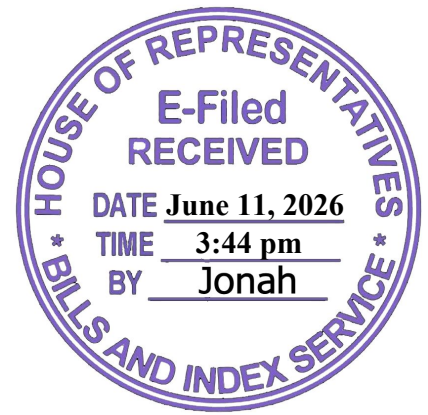


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Quezon City, Metro Manila

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
Second Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 9860



Introduced by Representative LEILA M. DE LIMA

AN ACT
APPROPRIATING THE SUM OF FIFTEEN BILLION PESOS (₱15,000,000,000.00)
AS SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 FOR RELIEF,
RECOVERY, REHABILITATION, REPAIR, AND RECONSTRUCTION IN AREAS
AFFECTED BY THE 2026 MINDANAO EARTHQUAKE, AND FOR OTHER
PURPOSES

EXPLANATORY NOTE

In the morning of June 8, 2026, a magnitude 7.8 earthquake struck the southern coast of Mindanao, with its epicenter 32km offshore west of Maasim in the Province of Sarangani¹. The seismic event was the strongest earthquake to strike the Philippines and was considered one of the most destructive since 1976². The earthquake triggered over 130 aftershocks and generated tsunami warnings across multiple Asian nations³.

As of June 10, the Office of the Civil Defense (OCD) reported that the official casualty count rose to 45 confirmed deaths, with about 630 persons injured and 17 reported missing⁴. The earthquake caused severe structural damage across multiple regions of Mindanao. According to official damage assessments, at least 2,505 homes

¹ ReliefWeb. (08 June 2026). Philippines: 7.8M Sarangani Earthquake Flash Update No. 1 (As of 8 June 2026). Retrieved from: <https://reliefweb.int/report/philippines/philippines-78m-sarangani-earthquake-flash-update-no-1-8-june-2026?>

² The Straight Times (08 June 2026 At least 35 killed, 134 injured after 7.8-magnitude quake strikes southern Philippines. Retrieved from: https://www.straitstimes.com/asia/se-asia/earthquake-of-magnitude-7-3-strikes-mindanao-philippines-gfz-says?utm_medium=social&utm_source=facebook&utm_campaign=stfb&fbclid=IwY2xjawSVuLtleHRuA2FlbQlxMQBicmlkETFmbE5EaDMzQUVQNmtneFd0c3J0YwZhcHBfaWQQMjlyMDM5MTc4ODlwMDg5MgABHnq9cpY0nDT60R6drMCG-TX7MZ9R2Q6DmbUUoyScCPLMps7aI0bLmACu60d__aem_wToq4tygC6nUHKLuVgDEaw

³ ANI (08 June 2026). Tsunami warnings issued across several Asian countries after powerful earthquake jolts the Philippines. Retrieved from: <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/world/tsunami-warnings-issued-across-several-asian-countries-after-powerful-earthquake-jolts-the-philippines/>

⁴ Nepomuceno, P. (10 June 2026). Sarangani quake death toll climbs to 45 – OCD. Retrieved from: <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1276941>

were damaged, of which 460 were completely destroyed⁵. The Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) reported that property damage in General Santos City alone reached an estimated ₱1 billion⁶, with additional losses across South Cotabato, Sarangani, and surrounding provinces.

The disaster had an unprecedented impact on the education sector. The Department of Education (DepEd) reported that the earthquake forced 8,208 schools to suspend classes as of June 8. Initial damage assessments documented infrastructure damage to 1,023 school facilities in Region 12 and 192 in Region 11⁷. The crisis extends beyond facility damage. Initial DepEd situation reports outline a funding requirement of ₱245.8 million for school cleanup, debris removal, and repairs⁸. Notably, the Matanao National High School experienced collapse of a dilapidated building⁹, while students at the Cotabato City Central Pilot Elementary School, who were conducting earthquake drills when the tremor struck, safely evacuated¹⁰.

Following structural damage caused by the earthquake, commercial operations at the General Santos International Airport remain suspended. While authorities conduct inspections and necessary repairs, the facility is currently restricted to military, government, and humanitarian flights¹¹.

On June 09, 2026, the National Grid Corporation of the Philippines (NGCP) fully restored affected power transmission lines in Southwestern Mindanao, specifically covering General Santos City, Sarangani, and South Cotabato near the epicenter of the 7.8-magnitude earthquake. Despite transmission recovery, nearly 160,000 consumer connections remain without power. Currently, the region is facing a deficit of over 500 megawatts of electricity because major generation plants, the 300-MW SMC Malita Coal Plant and the 237-MW Sarangani Energy Corporation plant, triggered emergency shutdowns and remain offline¹².

The scale, urgency, and multi-sectoral character of the disaster necessitate immediate government action. The earthquake has created acute humanitarian requirements that cannot be deferred pending ordinary appropriation cycles. Standard fiscal timelines are incompatible with the immediate needs of about 630 injured

⁵ Echegoyen, C.K (09 June 2026). What we know about the magnitude 7.8 Mindanao earthquake. Retrieved from: <https://www.abs-cbn.com/news/regions/2026/6/9/what-we-know-about-the-magnitude-7-8-mindanao-earthquake-2032>

⁶ Bonzo, L.T (08 June 2026) DPWH says Mindanao earthquake caused P1B damage in General Santos City. Retrieved from: <https://www.gmanetwork.com/news/topstories/nation/990637/dpwh-mindanao-earthquake-damage-general-santos-city/story/?amp>

⁷ Supra at note 5

⁸ Gregorio, A. (10 June 2026). DepEd seeks P245.8M for school repairs, cleanup in quake-hit Mindanao. Retrieved from: <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/2244151/depd-seeks-p245-8m-for-school-repairs-cleanup-in-quake-hit-mindanao>

⁹ SunStar Davao. (08 June 2026). School building at Matanao NHS collapses after earthquake. Retrieved from: <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1523329129272716>

¹⁰ Fernandez, E. (08 June 2026). Magnitude 7 quake sends students, workers fleeing in parts of Mindanao. <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/2242319/magnitude-7-quake-sends-students-workers-fleeing-in-parts-of-mindanao>

¹¹ Supra at note 5

¹² Fuentes, A. (09 June 2026). Power transmission restored in quake-hit Mindanao but many still without power. Retrieved from: <https://www.abs-cbn.com/news/business/2026/6/9/power-transmission-restored-in-quake-hit-mindanao-but-many-still-without-power-1542>

persons, 2,505 displaced families, 8,208 suspended schools affecting thousands of students, and a region with critical infrastructure rendered inoperable. Delay in appropriations would result in preventable humanitarian deterioration, prolonged economic dislocation, irreversible educational gaps, and protracted recovery timelines.

Thus, this proposed measure.

This bill seeks to appropriate Fifteen Billion Pesos (₱15,000,000,000.00) as supplemental funding to augment the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (NDRMFF) for relief, recovery, rehabilitation, repair, and reconstruction efforts in areas affected, strategically allocated across sectors to address the full spectrum of disaster impacts. This cross-sectoral approach recognizes that effective disaster recovery requires simultaneous intervention across humanitarian, health, educational, livelihood, shelter, and infrastructure domains. Furthermore, the proposed measure incorporates accountability mechanisms, including multi-agency coordination, geographic prioritization, comprehensive transparency requirements, and regular reporting to legislative committees and the public.

This measure demonstrates the national government's commitment to the constitutional principle that the State shall protect and promote the right to health and well-being of the people¹³, and shall prioritize the urgent needs of the nation, and its determination to leave no affected community behind in the path of disaster recovery.

This version fully adopts Senate Bill No. 2259 filed by Senator Francis “Kiko” N. Pangilinan in the 20th Congress as its counterpart bill in the House of Representatives.

The prompt enactment of this measure is respectfully urged.



LEILA M. DE LIMA

¹³ Article II, Section 15

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

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
Second Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. **9860**

Introduced by Representative LEILA M. DE LIMA

AN ACT
APPROPRIATING THE SUM OF FIFTEEN BILLION PESOS (₱15,000,000,000.00)
AS SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 2026 FOR RELIEF,
RECOVERY, REHABILITATION, REPAIR, AND RECONSTRUCTION IN AREAS
AFFECTED BY THE 2026 MINDANAO EARTHQUAKE, AND FOR OTHER
PURPOSES

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

1 SECTION. 1. *Appropriation Clause.* – To carry out the purposes of this Act, the
2 sum of Fifteen Billion Pesos (₱15,000,000,000.00) is hereby appropriated out of any
3 available funds in the National Treasury that are not otherwise appropriated.

4
5 The amount herein appropriated shall be used to augment the National Disaster
6 Risk Reduction and Management Fund under the General Appropriations Act of 2026
7 (RA No. 12314), for the purpose of funding relief, recovery, rehabilitation, repair,
8 reconstruction, and other necessary disaster response and recovery efforts and
9 activities in areas affected by the 2026 Mindanao earthquake.

10
11 The amount herein appropriated shall be allocated as follows:

12
13 a) Two Billion Pesos (₱2,000,000,000.00) for the Department of Agriculture
14 (DA), of which:

15
16 i. One Billion Pesos (₱1,000,000,000.00) for the National Irrigation
17 Administration (NIA), for the repair and rehabilitation of irrigation
18 systems and related agricultural infrastructure damaged by the
19 earthquake; and

- 1 ii. One Billion Pesos (₱1,000,000,000.00) for Presidential Assistance
2 to Farmers and Fisherfolk, including cash assistance, production
3 support, seeds, fertilizers, feeds, fingerlings, fishing gears, farm
4 tools, livestock replacement, and other recovery assistance for
5 farmers and fisherfolk affected by the 2026 Mindanao earthquake;
6
- 7 b) Two Billion Pesos (₱2,000,000,000.00) for the Department of Education
8 (DepEd), for the repair, rehabilitation, retrofitting, and reconstruction of
9 damaged school buildings, classrooms, learning facilities, and temporary
10 learning spaces;
11
- 12 c) One Billion Five Hundred Million Pesos (₱1,500,000,000.00) for the
13 Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), for Assistance
14 to Individuals in Crisis Situation (AICS), emergency cash assistance,
15 family food packs, non-food items, temporary shelter assistance,
16 psychosocial support, educational assistance and other social protection
17 interventions for individuals and families affected by the earthquake;
18
- 19 d) Five Hundred Million Pesos (₱500,000,000.00) for the Department of
20 Energy (DoE), for the rehabilitation and restoration of electrification
21 infrastructure, including support for damaged power lines, distribution
22 facilities, and other energy systems in affected areas;
23
- 24 e) One Billion Pesos (₱1,000,000,000.00) for State Universities and
25 Colleges (SUCs), for the repair, rehabilitation, retrofitting, and
26 reconstruction of damaged academic buildings, laboratories, dormitories,
27 and other school facilities;
28
- 29 f) One Billion Five Hundred Million Pesos (₱1,500,000,000.00) for the
30 Department of Health (DOH), of which:
31
- 32 i. One Billion Pesos (₱1,000,000,000.00) for the repair,
33 rehabilitation, restoration, and equipping of DOH hospitals and
34 health facilities damaged by the earthquake; and
35 ii. Five Hundred Million Pesos (₱500,000,000.00) for the purchase
36 of health equipment, medical supplies, trauma care equipment,
37 emergency response equipment, and other health-related capital
38 outlay and operating requirements for affected areas;
39
- 40 g) One Billion Pesos (₱1,000,000,000.00) for the Department of Health and
41 concerned local government units (LGUs), for the repair, rehabilitation,
42 restoration, retrofitting, and equipping of rural hospitals, district hospitals,
43 provincial hospitals, city hospitals, rural health units, barangay health
44 stations, and other local health facilities damaged by the earthquake;

- 1
- 2 h) One Billion Pesos (₱1,000,000,000.00) for the Department of Public
- 3 Works and Highways (DPWH), for the repair, rehabilitation, retrofitting,
- 4 and reconstruction of roads, bridges, government buildings, slope
- 5 protection works, flood control structures, public infrastructure, declared
- 6 historical sites, heritage structures, and public cultural structures damaged
- 7 by the earthquake;
- 8
- 9 i) Two Billion Pesos (₱2,000,000,000.00) for the Department of Human
- 10 Settlements and Urban Development (DHSUD) and National Housing
- 11 Authority (NHA) for the purchase and development of relocation sites,
- 12 construction of temporary and permanent housing units, repair assistance
- 13 for damaged houses, and other shelter recovery interventions for affected
- 14 families;
- 15
- 16 j) Five Hundred Million Pesos (₱500,000,000.00) for the Department of
- 17 Transportation (DOTr), for the repair, rehabilitation, restoration, and
- 18 reconstruction of airports, ports, terminals, access roads, and other
- 19 transport facilities damaged by the earthquake; and
- 20
- 21 k) Two Billion Pesos (₱2,000,000,000.00) for concerned LGUs, of which:
- 22
- 23 i. One Billion Pesos (₱1,000,000,000.00) for the repair,
- 24 rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of local government
- 25 facilities, public markets, evacuation centers, barangay facilities,
- 26 local roads, local bridges, and other community infrastructure
- 27 damaged by the earthquake; and
- 28 ii. One Billion Pesos (₱1,000,000,000.00) for local rehabilitation,
- 29 recovery, livelihood restoration, debris clearing, emergency
- 30 employment, and other community-based recovery programs in
- 31 affected areas.
- 32

33 SEC. 2. *Use of Funds.* – The amounts appropriated under this Act shall be used

34 exclusively for relief, recovery, rehabilitation, repair, reconstruction, restoration,

35 retrofitting, and other necessary disaster response and recovery activities in areas

36 affected by the 2026 Mindanao earthquake, including areas affected by aftershocks,

37 earthquake-induced damage, landslides, service disruptions, and related hazards as

38 may be determined by the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council

39 (NDRRMC).

40

41 The funds may be used for, among others:

42

- a) immediate relief assistance, food and non-food items, emergency cash assistance, temporary shelter, psychosocial support, and other social protection interventions;
- b) repair, rehabilitation, retrofitting, and reconstruction of damaged public infrastructure, including roads, bridges, government buildings, evacuation centers, ports, airports, schools, hospitals, health facilities, irrigation systems, power systems, water systems, and other public facilities;
- c) purchase of necessary medical equipment, emergency response equipment, classroom materials, temporary learning facilities, shelter materials, and other supplies required for recovery and rehabilitation;
- d) development of relocation sites and construction or repair of housing units for affected families;
- e) restoration of livelihood, agriculture, fisheries, micro, small, and medium enterprises, and local economic activity in affected areas;
- f) cash assistance, production support, inputs, tools, equipment, and other recovery assistance for farmers and fisherfolk affected by the earthquake; and
- g) such other eligible relief, recovery, rehabilitation, repair, reconstruction, and disaster response activities as may be recommended by the NDRRMC and approved by the President of the Philippines.

SEC. 3. *Release of Funds.* – The funds appropriated under this Act shall be released directly to the relevant and appropriate national government agencies, government-owned or controlled corporations, and concerned local government units, in accordance with the recommendation of the NDRRMC and the approval of the President of the Philippines.

SEC. 4. *Coordination with Local Government Units.* – The implementing agencies shall coordinate with affected provinces, cities, municipalities, and barangays in the identification, validation, prioritization, and implementation of programs, activities, and projects funded under this Act.

Priority shall be given to areas with the highest reported earthquake intensity, the greatest number of affected families and individuals, the most severe damage to public infrastructure and lifeline facilities, the highest level of service disruption, and the highest risk to public health and safety.

SEC. 5. *Transparency and Accountability.* – All implementing agencies, government-owned or -controlled corporations, and LGUs receiving funds under this Act shall submit to the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), the NDRRMC, the Commission on Audit (COA), the Senate Committee on Finance, and the House Committee on Appropriations a quarterly report on:

- a) amounts released, obligated, and disbursed;

- b) programs, activities, and projects funded;
- c) location of projects and affected communities served;
- d) number of beneficiaries, where applicable;
- e) physical and financial status of implementation;
- f) procurement method used; and
- g) issues causing delay, if any.

The reports required under this section shall be posted on the official websites of the implementing agencies and concerned local government units in a format that is accessible to the public.

SEC. 6. *Separability Clause*. – If any provision of this Act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, the provisions not affected thereby shall continue to be in full force and effect.

SEC. 7. *Repealing Clause*. – All laws, executive orders, presidential decrees, presidential proclamations, letters of instruction, rules and regulations, or parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, modified, or amended accordingly.

SEC. 8. *Effectivity*. – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days following its publication in the Official Gazette or in two (2) newspapers of general circulation in the Philippines.

Approved,