



10 JUNE 2026

SITUATIONAL REPORT #03

Magnitude 7.8 Earthquake in Mindanao (Region XII – SOCCSKSARGEN)

CONTEXT

On 08 June 2026 at 07:37 AM local time, a **magnitude 7.8 tectonic earthquake** occurred around **32 km southwest of Maasim in Sarangani (05.99° N, 125.17° E)** at a depth of 33 km (DOST-PHIVOLCS, 2026a). The earthquake was widely felt across Mindanao and neighboring regions and generated strong ground shaking in areas closest to the epicenter.

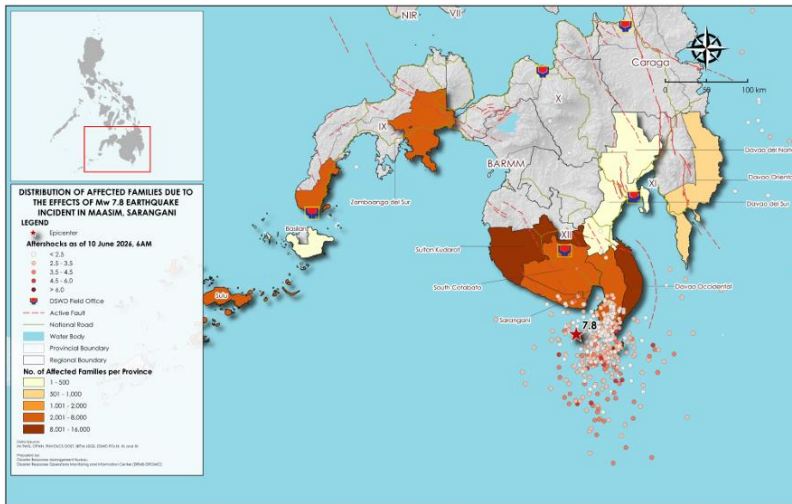


Figure 1. Map of Distribution of Affected families caused by 7.8 M Earthquake from the DSWD DROMIC Report # 4 as of 10 June 2026.

According to the Department of Science and Technology – Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (DOST-PHIVOLCS), the government-mandated agency to monitor and generate seismic data, the highest reported intensity was revised to **PEIS VIII (Very Destructive)**, which was observed in the municipalities of **Glan, Kiamba, Malapatan, and Malungon in Sarangani Province**, as well as in **General Santos City (DOST-PHIVOLCS, 2026a)**. PEIS VII (Destructive) was also reported in **Don Marcelino and Jose Abad Santos in Davao Occidental**; **Alabel, Maasim, and Maitum in Sarangani**; and **Koronadal City and Tupi in South Cotabato**.

At PEIS VIII, many well-built buildings are considerably damaged, utility posts and towers may tilt or topple, and liquefaction and lateral spreading may cause structures to sink, tilt, or topple. Instrumental intensity observations likewise recorded Intensity VIII in Malapatan, Sarangani, and Intensity VII in Santa Maria, Davao Occidental and Koronadal City, South Cotabato. These observations indicate that the strongest ground shaking was concentrated in Sarangani Province and

HIGHLIGHTS



>197,750
PEOPLE AFFECTED

>43,716

FAMILIES AFFECTED

COUNTRY Philippines

5 REGIONS AFFECTED
Region XI Davao Region
Region XII SOCCSKSARGEN
Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM)

14 PROVINCES AFFECTED

Sultan Kudarat, Davao Occidental, Sarangani, South Cotabato, and General Santos City among the most affected

>630
INJURED

>17
MISSING

>45
FATALITIES



>25,001
DISPLACED INDIVIDUALS



>5,448
DISPLACED FAMILIES

Consolidated data as of 10 June 2026, 03:00 PM

IMPORTANT NOTE: Information presented above is based on DSWD-DROMIC Report No. 4 and reports from affected local government units as of 10 June 2026, 12:00 NN. Figures may change as damage and needs assessments continue and additional reports are received from affected areas.

All new inputs in this report are in **BLUE TEXT**.

neighboring areas in Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN), where significant impacts to people, infrastructure, and essential services were reported (DOST-PHIVOLCS, 2026a).

As of writing, a total of more than 2,000 aftershocks has been recorded following the magnitude 7.8 earthquake, of which 301 have been located and 21 were felt. The recorded aftershocks ranged from magnitude 1.3 to 6.7, with one of the strongest aftershocks being a magnitude 6.7 earthquake located 17 km from Balut Island, Davao Occidental, approximately one hour after the mainshock. Additional moderate aftershocks were recorded on 10 June 2026, indicating that seismic activity remains elevated. These aftershocks are expected to continue for several days to weeks.

DOST-PHIVOLCS issued a tsunami advisory after the magnitude 7.8 earthquake, warning of waves over one meter and advising coastal communities to move inland (DOST-PHIVOLCS, 2026b). Following continued monitoring and the absence of destructive waves, the advisory was lifted a few hours later (DOST-PHIVOLCS, 2026c). The agency also warned of secondary hazards such as landslides, rockfalls, liquefaction, and coastal inundations. Damage assessments remain ongoing as authorities continue to validate the extent of impact.

IMPACT SNAPSHOT

Considering the extreme magnitude and proximity of the epicenter to settlements, the resulting impacts were severe.

The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) – Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center (DROMIC), as of 10 June 2026, 06:00 AM, reported a total of 43,716 affected families (197,750 persons) across Regions IX, XI, and XII, and BARMM with 5,448 families (25,001 people) remaining displaced, either in evacuation centers or with relatives and friends (DSWD, 2026). These figures are expected to increase as damage and needs assessments continue in affected municipalities and barangays.

While displacement figures have stabilized compared to the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, these numbers likely underrepresent the actual scale of temporary displacement. Field reports still indicate that many households continue to stay in open spaces, roadside areas, makeshift shelters, and other informal locations due to persistent fear of aftershocks and concerns regarding the structural safety of their homes. In many communities, returning to their residence does not necessarily indicate a return to normal living conditions, as families continue to practice precautionary evacuation during strong aftershocks and at night.

Several areas continue to experience challenges in providing exact numbers and figures due to damaged electrical and telecommunication infrastructure, inaccessible roads and bridges, localized landslides, and ongoing validation efforts by local authorities.

Table 1. List of most affected provinces and cities by affected and displaced population. Data from DSWD-DROMIC Report No. 4 as of 10 June 2026, 06:00 AM.

Region	Province / Area	Number of affected families	Number of affected individuals	Current number of displaced families	Current number of displaced individuals
Region XI (Davao Region)	Davao Occidental	8,121	34,145	1,283	4,250
Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN)	General Santos City	6,731	25,472	1,773	8,665
	Sarangani	3,982	19,458	2,201	11,051
	Sultan Kudarat	15,969	74,518	2,403	7,002

Current data indicate that the most severe impacts are concentrated within the SOCCSKSARGEN Region, particularly in Sarangani, South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, and General Santos City, which experienced the strongest ground shaking and account for the majority of reported casualties, displacement, and infrastructure damage. Several local government units, including General Santos City, Alabel, Glan, and Jose Abad Santos, have also declared a State of Calamity to support ongoing response and recovery efforts.

Beyond the currently reported impacts, the ACCESS-Nexus Tracker Philippines Impact Dashboard estimates that up to 4.13 million individuals (1.01 million households) across BARMM, Regions XI, and XII may have been exposed to significant earthquake impacts (see Figure 2). The model projects that approximately 185,580

households may face displacement, while an estimated 934,110 individuals may require humanitarian assistance, particularly in areas with high population density, poverty incidence, and vulnerable housing conditions, highlighting the possibility of substantial unmet needs as assessments expand into previously inaccessible areas and validation processes continue.

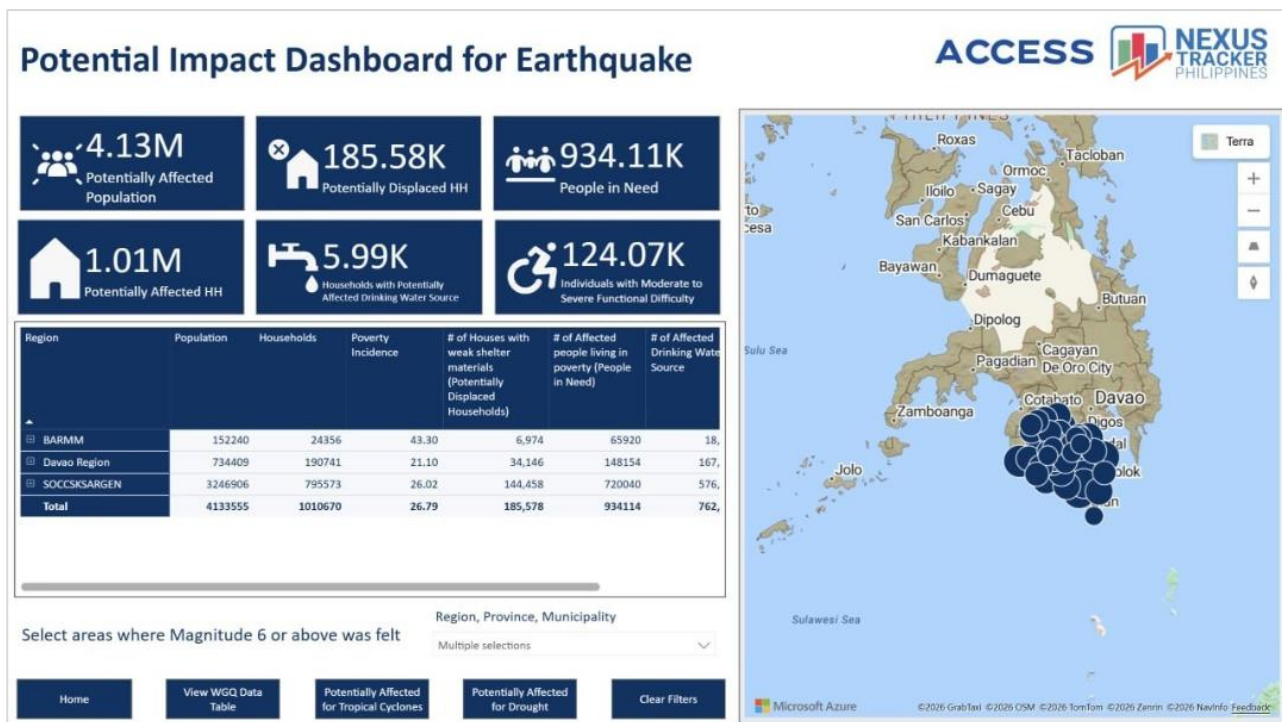


Figure 2. Potential Impact Dashboard for Earthquake based on areas that recorded PEIS VI and above.

Casualty figures also continue to rise as validation progresses. As of writing, the earthquake has resulted in at least 45 reported fatalities, 17 missing persons, and more than 630 injured individuals, although these figures remain subject to verification and may further increase as assessment teams gain access to additional affected communities.

Damage information has likewise increased significantly compared to earlier reports. DSWD-DROMIC (2026) currently reports 7,866 damaged houses, including 1,596 totally damaged and 6,270 partially damaged houses across Regions IX, XI, and XII. This represents a substantial increase from previous reporting periods and suggests that housing impacts remain among the most significant humanitarian consequences of the earthquake.

The education sector also continues to experience major disruptions. According to the latest Department of Education (DepEd) rapid damage assessments, 1,022 public schools have reported classroom or WASH-related damages. A total of 4,398 classrooms sustained minor damage, 1,442 sustained major damage, 1,462 were totally damaged, and 146 WASH facilities were damaged, while 4,364 classes remain suspended despite the gradual resumption of operations in other areas.

Critical lifeline disruptions persist across several affected provinces. Damaged power and telecommunications infrastructure, together with localized landslides, bridge damage, and road access constraints, continue to hamper assessment, reporting, and response operations. Although service restoration efforts are ongoing, intermittent electricity and communication outages remain reported in parts of General Santos City, South Cotabato, and neighboring provinces.

The situation remains fluid, with continuing seismic activity, combined with damaged structures and unstable slopes, presents an ongoing risk of further structural collapse, prolonged displacement, and additional humanitarian needs.

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION & FINDINGS

Information gaps continue to persist due to damaged electrical infrastructure, intermittent telecommunications, inaccessible roads and bridges, and ongoing validation efforts by local authorities. While the overall humanitarian picture is becoming clearer, **several affected communities remain difficult to access, particularly in upland and coastal areas.**

The displacement situation remains significant and likely underreported. As mentioned previously, many affected households are staying outside formal evacuation centers, particularly in Sarangani Province, which makes it difficult to track affected populations and organize assistance effectively.

City of General Santos

General Santos City continues to face significant urban impacts, including damaged buildings, disrupted economic activities, and pressure on essential services. Structural assessments remain ongoing across public and private facilities, while recovery efforts continue for affected infrastructure, schools, commercial establishments, and transport facilities.

Province of Sarangani

Sarangani Province remains among the most severely affected areas following the earthquake, having experienced the strongest ground shaking and widespread tsunami-related evacuations. While assessments and validation activities continue, reports indicate significant impacts on housing, public infrastructure, water systems, and basic services across several municipalities. Displacement remains dynamic, with many families opting to stay in open spaces, temporary shelters, or with relatives due to fear of aftershocks and concerns over structural safety. Access constraints, intermittent telecommunications, localized power interruptions, and damaged roads continue to hamper assessments and response operations in some affected communities.

- **Municipality of Glan, Sarangani**

Glan has emerged as one of the most severely affected municipalities, with all 31 barangays affected by earthquake damage and landslides. Several communities remain isolated, with access currently possible only through sea and air transportation. Local authorities reported prolonged power outages, loss of communication signals, limited fuel supplies, damaged water systems, and dwindling food stocks. Access to safe drinking water remains a major concern, while reports indicate that some individuals remain unrecovered in landslide-affected areas. Humanitarian assistance has begun to arrive, although current support remains limited relative to the scale of needs.

- **Municipality of Alabel, Sarangani**

Localized landslides, tension cracks, and damages to houses, schools, and barangay infrastructure have been reported in several communities in Alabel. At least 106 families (441 individuals) remain displaced, primarily from upland areas affected by slope instability and housing damage. Access to food, shelter support, and basic services remains a concern while assessments and response activities continue.

- **Municipality of Malapatan, Sarangani**

Malapatan remains among the most affected municipalities and has declared a State of Calamity. Significant damages were reported across housing, schools, health facilities, roads, bridges, water systems, and other public infrastructure, while several upland barangays remain difficult to access due to damaged roads and landslide risks. Water access remains a critical concern, with some communities relying on untreated water sources. A notable trend is the widespread practice of self-evacuation, with many families opting to stay in open spaces rather than evacuation centers. Financial service providers are only partially operational due to power and connectivity issues, potentially affecting access to cash and financial assistance.

- **Municipality of Maasim, Sarangani**

Maasim continues to report displacement, service disruptions, and damages to housing and community infrastructure. The municipality reported at least 145 displaced households across several barangays. Electricity restoration remains ongoing, while intermittent telecommunications disruptions continue to affect communications and access to services. Basic WASH facilities in displacement sites remain inadequate, with limited functional toilets, non-operational bathing facilities, and insufficient water supply. Water remains the primary priority need identified by affected communities.

Humanitarian presence remains limited in several hard-to-reach municipalities, particularly in isolated coastal and upland communities. Current response efforts are largely being led by local authorities, with limited presence of humanitarian actors aside from partner organizations such as the ACCESS consortium.

Across Sarangani Province, the humanitarian situation is becoming increasingly clear but remains constrained by access limitations and incomplete data. **Current findings indicate priority needs in safe drinking water, food assistance, emergency shelter, hygiene supplies, healthcare support, and multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA), particularly among households remaining outside formal evacuation centers.**

Province of South Cotabato

Initial assessments indicate both human and infrastructure impacts following the earthquake. Provincial authorities reported three fatalities, 203 injured individuals, damages to 112 public and private buildings, 432 houses, 11 bridges, and nine road sections, while temporary power outages and localized landslides were also reported in several municipalities. **Damage assessments and validation activities remain ongoing as local authorities continue to assess impacts on affected communities and critical infrastructure.**

Province of Sultan Kudarat

Sultan Kudarat remains among the provinces with the highest number of reported affected and displaced families based on current DSWD-DROMIC data. While information on structural damages and casualties remains limited, the province experienced strong ground shaking and tsunami-related evacuations in several municipalities. Validation of damages and humanitarian needs remains ongoing, particularly in affected coastal and high-intensity areas.

EMERGING NEEDS

Given the impact of the earthquake and the resulting humanitarian situation, **several emerging needs have been identified; however, grounded information on specific sectoral needs remains limited, particularly due to continued access constraints, disrupted communications, and delayed reporting from affected barangays.** The following points are based on existing information and emerging trends.



With the medical capacity under strain and several health facilities managing an influx of injured individuals, immediate needs include medical support, especially for trauma victims, resupply of essential medicines and surgical supplies, and ambulatory support. While some hospitals remain functional (e.g., in Malapatan), health services are significantly constrained, with barangay health centers closed and services centralized, increasing pressure on remaining facilities and prompting urgent requests for additional medical supplies. The Department of Health's deployment and call for medical volunteers validate this gap in health personnel and supplies.



Emergency shelter materials, including tents, tarpaulins, sleeping kits, blankets, and other essential non-food items (NFIs), are also urgently needed for displaced families. Many households in Sarangani and surrounding areas are currently unable or unwilling to return to their homes due to structural safety concerns, ongoing aftershocks, and pending building assessments. The widespread displacement and precautionary evacuations following the tsunami warning further underscore the need for temporary shelter assistance.



Provision of potable water, including water trucking, repair of damaged water tanks and supply systems, sanitation facilities, and hygiene kits are also immediate priorities in the aftermath of the earthquake. This need is now critical in severely affected areas such as Glan, where water systems have been heavily damaged, leaving entire communities without access to safe drinking water, and where access constraints limit delivery to coastal routes. Short-term rehabilitation of water systems (estimated 2–3 days in some areas) and immediate water provision are essential to prevent further public health risks. The concentration of displaced families in evacuation centers and temporary shelters may increase pressure on existing water and sanitation facilities, thereby increasing public health risks if not immediately addressed.



Households are also facing increasing challenges in accessing food, basic commodities, and other essential needs due to damaged infrastructure, disrupted supply chains, temporary market disruptions, and reduced access to cash and financial services in some affected areas. While government distributions (e.g., DSWD food packs) are underway, gaps remain due to access challenges and delays

in validation of affected households. Given the multi-sector nature of emerging needs and the continued functionality of some local markets, MPCA may be an appropriate modality to support affected households in meeting their priority needs while contributing to local market recovery.



Psychosocial stress and displacement are also emerging concerns. With homes and public buildings damaged, many residents have been forced to evacuate, and the ongoing aftershocks are contributing to anxiety and fear. The high frequency of aftershocks and reluctance to stay in enclosed spaces indicate elevated stress levels among affected populations, reinforcing the urgent need for psychosocial support and community-based mental health interventions. Psychosocial support services, particularly for children, women, older persons, and individuals directly exposed to traumatic events, will be critical to support recovery and community well-being.

As the situation remains fluid and information continue to emerge, needs are expected to evolve over the coming days as more detailed assessments are completed.

RESPONSE

National agencies, local governments, and humanitarian actors have mobilized response measures following the earthquake, ensuring early coordination, evacuation, rapid assessments, and readiness to address the earthquake's impacts. **Below are the specific actions undertaken by external actors and, subsequently, by the Action Against Hunger team.**

Government Interventions and Interventions from Humanitarian Actors:

- DOST-PHIVOLCS immediately issued earthquake and tsunami advisories following the magnitude 7.8 earthquake and continues to monitor aftershock activity and other secondary hazards, including landslides, liquefaction, and coastal inundation risks.
- Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Offices (DRRMOs), the Philippine National Police (PNP), Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP), Philippine Coast Guard (PCG), and other emergency responders were mobilized to conduct search, rescue, retrieval, evacuation, and rapid damage assessment operations in affected areas. Local government units also activated their respective Emergency Operations Centers and Incident Management Teams to coordinate response efforts and monitor evolving conditions.
- Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (RDANA), municipal assessments, and validation activities remain ongoing to determine the full extent of casualties, displacement, infrastructure damage, and humanitarian needs.
- DSWD deployed two Mobile Command Centers and one Mobile Kitchen to support coordination and relief operations, while continuing to provide technical assistance to affected local government units on camp coordination and camp management, protection, and relief assistance. [As of 10 June 2026, DSWD reported that more than ₱21.4 million worth of humanitarian assistance had already been provided to affected families through food assistance, non-food items, and financial assistance.](#)
- [DSWD field offices facilitated the deployment of family tents, modular tents, food packs, hot meal services, and financial assistance through the Assistance to Individuals in Crisis Situations \(AICS\) program. Distribution of relief items remains ongoing across affected municipalities in Regions XI and XII, including Sarangani, South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, General Santos City, and Davao Occidental. To support sustained response operations, DSWD maintains approximately ₱839.4 million in standby funds, more than 4.8 million Family Food Packs \(FFPs\), and over ₱2.4 billion worth of prepositioned food and non-food relief items available for augmentation nationwide.](#)
- [The Department of Health \(DOH\) has deployed emergency medical teams and called for medical volunteers to augment overstretched health facilities, while national government agencies continue supporting damage assessment, restoration of lifeline services, and humanitarian coordination in affected areas.](#)

Action Against Hunger:

- Action Against Hunger has been actively monitoring the situation and coordinating with partners on the ground, including local and international NGOs and government agencies (e.g., OCD and DOH), as well as the ECHO-ACCESS consortium, Regional Disaster Risk Reduction and Management for Health (DRRMH) Officers, Regional WASH Cluster leads, and relevant LGU counterparts, to facilitate information sharing, gather the latest updates, support assessment planning, and strengthen response preparedness.

- Since **08 June 2026**, a **Mission Emergency Response Team (MERT)** was deployed in Sarangani Province and General Santos City to conduct rapid needs assessments, market assessments, rapid gender analysis, field validation, and coordination with local authorities. Assessment and information-sharing efforts are also being undertaken with consortium partners in other affected areas, including South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, and Davao Occidental.
- Joint rapid assessments are being conducted by together with our partners, with coordination strengthened through engagement with the Sarangani Provincial Operations Center (OpCen) and Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (PDRRMO).
- Preparations for a potential emergency response are underway, including the review of available response mechanisms, emergency funding options, and operational capacities should humanitarian needs escalate in the coming days.
- Action Against Hunger remains well-positioned to respond to emergencies through a combination of rapid relief, early recovery, and coordination with local and international partners. At present, 647 prepositioned WASH kits and 497 non-food item (NFI) kits are available in Cotabato and Metro Manila for rapid deployment. In addition, Action Against Hunger maintains an active standby agreement with UNICEF Philippines for emergency WASH support should the scale of humanitarian needs increase.
- Limited number of prepositioned WASH kits were on the way for distribution to most affected households while preparation for potential food distribution on-going at the field level to jumpstart lifesaving intervention.
- **Action Against Hunger maintains existing agreements with Financial Service Providers (FSPs) and is conducting market and cash feasibility assessments. Although current market and financial service disruptions may constrain immediate cash assistance in some areas, these arrangements enable rapid activation of MPCA once conditions stabilize.**

RECOMMENDATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

While additional primary information from communities affected is pending, a comprehensive sectoral needs analysis remains limited. In the meantime, based on the current situation and identified gaps and trends, Action Against Hunger has outlined key recommendations and proposed next steps.

EMERGENCY ASSESSMENT AND OPERATIONS MONITORING		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous monitoring and gathering of information from local news sources and local government contacts are being conducted. • Rapid damage and needs assessment in affected geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas in Sarangani Province and General Santos City, and nearby affected areas if needed.
ACTIVATION OF RAPID RESPONSE MECHANISM		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible activation of rapid response mechanisms through ACCESS, and a stand-by agreement with UNICEF based on needs and impact, which may cover the following sectors:
RECOMMENDATIONS	WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide life-saving interventions such as provision of water supply among the affected population. • Provide hygiene kits and water kits, especially for those in evacuation centers.
	Nutrition and Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support to local health services in addressing trauma and injury-related incidents. • Provide psychosocial first-aid among the affected population.
	Shelter and Non-food Items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide sleeping materials, especially for those who will be staying longer in the displacement camps.
	Food Security and Livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider MPCA or food assistance as a potential response modality to support immediate household recovery needs, subject to validation through ongoing needs and market assessments.
	Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen protection monitoring and ensure access to assistance among vulnerable groups, including women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities.
	Cross-cutting themes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the integration of Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI),

protection, and safeguarding considerations across all assessment and response activities.

SOURCES

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6. [Action Against Hunger MERT Rapid Needs Assessment Findings, 08–10 June 2026.](#)
7. [ACCESS Consortium Emergency Needs Assessment \(ENA\) and field validation activities, 08–10 June 2026.](#)

FOCAL PERSONS – CONTACT INFORMATION

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PHOTOS



In photos: Action Against Hungers' MERT team continues to conduct rapid needs assessments for the second day on June 10, 2026, visiting affected communities and recording the damage incurred in Barangay Sapu Masla, Malapatan, Sarangani (Photos by Yasraf Gayao for Action Against Hunger)



In photos: (1-2) Temporary shelters in the Municipality of Glan, Población area. (3) Drinking water collection point in the temporary shelter. (Photos by Macy Daproza for Action Against Hunger)



In photos: Inaccessible and destroyed road and infrastructure in the Port of General Santos (Photos by Macy Daproza for Action Against Hunger)



In Photos: (1) Damaged home in Sitio Luot, Barangay Poblacion, Malapatan. (2) Resident showing extent of destruction to Action Against Hunger and MOSEP MERT team. (3) Assessment of water access in Sitio Luot. (Photos by Yasraf Gayao for Action Against Hunger)



In photos: Damaged homes in Purok Islam, Barangay Sapu Masla, Malapatan (Photos by Yasraf Gayao for Action Against Hunger)



In photos: Structural damage assessment by the Local Government Unit of Glan showcases extensive destruction. As of June 10, 2026, the community remains isolated. The Action Against Hunger MERT and ACCESS Consortium found the provincial main road connecting Glan to Gensan to be unpassable due to landslides and rocks that were blocking access. (Photo Source: Local Government Unit of Glan/ Facebook)