title.* – This Act shall be known as the “Estudyanteng  
Laging Handa sa Sakuna Act of 2025”.

**SECTION 2.** *Integration of Basic Medical Training and Disaster Awareness  
or Response.* – All institutions of learning, including but not limited to, schools,  
colleges, universities, vocational learning institutions, shall integrate into their  
respective curricula and make available to all its students relevant and updated  
subjects, units, and electives, or courses, regarding basic medical training,  
national emergency or disaster awareness, preparedness, and response.

**SECTION 3.** *Mandatory Annual Drills.* – All institutions of learning shall  
conduct at least one (1) mandatory disaster preparedness drill every academic  
year, covering scenarios such as typhoons, floods, earthquakes, and other  
natural calamities. These drills shall include evacuation procedures, first aid  
response, and coordination with local disaster risk reduction and management  
offices. The drills shall be designed to instill readiness, discipline, and resilience  
among students, faculty, and staff.

**SECTION 4.** *Implementing Rules and Regulations.* – The Commission on  
Higher Education (CHED) and the Department of Education (DepEd), in  
coordination with the Department of Health (DOH), Department of Interior and  
Local Government (DILG), in the National Disaster Risk Reduction and  
Management Council (NDRMMC), shall promulgate the corresponding  
implementing rules and regulations of this act within sixty (60) days from the  
date of its effectivity.

**SECTION 5. Appropriations.** – The funds necessary to implement the provisions of this act shall be sourced and respected budgets of the CHED and the DepEd in the annual General Appropriations Act.

**SECTION 6. Separability Clause.** – If any provision or part of this Act is held invalid or unconstitutional, the remaining provisions or parts unaffected shall remain in full force and effect.

**SECTION 7. Repealing Clause.** – All laws, executive orders, presidential decrees or issuances, letters of instruction, administrative orders, rules, and regulations contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, amended, or modified accordingly.

**SECTION 8. Effectivity Clause.** – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,