

Para sa Lahat!



# CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

# CCCM PLAN



## ADVOCACY STATEMENT

***“Disasters may be inevitable, but through preparedness and compassion, we can protect lives—especially those most at risk.***

***Let this serve as a reminder that while we may not be able to prevent every crisis, we can act with foresight, unity, and empathy—to ensure that no one is left behind.”***

## MESSAGE FROM THE LOCAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE



Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuhu.

During the first term of our administration, we faced one of the most difficult challenges in recent memory-Typhoon Paeng. It tested not only our disaster response system but also our compassion and unity as a people. In the midst of loss and uncertainty, we saw how Cotabatenos came together with strength, kindness, and deep concern for one another.

That experience left a lasting lesson. It showed us that disaster preparedness is not just about responding quickly, but about planning with care, managing with compassion, and always putting people first. It taught us that safe, organized, and dignified evacuation centers are essentials in protecting the lives and well-being of those who need it most.

The Camp Management Plan we now have reflects these lessons. It is a reflection of our commitment to build a city that acts with heart, where readiness and empathy go hand in hand. It is also reminder that in Cotabato City, action is our solution, and no one is left behind.

I thank the OCSWDS and CDRRMO for their leadership, and all partners who continue to walk with us on this path. Together, let us move forward in building a safer, kinder, and more resilient Cotabato City because we believe, Para sa Lahat, Aksyon ang Solusyon.

Wabillahi taufiq wal hidayah, wassalamu alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

**Hon. MOHAMMAD ALI “BRUCE” C. MATABALAO**

City Mayor

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

**Armed-Conflict:** Hostile confrontation involving weapons between organized groups.

**Augmentation:** Additional support such as manpower, supplies, or resources provided during emergencies.

**Bomb Explosion:** A violent burst caused by a bomb resulting in damage and injuries.

**Community Kitchen:** A communal facility where food is prepared and served to disaster-affected populations.

**Community Participation:** The active involvement of affected individuals in planning, implementing, and evaluating interventions for their recovery and development.

**Civil Society Organization (CSO):** a non-state group involved in community activities including disaster response.

**Disaster Assistance Family Access Card (DAFAC),** used for tracking and identifying families receiving disaster assistance.

**Data and Profiling:** The process of collecting and organizing information about affected individuals and families.

**Disaster Victim:** A person or household experiencing physical, emotional, or socio-economic harm due to a disaster, requiring holistic intervention.

**Displaced Person:** An individual or family uprooted from their place of origin due to conflict or disaster, with needs for protection, livelihood support, and reintegration.

**Earthquake:** A sudden and violent shaking of the ground.

**Empowerment:** A process where individuals or communities gain control over decisions and resources affecting their well-being.

**Evacuation Center:** A designated safe place where evacuees are temporarily sheltered during disasters.

**Evacuee:** A person or family forcibly relocated to safeguard life and well-being, requiring psychosocial support and temporary shelter.

**Fire Victim:** An individual or family whose residence or belongings were damaged by fire.

**Fire:** Uncontrolled burning causing damage to property and possibly life.

**Flood Victim:** A person whose home or livelihood is affected by floodwaters reaching a specific depth (e.g., knee-deep, waist-deep, or higher).

**Flood:** An overflow of water submerging land that is usually dry.

**Food and Non-Food Items (FNFI):** Essential relief goods provided during emergencies (e.g., rice, canned goods, blankets).

**Forcibly Damaged:** Property or belongings deliberately damaged due to external forces such as conflict or emergency actions.

**House Owner:** A person who legally owns the house they occupy.

**Household:** A group of individuals living together and sharing resources.

**House-Renter:** A person or household occupying a house under a rental agreement.

**House-Sharer:** A person or family residing in a household not their own (e.g., boarders, extended relatives).

**Human-Induced Calamity:** Disasters resulting from human actions, such as armed conflict or industrial accidents.

**Manpower:** Human resources deployed for disaster response.

**Natural Calamity:** Disasters caused by natural events, such as typhoons, floods, earthquakes.

**National Government Agency:** responsible for implementing national policies.

**Non-Governmental Organization:** a non-profit group involved in disaster relief.

**Non-Evacuee:** A person or household affected by the disaster but remaining in their home.

**Partially Damaged House:** A house that sustained damage but remains livable.

**Psychosocial Support:** Interventions that address the psychological and social needs of disaster victims, fostering coping and recovery.

**Resilience:** The capacity of individuals, families, and communities to recover, adapt, and thrive after experiencing adversity.

**Stockpile:** Reserve supplies of food and non-food items for use in disasters.

**Totally Damaged House:** A dwelling unit completely uninhabitable due to a disaster.

**Tsunami:** A large sea wave caused by underwater seismic activity.

**Volunteer:** An individual offering services without pay during emergencies.

**Vulnerable Sector:** Groups more susceptible to harm due to age, gender, disability, or social status, requiring special protection and inclusive services.

# **VISION, MISSION, AND GOALS**

## **VISION**

Our vision is to have a community that is prepared, safe, and resilient in the face of disasters and calamities, where every individual can respond to and recover from these situations.

## **MISSION**

Our mission is to provide effective disaster preparedness, response, and recovery through collaboration between communities, government agencies, and private organizations to protect life, property, and the environment.

## **GOALS**

1. Improving Preparedness: Have a comprehensive disaster and calamity preparedness plan, which includes drills, strengthening equipment, and providing knowledge to communities.
2. Disaster Response: Provide rapid and effective response to disasters and calamities, by sending rescue teams, providing assistance to victims, and strengthening equipment.
3. Disaster Recovery: Provide support to communities affected by disasters and calamities, by providing reconstruction assistance, strengthening equipment, and providing knowledge to communities.
4. Capacity Building: Strengthen the capacity of communities, government agencies, and private organizations to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters and calamities.
5. Awareness Raising: Provide knowledge to communities about disasters and calamities, through seminars, workshops, and awareness campaigns.

## INTRODUCTION

Disasters—whether natural or man-made—continue to affect Cotabato City, displacing families and communities, and straining the capacities of local government units and service providers. As a city vulnerable to flooding, conflagration, and other complex emergencies, Cotabato City recognizes the urgent need to develop a comprehensive and responsive Camp Management Plan.

This plan is developed by the **Office of the City Social Welfare and Development Officer (OCSWDO)** in collaboration with various departments of the city LGU to serve as a guiding framework for the effective management of evacuation centers and displacement sites. It aims to ensure the protection, dignity, and well-being of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from the onset of disaster through early recovery and eventual reintegration or relocation.

Grounded in humanitarian principles, this Camp Management Plan provides a structured and coordinated approach in preparing for, responding to, and transitioning from displacement situations. It identifies key responsibilities, organizational structures, minimum service standards, and multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms needed to implement effective camp management in Cotabato City.

## LEGAL BASES

This Camp Management Plan is anchored on the following national laws, international frameworks, and local policies:

1. Cotabato City Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan 2023-2028
2. Cotabato City Standard Operating Procedures and Guidelines  
The Standard Operating Procedures and Guidelines (SOPG) for the City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) is aligned with the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act (Republic Act 10121 of 2010) which provides legal basis for policies, plans and programs to deal with disaster/calamities. The SOPG for DRRM is a product of city's sincere desire to continuously improve the delivery of vital services to the public and drive towards resilience. The SOPG aimed to ensure a coordinated, effective, and timely response to calamities, whether natural or human-induced. It provides a structured framework to manage disaster risks efficiently, minimizing damage, loss of life, and disruption to the community. The SOPG covers the four thematic areas in DRRM which are disaster prevention and mitigation, disaster preparedness, disaster response, and disaster rehabilitation and recovery which corresponds to the structure of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council.
3. Republic Act No. 10121 – Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010.

AN ACT STRENGTHENING THE PHILIPPINE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM. PROVIDING FOR THE NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND INSTITUTIONALIZING THE NATIONAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Republic Act No. 10121, also known as the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010, is a law that strengthens the country's disaster risk reduction and management system. It aims to shift the focus from disaster response to preparedness and prevention, emphasizing a comprehensive, multi-sectoral, and community-based approach. The law also mandates the development of a National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework and Plan.

4. Republic Act No. 10821 – Children's Emergency Relief and Protection Act  
Republic Act 10821 Children's Emergency Relief and Protection Act - An Act Mandating the Provision of Emergency Relief and Protection for Children Before, During, and After Disasters and other Emergency Situations
5. Republic Act No. 11037 – Masustansyang Pagkain para sa Batang Pilipino Act  
An act institutionalizing a national feeding program for undernourished children in public day care, kindergarten and elementary school to combat hunger and undernutrition among Pilipino children and appropriating funds therefor.

6. Republic Act No. 11036 – Mental Health Act

Republic Act No. 11036

An Act Establishing a National Mental Health Policy for the Purpose of Enhancing the Delivery of Integrated Mental Health Services, Promoting and Protecting the Rights of Persons Utilizing Psychosocial Health Services, Appropriating Funds Therefor and Other Purposes.

7. Republic Act No. 8485 – Animal Welfare Act of 1998

An act to promote Animal Welfare Act in the Philippines, otherwise known as “The Animal Welfare Act of 1998”.

8. Republic Act No. 9710 – Magna Carta for Women

Republic Act No. 9710, also known as the Magna Carta of Women (MCW), is a comprehensive women's human rights law in the Philippines that aims to eliminate discrimination against women and promote their rights. It recognizes, respects, and promotes women's human rights and fundamental freedoms. The MCW ensures women's participation in all aspects of society, including economic, social, political, and cultural fields. It also mandates gender mainstreaming as a strategy for implementing the law and achieving its objectives.

9. Republic Act No. 9262 – VAWC

Republic Act No. 9262, also known as the Anti-Violence Against Women and Their Children Act of 2004, is a Philippine law that aims to protect women and children from various forms of violence perpetrated by intimate partners. It criminalizes physical, sexual, psychological, and economic abuse, including threats of such acts. The law also provides legal remedies and protection orders for victims.

10. Republic Act No. 7277 – PWDs

Republic Act No. 7277, also known as the Magna Carta for Disabled Persons, is a Philippine law that aims to rehabilitate, self-develop, and integrate persons with disabilities (PWDs) into society. It ensures equal opportunities, privileges, and participation for PWDs in all aspects of life, including employment, education, healthcare, and social services.

11. Republic Act 7160 The Local Government Code of 1991

Republic Act 7160 The Local Government Code of 1991-provides the devolution of basic disaster response services to the LGUs. It requires local chief executives to be responsible for the efficient, effective and economical general welfare of the LGUs and their constituents.

12. Republic Act 11188 Special Protection of Children in Situations of Armed Conflict

Republic Act 11188 Special Protection of Children in Situations of Armed Conflict - provides special protection to children in situations of armed conflict from all forms of abuse, violence, neglect, cruelty, discrimination and other conditions prejudicial to their development, taking into consideration their gender, cultural, ethnic, and religious background.

13. Republic Act 9994 Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010

Republic Act 9994 Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010 - provides that social safety assistance intended to cushion the effects of economic shocks, disasters and calamities shall be available for senior citizens. The social safety assistance which shall include, but not limited to, food, medicines, and financial assistance for domicile repair, shall be sourced from the disaster/calamity funds of LGUs where the senior citizens reside, subject to the guidelines to be issued by the DSWD.

14. Republic Act 8371 Indigenous People's Rights Act of 1997

Republic Act 8371 Indigenous People's Rights Act of 1997 - the State recognizes its obligations to respond to the strong expression of the ICC/IPs for cultural integrity by ensuring maximum ICC/IP participation in the direction of education, health, as well as other services of ICCs/IPs, in order to render such services more responsive to the needs and desires of these communities.

15. Executive Order 51 - National Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes, Breastmilk Supplement, and other Related Products; otherwise known as the Milk Code of the Philippines. This law contributes to the provision of safe and adequate nutrition for infants by the protection and promotion of breastfeeding and by ensuring the proper use of breastmilk substitutes and breastmilk supplements when these are necessary, on the basis of adequate information and through appropriate marketing and distribution.

16. Republic Act No. 11148 of 2018

Republic Act No. 11148 of 2018- An Act Scaling-up the National and Local Health and Nutrition Programs through a Strengthened Integrated Strategy for Maternal, Neonatal, Child Health and Nutrition in the First One Thousand (1,000) Days of Life, appropriating funds therefor and for other purposes. Section 11 of this law includes portion on nutrition in the aftermath of disasters.

17. Operation LISTO - Disaster Preparedness Manual 2018 for City and Municipal LGUs.
18. DILG Memorandum Circular No. 122 Series of 2018- Guidelines for Local Government Units on the Strengthening of Evacuation Systems using the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (LDRRMF).
19. NDRRMC Memorandum No. 22 Series of 2017- NDRRMC National Disaster Response Plans (NDRPs) for Hydro Meteorological Hazards, Earthquake and Tsunami, and Consequence Management for Terrorism-Related Incidents.
20. Joint Memorandum Circular No. 2017-0001 - Guidelines on the Implementation of the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) in Emergencies and Disasters and its Integration into the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP) and Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plans (LDRRMPs).

21. Council for the Welfare of Children (CWC) Board Resolution No. 2 Series of 2014- A Resolution Approving the Guidelines in the Implementation of Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) in Emergency.
22. NDRRMC Memorandum No. 62 series of 2017 - Basic Principles Governing Good Practices in Mental Health and Psycho-social Support.

#### DSWD Issuances

23. Memorandum Circular 006-s. 2015 - Guidelines in the Institutionalization of Women Friendly Space (WFS) in Camp Coordination and Camp Management
24. Administrative Order 009-s. 2014 - Guidelines in the Implementation of Temporary Shelter Assistance and Prioritization of Victims of Disaster/Internationally Displaced Persons Thereto.

#### International References

25. Sphere Handbook (2018) - Also known as the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response which serves as a guide to improve the quality and accountability of assistance and protection in line with humanitarian response. It emphasizes its rights-based foundation: people have the right to assistance, the right to life with dignity, the right to protection and security, and the right to fully participate in decisions related to their own recovery.
26. SPHERE Standards and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Global Cluster Guidelines.

The SPHERE Standards and the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Global Cluster Guidelines are both crucial in humanitarian response, but they address different aspects. SPHERE focuses on minimum standards for basic needs like water, sanitation, and shelter in emergencies, while CCCM focuses on the coordination and management of displacement sites (camps, informal settlements, etc.). CCCM ensures safe, dignified, and appropriate living conditions for displaced populations, while SPHERE provides a framework for delivering essential services.

27. Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies, Chronic Crisis, and Early Reconstruction - Serves both as handbook containing standards, indicators, and guidance notes as well as an expression of commitment that all individuals, children, youth, and adults have a right to quality and relevant education during emergencies and post-crisis recovery.
28. United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (2004) - This provides practical guidance to governments and other humanitarian actors in working with IDPs. It identifies the rights and guarantees relevant to the protection of persons from forced displacement and to their protection and assistance during displacement as well as during return or resettlement and reintegration.
29. UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement

The UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement are a set of international guidelines that address the needs of people forced to flee their homes within their own

country. These principles, adopted in 1998, are not legally binding but restate and clarify existing international human rights and humanitarian law relevant to internally displaced persons (IDPs). They aim to prevent displacement, protect IDPs, and facilitate durable solutions like return, resettlement, or local integration.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
ADVOCACY STATEMENT	i
MESSAGE FROM THE LOCAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE	ii
DEFINITION OF TERMS	iii
VISION, MISSION AND GOALS	iv
INTRODUCTION	v
LEGAL BASIS	vi
<b>CHAPTER 1 CITY PROFILE</b>	<b>1-46</b>
1.1 Demographic and Socio-Economic Data	1-10
1.2 Housing Conditions and Tenure Security	11-21
1.3 Social Welfare Services	22-26
1.4 Agriculture and Agri-Industry Facilities	27-33
1.5 Infrastructure	34-46
<b>CHAPTER 2 DISASTER RISK PROFILE</b>	<b>47-59</b>
2.1 Hazard	47-59
<b>CHAPTER 3 CAMP MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES</b>	<b>60-63</b>
3.1 The Camp Management Agency	60
3.2 Preparedness Measures Community Engagement and Information Management	60-61
3.3 Information Management	61-62
3.4 Gender, Protection, and Cultural Sensitivity	63
<b>CHAPTER 4 CAMP SETUP AND SITE MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>64-71</b>
4.1 Camp Management Plan and Setup	64-68
4.2 Camp Layout	69
4.3 Coordination and Communication Protocols	70
4.4 Camp Management Team	71
<b>CHAPTER 5 ACTIVATION AND DEACTIVATION FLOW</b>	<b>72-74</b>
5.1 Activation Process	72-73
5.2 Deactivation	73-74
5.3 After Activity Evaluation	74
<b>ANNEXES</b>	
A. Technical Working Group	75
B. Evaluation Information Board Sample	76
C. Forms and Tools	77-79
D. Photo Documentation	80

# 1. CITY PROFILE

## 1. DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC DATA

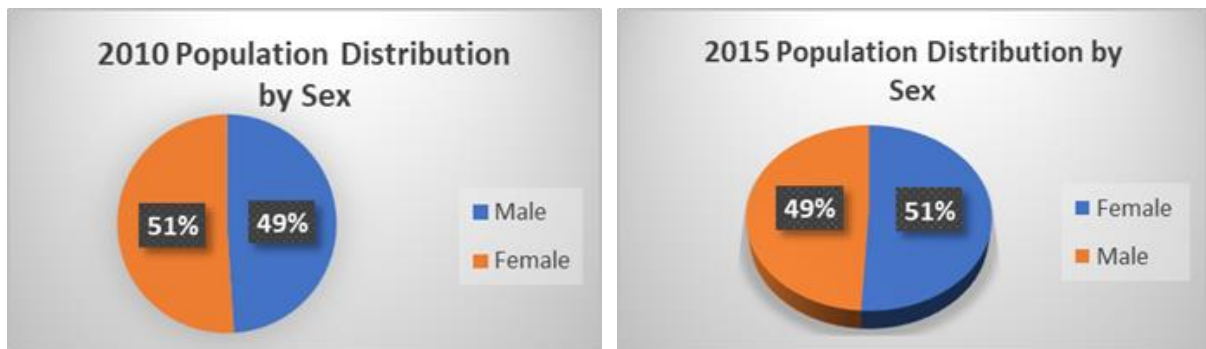
Cotabato City registered a total population of 325,079 in the 2020 Population Census with a growth rate of 1.74%. An additional number of 25,641 people compared to the 2015 population of 299,438. From 2010 to 2015 the city recorded a population growth of 1.86%.

### a. Sex Ratio

For 2 Census years (2010 and 2015) female outnumbered the males. The sex ratio for 2010 and 2015 is 96 males for every 100 females.

### b. Population distribution by sex

The figures below illustrate the population distribution by sex for the 2010 and 2015. Census, respectively both shows that the females outnumbered the males with a very slim difference. In 2010, the female population comprises 51% of the total population while the male is at 49%. Almost no apparent changes are observed



compared to 2015.

**c. Population Composition by School-Age, Working-Age, Dependent-Age Group and Sex, Year 2020 Estimate**

Age Group	Both Sexes	Male		Female		Sex Ratio
		No.	%	No.	%	
School going population						
Pre-school (3-6)	30,856	16,045	52%	14,811	48%	1.08
Elementary (7-12)	45,487	22,744	50%	22,744	50%	1.01
Secondary (13-18)	44,974	21,588	48%	23,386	52%	0.93
Tertiary (19-22)	26,348	12,384	47%	13,964	53%	0.90
Working Age (15-64)	202,695	97,294	48%	105,401	52%	0.93
Labor Force (15 and over)	211,935	101,729	48%	110,206	52%	0.93
Dependent Population	122,383	62,415	51%	59,968	49%	1.02
Young Dependents (0-14 Yrs. Old)	113,144	57,703.44	51%	55,441	49%	1.04
Old Dependents (65 Yrs. Old & over)	9,239	4,250	46%	4,989	54%	0.87

*\*Estimations above are based on the 2020 Population Census and the 2015 Sex Distribution of School Age, Working Age and Dependent Age groups*

Table above shows the population composition by school going age, by level of education, working age, labor force and dependent population as of the 2015 Population Census, by sex and sex ratio. The city has a total school going population of 147,665 ages 3-22 years old whereby the male comprises a total population of 72,761 or 49.27% from the total school going population and the female population recorded a little higher at 74,905 or 50.72%; this makes the sex ratio of 0.97.

The school going population breaks down into four (4) levels of education. For the pre-school (aged 3-6 years old), the city has a total population of 30,856; elementary (7-12 years old) registered the largest population for the school going children at 45,487; followed by secondary (13-18 years old) with a total count of 44,974; and the least is the tertiary level (19-22 years old) at 26,348 students.

The city has recorded a total of 202,695 persons in the Working Age Population (15-64 years old) of which 48% comprise the male and 52% female with a 93% sex ratio.

Labor force is defined as referring to population 15 years old and over, who are called work force, in abled-bodies, willing people who are currently employed or looking for work. The city has a total of 211,935 individuals belonging to the Labor force with the same sex ratio proportion with the working age.

Dependent population refers to population that does not work and relies on others for the goods and services they consume, there are 2 kinds of dependent population, the young dependents comprise the ages 0-14 years old and old dependent comprising ages 65 and over. The city has a total dependent population of 122,383 or 37.65% from the total population; 34.81% belongs to the young dependents and about 2.84% are old dependents.

Age Group	Censal Year 2 (2020)			Censal Year 1 (2015)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Under 5</b>	19,243	17,953	37,196	17,725	16,537	34,262
<b>5-9</b>	19,549	18,774	38,323	18,007	17,293	35,300
<b>10-14</b>	18,712	18,667	37,379	17,236	17,195	34,431
<b>15 - 19</b>	17,936	19,808	5,175	16,521	18,246	4,767
<b>20 - 24</b>	14,881	16,685	31,566	13,707	15,369	29,076
<b>25 - 29</b>	12,604	13,920	26,524	11,610	12,822	24,432
<b>30 - 34</b>	10,370	11,827	22,197	9,552	10,894	20,446
<b>35 - 39</b>	10,865	11,927	22,792	10,008	10,986	20,994
<b>40 - 44</b>	9,370	9,771	19,141	8,631	9,000	17,631
<b>45 - 49</b>	8,530	8,232	16,762	7,857	7,583	15,440
<b>50 - 54</b>	5,904	5,858	11,762	5,438	5,396	10,834
<b>55 - 59</b>	4,392	4,175	8,568	4,046	3,846	7,892
<b>60 - 64</b>	2,881	3,029	5,910	2,654	2,790	5,444
<b>65 - 69</b>	1,965	2,122	4,087	1,810	1,955	3,765
<b>70 - 74</b>	1,154	1,365	2,519	1,063	1,257	2,320
<b>75 - 79</b>	658	741	1,399	606	683	1,289
<b>80 years &amp; over</b>	503	708	1,210	463	652	1,115
<b>Total</b>	<b>159,516</b>	<b>165,563</b>	<b>325,079</b>	<b>146,934</b>	<b>152,504</b>	<b>299,438</b>

The table above illustrates the population distribution by age bracket and by sex for the time period 2015 compared to 2020. In 2015 the city total population is at 299,438 having 146,934 males slightly lower than the female population at 152,504. In 2020, the PSA census recorded a total population of 325,079 that's an additional 25,641 persons from the previous census, with total male population of 159,516 and the female at a constant slightly higher with the male at the total count of 165,563. The

participation rate utilized is based from the 2015 population. This is used to find the numbers of various age groups for 2020.

The labor force or the working population range from ages 15-64 years old compose of 156,956 individuals in 2015 and reached 170,396 in 2020, this group support the dependents both young and old. The old dependents belong to ages from 64 years old and over recorded a total count of 8,489 Senior Citizens in 2015 and 9,216 in 2020. The Women in Reproductive Age (WRA) comprise the ages 15-45 years old registered a total of 78,834 women or 26% from the total population in 2015 and 85,584 in 2020. The widest population group for both 2020 and 2015 were from age bracket 5-9 years old.

**d. Household Population by Urban and Rural Barangay and Average Household Size, Year 2023**

Barangay	Population	Household	Average HH Size
<b><i>Urban</i></b>			
Rosary Heights Mother	15,047	1,048	14
Rosary Heights 1	5,131	1,210	4
Rosary Heights 2	4,441	1,714	3
Rosary Heights 3	12,586	2,792	5
Rosary Heights 4	5,015	751	7
Rosary Heights 5	6,073	1,601	4
Rosary Heights 6	7,606	1,443	5
Rosary Heights 7	12,126	3,086	4
Rosary Heights 8	8,519	3,100	3
Rosary Heights 9	9,841	1,969	5
Rosary Heights 10	16,597	4,818	3
Rosary Heights 11	8,175	1,733	5
Rosary Heights 12	5,365	962	6
Rosary Heights 13	5,614	678	8
Poblacion Mother	21,559	4,157	5
Poblacion 1	11,267	2,007	6
Poblacion 2	9,384	2,762	3
Poblacion 3	4,070	820	5
Poblacion 4	9,153	1,516	6
Poblacion 5	3,036	604	5
Poblacion 6	6,085	1,016	6

Poblacion 7	16,723	2,889	6
Poblacion 8	11,163	1,486	8
Poblacion 9	7,172	1,650	4
Bagua Mother	18,217	4,818	4
Bagua 1	10,050	1,975	5
Bagua 2	19,524	3,972	5
Bagua 3	7,155	1,412	5
Tamontaka Mother	15,091	1,620	9
Tamontaka 1	4,848	912	5
Tamontaka 2	4,438	911	5
Kalanganan Mother	16,860	3,860	4
Kalanganan 1	6,100	1,800	3
Kalanganan 2	6,778	1,315	5
<b><i>Rural</i></b>			
Tamontaka 3	4,595	609	8
Tamontaka 4	4,336	598	7
Tamontaka 5	3,440	675	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>343,180</b>	<b>70,289</b>	<b>5</b>

### e. Population Density by Barangay, Year 2023

Barangay	Population	Gross Area (ha)	Population Density (Gross Barangay Area)	Barangay	Population	Gross Area (ha)	Population Density (Gross Barangay Area)
Urban				Rosary Heights IV	5,015	32.53	154
Bagua	18,217	30.28	602	Rosary Heights V	6,073	59.96	101
Kalanganan	16,860	2,206.63	8	Rosary Heights VI	7,606	38.66	197
Poblacion	21,559	35.59	606	Rosary Heights VII	12,126	81.56	149
Rosary Heights	15,047	77.44	194	Rosary Heights VIII	8,519	59.67	143
Tamontaka	15,091	315.4	48	Rosary Heights IX	9,841	85.14	116
Bagua I	10,050	185.71	54	Rosary Heights X	16,597	104.56	159
Bagua II	19,524	176.36	111	Rosary Heights XI	8,175	84.77	96
Bagua III	7,155	8.34	858	Rosary Heights XII	5,365	16.25	330
Kalanganan I	6,100	1,158.65	5	Rosary Heights XIII	5,614	31.6	178
Kalanganan II	6,778	2,107.52	3	Tamontaka I	4,848	280.92	17
Poblacion I	11,267	68.24	165	Tamontaka II	4,438	461.88	10
Poblacion II	9,384	17.19	546	Subtotal	330,809	9,698	34
Poblacion III	4,070	10.71	380	Rural			
Poblacion IV	9,153	15.96	573	Tamontaka III	2,730	525.62	5
Poblacion V	3,036	28.13	108	Tamontaka IV	3,741	1,880.48	2
Poblacion VI	6,085	22.72	268	Tamontaka V	1,177	5,494.90	0
Poblacion VII	16,723	26.66	627	Subtotal	7,648	7,901.00	1
Poblacion VIII	11,163	166.92	67	Total	338,457.00	17,599.00	19
Poblacion IX	7,172	1,594.27	4	Notes:			
Rosary Heights I	5,131	28.98	177	Population Density = Population divided by Gross Area			
Rosary Heights II	4,441	27.92	159				
Rosary Heights III	12,586	50.88	247				

The city has a total Land Area of 17,599 square hectares and presently has a density of 19 persons per square hectares. The table above shows the population density by barangay, and it registered that in 2023 the most densely populated barangay is Barangay Bagua 3 at 858 persons per square hectare, followed by Barangay Poblacion VII at 627 persons per square hectare, next is Poblacion Mother at 606 persons per square hectare, while the least dense barangay is Tamontaka 5 at less than 1 person per square hectare, followed by Tamontaka 4 at 2 person per square hectare and third is Kalanganan 2 at 3 persons per square hectare.

## f. Historical Growth of Population

Year	Population <sup>1</sup>			Increase/Decrease <sup>2</sup>			Annual Growth Rate (%)			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Municipal <sup>3</sup>	Provincial <sup>1</sup>	Regional <sup>1</sup>	National <sup>1</sup>
1903	541	562	1,103			-				
1918	2,880	2,990	5,870	2,339	2,428	4,767	11.79			
1939	4,988	5,178	10,166	2,108	2,188	4,296	2.65			
1948	10,014	10,393	20,407	5,025	5,216	10,241	8.05			
1960	18,401	19,098	37,499	8,387	8,705	17,092	5.2			2.87
1970	30,023	31,161	61,184	11,622	12,063	23,685	5.02	5.3	6.32	3.03
1975	32,924	34,173	67,097	2,902	3,011	5,913	1.86	0.26	1.44	2.75
1980	41,155	42,716	83,871	8,231	8,543	16,774	4.56	3.54	4.73	2.66
1990	62,351	64,714	127,065	21,195	21,999	43,194	4.24	3.07	3.37	2.33
1995	72,024	74,755	146,779	9,674	10,040	19,714	2.93	2.3	3.25	2.32
2000	80,401	83,448	163,849	8,376	8,694	17,070	2.22	2.29	2.69	2.36
2007	127,166	131,987	259,153	46,766	48,538	95,304	6.77	2.19	2.41	2.04
2010	133,380	138,229	271,609	6,214	6,242	12,456	1.58	3.39	2.46	1.9
2015	146,934	152,504	299,438	13,554	14,275	27,829	1.97	2.27	1.94	1.72
2020	159,289	165,790	325,079	12,355	13,286	25,641	1.66	2.86	3.26	1.63

The 1st Census was conducted in 1903 recording only a total population of 1,103 inhabitants, next was in 1918 registering the city population at 5,870 with a growth rate of 11.79% from the first census, the biggest growth rate recorded in the history of the city in a period of 15 years; then a drop-in growth rate was recorded in 1939 at only 2.65% in 21 years. 1948 recorded the second highest growth rate at 8.05% in just 9 years interval, registering a total population of 20,407; 1960 and 1970 nailed the growth rate at 5% or slightly higher. 1975 registered the second lowest growth rate, registering only an additional of 5,913 individuals to its population from 1970 or 1.86%; 1980 and 1990 again peg its growth rate at 4.56% and 4.24% respectively; the down trend in growth rate continues in 1995 and 2000 at 2.93% and 2.22%. 2007 registered the third highest growth rate at 6.77% in only 7 years, the highest increase in terms of additional individuals of 95,304, registering a total population 259,153; 2010 recorded the lowest growth rate at 1.58% in only 3 years with registered total population of 271,609. The 2015 census resulted a total population of 299,438 holding the record of third lowest growth rate at 1.97% in 5 years. The latest census recorded 325,079 population with an additional of 25,641 individuals and 1.66% growth rate.

**g. Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and Crude Death Rate (CDR) for the Past Five Years/Planning Period (2015- 2019)**

Period	CBR	% Increase/Decrease from Previous Year	CDR	% Increase/Decrease from Previous Year
2014	10.33%	1.04	2.63%	1.06
2015	10.95%	1.06	2.45%	0.93
2016	11.90%	1.09	2.77%	1.13
2017	12.47%	1.05	3.70%	1.34
2019	19.16%	6.69	1.34%	-2.36
2020	17.79%	-1.37	3.69%	2.35%
2021	10.60%	-7.19	3.86%	0.17%
2022	10.17%	-0.43	4.13%	0.27%
2023	10.60%	0.43	5.59%	1.46%
2024	10.62%	0.02	5.76%	0.17%

The city is the seat of the Cotabato Regional and Medical Center (CRMC), a public tertiary hospital that caters to all health care needs from the neighboring towns. This has been a contributory factor in the crude birth rate and death rate for the Cotabato City.

The Office on Health Services reported a gradual increasing trend in crude birth rate (CBR) from 2014 to 2019. In 2024, the recorded CBR of the city is at 10.62% which is 0.02% slightly higher than the rate in 2023. As for the crude death rate (CDR), there is a constant increase from 2014 to 2017 and from 2020 to 2024. In 2024, the recorded CDR is at 5.76% which is also 0.17% slightly higher than the rate recorded in 2023.

**h. Literacy Rate of Population 10 Years Old and Over, by Sex Year 2023**

Indicator	City (2023)						Regional (BARMM 2020 Census)					
	Male		Female		Both Sex		Male		Female		Both Sex	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Literate	121,796	96	128,900	95	252,054	96	1,807,794	86.2	1,819,948	86.6	3,627,742	86.4
Illiterate	5,075	4	6,784	5	10,502	4	289,415	13.8	281,609	13.4	571,033	13.6
Total (Pop >10yr)	126,871		135,684		262,556		2,097,209		2,101,557		4,198,775	

The population projected for 2023 is 342,345 based on population census 2020 recording 325,079 people. Out of 342,345 constituents, there are 262,556 people over the age of ten. Using the percentile distribution of literacy from 2015, the table above shows that 252,054 people are literate while 10,502 people are illiterate.

Latest data from PSA on BARMM shows that 86.2% are literate. This, however, is based on ages 5 and up instead of 10 yrs and up.

**i. Household Population by Mother Tongue, as of YEAR 2023**

<b>Mother Tongue</b>	<b>Household No.</b>	<b>% of Total Households</b>
Bajao	270	0.07879
Bicolano	202	0.058908
Binisaya	22,374	6.535498
Boholano	308	0.089835
Cebuano	21,856	6.384177
Caviteno-Chavacano	524	0.153161
Chinese	827	0.241524
Cotabateno	1,076	0.314423
Cotabateno-Chavacano	1,986	0.580246
Hiligaynon(Ilonggo)	15,278	4.462665
Ilocano	3,538	1.033471
Iranon	40,186	11.73857
Tagalog	15,889	4.641231
Teduray	3,343	0.976404
Waray	577	0.168625
Maguindanao	199,774	58.35447
Manobo	74	0.021722
Maranao	8,732	2.550725
Tausog	2,469	0.721257
Others	3,062	0.8943
Total	342,345	100

Population for 2023 was projected based on population census 2020. Percentile distribution of mother tongue was based on 2015 data. Maguindanaoan dialect has the most share of native speakers with an estimate of 199,774.

**j. Population by Religious Affiliation, as of Year 2023**

<b>Religious Affiliation</b>	<b>No. of People</b>	<b>% of Total Population</b>
Catholics	68,018	19.87%
Iglesiani Cristo	1,131	0.33%
Muslims	260,712	76.15%
Other	12,485	3.65%
Total	342,345	100.00%

Population for 2023 was projected based on population census 2020. Percentile distribution of mother tongue was based on 2015 data. Muslims have the most share of native speakers with an estimate of 260,712.

**k. Labor Force Population by Sex and Employment Status, as of Year 2023**

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Population 15 yrs. &amp; Over</b>	<b>Employed</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>%</b>
Male	102,714	99,865	46.8	3,655	1.7
Female	110,747	103,564	48.5	6,377	3.0
Both Sexes	213,461	203,428	95.3	10,033	4.7

Employment rate and unemployment rate are based on the PSA 2022 estimate. Population of working age is projected based on population census 2020 and working age participation rate of 2015.

Labor Force Population are those individuals belong to aged 15 years old and above. For Cotabato City are 213,461 estimated labor force in 2023. Ninety-five-point three percent (95.3%) of the city's Labor Force population are gainfully employed. For males, 46.8% are employed while for females, 48.5% percent are employed out of the total estimated labor force.

## 2. HOUSING CONDITIONS AND TENURE SECURITY

### a. Housing Trends

Table 8 below shows the housing situation for the past three (3) censal years. The number of households increased from 2010 to 2015 by 8.55%. It further increased by 5.95% in 2020. The recorded household number last 2020 is 63,452. Total population of Cotabato City increased from 2010 to 2015 by 10.25%. It further increased by 8.56% in 2020 from 2015. The latest population census recorded was in 2020 reaching 325,079 population. There are no recorded vacant housing units. However, the number of occupied housing units were recorded. From 2010 to 2015, occupied housing units increased by 10.55%. It further increased by 12.29% in 2020. The ratio of household to occupied housing units had been increasing for the last 10 years. While the ratio of household population to occupied housing units had been decreasing.

The table below shows the housing situation for the past three censal years. From 2000 to 2015, there has been an increase in number of households. However, the percentile rate at which households have been increasing for the past 15 years has mellowed down to 6.70%. For the household population, housing units, and occupied housing units, there have been fluctuations in the rate of increase for the past three censal years. Ratio of HH to Occupied HU in 2000 is 0.18 which decreased in 2007 to 0.17. Then it increased in 2010 to 0.19 and increased again in 2015 to 0.41. Ratio of HH Population to Occupied HU in 2000 is 5.42 which increased in 2007 to 5.81. Then, in 2010, it decreased to 5.36 which further decreased in 2015 to 2.42.

**Table 8. Housing Situation for the Past Three (3) Censal Years**

Description	2010	2015		2020	
	No.	No.	% Increase/	No.	% Increase/
Households (HH)	55,171	59,888	8.55%	63,452	5.95%
Household Population	271,609	299,438	10.25%	325,079	8.56%
Housing Units (HU)	50,645	55,987	10.55%	62,869	12.29%
Occupied HU	50,645	55,987	10.55%	62,869	12.29%
Vacant HU	-	-	-	-	-
Ratio of HH to Occupied HU	1.1	1.05	-4.55%	1.01	-3.81%
Ratio of HH Population to Occupied HU	5.4	5.33	-1.30%	5.17	-2.99%

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) 2010

## **b. Housing Backlog**

### **1. Families/Households in Danger and Hazard Areas**

Table 9 shows the inventory of families living in danger and hazard areas of Cotabato City based on the combined results of the Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment (CDRA) and the actual survey conducted by the Barangay Service Point Officers (BSPO). There was a total of 29,075 families living in danger and hazard areas within the city. The hazards identified where these families are at risk include flooding, health hazards, and road right-of-way concerns.

The results of the CDRA for Cotabato City shows that there were a total of 26,085 households highly risked to flooding, these households are coming from barangays of Bagua 1, Bagua 2, Kalanganan Mother, Kalanganan 1, Kalanganan 2, Poblacion Mother, Poblacion 1, Poblacion 2, Poblacion 3, Poblacion 7, Poblacion 8, Poblacion 9, Rosary Heights Mother, Rosary Heights 3, Rosary Heights 5, Rosary Heights 6, Rosary Heights 7, Rosary Heights 8, Rosary Heights 9, Rosary Heights 10, Rosary Heights 11, Rosary Heights 12, Tamontaka Mother, Tamontaka 1, Tamontaka 2, Tamontaka 3, Tamontaka 4, and Tamontaka 5.

From this total number, 3,682 were living within or near river easements and on other low-lying areas which were in need of relocation. The other 22,403 families were living on privately owned lots and were not subjected for relocation. Instead, they shall be subjected to other interventions including flood mitigating or risk-resiliency programs or projects. The data on the owners of these private lots were readily available at the Office of the City Assessor.

There were also households living near the former dumpsite of the city at Barangay Poblacion 9 which were exposed to health hazards. Thirty-Two (32) households were exposed to health hazards alone due to their proximity to the dumpsite while some other households within the area were exposed to both threats' health hazards and flooding.

There were also households living within road right-of-way easements that needed relocation. There were a total of 2,958 households located at barangays Bagua Mother, Bagua 1, Bagua 2, Kalanganan Mother, Poblacion Mother, Poblacion 1, Poblacion 2, Poblacion 3, Poblacion 4, Poblacion 5, Poblacion 6, Poblacion 9, Rosary Heights 1, Rosary Heights 3, Rosary Heights 5, Rosary Heights 6, Rosary Heights 10, Rosary Heights 12, Rosary Heights 13, Tamontaka 1, Tamontaka 3, Tamontaka 4, and Tamontaka 5.

To address the concerns of the total number of households/families living on danger and hazard areas, 4,140 will be needing relocation programs and the remaining may be addressed through increasing community resiliency and intervention programs mitigating the impacts of the hazard.

**TABLE 9. INVENTORY OF FAMILIES/HOUSEHOLDS IN DANGER AND HAZARD AREAS (FOR OTHER INTERVENTIONS)**

1. Families/HHs in danger/hazardous areas				Sex of Household Head		Target Year of Relocation/ Implementation
Type of Danger and Hazard (Flood, landslide, etc.)	Location	Land Owner of occupied lot	No. of Families/ Households	Number of Males	Number of Females	
<b>FLOODING (For Other Interventions)</b>						
Flooding	Bagua 1	Privately Owned	1676	884	792	-
Flooding	Bagua 2	Privately Owned	3099	2169	930	-
Flooding	Kalanganan Mother	Privately Owned	2945	2061	884	-
Flooding	Kalanganan 1	Privately Owned	1139	558	581	-
Flooding	Kalanganan 2	Privately Owned	1176	823	353	-
Flooding	Poblacion Mother	Privately Owned	1808	1265	543	-
Flooding	Poblacion 1	Privately Owned	1033	723	310	-
Flooding	Poblacion 2	Privately Owned	274	192	82	-
Flooding	Poblacion 3	Privately Owned	118	82	36	-
Flooding	Poblacion 7	Privately Owned	2580	1806	774	-
Flooding	Poblacion 8	Privately Owned	63	44	19	-
Flooding	Poblacion 9	Privately Owned	545	359	186	-
Flooding	Rosary Heights Mother	Privately Owned	50	35	15	-
Flooding	Rosary Heights 3	Privately Owned	127	89	38	-
Flooding	Rosary Heights 5	Privately Owned	50	35	15	-
Flooding	Rosary Heights 6	Privately Owned	44	31	13	-
Flooding	Rosary Heights 7	Privately Owned	201	141	60	-
Flooding	Rosary Heights 8	Privately Owned	168	118	50	-
Flooding	Rosary Heights 9	Privately Owned	89	62	27	-
Flooding	Rosary Heights 10	Privately Owned	184	129	55	-
Flooding	Rosary Heights 11	Privately Owned	87	61	26	-
Flooding	Rosary Heights 12	Privately Owned	133	93	40	-
Flooding	Tamontaka Mother	Privately Owned	2358	1651	707	-
Flooding	Tamontaka 1	Privately Owned	707	495	212	-
Flooding	Tamontaka 2	Privately Owned	820	574	246	-
Flooding	Tamontaka 3	Privately Owned	417	292	125	-
Flooding	Tamontaka 4	Privately Owned	281	197	84	-
Flooding	Tamontaka 5	Privately Owned	231	162	69	-

Source: OCPDC

**TABLE 10. INVENTORY OF FAMILIES/HOUSEHOLDS IN DANGER AND HAZARD AREAS**

1. Families/HHs in danger/hazardous areas				Sex of Household Head		Target Year of Relocation/ Implementation
Type of Danger and Hazard (Flood, landslide, etc.)	Location	Land Owner of occupied lot	No. of Families/ Households	Number of Males	Number of Females	
<b>FLOODING (For Relocation)</b>						
Flooding	Bagua Mother	Privately Owned	450	332	118	2027-2028
Flooding	Bagua 1	Privately Owned	129	100	29	2027-2028
Flooding	Bagua 2	Privately Owned	765	612	153	2027-2028
Flooding	Kalanganan Mother	Privately Owned	232	162	70	2027-2028
Flooding	Poblacion Mother	Privately Owned	372	282	90	2024-2025
Flooding	Poblacion 1	Privately Owned	80	64	16	2024-2025
Flooding	Poblacion 2	Privately Owned	86	60	26	2024-2025
Flooding	Poblacion 7	Privately Owned	500	400	100	2024-2025
Flooding	Poblacion 8	Privately Owned	63	44	19	2024-2025
Flooding	Poblacion 9	Privately Owned	110	88	22	2024-2025
Flooding	Tamontaka 1	Privately Owned	160	141	19	2030-2033
Flooding	Tamontaka 3	Privately Owned	53	48	5	2030-2033
Flooding	Tamontaka 4	Privately Owned	451	346	105	2030-2033
Flooding	Tamontaka 5	Privately Owned	231	162	69	2030-2033
<b>HEALTH HAZARDS (GARBAGE DUMPS)</b>						
Health Hazards	Poblacion 9	Privately Owned	32	26	6	2030-2033
<b>RROW</b>						
RROW	Bagua Mother	Government Owned	14	10	4	2030-2033
RROW	Bagua 1	Government Owned	117	82	35	2030-2033
RROW	Bagua 2	Government Owned	597	418	179	2030-2033
RROW	Kalanganan Mother	Government Owned	607	425	182	2030-2033
RROW	Poblacion Mother	Government Owned	40	28	12	2030-2033
RROW	Poblacion 1	Government Owned	28	20	8	2030-2033
RROW	Poblacion 2	Government Owned	136	95	41	2030-2033
RROW	Poblacion 3	Government Owned	30	21	9	2030-2033
RROW	Poblacion 4	Government Owned	154	108	46	2030-2033
RROW	Poblacion 5	Government Owned	43	30	13	2030-2033
RROW	Poblacion 6	Government Owned	40	28	12	2030-2033
RROW	Poblacion 9	Government Owned	8	6	2	2030-2033
RROW	Rosary Heights 1	Government Owned	25	18	7	2030-2033
RROW	Rosary Heights 3	Government Owned	108	76	32	2030-2033
RROW	Rosary Heights 5	Government Owned	136	95	41	2030-2033
RROW	Rosary Heights 6	Government Owned	3	2	1	2030-2033
RROW	Rosary Heights 10	Government Owned	203	142	61	2030-2033
RROW	Rosary Heights 12	Government Owned	3	2	1	2030-2033
RROW	Rosary Heights 13	Government Owned	17	12	5	2030-2033
RROW	Tamontaka 1	Government Owned	142	99	43	2030-2033
RROW	Tamontaka 3	Government Owned	27	19	8	2030-2033
RROW	Tamontaka 4	Government Owned	169	118	51	2030-2033
RROW	Tamontaka 5	Government Owned	311	218	93	2030-2033

Source: OCPDC

## 2. Households to be affected by Infrastructure Projects

Table 11 shows the Number of Households that may be affected by infrastructure projects that will require relocation programs. One of the major projects of the City Government of Cotabato is the Expansion of Government Center with the project site just beside the People’s Palace at Barangay Rosary Heights 10. There were 493 households living within the project area needed to be relocated.

Another project identified is the Ambal-Simuay River and Rio Grande de Mindanao River Flood Control Projects of the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH). One of its project areas is Cotabato City’s Rio Grande de Mindanao River which runs along Eighteen (18) barangays, namely Barangay’s Kalanganan Mother, Kalanganan 1, Bagua Mother, Bagua 1, Poblacion Mother,

Poblacion 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and Poblacion 8, Rosary Heights 3, 5, 6, 7 and Rosary Heights 8. There were a total of 2,532 households tagged by the DPWH that will be affected by the project and will be needing relocation.

There were also informal settler families within the site of the project Construction of Public Market and Integrated Public Transport Terminal at Barangay Tamontaka Mother of the city. A total of 43 families were tagged by the city LGU that were subjected for relocation. There are a total of 3,068 households / Informal Settler Families (ISF) affected by government infrastructure project.

**TABLE 11. FAMILIES/HOUSEHOLDS TO BE AFFECTED BY INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS**

<b>2. Families/HHs to be affected by infrastructure projects</b>				Target Year of Relocation/ Implementation
Type of Infra Project	Location	Land Owner of occupied lot	No. of Families/ Households	
<b>Other Government Projects</b>				
Expansion of Government Center	Barangay Rosary Heights 10	Government Property	493	2024-2025
Construction of Public Market and Integrated Transport Terminal	Tamontaka Mother	Government Property	43	2024-2025
Ambal-Simuay River and Rio Grande de Mindanao River Flood Control Projects	Kalanganan Mother, Kalanganan 1, Bagua Mother, Bagua 1, Poblacion Mother, Poblacion 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and Poblacion 8, Rosary Heights 3, 5, 6, 7 and Rosary Heights 8	Government Property	2532	2030-2033
<b>Total</b>			<b>3068</b>	

Source: OCPDC/CEO

### 3. Households Occupying Land whose Owners are Willing to Sell their Property to the Occupants

According to table 12 which shows the inventory of families/ households occupying a land whose owners are willing to sell their property to the occupants. In actuality, there are Eight Hundred Twenty-Nine (829) Informal Settler Families/ Households in eight (8) areas of four (4) barangays of the city whose landowners are willing to sell their land.

**TABLE 12. INVENTORY OF FAMILIES/HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING A LAND OWNERS ARE WILLING TO SELL THEIR PROPERTY TO THE OCCUPANTS**

5. Those not affected by 1,2,3, and 4 and whose land owners are willing to sell property to occupants				Sex of Household Head		Target Year of Relocation/ Implementation
Name of Homeowners	Location	Land Owner of	No. of Families/	Number of	Number of	
Doroteo Occupants	Purok Tulungan 1 & 2, Barangay Rosary Heights 4	Doroteo Family	50	27	23	2024-2025
Attawnyah HOA	Purok Awal, Barangay Rosary Heights Mother	Yu Kian Guan Hardware	210	70	150	2026-2028
Pagbabago HOA	Purok Zion B, Barangay Rosary Heights Mother	Hemington Yap	73	43	30	2024-2025
Alhuda HOA	Purok Alhuda Barangay Rosary Heights 3	EC Tanghal Co. Inc.	50	22	28	2024-2026
Nayon Shariff UPAL	Purok Urban Barangay Rosary Heights 3	Dept, of Finance	127	37	90	2024-2027
Bualan sa Kalimudan HOA	Purok Bualan, Poblacion 2	Hemington Yap	65	22	43	2026-2028
Rosary Heights 3	Purok San Agustin, Barangay Rosary Heights 3	Tierra Santa	100	42	58	2028-2033
NAKABASIL HOA	Purok Bagoing Silang, Barangay Rosary Heights 3	Santos-Basa	154	75	79	2025-2028
<b>Total</b>			<b>829</b>			

Source: OCPDC

### 4. Households Affected by Other Situations

Table 13 shows the data about the Inventory of Families/Households who are affected by other situations. These Informal Settler Families / Households are residing in the Informal Settlement Areas and are prone to / with threats to eviction since these areas are either governmentally or privately owned totaling to Four Thousand Seven Hundred Thirty-Two (4,732) families. However, there are Twenty-Nine (29) families whom had verbal agreement with the lot owner allowing the use of area and building of houses.

Barangay Rosary Heights 7 has the biggest number of Informal Settler Families / Households with threats to eviction comprising to One Thousand Five Hundred Forty-Three (1,543) or 41.23% owned by BARMM government and Barangay Rosary Heights 3 totaling to Four Hundred Forty-Seven (447) families or 11.95%.

**TABLE 13. INVENTORY OF FAMILIES/HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED BY OTHER SITUATIONS**

7. Others (please specify)				Sex of Household Head		Target Year of Relocation/ Implementation
Particulars	Location	Land Owner of	No. of Families/	Number of	Number of	
Threats of Eviction	Purok Pascual, Barangay Rosary Heights Mother	Private Lot	36	16	20	2030
Threats of Eviction	2 Puroks of Barangay Rosary Heights 1 (Purok 7 and Purok 8)	Private-Santos et,al.	120	40	80	2030
Threats of Eviction	Barangay Rosary Heights 2	Private Lot	7	2	5	2024-2026
Threats of Eviction	Barangay Rosary Heights 3	Private Lot	447	238	209	2027-2029
Threats of Eviction	Santos Street Interior, Barangay Rosary Heights 5	Private-Lamsan Corp.	25	15	10	2027-2029
Threats of Eviction	10 Puroks of Barangay Rosary Heights 5	Private Lot	312	187	125	2030-2033
Threats of Eviction	Purok Rosales, Barangay Rosary Heights 6	Private Lot	152	89	63	2024-2026
Threats of Eviction	3 Puroks of Barangay Rosary Heights 7 (Purok Emba, Kalilintad, and Pagkakaisa)	Public-BARMM Gov't	1,543	815	728	2030-2033
Threats of Eviction	2 Puroks of Barangay Rosary Heights 8 (Purok Zone 3 and 4)	Private-Catholic Church	20	8	12	2024-2026
Threats of Eviction	Block 19, Barangay Rosary Heights 8	Private-Sinsuat, Mando	20	11	9	2024-2026
Threats of Eviction	Purok Bliss, Barangay Rosary Heights 8	Public-NHMFC	5	3	2	2024-2026
Threats of Eviction	Purok Masagana, Barangay Rosary Heights 10	Public-City LGU	189	127	123	2027-2029
Threats of Eviction	Purok Upper Bitara, Barangay Rosary Heights 10	Public-City LGU				2027-2029
Threats of Eviction	5 Puroks of Barangay Rosary Heights 11 (Purok 1, 2, 8, 9, and 15)	Private Lot	47	32	15	2024-2026
Threats of Eviction	Purok Pagkakaisa, Barangay Rosary Heights 13	Private Lot	56	31	25	2030-2033
Threats of Eviction	Barangay RBagua 2	Private Lot	148	59	89	
Threats of Eviction	25 Puroks of Barangay Poblacion Mother	Private Lot	460	240	220	2030-2033
Threats of Eviction	Barangay Poblacion 2	Private Lot	30	14	16	2027-2029
Threats of Eviction	Purok Mahugani, Barangay Poblacion 3	Gov't / Private lot	180	87	93	2027-2029
Threats of Eviction	2 Puroks of Barangay Poblacion 8 (Purok Ebrahim 1 & 2) Pob. 8	Private Lot	142	74	68	2024-2026
Threats of Eviction	8 Puroks of Barangay Poblacion 4	Gov't / Private lot	136	67	69	2030-2033
Threats of Eviction	Barangay Tamontaka 1	Private Lot	155	88	67	2030-2033
Threats of Eviction	Barangay Tamontaka 3	Private Lot	53	23	30	2030-2033
Threats of Eviction	Barangay Tamontaka 4	Private Lot	449	278	171	2030-2033
<b>Total</b>			<b>4,732</b>			

**c. Informal Settlements**

Table 14 describes the Informal Settlement Areas in 2023. Based on the actual survey conducted, in year 2023 there are 5,168 families / households that lived in government lands like the BARMM Compound and City Government Property at the back of the City Hall, riverbanks, along the shorelines and roadsides which are prone to danger including various privately owned lots

**TABLE 14. INFORMAL SETTLEMENT AREAS, 2023**

Barangay	Name of Settlement (if applicable)	Area (ha)	Land Ownership	Zoning Classification	Program/s	No. of Households	Population		
							M	F	Total
Poblacion 2	Purok Bualan	1.2	Private-Hemington Yap	Residential	land acquisition	65	33	32	65
Rosary Heights Mother	Purok Awal	2	Private-Yu Kian Guan Hardware	Residential	land acquisition	210	105	105	210
Rosary Heights Mother	Purok Pascual	.800	Private	Residential	land acquisition	36	18	18	36
Rosary Heights 1	Purok 7 & 8, RH-1	1	Private	Residential	land acquisition	120	60	60	120
Rosary Heights 3	Various Puroks	1	Private-Rita Santos, et.al	Residential	land acquisition	154	75	79	154
Rosary Heights 3	Purok Al-huda	.2400	EC Tanghal, Inc.	Residential	land acquisition	50	22	28	50
Rosary Heights 3	Purok Urban	1	Private- DBP	Residential	land acquisition	127	59	68	127
Rosary Heights 3	RH3	.4269	Private	Residential	land acquisition	447	224	223	447
Rosary Heights 4	Doroteo	2	Private - Doroteo Family	Residential	land acquisition	50	25	25	50
Rosary Heights 5	Santos St., Interior	.2500	Private-Lamsan Inc.	Residential	land acquisition	27	14	13	27
Rosary Heights 7	Back of BARRM	3	Public-BARRM	Residential	land acquisition	1543	773	770	1543
Rosary Heights 8	Purok Zone 3,4, BLISS & Block 19	0	Private-Catholic Church	Residential	land acquisition	45	23	22	45
Rosary Heights 10	Purok Masagana	.5000	Public-City Government	Residential	land acquisition	189	95	94	189
Rosary Heights 10	Purok Upper Bitara	<i>no data</i>	Public-City Government	Residential	land acquisition	110	55	55	110
Rosary Heights 11	Purok 1,2,8,9,15	<i>no data</i>	Private	Residential	land acquisition	47	24	23	47
Rosary Heights 12	Purok Gumamela	0.636212	Private-Metrobank	Residential	land acquisition	66	28	38	66
Rosary Heights 13	Purok Pagkakaisa	<i>no data</i>	Private-Chinese Chamber	Residential	land acquisition	56	28	28	56
Bagua 2	Various Puroks	<i>no data</i>	Private	Residential	land acquisition	148	74	74	148
Poblacion Mother	25 Puroks	<i>no data</i>	Private	Residential	land acquisition	460	230	230	460
Poblacion 2	Various Puroks	<i>no data</i>	Private	Residential	land acquisition	30	15	15	30
Poblacion 3	Purok, Mahogany	.5000	Private	Residential	land acquisition	180	90	90	180
Poblacion 8	Purok Ebrahim 1 & 2,	.4500	Private-PNB	Residential	land acquisition	142	71	71	142
Poblacion 4	8 Puroks	<i>no data</i>	Private	Residential	land acquisition	136	68	68	136
Tamontaka 1	Various Puroks	<i>no data</i>	Private	Residential	land acquisition	155	78	77	155
Tamontaka 3	Various Puroks	<i>no data</i>	Private	Residential	land acquisition	53	27	26	53
Tamontaka 4	Various Puroks	<i>no data</i>	Private	Residential	land acquisition	449	225	224	449

**d. Residential Subdivisions**

According to Table 15, there are a total of 33 residential subdivisions within the city. Barangay Rosary Heights 11 has the greatest number of residential subdivisions with eight (8) residential subdivisions namely Federville, San Pablo Village, Peñafrancia Village, Purveyors Village, United Urban Poor, Happy Homes (socialized component), San Antonio Village and Mentor’s Village. Among all the subdivisions, Tanghal Subdivision of Barangay Bagua 2 has the largest land area with 10.762 hectares and Peñafrancia Village at Barangay Rosary Heights 11 has the greatest number of units at 500. All of the residential subdivisions were susceptible to the hazard of flooding except for the Libra Homeowners Association located at Barangay Rosary Heights 2. There were also 12 subdivisions with moderate susceptibility to tsunami which were located at Barangays Rosary Heights Mother, Rosary Heights 10, Rosary Heights 11, and Poblacion 2.

**TABLE 15. INVENTORY OF RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISIONS AND CONDOMINIUM PROJECTS, 2023**

Name of Subdivision/ Condominium	Type	Barangay	Area (Ha)	No. of Lots/ Units	Hazard Susceptibility (H/M/L)							
					Fl	Tc	Eq	Vo	Ln	Ts	Su	
Purok Maunawain UPA	Socialized Housing	MBRH	1.00	75	L						M	
Purok Sibuyan Homeowners Assn.	Socialized Housing	MBRH	0.55	87	M						M	
Immaculada Concepcion	Socialized Housing	RH 2	0.31	65	L							
Libra Homeowners Ass.	Socialized Housing	RH-2	0.61	72	L							
Sto Niño Urban Assn.	Socialized Housing	RH-2	0.58	25	L							
Dapdap Urban Poor Assn.	Socialized Housing	RH 2	0.96	45	L							
NAKABASIL Homeowners Assn.	Socialized Housing	RH-3	0.32	64	H							
Brgy Pag-asa Homeowners Assn.	Socialized Housing	RH-6	1.22	80	H							
Christlam Ville	Socialized Housing	RH 6	6.00	342	M							
Purok Pinnen Sero Subdivision	Socialized Housing	RH6	4.90	300	NS							
Kutang Bato Sudivision	Socialized Housing	RH 7	3.34	155	L							
Bliss Housing Project	Socialized Housing	RH 8	4.19	50	L							
ND Village (Religious)	Socialized Housing	RH 8	6.00	100	L							
Zenaida Subdivision	Economic Housing	RH8	3.00	60								
Virgo Subdivision	Socialized Housing	RH 9	6.89	414	L							
Mamalo Homeowners Assn.	socialized Housing	RH-10	0.30	30	H						M	
Happy Homes Subdivision	Open Market Housing	RH 10	0.67	55	L						M	
Concerned Riverside UPA	Socialized Housing	RH-10	2.02	99	L						M	
Federville Subdivision	Socialized Housing	RH 11	8.60	495	L						M	
Happy Homes (Socialized Component)	Socialized Housing	RH11	0.13	10								
San Antonio Village	Socialized Housing	RH11	2016.00	70								
San Pablo Village	Socialized Housing	RH 11	6.27	381	L						M	
Peñafrancia Village (Religious)	Socialized Housing	RH 11	8.60	500	L						M	
Purveyors Village	Socialized Housing	RH 11	4.72	153	L						M	
United Urban Poor	Socialized Housing	RH-11	1.98	113	L						M	
Mentor's Village	Socialized Housing	RH 11	3.99	406	L						M	
SAMAKA Homeowners Assn.	Socialized Housing	oblacion Moth	0.64	138	H							
Umpongan sa Al-hidayah Urban Poor	Socialized Housing	Poblacion 2	0.30	54	L							
Tanghal Country Homes	Socialized Housing	Bagua 2	10.76	453	L						M	
Datu Abdul Usman Subdivision	Economic Housing	Bagua 2	3.00	80								
Federation of Women Cooperative	Socialized Housing	amontaka M	3.40	110	H							
Cynthia Village (Phase 1) (Jaskat)	Socialized Housing	Tamontaka 2	3.80	389	H							
Cynthia Village (Phase 2)	Socialized Housing	Tamontaka 2	1.60	147	H							

**e. Resettlement Areas**

As shown in table 16, among the fifteen (15) resettlement areas, eight (8) areas are privately owned and seven (7) areas are governmentally owned or undergoing amortization and are under the administration of the government institutions.

In terms of amenities of the resettlement areas, CYNTHIA Village Phase 1 is experiencing a Low Pressure in water services while the Phase 2 have no water at all. Lack of Accessible Road are too obvious to most of the resettlement areas particularly CYNTHIA Village Phase 1 &2, Libra, Pagbabago, United Muslim-Christian, SAMAKA Homeowners Associations and Malagapas Resettlement Project Phase 1. One (1) lot is allocated for the Mosque in CYNTHIA Village Phase 1.

**TABLE 16. RESETTLEMENT AREAS, 2023**

Name of Resettlement Area	Barangay	Land Ownership	No. of Households	No. of Housing Units	Utilities/ Facilities/ Amenities	Admin	Hazard Susceptibility		
							FI	Ln	Su
CNTHIA Village Phase 1 (Jaskat)	Barangay Tamontaka 2	Private	358	359	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available water supply but with low water pressure</li> <li>• Available electricity</li> <li>• Available toilet facilities for all households</li> <li>• Communication lines available</li> <li>• 100% of the roads are unpaved with 50% inaccessible</li> </ul>	LGU	H		
CYNTHIA Village Phase 2 Tam. 2	Barangay Tamontaka 2	Private	161	161	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available electricity</li> <li>• Toilet facilities for all households</li> <li>• Communication lines available</li> <li>• 100% of the roads are unpaved</li> </ul>	LGU	H	L	M
Pagbabago HOA	MBRH	Gov't	73	73	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available water supply</li> <li>• Available electricity</li> <li>• Available toilet facilities for all households</li> <li>• Communication lines available</li> <li>• Unpaved access roads</li> </ul>	SHFC			
Purok Sibuyan HOA	MBRH	Gov't	87	87	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available water supply</li> <li>• Available electricity</li> <li>• Available toilet facilities for all households</li> <li>• Communication lines available</li> <li>• Access roads available</li> </ul>	SHFC			
Libra HOA	Barangay RH2	Private	72	72	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available water supply</li> <li>• Available electricity</li> <li>• Available toilet facilities for all households</li> <li>• Communication lines available</li> <li>• No access roads available</li> </ul>	Private			
NAKABASIL HOA	Barangay RH3	Private	64	64	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available water supply</li> <li>• Available electricity</li> <li>• Available toilet facilities for all households</li> <li>• Communication lines available</li> <li>• Unpaved access roads</li> </ul>	Private			
Brgy. Pag-asa HOA	Barangay RH6	Private	99	99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available water supply</li> <li>• Available electricity</li> <li>• Available toilet facilities for all households</li> <li>• Communication lines available</li> <li>• Unpaved access roads</li> </ul>	Private			
Virgo Subdivision	Barangay RH9	Private	414	414	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available water supply</li> <li>• Available electricity</li> <li>• Available toilet facilities for all households</li> <li>• Communication lines available</li> <li>• Unpaved access roads</li> </ul>	Private			
United Urban Poor	Barangay RH11	Private	113	113	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available water supply</li> <li>• Available electricity</li> <li>• Available toilet facilities for all households</li> <li>• Communication lines available</li> <li>• Unpaved access roads</li> </ul>	Private			
Federville Subdivision	Barangay RH11	Private	495	495	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available water supply</li> <li>• Available electricity</li> <li>• Available toilet facilities for all households</li> <li>• Communication lines available</li> <li>• Unpaved access roads</li> </ul>	Private			

Concerned Riverside UPA	Barangay RH10	Private	99	99	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available water supply</li> <li>• Available electricity</li> <li>• Available toilet facilities for all households</li> <li>• Communication lines available</li> <li>• Unpaved access roads</li> </ul>	Private			
UNITED Muslim-Christian HOA	Barangay RH12	Private	66	66	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available water supply</li> <li>• Available electricity</li> <li>• Lack of Sewerage System</li> <li>• Unopened &amp; Unpaved Access Road</li> </ul>	Private			
SAMAHA HOA	MBPoblacion	Gov't	136	136	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available water supply</li> <li>• Available electricity</li> <li>• Available toilet facilities for all households</li> <li>• Communication lines available</li> <li>• Unpaved access roads</li> </ul>	SHFC			
Mamalo HOA	Barangay Kalanganan 2	Gov't	30	30	Absence of all amenities	LGU			
Malagapas Resettlement Project Phase 1	Barangay RH 10	Gov't	312	312	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available water supply</li> <li>• Available electricity</li> <li>• Available toilet facilities for all households</li> <li>• Communication lines available</li> <li>• Unpaved access roads</li> </ul>	LGU	L		

### 3. SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

The social welfare services has the largest scope of services. As popularly tagged as the “services from womb to tomb”, social welfare services caters to the needs of several sub-sectors such as children, women, senior citizens, PWD, Solo Parents, Urban Poor Family, and other individuals in difficult circumstances.

Cotabato City’s home care facility for Senior Citizen, Bahay Maria, is the only existing home care facility for the aged run by a religious organization. Among the different social services, the services for children are the highest client demand. It comprises several categories namely Day Care Children, Youth, Children in Conflict with the Law, etc. The city LGU is currently constructing its juvenile correctional facility, the “*Bahay Pag-Asa*”. This project is already at 70 percentage of completion as of 2025. This facility is required by the DILG to address the need of the unprecedented number of drug surrenderees and to house Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL).

The city also prides to have its Child-Minding Space strategically located at the People’s Palace to temporarily house toddlers and children of LGU employees and visitors. There is also a functional Women Crisis Center which provides security and temporary shelter to victims or complainants of violence against women cases. Other social service facilities include the established PWD Center to support services for the persons with disabilities (PWD) sub-sector and for the strict implementation of the accessibility law.

The city has an existing permanent evacuation center to serve as temporary shelter during disaster. Due to the very limited capacity of this evacuation center, the City Disaster Risk Reductio and Management Council (CDRRMC) is recommending for a policy mandating all barangays to establish their respective evacuation center.

**a. Social Welfare Facilities, Services and Clientele, Year 2019**

Other facilities listed herein is also recommended to be established within 6 to 9 years to reach out and provide the unmet needs of Cotabato city constituents.

<b>Brgy</b>	<b>Services Offered</b>	<b>Type of Clientele</b>	<b>No. of Clientele</b>	<b>Staff</b>	<b>Owner-ship</b>	<b>Physical Condition</b>
RH 1	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	50	1	Gov't.	Poor
Purok Jasmin, RH 2	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	30	1	Gov't.	Critical
Purok Katahimikan, RH2	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	32	1	Gov't.	Critical
Purok Sampaloc, RH 2	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	32	1	Gov't.	Fair
Purok Shariff Kabunsuan, RH 3	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	45	1	Gov't.	Poor
RH 4	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	40	1	Gov't.	Fair
RH 5	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	32	1	Gov't.	Fair
Purok Pinnen, RH 6	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	60	1	Gov't.	Fair
Purok Krislamville, RH 6	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	34	1	Gov't.	Fair
RH 7 Extension	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	60	1	Gov't.	Fair
Purok Imba, RH 7	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	30	1	Gov't.	Critical
Purok Maharlika, RH 7	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	40	1	Gov't.	Critical
Bliss, RH 8	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	45	1	Gov't.	Critical
Borbon, RH 9	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	60	1	Gov't.	Fair
Virgo, RH 9	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	33	1	Gov't.	Critical
Purok Esteros, RH 9	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	47	1	Gov't.	Critical
San Isidro, RH 10	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	52	1	Gov't.	Fair
Purok Bitara, RH 10	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	45	1	Gov't.	Fair
Purok Pag-asa, RH 10	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	35	1	Gov't.	Poor
Purok Balabaran, RH 10	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	32	1	Gov't.	Poor
Purok Mamalangkay, RH 10	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	35	1	Gov't.	Fair

RH XI	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	45	1	Gov't.	Poor
San Pablo, RH 11	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	40	1	Gov't.	Poor
RH XII	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	45	1	Gov't.	Fair
RH XIII	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	35	1	Gov't.	Fair
Pob MB	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	60	1	Gov't.	Poor
Purok Datukaka, Pob 1	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	40	1	Gov't.	Poor
Purok Lu Shin Khan, Pob 1	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	30	1	Gov't.	Critical
Purok Honeybee, Pob 2	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	45	1	Gov't.	Poor
Annex, Pob 2	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	48	1	Gov't.	Critical
Pob 3	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	36	1	Gov't.	Poor
Purok Malipayon, Pob 4	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	45	1	Gov't.	Fair
Pob 5	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	45	1	Gov't.	Poor
Purok Mapayag, Pob 7	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	40	1	Gov't.	Poor
Purok Sultan, Pob 7	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	20	1	Gov't.	Critical
Purok Bailaga, Pob 8	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	55	1	Gov't.	Poor
Purok Katamlangan, Pob 8	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	40	1	Gov't.	Critical
Purok Kalantungan, Pob 8	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	32	1	Gov't.	Fair
Purok Dimalanes, Pob 8	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	45	1	Gov't.	Poor
Biniruan, Pob 9	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	35	1	Gov't.	Poor
Purok Datu Ali, Tam MB	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	58	1	Gov't.	Fair
Tam 1	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	50	1	Gov't.	Fair
Purok Datu Pio, Tam 2	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	21	1	Gov't.	Critical
Tam 3	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	29	1	Gov't.	Critical
Tam 4	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	45	1	Gov't.	Critical
Tam 5	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	30	1	Gov't.	Critical

Campo Muslim, Bag MB	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	32	1	Gov't.	Poor
Purok Sampalok, Bag MB	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	60	1	Gov't.	Critical
Lugay-Lugay, Bag 1	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	60	1	Gov't.	Critical
Bag 2	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	60	1	Gov't.	Fair
Bag 3	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	40	1	Gov't.	Poor
Purok Balas, Kal MB	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	33	1	Gov't.	Critical
Purok Kalimudan, Kal MB	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	30	1	Gov't.	Poor
Purok Kidupo, Kal 1	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	31	1	Gov't.	Critical
Purok Darping, Kalanganan 1	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	35	1	Gov't.	Critical
Purok Linao, Kal 1	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	30	1	Gov't.	Critical
Purok Limbayanagi, Kal 2	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	30	1	Gov't.	Fair
Bubong, Kal 2	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	65	1	Gov't.	Poor
Purok Bedtasan, Kal 2	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	44	1	Gov't.	Critical
Purok Buwaya-buwaya, Kal. 2	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	44	1	Gov't.	Poor
Purok Pimbaglan, Kal 2	Day Care Services	3-4 years old	37	1	Gov't.	Poor

Senior Citizens have three dedicated facilities. Two of these, the Model Center which is located at Barangay Rosary Heights 5 serving more than 2,000 clients and the Senior Citizen Building located in Rosary Heights 10 are both government-owned facilities. The third facility is the Bahay Maria which is privately-run by Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Cotabato. It is manned by 2 social workers, 8 house parents, and 2 nuns.

There are a total of 64 daycare centers in the city. All are government-owned where each is manned by one daycare staff. The average children catered in a Day Care Center range from 30 to 60. The highest recorded is from Mother Barangay Rosary Heights with 70 Day Care Children. Out of the 64 DC Centers, 5 are susceptible to very high flooding, 18 with high susceptibility, 4 Moderately susceptible and 37 with low susceptibility, while 1 is vulnerable to low landslide, and 21 with moderate susceptibility to tsunami and 2 centers are vulnerable to high tsunami. Two DC centers

are with moderate susceptibility to Storm surge. Barangay Poblacion 6 do not have a Day Care Center due to no more buildable public space and as an alternate established a Supervised Neighborhood Play (SNP) Activity. As to the structural condition of the 64 Day Care Centers, twenty needs repair, 10 are susceptible to fire, while 6 are no longer functioning or demolished, 15 needs relocation and 4 needs construction and 1 needs a temporary structure.

#### **b. Historical Number of Population Served by Type of Clientele System**

OCSWDO are serving at least 9 common clientele. The table below shows the trend on the historical number of clientele by type of client. The Women in Difficult Circumstance shows a better performance. A reduction of .57% from the previous year and maintain a down trend from 2017 recording at 39 cases to only 12 in 2019. The children in need of special protection display a gradual increase from 2017 to 2019 and landed a 1.07% increase in 2019. The PWD and Senior Citizens display an increasing trend that may be attributed to the strengthened support of the national government in providing their social pension and other propose bills. Solo parents show a fluctuating trend, recording at 191 clients in 2016 and abruptly increased to 1,713 clients in 2017 and dive to a record of 31 in 2018 and 32 in 2019.

The Day Care Children is one of the biggest participations of client in social welfare services, though it shows a fluctuating trend, it recorded a .945% decrease in 2019. The decrease may be attributed to the introduction of Supervised Neighborhood Play (SNP) Program of the OCSWDO wherein it accommodates the same age bracket client. Hence, the SNP Children client show an increasing trend from 2016 to 2018 but slightly drops in 2019 by .938%.

Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL) recorded an increasing number of delinquents and surrenderees with 14 cases in 2016, 15 cases in 2017, and 18 cases in 2018 and then suddenly reduced to just 5 cases in 2019. The Children at Risk (CAR) also shows a decrease in recorded number from 20 cases in 2016 to only 8 cases in 2019.

Other facilities listed herein is also recommended to be established within 6 to 9 years to reach out and provide the unmet needs of Cotabato city constituents. The current data herein are the total number of clients served within the said years and was able to receive all the programs and services applicable to the said clients based on

the recommendation of the social worker handling the case re: women in especially difficult circumstances, children in need of special protection, CICL and CAR.

Table SO- 36. Historical Number of Population Served by Type of Clientele System

Type of Clientele	Previous Years			Current/Latest Year	
	2016	2017	2018	2019	Percentage
Women in especially difficult circumstances	12	39	21	12	
Children in need of special protection	20	13	14	15	
Persons with Disabilities	1,020	1,364	1,722	1,940	
Senior Citizens	1,009	1,709	2,409	2,875	
Solo Parents	191	1,713	31	32	
Day Care Children	3,000	3,113	3,011	2,846	
Youth					
SNP Children	277	477	555	521	
CICL/CAR	14/20	15/13	18/16	5/8	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,529</b>	<b>8,428</b>	<b>7,763</b>	<b>8,241</b>	

Source: OCSWDO, 2019

#### 4. AGRICULTURE AND AGRI- INDUSTRY FACILITIES

##### a. Existing Situation

Cotabato City has a total of sixteen (16) agricultural barangays out of thirty-seven (37) barangays in the City. It has a vast agricultural area based on the actual figure from the City Agriculture Division of the Office of the City Mayor of more or less 8,620.62 hectares representing 48.98% of the total land area of the city of 17,599 hectares. Only 2,075.00 hectares were maximized for agricultural crops for the year 2018. While 1,266.24 hectares were maximized for agricultural crops for the year 2019.

As shown in the table below major crops are rice, corn, banana and coconut. Rice is planted in the sixteen (16) agricultural barangays of the city. Corn is cultivated in the Tamontaka areas, Banana and Coconut are found in Kalanganan, Tamontaka and Poblacion rural barangays. Farminers used the traditional way of farming.

The sixteen (16) classified agricultural barangays in Cotabato City provide 8,620.62 has. of total agricultural land in 2020 which is lesser than that of year 2018 at

9,495.27 hectares. Based on 2018 data, primary crops planted in Cotabato City were rice, coconut, corn and banana which accounts land utilization of 15.17%, 5.03%, 3.82% and 0.16% respectively. Specifically, total land utilization for rice was 1,310 ha, for coconut was 478 has., corn with 280 has., and banana had the least with 7 hectares land utilization. As a whole, 2,075 hectares of agricultural land was utilized for rice, coconut, corn and banana for 2018. This was 24.70% of total agricultural land This reduced to 1,266.24 hectares in 2019 which is 15.18% of agricultural land.

Furthermore, among the 16 agricultural barangays, Brgy. Tamontaka 5 possessed the largest agricultural land area which had 2580 hectares or 47% of its total land area. However, Poblacion 9 had the highest agricultural land utilization which had 216 hectares or 22.36% of its total agricultural land *compared* to 66 hectares (2.56%) agricultural land utilization of Brgy. Tamontaka 5. This is however, attributed to the geographical condition of Tamontaka 5 where other farming practices are more appropriate. Meanwhile, Brgy. RH 5 had the least agricultural land having 12.52 hectares in which 12 hectares was used for rice in 2018.

#### **b. Comparative Agricultural Crop Areas and Production, 2018-2019**

Agricultural land use areas continue to decline. In effect, one can observe the fall in the volume of production in various crops. This is to be expected as the city continues to increase in population due to the number of people from neighboring municipalities finding job opportunities in the city. Many agricultural areas are converted to residences. Rice production took the most toll as it decreased by 49% from 83,477 metric tons to 42,391.66 metric tons.

Comparative Agricultural Crop Areas and Production, 2018-2019

Major Crops	Area(ha)			Volume of Production MT		
	2018	2019	%Increase / Decrease	2018	2019	%Increase / Decrease
Rice	1,310.00	665.49	-49%	83,447.00	42,391.66	-49%
Corn	280.00	204.00	-27%	29,866.67	21,760.00	-27%
Coconut	478.00	389.75	-18%	860,400.00	701,550.00	-18%
Banana	7.00	7.00	0%	136,289.31	136,289.31	0%
Total	2,075.00	1,266.24	-39%	1,110,002.98	901,990.97	-19%

Source: Office of City Agriculturist

### **c. Existing Livestock and Poultry Farms, 2018**

Livestock and poultry raising in Cotabato City are generally practiced in backyard with only limited number of heads and sold for local markets in the city. Brgy. Kalanganan 2 had the highest number of heads of carabaoes (16) and cattles (32). While they shared the same spot with Brgy. Tamontaka 5 for number of heads of goat (60). For poultry, Barangay Kalanganan 2 had the most chicken raised in the backyard (350) and Brgy. Tamontaka 5 for ducks (350).

### **d. Existing fishing grounds and Aquaculture Production**

Fisherfolks based in the 3 Kalanganan Barangays (Kalanganan Mother, Kalanganan 1 and Kalanganan 2) are engaged in fishing off the coast of Illana Bay while fishpond owners operate their own brackish water fishponds. Even the members of fishpond cooperatives tend to their own fishponds. Workers are hired on a piece-rate basis as the eed arises during harvest, casting of fingerlings at the start of the production cycle, and maintenance activities. It is more simplified in the case of freshwater fishpond owners as they are all engaged in backyard-raising and do not demand labor support.

### **e. Existing Agricultural Support Facilities and Services**

Table below shows the agricultural equipment present in the agricultural barangays of the city. Most of this equipment are provided by NGA's through the regional offices such DA XII, DAR and BFAR.

Table EC-7. Existing Agricultural Support Facilities and Services, 2018

Post Harvest Facilities and Support	Barangay	No.	% Utilization	Type /Capacity	Remarks
Rice Mill	Tamontaka 3	1	100	Mobile	Operational
	Bagua 2	2	67	Mobile	Operational
		1	33	Mobile	Non-Operational
Multi Purpose Drying Pavement/ Solar Dryer	Bagua 2	2	100	Mobile	Operational
	Bagua 1	1	100	Mobile	Operational
	Rosary Height 5	1	100	Mobile	Operational
	Poblacion 1	1	100	Mobile	Operational
	Kalanganan MB	1	100	Mobile	Operational
	Kalanganan 2	1	100	Mobile	Operational
	Tamontaka MB	3	100	Mobile	Operational
Private Tresher/ Association	Poblacion 9	1	100	Mobile	Operational
	Bagua 1	1	100	Mobile	Operational
	Poblacion 8	1	100	Mobile	Operational
Hand Tractor	Tamontaka 4	1	100	Mobile	Operational
	Tamontaka 5	1	100	Mobile	Operational
	Poblacion 8	6	75	Mobile	Operational
		2	25	Mobile	Non-Operational
	Bagua 2	3	75	Mobile	Operational
		1	25	Mobile	Operational

Source: MAO, C/MPDO

Notes: Remarks – (O) Operational, (NR) Needs Repair, (NO) Not Operational

## f. Agricultural Occupations/Groups in Urban and Rural Areas

There are four Agricultural occupations/groups found in the agri-barangays as shown in the table below. Crop farmers have the largest number at 880 persons members registered. Inland and coastal water fisherfolks are second having 476 persons members registered.

Table EC-8. Agricultural Occupations/Groups in Urban and Rural Areas, 2018

Major and Minor Occupation Groups	Barangay	Urban			Rural			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>FARMERS</b>										
<b>Crop Farmers</b>	BAGUA 1			15						15
	BAGUA 2			21						21
	KALANGANAN MB			31						31
	KALANGANAN 1			23						23
	KALANGANAN 2			93						93
	POBLACION 1			13						13
	POBLACION 8	72	16	88				72	16	88
	POBLACION 9			144						144
	RH 5			8						8
	RH 9			10						10
	TAMONTAKA MB			73						73
	TAMONTAKA 1			82						82
	TAMONTAKA 2			68						68
	TAMONTAKA 3						93			93
	TAMONTAKA 4						74			74

	TAMONTAKA 5						44			44
<b>Livestock and Dairy Farmers</b>	POBLACION 1			1						1
	KALANGANAN 2			3						3
	TAMONTAKA 2			1						1
	TAMONTAKA 3						1			1
	TAMONTAKA 4						2			2
	TAMONTAKA 5						1			1
	BAGUA 1			1						1
	ROSARY HEIGHTS 5			1						1
<b>FISHERFOLKS</b>										
<b>Aqua- Farm cultivators</b>	KALANGANAN 1			52						52
	KALANGANAN 2									
	KALANGANAN MB									
<b>Inland and Coastal Waters Fisherfolks</b>	KALANGANAN 1			476						476
	KALANGANAN 2									
	KALANGANAN MB									
<b>Deep Sea Fisherfolks</b>	KALANGANAN 1			98						98
	KALANGANAN 2									
	KALANGANAN MB									
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>72</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1302</b>			<b>215</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1517</b>

Source: NSO/PSA

### g. Strategic Agriculture and Fisheries Development Zones (SAFDZ)

Table EC-9 Strategic Agriculture and Fisheries Development Zones (SAFDZ)

Name of SAFDZ area (if applicable)	Barangay	Area (ha)	Type of SAFDZ	Hazard Susceptibility (H/M/L)							
				FI	Tc	Eq	Vo	Ln	Ts	Others	
	Tamontaka MB	20 7.171	Strategic Crop Sub-Devt.Zone	H		L					
	Tamontaka 1	180.7772	Strategic Crop Sub-Devt.Zone	H		L					
	Tamontaka 2	326.01	Strategic Crop Sub-Devt.Zone	H		L					
	Tamontaka 3	26 2.852	Strategic Crop Sub-Devt.Zone	H		L					
	Tamontaka 4	94 1.71	Strategic Crop Sub-Devt.Zone	H		L					
	Tamontaka 5	2531.043	Strategic Crop Sub-Devt.Zone	H		L					
		50 .00	Strategic Livestock Sub- Devt. Zone	H		L					
	Kalanganan Mother	94 5.511	Strategic Crop Sub-Devt.Zone			L			H		
		10 .00	Strategic Livestock Sub- Devt. Zone			L			H		
		87 3.275	Strategic Fishery Sub Devt. Zone			L			H		
	Kalanganan 1	62 8.9405	Strategic Crop Sub-Devt.Zone			L			H		
		275.3582 89	Strategic Fishery Sub Devt. Zone			L			H		
	Kalanganan 2	902.835	Strategic Crop Sub-Devt.Zone			L			H		
		30 0.00	Strategic Livestock Sub- Devt. Zone			L			H		
		38 0.356489	Strategic Fishery Sub Devt. Zone			L			H		
	Poblacion 1	36.947	Strategic Crop Sub-Devt.Zone	H							
	Poblacion8	12 8.158	Strategic Crop Sub-Devt.Zone	H		H					

	Poblacion 9	8.147	96	Strategic Crop Sub-Devt.Zone	H						
	Rosary Heights 5	.517	12	Strategic Crop Sub-Devt.Zone							
	Bagua 1	.96	94	Strategic Crop Sub-Devt.Zone	L						
	Bagua 2	5.81	12	Strategic Crop Sub-Devt.Zone	L						

#### **h. Agrarian Related Concerns, 2018**

Table below shows that 4,880.87 hectares are covered with Certificate of Landownership Award or Emancipation Patent (CLOA/EP) under the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) of the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR). The said CLOAs/EPs have been issued to some 445 farmer beneficiaries.

EC-10. Agrarian Related Concerns, 2018

<b>Concerns</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Total Area</b>	<b>Brgy</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>No. of Farmer - Beneficiaries</b>
A. CARPable Lands					
1. Covered					
2. To be covered					
B. Agrarian Reform Communities (ARCs)	Tam3	525.51		262.85	93
	Tam4	1,880.40		941.71	74
	Tam5	5,494.80		2580	44
	Pob8	166.80		128.16	90
	Pob9	1,594.10		968.15	144
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,661.61</b>		<b>4,880.87</b>	<b>445</b>

## **5. INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **a. Power Sector**

The city's main power source comes from the Cotabato Light and Power Company (CLPC), wholly owned electric distribution by the Aboitiz Company. CLPC's source of power comes from the National Power Corporation (NPC) delivered through the transmission operator, the National Grid Corporation of the Philippines (NGCP). By 2018, all of the 37 barangays already have access to electricity. However, in some occasions, there are still power shortages especially in rural areas. CLPC also has a

backup diesel facility that provides power during interruptions and power outages. As of December 2018, Cotabato Light is serving 27,339 household.

*Household Served and Unserved with Electricity for the Past Three Years*

CLPC has covered almost all parts of the city. However, in the urban areas of Barangay Poblacion 1, almost 23% were still not served, in Poblacion 8, 13.78% were unserved, in Poblacion 9, 28.82% were unserved and in Kalanganan Mother, 7.88% were unserved. In the rural areas, only Tamontaka 2 and Tamontaka 3 are the barangays that have 100% access to electricity.

*Number of Connections by Type of Users and Average Consumption (KWH/Mo.) for the Past Three Years*

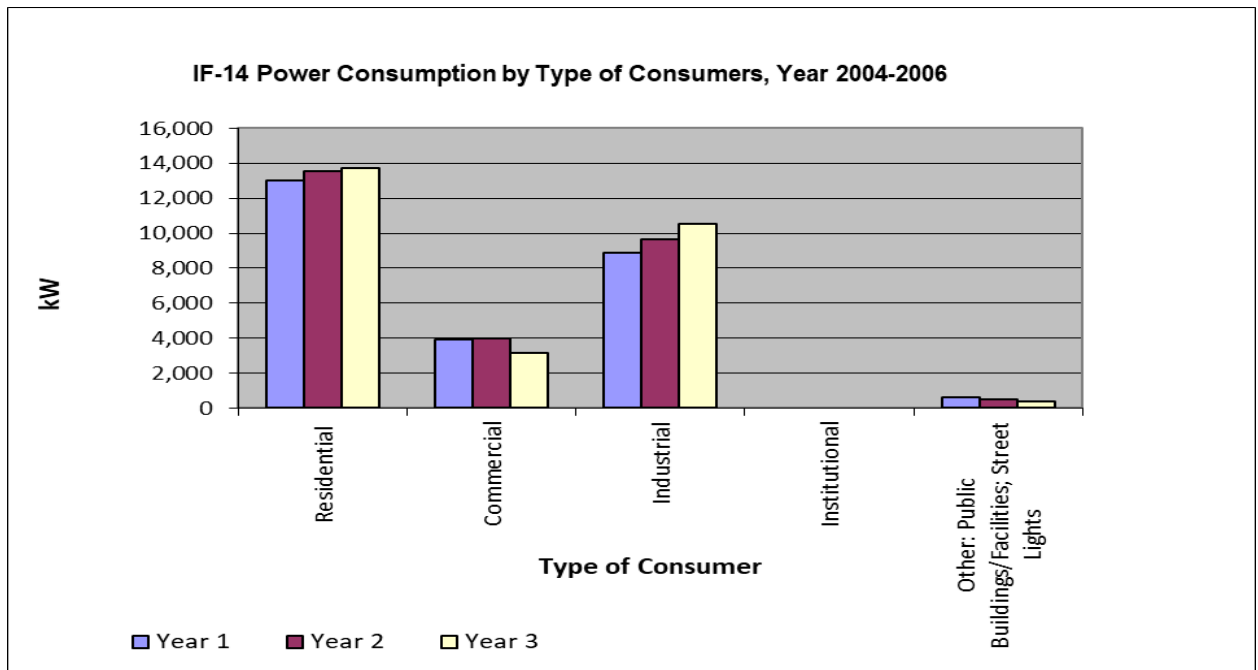
Residential areas are the biggest consumers of electricity in the city with 40,143 connections consuming 13,723 kilowatt-hours per month or 49.3% of the total electric supply (see Table 1F-14 and Figure 1F-14b). On the other hand, among the least consumers of electricity are some public buildings and facilities, and street lights with just 1.5% of the total consumption of the city. The probability of an increase in the number of households served by the CLCP is high because of the continuing expansion of the coverage area to the different puroks in every barangay and most especially in rural areas. To date, there are 562 power posts with 19,596 KW.

Table IF-14 Number of Connections by Type of Users and Average Consumption (KWH/Mo.) for the Past Three Years

TYPE OF CONSUMERS	2016			2017			2018		
	No. of connections	KW	%	No. of connections	KW	%	No. of connections	KW	%
Residential	35,473	13,029	49.3	37,420	13,532	48.9	40,143	13,723	49.3
Commercial	3,037	3,915	14.8	3,261	3,975	14.4	3,237	3,174	11.4
Industrial	393	8,882	33.6	401	9,642	34.9	420	10,533	37.8
Institutional		0	0			0			0
Other: Public Buildings/Facilities; Street Lights	21	593	2.2	20	498	1.8	16	406	1.5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>26,419</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>27,647</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>27,836</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Cotabato Light and Power Company

Figure IF-14 Power Consumption by Type of Consumers, Year 2004-2006



*Power Transmission/Distribution Line*

Table IF-16 shows the city’s power transmission line with its corresponding description. It also shows the projected susceptibility to the different hazards. As shown in table 1F-16, the transmission line of the Cotabato Light and Power Company is assessed at low risk to flood attributed to its location, moderate susceptibility to earthquake, and moderate susceptibility to landslide.

Table IF-16: Power Transmission/Distribution Line

Name of Line Owner	Year Constructed/ Developed	Area Occupied (ha)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Voltage (kV)	Hazard Susceptibility (H/M/L)							
						Flood	Tsunami	Earthquake	Volcano	Landslide	Storm	Others	
Cotabato Light & Power Company	1939	19120	30000	6373	69kV/13.8kV	L		M		M			

Power substations are part of electric system (generation, distribution and transmission) that transforms high voltage to lower voltage or vice versa and perform other important functions. Before traveling to the consumers, electricity from the source or generating stations travel to the different substations each with different voltage levels and provide constituents with just enough energy. The Cotabato Light and Power Company have

three substations namely the Sinsuat Substation, Malagapas Substation, and the Salimbao Substation (see table IF-17). The Salimbao Substation is located at Salimbao, Sultan Kudarat just outside the city of Cotabato. The Sinsuat Substation at Rosary Heights 1 which is assessed to be at low in susceptibility in terms of to and has medium susceptibility to earthquake and landslide. The Malagapas Substation at Rosary Heights 10 is also at low risk to flood and medium risk to tsunami.

Table IF-17: Power Substations

Name of Substation	Barangay	Area Occupied (ha)	Year Constructed	Voltage
				(kV)
Sinsuat Substation	RH-1	0.029	1984	69kV/13.8kV
Malagapas Substation	RH-10	0.068	2011	69kV/13.8kV

Source: Cotabato Light & Power Co.

There is one power plant within the city located at Rosary Heights 1 and is owned by the Cotabato Light and Power Company. It is an oil-based type of power plant with over 9 Megawatts capacity. As shown in the table IF- 18, the power plant is seen to be at low risk to flood and at medium risk to earthquake and land slide. See table below for the description and hazard susceptibility of the power plant.

Table IF-18: Power Plant by Location and Condition

Name of Power Plant	Brgy	Ownership	Area Occupied (ha)	Year Constructed	Capacity (MW)	Type of Plant	Date of Commission/Operation	Hazard (H/M/L)		Susceptibility						
								F	T	E	V	L	T	S	Oth	
CLPC Diesel Power Plant	RH-1	Cotabato Light and Power Company	0.15	1963-1971	9.927	Oil-Based	1963-1971	L		M		M				

Source: Cotabato Light & Power Company

## b. Water

A substantial amount of water supply of Cotabato City is collected and treated at Dimapatoy River, Datu Odin Sinsuat Maguindanao by the Metro Cotabato Water District (MCWD). MCWD was created by the city government of Cotabato in 1976. The ownership and the management of the water utility was all transferred to what then was called Cotabato City Water District (CCWD) by virtue of Sangguniang Panlungsod Resolution No. 35, dated March 9, 1976. The later was renamed as Metro Cotabato Water District (MCWD) pursuant to

CCWD Board Resolution No. 030B-03, dated August 8, 2003, and in accordance with LWUA Board of Trustees Resolution No. 186, series of 1997.

*Local Waterworks System by Type and Number of Consumers and Average Water Consumption, Year 2018*

MCWD served a total of 27,840 concessionaires in the city with a Level III supply facility. Among the 37 barangays, only Kalanganan 1 (Darping) does not have access to the services provided by the MCWD. Table IF-23 below shows the number of concessionaires per barangay and land use. Domestic or residential concessionaires are the biggest consumers with Barangay Rosary Heights 10 having the most number of connections and Barangay Tamontaka 5 having the lowest. Among the commercial users, Barangay Poblacion 5 has the most connections while Barangays Tamontaka 5 and Kalanganan Mother have no connection for commercial use.

There is also an existing possible source of water in the form of an undeveloped spring located at the Barangay Bagua 3, Cotabato City. However, this body of water is not guaranteed to be a potable water source.

Table IF-24: Level III – Local Waterworks System by Type and Number of Consumers and Average Water Consumption, Year 2018

Brgys Served	Domestic / Residential		Commercial		Industrial		Others	
	No of Conectio ns	Ave Water Consumpt ion	No of Conectio ns	Ave Water Consumpt ion	No of Conectio ns	Ave Water Consumpt ion	No of Conectio ns	Ave Water Consumpt ion
Pob MB	859		154			-		6
Pob 1	434		14			-		4
Pob 2	493		11			-		-
Pob 3	204		13			-		2
Pob 4	721		110			-		5
Pob 5	214		343			-		14
Pob 6	201		276			-		28
Pob 7	917		10			-		5
Pob 8	221		3			-		4
Pob 9	296		1			-		4
Tam MB	920		54			-		9
Tam 1	334		4			-		1
Tam 2	167				-		2	
		1						
Tam 3	92				-		2	
		-						
Tam 4	67				-		2	
		1						
Tam 5	10				-		-	
		-						
RH MB	1,672				-		13	
		99						

Source: Metro Cotabato Water District

### Communal Faucet

While most households are served by individual faucets, Table IF-24 shows that in some areas of Barangays Tamontaka 2, Tamontaka 3, Poblacion 8, Poblacion 9, Kalanganan Mother, Rosary Heights 7 and Rosary Heights 5 water supply is distributed through a communal faucet. These barangays have smaller number of households compared to those served with a Level III facility. The barangays not mentioned below are also served or have full access to the services provided by the MCWD.

Table IF-24 Communal Faucet

Name of Barangays Served	Type of Consumer	Name of Barangays Served
036-12-1000	Tamontaka II	3
036-12-2700	Tamontaka II	4

036-12-2750	Tamontaka II	3
036-12-4000	Tamontaka II	5
036-12-4200	Tamontaka II	6
036-12-5000	Tamontaka II	8
036-12-5300	Tamontaka II	10
036-12-6100	Tamontaka II	10
036-12-6500	Tamontaka II	3
036-12-6900	Tamontaka II	2
036-12-7200	Tamontaka II	3
037-12-0200	Tamontaka III	7
037 12-0400	Tamontaka III	2
061-22-0072	Rosary Heights VII	10
061-22-0408	Rosary Heights VII	10
068-22-0880	Poblacion VIII	6
069-22-2003	Poblacion IX	4
069-22-2015	Poblacion IX	3
069-22-2300	Poblacion IX	Disconnected
071-22-5105	Rosary Heights V	4
071-22-6230	Rosary Heights V	Disconnected
183-22-4540	Kalanganan MB	4
183-22-4820	Kalanganan MB	Disconnected
183-22-5740	Kalanganan MB	3
183-22-6450	Kalanganan MB	(DatuAyunan HS)
183-22-7480	Kalanganan MB	4
183-22-7980	Kalanganan MB	2
183-12-8160	Kalanganan MB	Disconnected
183-22-8940	Kalanganan MB	Disconnected
183-22-9530	Kalanganan MB	2
183-22-0585	Kalanganan MB	Disconnected
036-12-1000	Tamontaka II	3
036-12-2700	Tamontaka II	4
036-12-2750	Tamontaka II	3
036-12-4000	Tamontaka II	5
036-12-4200	Tamontaka II	6
036-12-5000	Tamontaka II	8
036-12-5300	Tamontaka II	10
036-12-6100	Tamontaka II	10
036-12-6500	Tamontaka II	3
036-12-6900	Tamontaka II	2
036-12-7200	Tamontaka II	3
037-12-0200	Tamontaka III	7
037 12-0400	Tamontaka III	2
061-22-0072	Rosary Heights VII	10
061-22-0408	Rosary Heights VII	10
068-22-0880	Poblacion VIII	6
069-22-2003	Poblacion IX	4

069-22-2015	Poblacion IX	3
069-22-2300	Poblacion IX	Disconnected
071-22-5105	Rosary Heights V	4
071-22-6230	Rosary Heights V	Disconnected
183-22-4540	Kalanganan MB	4
183-22-4820	Kalanganan MB	Disconnected
183-22-5740	Kalanganan MB	3
183-22-6450	Kalanganan MB	(DatuAyunan HS)
183-22-7480	Kalanganan MB	4
183-22-7980	Kalanganan MB	2
183-12-8160	Kalanganan MB	Disconnected
183-22-8940	Kalanganan MB	Disconnected
183-22-9530	Kalanganan MB	2
183-22-0585	Kalanganan MB	Disconnected
183-22-8844	Kalanganan MB	Disconnected
183-22-9053	Kalanganan MB	2
183-12-0950	Kalanganan MB	Disconnected
183-12-1360	Kalanganan MB	10
183-12-2600	Kalanganan MB	8
183-12-3420	Kalanganan MB	6
183-12-4140	Kalanganan MB	10
183-12-5500	Kalanganan MB	8
183-12-7670	Kalanganan MB	10
183-12-9065	Kalanganan MB	2
183-12-9250	Kalanganan MB	Disconnected
183-12-9590	Kalanganan MB	Disconnected

Source: Metro Cotabato Water District

*Water Requirement by Barangay Population, Year 2018.*

MCWD has set a minimum requirement of 150L/person. Different volume of water is distributed to different barangays founded upon their respective population. From the table below, MCWD has enough supply of water to cover the barangays. Water interruptions are most often caused by low water level at headwater or low pressure brought about by less precipitation or dry season. Other causes are maintenance of water facility/pumping station or high geographical elevation of barangay affected especially during dry spell.

Barangay	Current Year				Projected (Year 9)	
	Population	Water Supply	Water Requirement	Deficit / Surplus	Population/ Number of Establishments in Year	Projected Water Requireme

					10*	nt
Bagua	5785	1157	150 L / person			
Kalanganan	4290	858	150 L / person			
Poblacion	5060	1012	150 L / person			
Rosary Heights	8855	1771	150 L / person			
Tamontaka	4720	945	150 L / person			
Bagua I	5390	678	150 L / person			
Bagua II	7315	1463	150 L / person			
Bagua III	3115	623	150 L / person			
Kalanganan	1915	383	150 L / person			
Poblacion I	2180	436	150 L / person			
Poblacion II	2505	501	150 L / person			
Poblacion III	1055	211	150 L / person			
Poblacion IV	4130	826	150 L / person			
Poblacion V	2895	579	150 L / person			
Poblacion VI	2510	502	150 L / person			
Poblacion VII	4615	923	150 L / person			
Poblacion VIII	1045	209	150 L / person			
Poblacion IX	1440	288	150 L / person			
Rosary Heights I	4365	873	150 L / person			
Rosary Heights II	2650	530	150 L / person			
Rosary Heights III	6060	1212	150 L / person			
Rosary Heights IV	3765	753	150 L / person			
Rosary Heights V	3580	716	150 L / person			
Rosary Heights VI	4980	990	150 L / person			
Rosary Heights VII	4425	885	150 L / person			

Rosary Heights VIII	6825	1365	150 L / person			
Rosary Heights IX	6055	1211	150 L / person			
Rosary Heights X	10220	2044	150 L / person			
Rosary Heights XI	7380	1476	150 L / person			
Rosary Heights XII	2495	499	150 L / person			
Rosary Heights XIII	3125		150 L / person			
Tamontaka I	1610	322	150 L / person			
Tamontaka II	775	155	150 L / person			
Tamontaka III	455	91	150 L / person			
Tamontaka IV	305	61	150 L / person			
Tamontaka V	30	6	150 L / person			

*Source: Metro Cotabato Water District*

MCWD continues to expand and improve their services through proper maintenance and repair of leaks and damaged pipes. They regularly coordinate with the Local Government Unit of Cotabato City in terms of plans of expansion within the city and in preservation of pipes especially during proposed road clearings or improvements which may damage pipes and lead to water contamination. Currently, the MCWD is in search of other potable water sources within and outside the city.

### **c. Communication Sector**

Telecommunication sector consist of outfits responsible for transmitting or exchanging data and information through different platforms. In the city, there is only one (1) Local Postal Service, the Philippine Postal Service that accepts or process postal (snail) mails.

There are five (5) telephone service provider namely; Globe Telecom Inc., Smart Communications/Broadband, Maguindanao Skycable Inc., Cotabato Cable TV Network Corporation and Philippine Long Distance Telephone (PLDT). Not only do these companies provide telecommunication services to the city but also some portions of nearby municipalities. These companies also provides cell sites/ towers, of which ten (10) cell towers were set up by Globe Telecom, Inc and ten (10) cell towers were mounted by Smart Communications purposely to enhanced connectivity. Although there is limitation in terms of signal coverage they continue expand and upgrade their system.

Cotabato City have nine (9) Broadcast and Television Network (Radio, Television, Cable) namely; ABS-CBN Broadcasting System Corp., Consolidated Broadcasting System, Inc. Manila Broadcasting Company, Notre Dame Broadcasting Corporation, Radio Mindanao Network, Inc., Philippine Broadcasting Corporation, Baycomms Broadcasting Corporation, Bandera News Philippines and Nation Broadcasting Corporation.

The city has seven (7) radio stations, three (3) Amplitude Modulation (AM) Stations and four (4) Frequency Modulation (FM) Stations to provide real time information to listeners.

#### *Communication Service Facilities*

Due to location of these facilities, a few are at risk to different calamities. Among the facilities at risk are Globe Telecom at Bagua 1, Rosary Heights 1, 10, as well as Tamontaka Mother Barangay which are highly susceptible to flood and are medium category in terms of susceptibility to tsunami. The Smart Communications at Rosary Heights Mother and 13 were assessed to be low in terms of susceptibility to flood and medium in terms of susceptibility to tsunami. Due to location at the coast, the Parola Signal Site of Kalanganan Mother Barangay was assessed to be at highly susceptibility to tsunami and storm surge.

Table IF-30: Communication Service Facilities, 2018

Type	Year Constructed	Area Occupied (ha)	Barangay	Public	Private	FI
Postal Services						
Post Office			Poblacion 6	✓		
Telephone Service Provider						
Globe Broadband			Cotabato City		✓	
Smart Bro			Cotabato City		✓	
Maguindanao Skycable Inc.			Cotabato City		✓	
Cotabato Cable TV Network Corporation			Cotabato City		✓	
Philippine Broadcasting Corporation			Dep. Ed ARMM ORG Compound, Cotabato City		✓	

Baycomms Broadcasting Corporation			Sinsuat Ave., Cotabato City		✓	
Bandera News Philippines			Rosary Heights 5, Cotabato City		✓	
Nation Broadcasting Corporation			Almonte St., Cotabato City		✓	
TV Station						
ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corp.			Don Sero Cor. Kabunsuan St.		✓	
GMA Network, Inc.			ARMM Compound, Cotabato City		✓	
Republic Broadcasting System			Cotabato City		✓	
Amcara Broadcasting Network, Inc. (Studio 23)			Don Sero Cor. Kabunsuan St.		✓	
People's TV Network			Cotabato City		✓	
AM Station					✓	
Notre Dame Broadcasting Corporation			Corner Sinsuat & Quezon Avenue, Cotabato City		✓	
Pacific Broadcasting System, Inc.			Krislamville, Santos Extn., R.H. Cotabato City		✓	
Radio Mindanao Network, Inc.			Sinsuat Ave. Rosary Heights 10, Cotabato City		✓	

Source: DICT Region XII

### *Type of print media available*

Cotabatenos nowadays are convenient on using social media thru the aid of Internet Services Providers, but printed newspaper cannot be disregarded altogether. There are two existing print media in the city. It continues to operate and prints weekly local newspaper. Table IF-31 shows the print media operating in the city. These local newspapers is being circulated in the entire area of city and its neighboring towns and provinces.

Table IF-31: Type of print media available, 2018

<b>Type of Print Media</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Area Coverage</b>	<b>Circulation</b>		
			<b>Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
Mindanao News Star	Don Rufino Alonzo St.	City wide and nearby towns		Printing Establishment	once a week
The Mindanao Cross	ND. Avenue	City wide and nearby towns		Printing Establishment	once a week

Source: *DICT Region XII*

## **CHAPTER 2. DISASTER RISK PROFILE**

### **1. Hazard**

In the context of disaster risk management, a hazard refers to any natural, technological, or human-made event or phenomenon that has the potential to cause harm, damage, or loss to people, property, or the environment. Hazards can be categorized into various types such as geological (e.g., earthquakes, volcanic eruptions), hydrological (e.g., floods, tsunamis), meteorological (e.g., hurricanes, tornadoes), biological (e.g., epidemics, pandemics), and technological (e.g., industrial accidents, infrastructure failures).

Hazards are an inherent part of the environment and cannot be entirely eliminated. However, their impacts can be mitigated through effective disaster risk management practices, which involve identifying, assessing, and managing the risks posed by hazards. This includes implementing measures to reduce the likelihood of hazards occurring, preparing communities to respond and recover from disasters, and building resilient infrastructure and systems that can withstand and adapt to hazards. Effective hazard management is critical to minimizing the potential impacts of disaster and enhancing the resilience of communities and economies to future disasters.

#### **a. Climate-related change and patterns**

Republic Act of 9729 or “An Act Mainstreaming Climate Change into Government Policy Formulations, Establishing the Framework Strategy and Program on Climate Change, Creating for this Purpose the Climate Change Commission, and for other Purposes” requires the mainstreaming of climate change in various phases of policy formulation, development plans, poverty reduction strategies and other development tools and techniques by all agencies and instrumentalities of the government.

Similarly, Republic Act 10121 or the “Act Strengthening the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management System, Providing for the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework and Institutionalizing the National Risk Reduction Management Plan, Appropriating Funds therefor and for other Purposes.” mandates to incorporate internationally accepted principles of disaster risk management in the creation

and implementation of national, regional and local sustainable development and poverty reduction strategies, policies, plans and budget.

Relatively, this brings us to the book *Climate Trends and Projected Climate Change in the Philippines* which was published by PAGASA. The reports summarize important findings about the state of Philippine climate based on the most recent observation, as well as, climate projection which were derived from state-of-the-art climate models utilizing information from updated future climate scenarios. This report is time especially in the formulation of local government units, here are the summary of the report:

### **b. Temperature**

Observed temperature in the Philippines is warming at an average rate of 0.1 °C/decade. Climate projections suggest continuous warming in the future. It is projected that the country mean average temperature could increase by as much as 0.9 °C --- 1.9 °C (assuming the moderate emission average scenario of RCP4.5) and 1.2 °C (considering the high emission scenario of RCP8.5) in the mid-21st century (2036-2065). Warmer conditions are expected by the end of the 21st century (2017-2099) which could range from the 1.3 °C- 2.5° (based on RCP4.5) to 2.5 °C- 4.1 °C (based on RCP8.5) increase to the mean temperature relative to the baseline climate.

#### *Rainfall*

Increasing trends in annual and seasonal rainfall were observed in many parts of the country. Such trends were found to be associated with extreme rainfall events. Multi-model projections suggest a range of increase and decrease in seasonal mean rainfall exceeding 40% of its historical values. Nevertheless, the multi-model central estimate of projected rainfall could be within the natural rainfall variations, except for the projected rainfall reduction over central sections of Mindanao that are beyond the observed rainfall variations of the past.

#### *Tropical Cyclone*

In the past 65 years (1951-2015), a slight difference in the number of tropical cyclones (TCs) and minimal increase in the frequency of very strong TCs (exceeding 179 kph) were observed over the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR). These trends are projected to continue in the future. It has to be noted, however, that the high year-to-year variations in the frequency of occurrence and intensity of the TCs remain to be dominant in the future Philippine climate condition.

### Sea Level Rise

The sea level has risen by nearly double the global average rate of sea level rise over certain parts of the Philippines from 1993 to 2015. Projections reveal that sea level in the country is expected to increase by 20 cm at the end of the 21st century under RCP8.5 scenario. Such projected increase in the city level might worsen storm surge hazards particularly on coastal communities.

### c. Cotabato City Climate Information Risk Analysis

Looking more closely at Maguindanao Province where Cotabato City is located, here under is the climate projection.

Table 11. Climate Information Risk Analysis Matrix (CLIRAM) on Temperature

Province	Observed (1971-2000)				Projected (2036-2065)									
	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Scenario	Range*	DJF (Dec-Jan-Feb)		MAM (Mar-Apr-May)		JJA (Jun-Jul-Aug)		SON (Sep-Oct-Nov)	
							Change	Projected value	Change	Projected value	Change	Projected value	Change	Projected value
Maguindanao	27.6	28.3	27.5	27.6	Moderate Emission (RCP4.5)	Lower Bound	1.0	28.6	1.0	29.3	1.0	28.5	1.0	28.6
						Median	1.2	28.8	1.2	29.5	1.1	28.6	1.2	28.8
						Upper Bound	1.8	29.4	1.8	30.1	1.8	29.3	1.8	29.4
					High Emission (RCP8.5)	Lower Bound	1.4	29.0	1.3	29.6	1.3	28.8	1.3	28.9
						Median	1.8	29.4	1.8	30.1	1.6	29.1	1.6	29.2
						Upper Bound	2.3	29.9	2.3	30.6	2.3	29.8	2.3	29.9

Assuming a moderate-median emission of RCP4.5 (4.5 watts per square meter across the planet-with mitigation of greenhouse gas emission), the city will likely have a minimal increase of 1.2°C in temperature. From these, the temperature is expected to rise from 27.6 °C to 28.8°C in December to February of 2036-2065, from 28.3 °C to 29.5 °C in March to May of 2036-2065, from 27.5°C to 28.6°C in June to August, and 27.6°C to 28.8°C in September to October of 2036-2065.

Province	Observed (1971-2000)				Projected (2036-2065)									
	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	Scenario	Range*	DJF (Dec-Jan-Feb)		MAM (Mar-Apr-May)		JJA (Jun-Jul-Aug)		SON (Sep-Oct-Nov)	
							Percent change	Projected value	Percent change	Projected value	Percent change	Projected value	Percent change	Projected value
Maguindanao	225.3	399.1	635.3	553.6	Moderate Emission (RCP4.5)	Lower Bound	-19.6	181.2	-13.1	346.7	-12.0	558.9	-22.3	430.2
						Median	-3.1	218.4	-4.4	381.4	-1.7	624.8	-10.6	494.7
						Upper Bound	6.9	240.8	22.5	488.8	14.3	726.1	3.9	575.1
					High Emission (RCP8.5)	Lower Bound	-19.8	180.6	-0.3	398.1	-12.5	555.9	-15.9	465.3
						Median	-4.1	216.1	5.7	421.9	3.1	654.8	-1.4	545.6
						Upper Bound	13.9	256.6	29.6	517.3	8.4	688.9	5.9	586.2

The above table shows the projected change of rainfall from the base year of 1971-2000 to the projected year 2036-2065. For purposes of planning, we assumed a scenario of RCP4.5 median range which meant that there will be a decrease in rainfall by 3.1 mm during the period of December to February in 2016-2065, 4.4 mm in March to May, 1.7mm during June to August, and 10.6 mm during September to November of 2036 to 2065. Overall, there will be a decrease in rainfall the whole year of the project period.

In summary, there will be an increase in rainfall and increase in drought. Nowadays, the city continues to experience flooding and drought which seems to get worse yearly. This is expected to continue for the projected period of 2036-2065 unless preventive or mitigating activities will be implemented.

The increase in temperature and rainfall greatly affects the city's population and even extends its impacts to public infrastructure and the economy. Changes in climate may cause calamity in all "Elements at Risk" Elements at Risk refers to population, assets, structures, economic activities, and environmental resources which are located in areas exposed to potential impacts of climate change and damaging hazard events. Cotabato City is exposed to the following hazards.

- I. Hydrological Hazard
- II. Flooding
- III. Tsunami
- IV. Storm Surge
- V. Geological
- VI. Landslide

Although considered a hazard confronting the city, Earthquake was not included in the overlay of hazard on maps due to the absence of fault traversing the city and the many factors that must be considered to determine exposure and vulnerability which could be beyond the possibility to acquire.

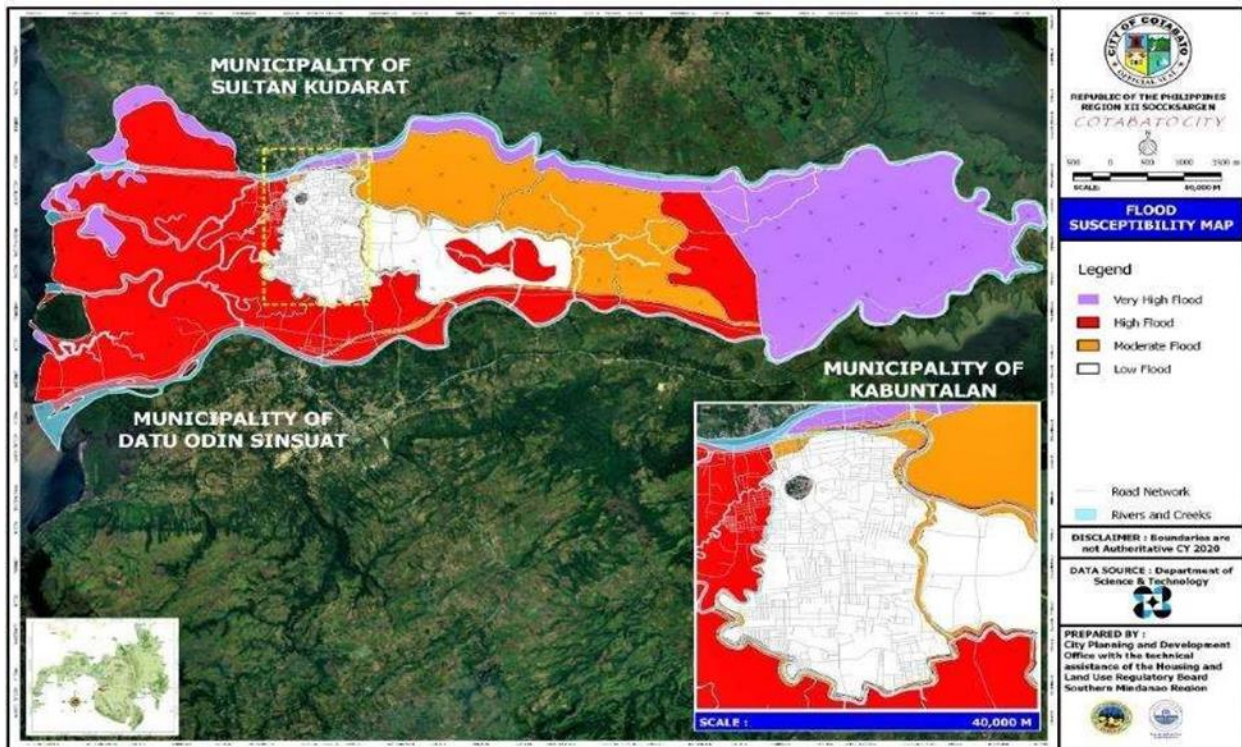
### *Element at Risk*

Elements at Risk are exposure databases divided into five units. They are used to determine vulnerability, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity attributes of the exposed elements which are necessary information when conducting a climate change vulnerability and disaster risk assessment. A substantial part of the element was geo-referenced and accordingly reflected on the map. Other areas/element-based information were gathered to establish the sensitivity/vulnerability and adaptive capacity of the exposed elements which will be the basis for estimating the levels of risk and vulnerability.

- Population- Spatial location of local inhabitants which would be used to indicate whether they will be potentially affected by hazards or impacts of climate change.
- Urban Use Areas- pertain to the built environment currently utilized for residential, commercial, industrial, tourism, sanitary waste management facilities, cemeteries, and other land use unique to the locality.
- Natural Resource-based Production Areas- pertains to areas utilized for crop, fisheries, and forest-related production.
- Critical Point Facilities- These facilities provide socio-economic support services such as schools, hospitals, local government buildings, roads/bridges, air/sea ports, communication towers, and power-related facilities.
- Lifeline Utilities- Cover the transportation, water distribution, drainage, and power distribution networks. These are important local government assets that should be assessed to ensure the delivery of lifeline services.

Following are maps of the city showing the portion of the city susceptible to identified hazards.

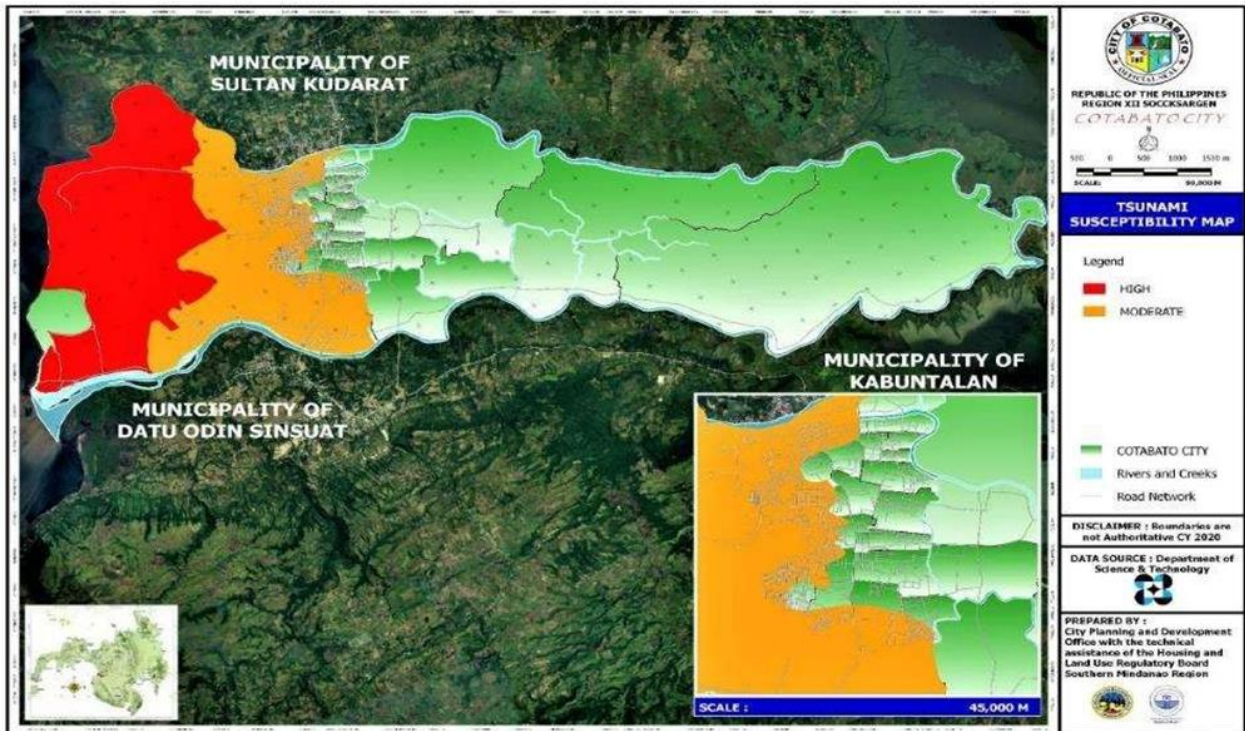
Figure 6: Flood Susceptibility Map



The above flood susceptibility map shows the part of the city which is in the “state of being susceptible” or “easily affected “by flood. Tamontaka 5 has a very high susceptibility to flooding. Other peripheral barangays are either highly exposed (with red overall) or moderately exposed (with orange overlay). High susceptibility areas could experience 1 to 2 meters flood height and/or more than 3 days of flooding. Sites, including active river channels, abandoned river channels, and areas along riverbanks, are immediately flooded during several hours of heavy rains and are prone to flash floods. These may not be considered suitable for permanent habitation but may be developed for alternative uses subject to the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures after conducting site-specific geotechnical studies as deemed necessary by project engineers and the city’s building official.

The implementation of appropriate mitigation measures as deemed necessary by the project engineer and building official is recommended for areas that are susceptible to various flood depths. Site-specific studies, including assessing other types of hazards, should be conducted to address potential foundation problems. (DOST-Mines and Geosciences Bureau). Flood in this assessment is due to topography and elevation of the city that could be caused by climate change. Drainage failure or other causes such as improper waste disposal is not included in the map sourced from DOST.

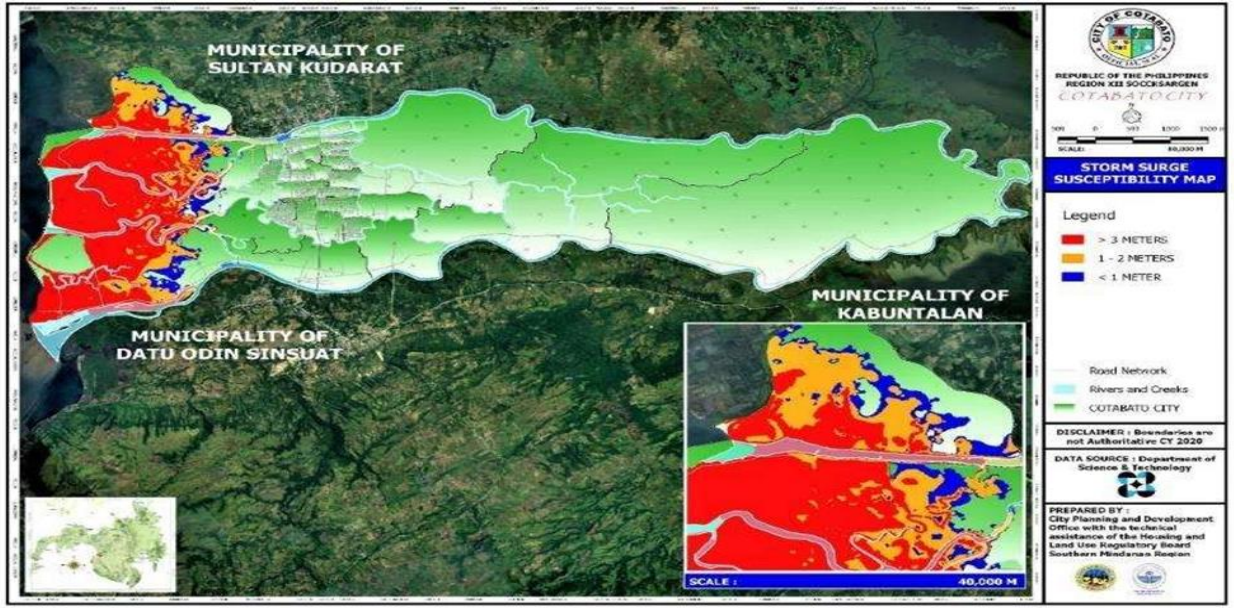
Figure 7. Tsunami Susceptibility Map



Source: CDRA

The coastal barangays of Kalanganan are highly susceptible to tsunamis. With a tsunami wave height greater than 5.0m almost half of the coastal barangays will be highly affected. Some parts of the urban district, particularly Bagua and Tamontaka Mother, will be moderately hit. A tsunami is a series of sea waves commonly generated by under-the-sea earthquakes and whose heights could be greater than 5.0m. Tsunami can be addressed by community preparedness and tsunami evacuation plan, more importantly, coastal communities must learn to evacuate themselves when they recognize the three natural signs of a tsunami, which are 1) strong ground shaking 2) unusual rise and fall of sea level, and 3) strong and unusual sound coming from the sea, (DOST -Phivolcs).

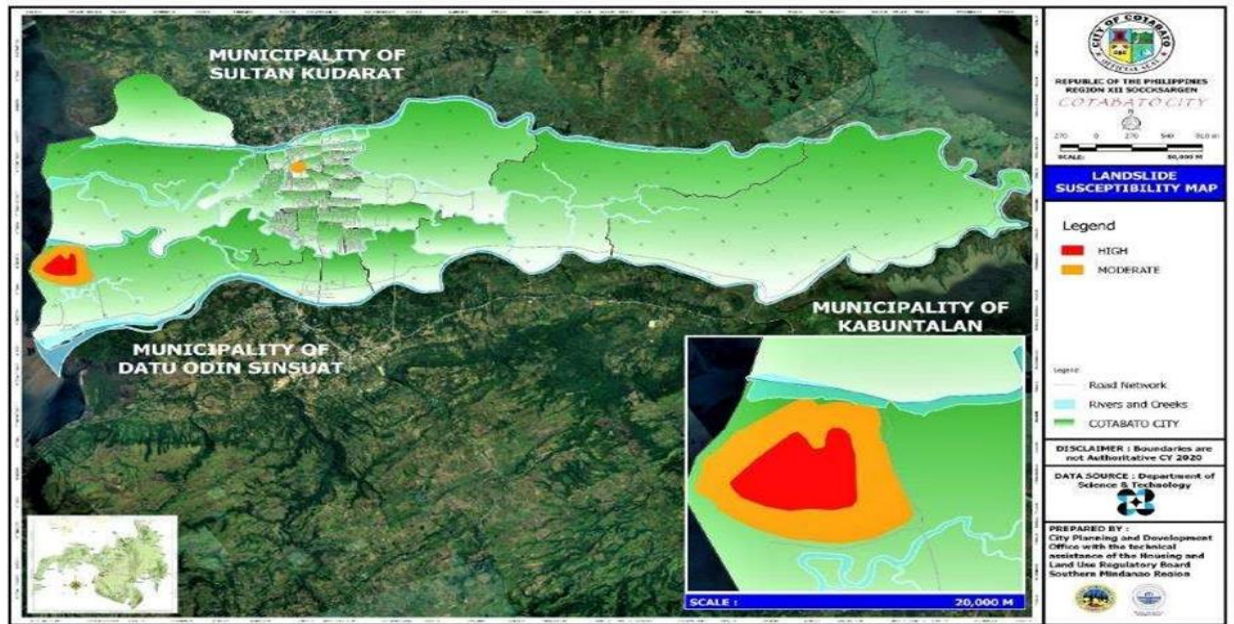
**Figure 8. Storm Surge Susceptibility Map**



Source: CDRA

For storm surge communities (coastal Barangays of Kalanganan), the most important consideration are 1) the strength of the tropical cyclone, 2) the height of the surge, and 4) if the community is located in a low-lying area. (DOST-PAGASA)

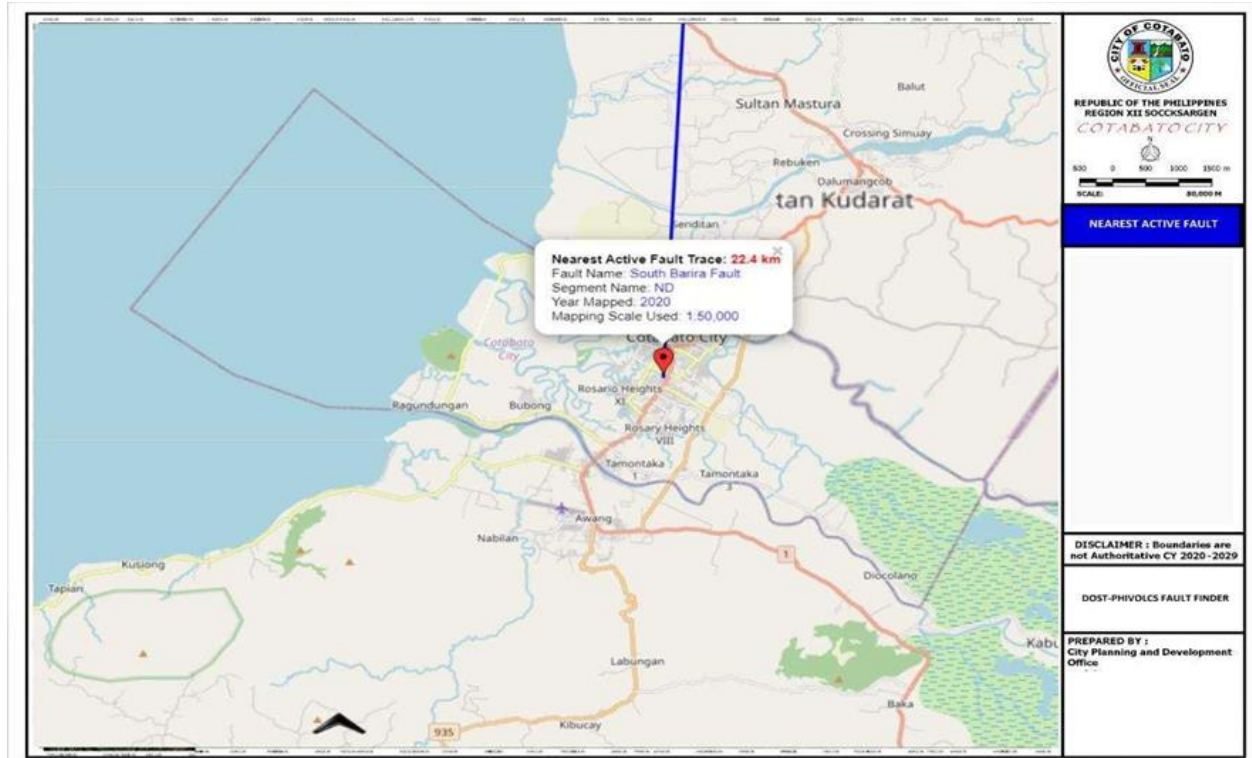
**Figure 9. Landslide Susceptibility Map**



Earthquake- induced landslides are the downward slope movement of rocks, solid and other debris commonly triggered by strong shaking. Avoidance is recommended for sites with earthquake-induced landslide hazard unless appropriate engineering interventions are in place. The areas identified above have a moderate susceptibility to rain-induced landslides

(DOST-Mines and Geosciences Bureau) while earthquake-induced landslide data for Cotabato City are still being updated by DOST-Phivolcs.

**Figure 10. Nearest Active Fault**



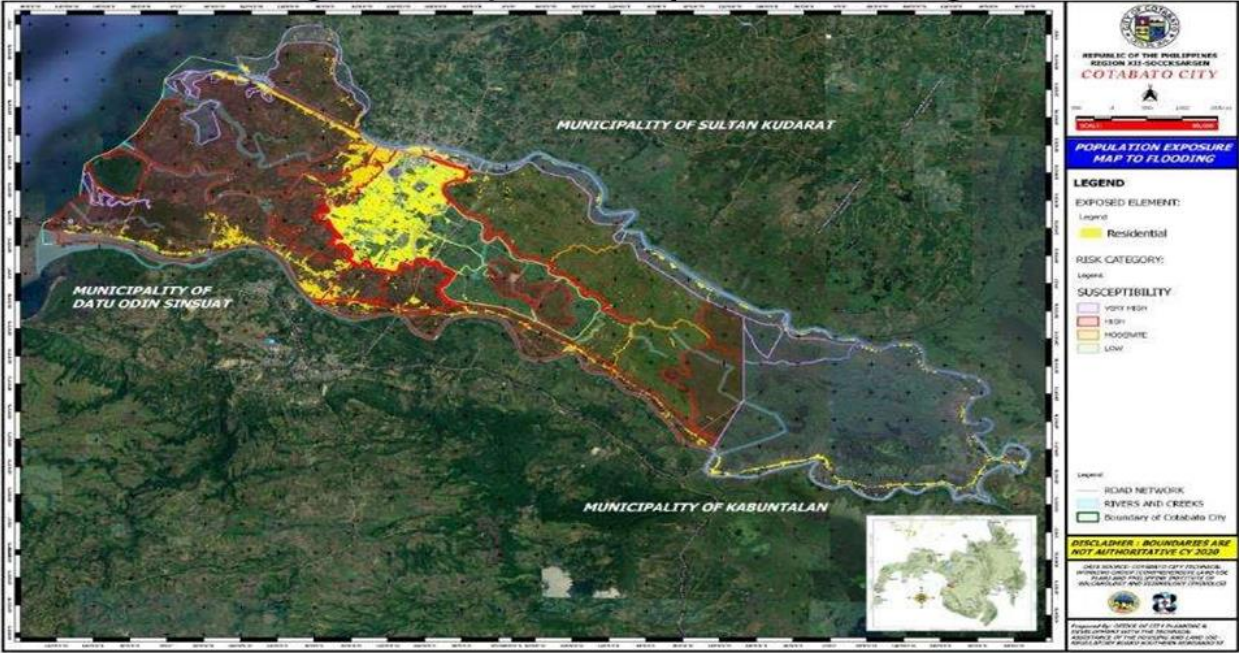
Source: *DOST-PAG-ASA Faultfinder*

The city is prone to ground shaking of the nearest active fault or trench (above map). This could be mitigated by following the provision of the National Building Code and the National Structural Code of the Philippines. The city is also generally susceptible to LIQUEFACTION- a phenomenon wherein the ground, especially near the river, lake and costs, behaves like liquid similar to quicksand due to very strong shaking. Liquefaction hazards can be mitigated by following the provisions of the National Building Code and the Structural Code of the Philippines.

In the absence of the following: earthquake fault within the boundaries of the city, data on soil liquefaction (including exact coordinates), structural stability of individual buildings, and other studies, earthquakes will not be included in the overlay maps. However, it will still be considered in planning for disaster risk reduction and management in the city taking into account its previous experience on earthquakes.

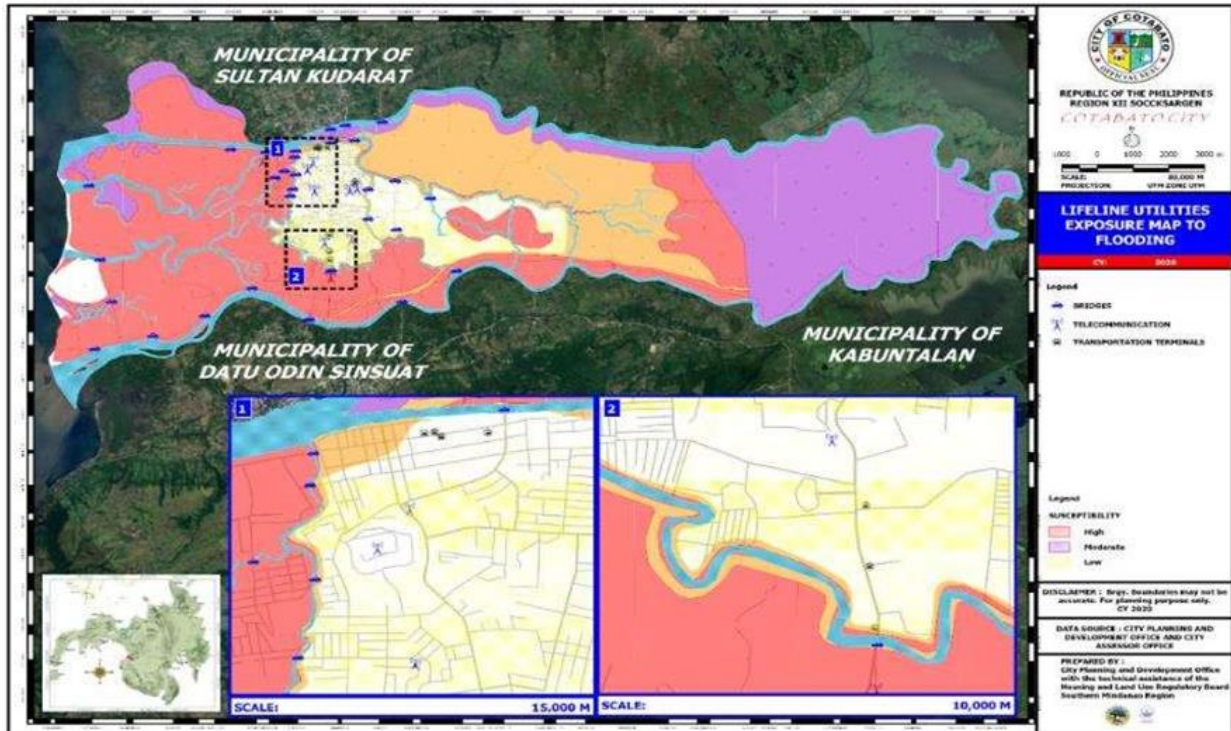
### 3.2. Hazard Overlay Maps

Figure 11. Population Exposed to Flooding



The population in the areas of Kalanganan and Tamontaka are exposed to flooding with Tamontaka 5 as the highest exposure. Bagua I and 2, Rosary Heights 10, II, Rosary Heights Mother and Tamontaka Mother 1,2, and 3 have a high to moderate exposure. Poblacion 8 and 9 has a moderate exposure as well. It must be noted that there are a substantial number number of populations in the affected zone. Most part of the urban center is safe from flooding.

Figure 12. Lifeline Utilities Exposed Flooding

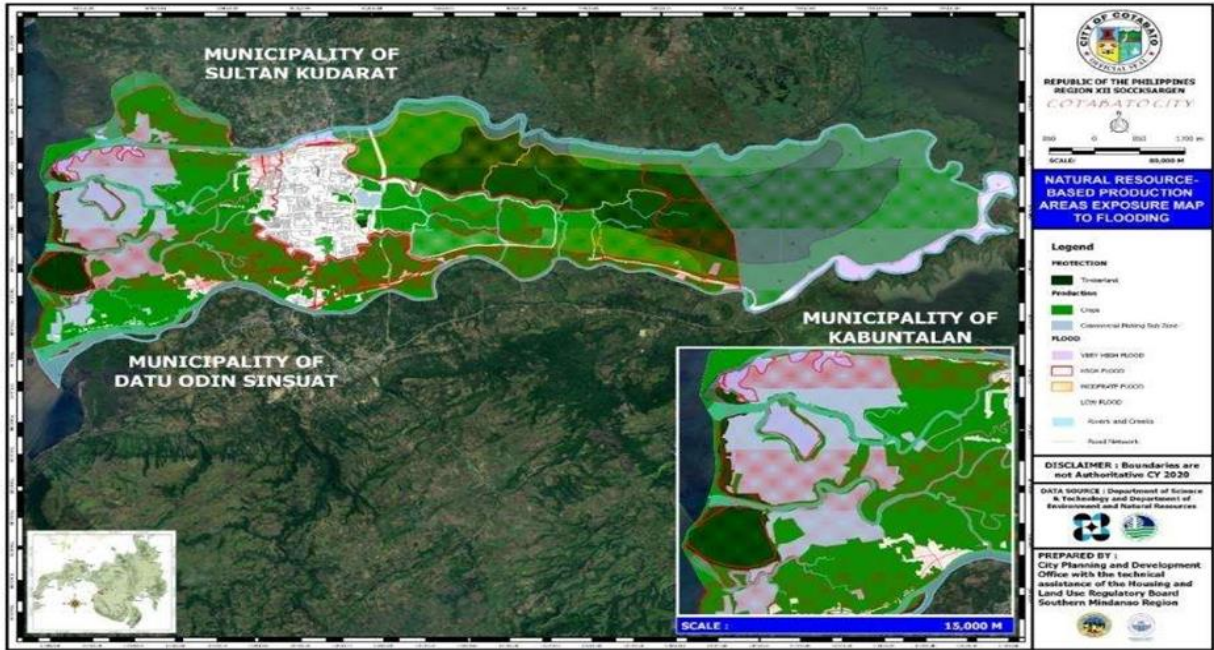


Source: CDRA

Lifeline utilities in the areas of Kalanganan and Tamontaka are exposed to flooding with Tamontaka 5 as the highest exposure. Bagua I and 2, Rosary Heights 10,11, Rosary Heights Mother and Tamontaka Mother, 1,2 and 3 have a high to moderate exposure. Poblacion 8 and 9 has a moderate exposure as well. However, fewer lifelines are present in these areas. Lifeline utilities in the urban center are safe from flooding.

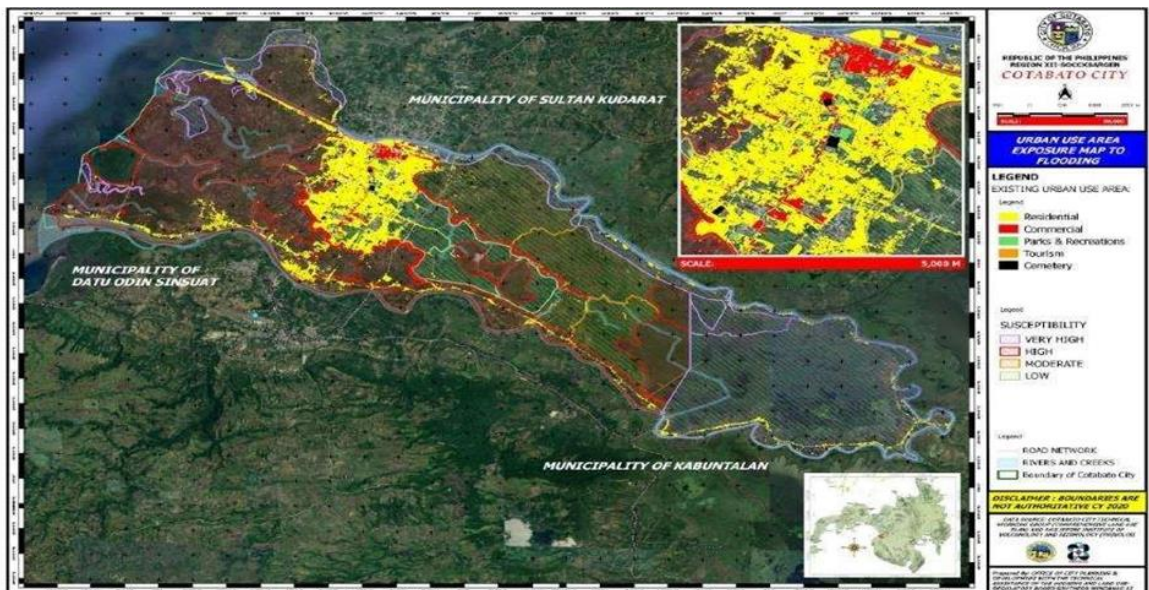
Most of the facilities that provide socioeconomic support are located in the urban center of the city. There are a few facilities located in the flood prone area such as barangay halls, barangay day care centers, places of worship and a few primary schools. Most of these facilities are strewn in those said areas to provide an accessible service to the public.

A substantial area devoted to crops and fishery are exposed to flood particularly those at the barangays of Kalanganan, barangays of Tamontaka as well as those in barangays Poblacion 8 and 9. DENR- classified Timberland is also exposed to flooding. Part of Timako Hill being high in elevation is partly affected.



Source: CDRA

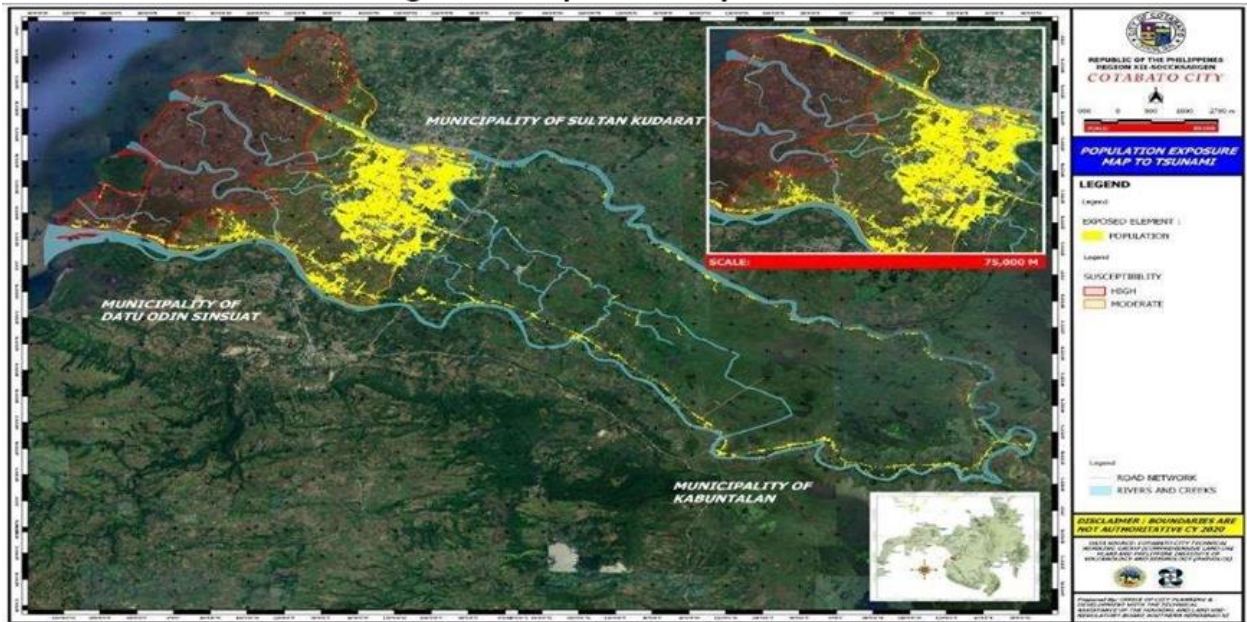
Figure 15. Urban Use Areas Exposed to Flooding



Source: CDRA

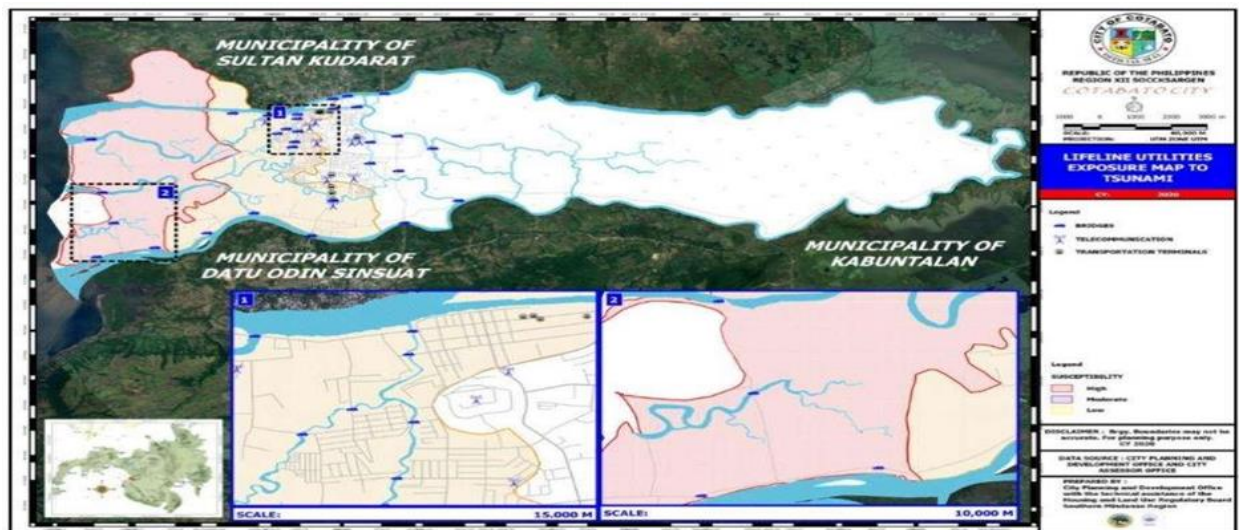
Largely similar to population, the built environment in the Barangays of Kalanganan and Barangays of Tamontaka as well as Barangay Poblacion 8 and 9 are exposed to moderately high to high flood. Most of the exposed elements are dwelling units and a few critical infrastructures. A more diverse built environment is located at the urban center and free from flood

Figure 16. Population Exposed to Tsunami



Source: CDRA

Population exposure at Barangays Kalanganan Mother, I and 2 are high. This is due to their proximity at the coast. Part of the same barangays including all barangays of Bagua as well as part of Barangay Mother, Rosary I0, II and I2 are moderately exposed.



Source: CDRA

## **CHAPTER 3: CAMP MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **1. THE CAMP MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

- The Office of the City Social Welfare and Development Officer (OCSWDO) is responsible for the overall management of the camp. This includes coordination and monitoring of assistance, protection and services at camp level, and entails building effective partnerships with a diversity of stakeholders.
- The Office of the City Social Welfare and Development Officer (OCSWDO) needs to establish transparent and inclusive partnerships with all stakeholders involved in the camp. Developing monitoring and feedback systems with service providing agencies, including effective and accessible systems (reports and referrals) for handling complaints and incorporating lessons learned, builds trust and legitimacy. It also ensures accountability, both horizontally and vertically.
- The Office of the City Social Welfare and Development Officer (OCSWDO) works to establish effective and representative camp governance and to promote the camp population's participation in decision-making and in the daily life of the camp. Well-functioning camp environments depend upon the participation of the camp population.
- The human resources required, and the composition and organization of camp management staff, will differ according to context. The inclusion of women and - members of other context-specific marginalized groups within the staff, clear roles and responsibilities, as well as training and staff development, are central to the quality and accountability of a Camp Management Agency's work.
- Effective information sharing is key to avoiding duplication of activities, filling gaps in provision and ensuring consistent monitoring and reporting. The Camp Management Agency needs a monitoring system linked to a response strategy that highlights and addresses identified gaps.

### **2. PREPAREDNESS MEASURES COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT**

Participation is the first Sphere core standard, one of the five commitments to accountability made by the Inter- Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and a concept central to many quality initiatives for humanitarian organizations.

Participation can positively impact the health, psychosocial wellbeing and safety of the camp population and camp staff. At the same time participation improves camp management and raises standards of protection and assistance.

Participation includes a wide variety of different activities which should be planned and integrated into all stages of a camp's life cycle from design and set-up to closure.

Special attention should be given to ensuring that all groups are able to participate, including those with specific needs, those who are marginalized or who lack a voice in decision-making processes. While participatory approaches should respect local culture, they should also mitigate, where possible, culturally-embedded power relationships which may be exploitative or oppressive.

- In order to promote participation, the Office of the City Social Welfare and Development Officer (OCSWDO) should assess the context and existing participatory structures, and find ways to support and further develop and/or adjust them to ensure that participation is as representative and inclusive as possible. There are many ways in which the OCSWDO can encourage and develop participation, but the most common way is through representational groups.
- The capacity to participate in decision-making processes increases if community representatives and members acquire the necessary knowledge to contribute to the governance of the camp. This is a fundamental method of reinforcing a sense of dignity, reducing vulnerability and helping build local capacity while reinforcing coping strategies in times of crisis.
- Participation is a long-term process which requires an in-depth understanding of the local context, well trained staff and the resources and capacity to develop ad hoc mitigation measures to tackle specific challenges.

### **3. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT**

- Information management evolves and continuously adapts to changing environments. The Office of the City Social Welfare and Development Officer (OCSWDO) should always seek new initiatives with updated ways to manage information.
- Information management should always reflect feedback on needs of the displaced population and gaps in the response.

- Data availability and what is needed by the Office of the City Social Welfare and Development Officer (OCSWDO) is context-specific and may differ depending on whether it is a conflict or disaster-induced situation.
- The purpose of all data collection is to provide information on needs, gaps and duplication of services in a coordinated manner.
- Accurate, reliable and up-to-date information is the foundation on which a coordinated and effective camp response, in accordance with international technical standards, especially those of Sphere and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), is based. Best practice ensures good planning of information management systems based on real decision-making needs and the sharing and dissemination of information so that all actors are working with the same base-line data from the camp.
- The Office of the City Social Welfare and Development Officer (OCSWDO) has a continuous responsibility to collect, analyze and disseminate information. This information is the basis for effective coordination within the camp, and also externally as a part of intercamp coordination and monitoring by the Cluster/Sector Lead Agency, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and national authorities.
- Information management entails collecting data on the camp population and on the provision of assistance and services within the camp. It includes collecting disaggregated demographic information and monitoring the use of standards and indicators across sectors.
- Information management also comprises systematizing information and its accessibility to all people in the camp.
- Information at camp level should be collected, analyzed and disseminated in line with an information management strategy at the national level. Shared systems and tools mean that information is relevant and accessible to a diversity of actors. Properly collected and managed, data contributes to ensuring higher and more consistent standards in assistance and protection within and between camps. It can also contribute to early recovery and development planning.
- Involving and being accountable to camp residents, by following inclusive, participatory and accountable procedures, is central to best practice in information management at camp level. This includes making sure that sensitive data and information is managed

with the utmost care and is based on principles of confidentiality, privacy and security and at all times ensures the protection of the displaced population.

#### **4. GENDER, PROTECTION, AND CULTURAL SENSITIVITY**

- The Camp Management Agency shares a responsibility to ensure that conditions in the camp minimize risks of gender-based violence (GBV) for all vulnerable population groups in the camp.
- A comprehensive understanding of the risk factors faced by vulnerable groups in camp settings, and the causes of these risks, is essential for effective GBV prevention and response interventions. Although the vast majority of those who experience GBV are women and girls, men and boys also experience violence based on gender, including sexual violence.
- Direct and meaningful participation of, and consultation with, women in decision-making in the camp is critical to ensuring that management, assistance and service delivery reduce the risks of GBV and respond to GBV in a timely and culturally appropriate manner, so as to provide protection for the groups most at risk.
- Camp management staff should make regular, preferably multiple times during the day, monitoring visits, or safety audits, at distribution points, security check points, water and sanitation facilities, service institutions and in any other areas where vulnerable groups might be at higher risk. Their observations should be shared with the relevant protection partners and humanitarian organizations.
- To effectively prevent and respond to GBV, a multi-sectoral and inter-agency approach is needed. The Camp Management Agency should monitor and advocate for the availability of appropriate health and psychosocial services and ensure that relevant information is provided in terms of prevention and response.
- The Office of the City Social Welfare and Development Officer (OCSWDO) staff should be trained and well prepared to understand GBV issues and therefore mainstream them in their daily work and activities in the camp.

## CHAPTER 4: CAMP SETUP AND SITE MANAGEMENT

### 1. CAMP MANAGEMENT PLAN AND SETUP

Region: <b>BARMM</b>	Province: <b>SPECIAL PROVINCE</b>	City: <b>COTABATO CITY</b>
<b>CAMP MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE</b>		
Name of Evacuation Center: <b>PERMANENT EVACUATION CENTER</b>		Year Established: <b>2019</b>
		Floor Area: <b>800 m<sup>2</sup></b>
Address: <b>PROJECT SITE, BARANGAY ROSARY HEIGHTS 10, COTABATO CITY</b>		Lot Area: <b>2,204 m<sup>2</sup></b>
		Capacity: <b>28 FAMILIES</b>
Type of Evacuation Center: <input type="checkbox"/> Barangay Hall <input type="checkbox"/> Government Building <input type="checkbox"/> Private Building <input type="checkbox"/> Chapel/Church <input type="checkbox"/> School <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Purpose-Built Evacuation Center <input type="checkbox"/> Covered Court <input type="checkbox"/> Open Space <input type="checkbox"/> Others:		Assigned/Covered Barangay

CAMP MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DIRECTORY				
ASSIGNMENT	NAME	DESIGNATION	OFFICE	CONTACT NO
LGU Camp Coordinator	CHERIBIN MENA K. VILORIA, RSW, MTSW	City Social Welfare and Development Officer	OCSWDO	09276015306
EC Camp Manager	ASRAP R. ABUBAKAR, RSW, MAPDS	Assistant-City Social Welfare Development Officer	OCSWDO	09955123354
Assistant Camp Manager	BAI NORHANIE K. ACAR, RSW	Social Welfare Division Chief	OCSWDO	09972369207
Administrative/Records Officer	CARMEN N. COLOSO, RN	Supervising Administration Officer	OCSWDO	09171520174
Accommodation and Maintenance Officer	FAROUK AMPATUAN	Maintenance Division Chief	OCGSO	
Food and Non-Food Items Officer	YOLANDA L. TAUP	Community Affairs Officer III	OCSWDO	09052679181
Safety and Public Safety Officer	ALMENDRAS A. RINABOR	City Public Safety Officer	OCPSO	09171031257
Education, Sports, and Recreation Officer	BAI ROHANA SINSUAT	School Superintendent	SDOCC-MBHTE	09156242191

Logistics Officer	ENGR. SCHERJAN MOOSA IBRAHIM C.	Supervising Administration Officer / Acting CGSO	OCGSO	09951004733
<b>Health Team</b>				
WASH Officer	BAI INDIRA L. MUNDAS, RN	CHIEF-Sanitation Division	CHO	09552855310
Medical Officer	Dr. JAN IZHAR V. BATAGA	Medical Officer IV	CHO	09176701160
MHPSS Officer	NORHAIMA MASUKAT, RN	Mental Health Coordinator	CHO	09161068896
Nutrition Officer	BAILINANG P. CANDAO, RN	City Nutrition Action Officer	CHO	09758223312

<b>STANDARD CAMP FACILITIES</b>					
<b>FACILITIES</b> (As stipulated in the JMC2 Series 2021)		<b>AVAILABILITY</b>		<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	
		<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>		
<b>1</b>	<b>Information Board</b> <i>(Posted in visible location)</i>	✓		4ft x 6ft information board posted at the main entrance of the Evacuation Camp	
<b>2</b>	<b>Shelter and Accommodation</b> <i>(With comfortable living space 3.5sqm per family)</i>	✓		The Evacuation Camp can accommodate up to 28 families with 6.72 square meters living space per room.	
	<i>(With availability of modular tents)</i>		✓	No available modular tents to accommodate IDPs exceeding the capacity of the camp	
<b>3</b>	<b>Camp Management Desk or Office</b> <i>(Located in the entrance or strategic place and properly/visibly marked)</i>	✓		The Evacuation Camp has a designated area for Camp Management Desk near the main entrance	
<b>4</b>	<b>Community Kitchen</b> <i>(Have access to safe and clean water)</i>	✓		The camp has a community kitchen area for evacuees and a separate staff pantry area with complete kitchen sets and supplies strategically located inside the camp and easily accessible for the IDPs and staffs.	
	<i>(Easily accessed by the IDPs inside the Camp)</i>	✓			
	<i>(Placed away from the communal toilets/latrines)</i>		✓		
<b>5</b>	<b>Storage Room</b> Dry and hygienic	✓		The camp also has a storage area well-maintained, adequately elevated, free from excessive moisture, dirt, pests, chemicals, and other contaminants, near the main entrance for better accessibility and near the camp management desk for protection from unauthorized access. The storage area can accommodate up to 500 family food packs.	
	Protected from weather and free of chemicals or other contamination, and secured against pests such as insects and rodents	✓			
<b>6</b>	<b>Water Facility</b> <i>(With enough source of water for the daily consumption of IDPs)</i>	✓		The evacuation camp has an existing water supply provided by the Metro Cotabato Water District (MCWD).	

	<i>(With potable water)</i>	✓		There is also a reservoir within the camp for consistent water supply and provide backup supply during peak usage.
	<i>(With non-potable water)</i>		✓	The camp does not have non-potable source of water.
7	<b>Latrines/Toilets and Bathing Areas</b> <i>(1 toilet per 50 persons for short-term displacement)</i> <i>(1 toilet per 20 persons for long-term displacement)</i>	✓		The evacuation camp has a latrine and bathing area consisting of separate toilet and shower rooms for men and women. There were four female toilets, four female shower rooms, four male toilets, and eight male shower rooms. There were also two toilet rooms for PWDs.  The latrine and bathing area also has garbage bins for proper hygiene waste disposal.
	<i>(Separate toilets for men and women)</i>	✓		
	<i>(Have garbage bins available, especially for latrines assigned to women for menstrual hygiene management, with proper cover)</i>	✓		
	<i>(Can accommodate the needs of Persons with Disability and the Elderly, with a minimum of one Toilet per site)</i>	✓		
	<i>(With proper and enough lighting, especially at night)</i>	✓		
	<i>(With prepositioned soap and cleaning materials/kits)</i>	✓		
8	<b>Handwashing Facility</b> <i>(Designed nearby the facility)</i> <i>Maximum distance: 10m from the facility)</i>	✓		
9	<b>Laundry Space</b> <i>Can accommodate 20 persons at any given time with at least:</i> <i>1 Hand basin per 10 persons</i> <i>1 Wash bench (4-5m) per 100 persons</i> <i>2 Laundry platforms (3m double-sided) per 100 persons</i>	✓		The camp has one designated laundry space with an area of 13.10 square meters and four lavatory/hand basin for IDPs to wash their clothes located at the corner room near emergency exit.
10	<b>Health Station/Clinic/Infirmary</b> <i>(With assigned medical staff, in coordination with P/C/M/HO)</i>	✓		The camp has one designated health station/clinic/infirmary room with an area of 6.72 square meters near the main entrance to accommodate medical supplies to be provided by the Office on Health Services and other supply providers as the need arises.
	<i>(With enough/prepositioned supply of medicines)</i>	✓		
11	<b>BREASTFEEDING AREA</b> <i>(Secured, well-ventilated, and well lighted)</i>	✓		The evacuation camp has a private, clean, comfortable and well-ventilated designated breastfeeding room with an area of 6.72 square meters.
12	<b>Couple's Room</b> <i>(Located at the end part of the camp to accommodate IDP couples for a period of time)</i>	✓		The camp also has a private space clearly designated for couple's room with an area of 6.72 square meters strategically located at a corner end to ensure privacy and dignity for married

				couples while adhering to gender-sensitive design principles.
13	<b>Child-friendly Space</b> <i>One CFS for every 10 children (tent or room)</i>	✓		The camp also has a child-friendly room with kits containing at least toys, art materials, reading books, and other educational materials to provide safe place for children to play, learn, and feel supported during and after emergency.
	<i>With kits containing at least toys, art materials, reading books, and other educational materials</i>	✓		
14	<b>Women-friendly Space</b> <i>One WFS for every 30 families (tent or room)</i>	✓		The camp has one women-friendly room with kits containing at least art materials, curtains, logbooks, mats, tables, chairs, and etc. for activities exclusively for the women.
	<i>With kits containing at least art materials, curtains, logbooks, mats, tables, chairs, and etc.</i>	✓		
15	<b>Prayer Room</b> <i>Designed appropriately according to the faith and beliefs of IDPs in camp</i>	✓		The evacuation camp has three rooms designed appropriately according to the faith and belief of IDPs strategically located near emergency exit.
16	<b>Ramp</b> <i>Designed appropriately to accommodate the concern of the Person with Special Needs</i>	✓		The camp has five ramps designed appropriately to accommodate the concern of the Person with Special Needs
17	<b>Domestic and Livestock Animals Area</b> <i>With enough space for animals separated from the accommodation of IDPs</i>	✓		Size/Space: ____ (with alternate animal cage/ c/o City Agriculturist)
18	<b>Solid Waste Management</b> With Materials Recovery Facility	✓		c/o CENRO
	With adequate Trash bins based on the waste category	✓		C/o CENRO
	With a regular schedule of collection of trash	✓		C/o CENRO
19	<b>Power Supply</b> With enough supply of power to run the camp?	✓		C/o OGS and Cotabato LIGHT
	<b>Others:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Grievance Desk/Office</b></li> <li>• <b>Isolation Room</b></li> <li>• <b>Psychosocial/Counseling Room</b></li> <li>• <b>Temporary Learning Space</b></li> </ul>	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓		The evacuation camp also provides one room each for grievance desk/office, isolation, psychosocial/counseling, and temporary learning room

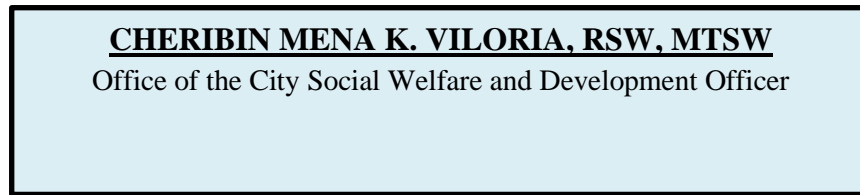
## CONTINGENCY PLAN TO MEET THE STANDARDS

1. Acquisition of modular tents or alternative temporary shelters through the Office of the City Social Welfare and Development Officer to cater IDPs exceeding the capacity of the Permanent Evacuation Camp.
2. Provision of additional kits including hygiene kits, reproductive health kits, and other supplies for the Women-Friendly and Breastfeeding Spaces/Rooms.
3. Provision of additional trash bins to ensure proper waste disposal within the Permanent Evacuation Camp.
4. Prepositioning of medicine supplies through the Office on Health Services
5. Provision of wall fans in each room to ensure proper ventilation
6. Establishment of a Materials Recovery Facility within the area of the Permanent Evacuation Camp for proper Solid Waste Management.
7. Provision of adequate Emergency Go Bag and Responder Emergency Go Bag
8. Provision of additional water supply through the Bureau of Fire Protection and Metro Cotabato Water District
9. Provision of support to PWD's during disaster
10. Expansion of the Permanent Evacuation Camp and inventory of open spaces/covered courts for alternative evacuation areas
11. Evacuation will be under special line of CLPC
12. Formulation of PNP's Security Plan aligned with the city LGU's DRRM Plan, SOPG, CCCM Plan, and other DRRM-related plans.
13. Establishment of functional Communication Lines (hotline numbers) for disaster response.

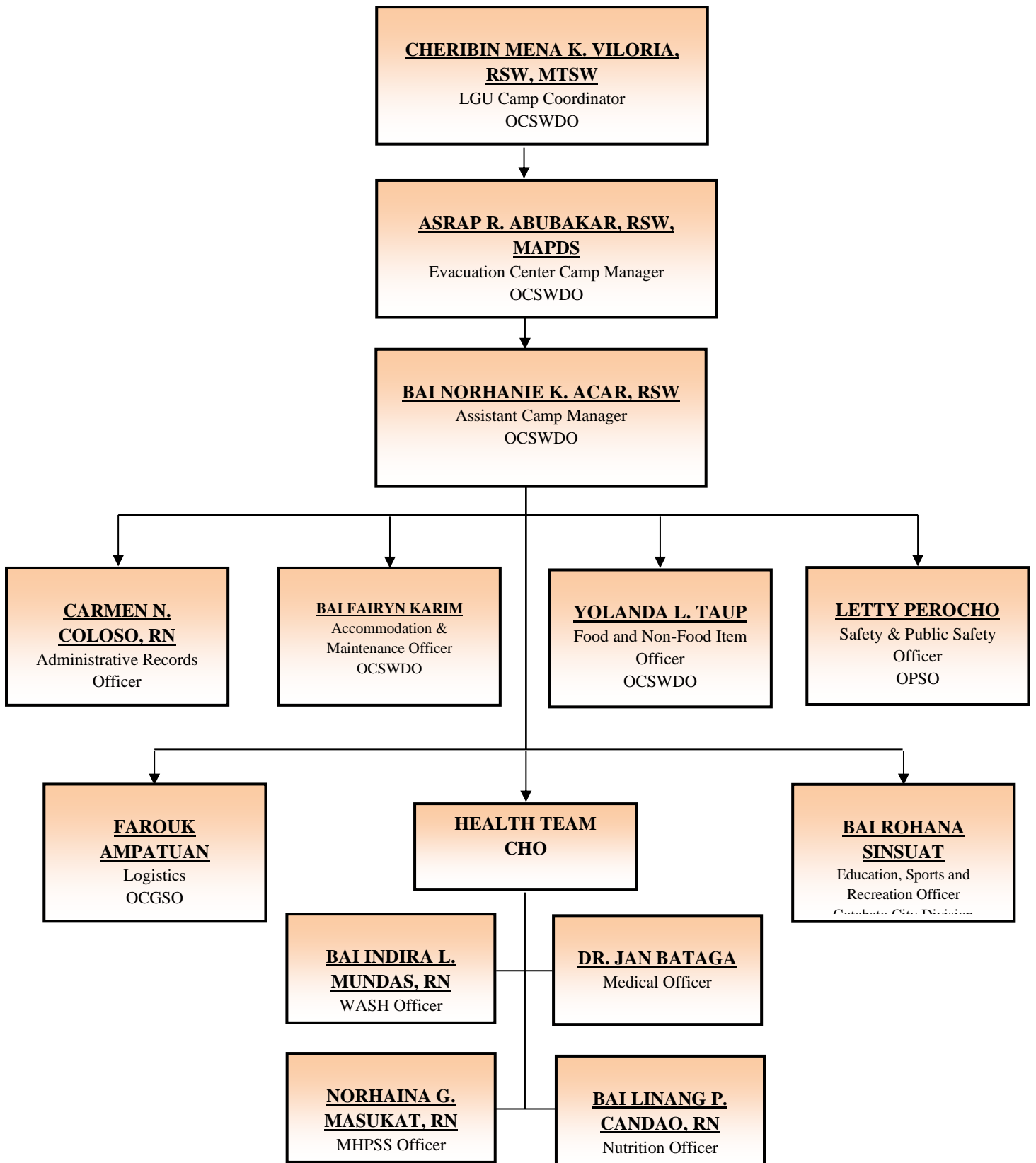


### 3. COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS

#### Camp Management Team



#### 4. CAMP MANAGEMENT TEAM



# CHAPTER 5: ACTIVATION and DEACTIVATION FLOW

## 1. ACTIVATION PROCESS

### a. ACTIVATION

- Activate the Search, Rescue and Retrieval Team of CDRRMO.
- Activate the Camp Coordination & Camp Management together with community volunteers.
- Mobilize resources and personnel to assist with the evacuation.
- Activate the Medical Team of the DRRM-H of the OHS.
- Activate the Quick Response services of CPSO.

### b. EVACUATION PROCEDURES

- Ensure the safety of the responders and the IDP's.
- Establish proper pick-up points with close coordination with the barangay chairman.
- Establish a safe zone for the IDP's and secure the pick-up points in the different barangays (PSO).
- Prioritize vulnerable groups or populations (elderly, disabled, children, women) in evacuating.
- Follow designated evacuation routes to avoid traffic congestion and ensure safety.
- Keep families together and ensure everyone is accounted for.
- Proper endorsement to the camp manager.

### c. TRANSPORTATION

- Use available vehicles and arrange additional transport if necessary.
- Prioritize transportation for those who are injured especially those who are on the vulnerable groups or population (child, women, elderly, PWD).

### d. ARRIVAL AT EVACUATION CENTERS

- Registration of evacuees for proper documentation.
- Provision of basic and essential necessities such as food, water and clothing.
- Undergo triaging for medical assessment and prioritization.

- Ensure evacuees are informed about the facilities available at the shelter.

#### **e. SECURITY AND ORDER**

- Orientation of the rules and regulations of the evacuation center by the camp manager.
- Maintain order and security at evacuation centers to prevent panic and ensure safety.
- Implementing minimum health protocol
- Implement infection, prevention and control protocols.
- Implement sanitation and hygiene protocols.
- Deployment of Quick Response Services of PSO to augment in the security of IDP's.

#### **f. CAMP MANAGEMENT PLAN**

- Establish community kitchen
- Conduct Disaster Assistance Family Access Card (DAFAC) trough interview per family head.
- IDPs encourage to be part of clustered group inside evacuation center ensuring smooth operation and additional man power.
- Schedule for daily monitoring and additional activities that suited for IDPs.
- Scheduling for proper endorsement and distribution of donated Food and Non-Food items.
- Conduct monitoring to nearby evacuation site for other IDPs being hosted for proper profiling and assessment.
- Close Coordination to nearby municipalities/ cities for IDPs being hosted by the city LGU from other municipalities and cities.
- Provide interpreter for PWD IDPs.
- Conduct regular meeting and proper turnover of documents per skeletal schedule.

## **2. DEACTIVATION**

### **a. ASSESSMENT**

- Conduct a thorough assessment of the affected areas to determine when it is safe to return.

- Communicate clear instructions regarding the return process to the community.

#### **b. RETURN PROCEDURES**

- Provide supplementary medical services from DRRM-H clusters.
- Obtain clearance from the CPSO and coordinate with the barangay chairperson.
- Filling out of outgoing registration form and feedback form from camp manager.
- Organize transport back to homes for evacuees.
- Provide support for rebuilding and recovery effort.

### **3. AFTER ACTIVITY EVALUATION**

#### **a. DEBRIEFING AND EVALUATION**

- Conduct debriefing sessions with all stakeholders to evaluate the effectiveness of the evacuation.
- Conduct psychosocial and stress debriefing sessions to all responders.
- Identify strengths and areas for improvement.
- Documentation and Reporting
- Document all activities, decisions, and outcomes related to the evacuation.
- Prepare a comprehensive report.
- Continuous Improvement
- Reassessment of logistics and services.
- Gap analysis and needs assessment

#### **b. TRAINING AND DRILLS**

- Regularly conduct training sessions and evacuation drills to keep the community prepared.
- Update and refine evacuation protocols based on feedback and new information.
- Community Engagement
- Maintain ongoing communication with the community to keep them informed and engaged in disaster preparedness activities.
- Encourage community participation in the planning and execution of DRRM initiatives.

Annex a. Technical Working Group

**TECHNICAL TEAM**

ENGR. ABDULBADY E. MANDUGAY	-	OCPDC
ENGR. MOHAMAD CHAUDRI D. ANAYATIN	-	OCPDC
ENGR. RICHIE ABING	-	CENRO
RASHMAN NAZER LIM, RN, EMT, CTN, MPA	-	CDRRMO
ASRAP ABUBAKAR, RSW, MAPDS	-	OCSWDO
AHMIRA JUANDAY, RN	-	CDRRMO
KAREN PETE S. LILOC, RCRIM	-	CDRRMO
BILLY RAY Z. MANGELEN, RN	-	CHO
ALFRED S. NOGRALES, RM	-	CHO
PRINCESS ARBAYA M. DIAO	-	CHO
MYRA AISA A. PENDALIDAY	-	OCAGRI
USHRIA T. PEÑA	-	LIGA
SHANARIZA C. DIMACISIL, RN	-	CDRRMO
MOH. RASHID P. ULANEN	-	LIGA
LAILAN L. ADTONG	-	LIGA
ASIMEN M. BADAL Jr	-	OCPSO
MARROUP A. KUDTO	-	CDRRMO
FRANCIS JOHN D. MENDOZA	-	CDRRMO
ENGR. ABDULBADY MANDUGAY	-	OCPDC/HHRO
ANWARUDIN A. MABANDES	-	CDRRMO
REYUARD B. JOSE	-	CDRRMO
RONALDO S. GAJU	-	OCAGRI
MALAIHA L. ALAO	-	LIGA

Annex b. Evacuation Information Board Sample

REGION \_\_\_\_\_  
 PROVINCE/CITY/ MUNICIPALITY \_\_\_\_\_

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**NAME OF EVACUATION CENTER**

LOCATION \_\_\_\_\_

Total Number of Families		Number 4Ps Beneficiaries	
Total Number of Individuals		Number of Indigenous People	

CATEGORY	AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Infant	00-11 months old			
Toddler	01-03 years old			
Pre-school Age	04-05 years old			
School Age	06-12 years old			
Teenage	13-19 years old			
Adult	20-59 years old			
Senior Citizen	60 and above			
<b>TOTAL</b>				
Persons with Disabilities				
Single-headed Households				
Pregnant Women				
Lactating Mothers				

FACILITIES	TOTAL
Latrines	
Bathing Cubicles	
Cooking Counters	
Women Friendly Spaces	
Child Friendly Spaces	

Common Illnesses	
Camp Needs	

**Contact Details of Camp Management Team**

Camp Manager \_\_\_\_\_ Assistant Camp Manager \_\_\_\_\_  
 Contact Number \_\_\_\_\_ Contact Number \_\_\_\_\_





**FORM 202**  
Relief Distribution Sheet

Program \_\_\_\_\_ Disaster Category \_\_\_\_\_  
Emergency \_\_\_\_\_  
Rehabilitation \_\_\_\_\_

Republic of the Philippines  
City Government of Cotabato  
**OFFICE OF THE CITY SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICER**

We hereby acknowledge to have received from \_\_\_\_\_ on the data indicated the kind and quantity of relief opposite our respective names

Date Received	Name of Client	No. of Persons	Series of Rations	Kinds	Source	Quantity of Relief Goods Received	Signature
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
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40							

I HEREBY CERTIFY ON MY OATH that according to the records of this office the persons whose names appears above are real and that the persons are qualified recipients to whom distributed the above goods.

Certified Correct

Submitted by:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Barangay Chairman

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name and Signature of SWO

Annex d. Photo Documentation

