



# COTABATO CITY CONTINGENCY PLAN for CONFLAGRATION 2023-2026

# MESSAGE FROM THE LOCAL CHIEF EXECUTIVE



*Greetings and Masayang Cotabato!*

In our ongoing commitment to safeguard the well-being of our community, addressing the threat of fire is of utmost importance. With this in mind, we are proud to launch the Cotabato City Contingency Plan for Fire. This strategic initiative is tailored to enhance our readiness and response to fire emergencies, ensuring the safety of every Cotabateño.

At the heart of this plan is a comprehensive approach, combining advanced emergency response tactics, improved fire safety protocols, and the active involvement of our community. We are introducing cutting-edge firefighting technology and equipment, vital in enhancing the capabilities of our brave firefighters. Regular fire drills and the formation of community fire brigades are steps towards empowering our citizens, ensuring everyone plays a role in fire safety.

Central to our efforts is the pivotal role of the City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (CDRRMO). The CDRRMO is at the forefront, coordinating with various agencies and leading the implementation of this comprehensive plan. Their expertise and dedication are integral to our city's preparedness.

Furthermore, our collaboration with development partners is instrumental in this endeavor. These partnerships bring additional resources, expertise, and support, amplifying our efforts to build a fire-resilient community. Educational campaigns are being rolled out across the city, focusing on fire prevention and safety practices, both for individuals and businesses.

I urge each of you to engage actively in this vital initiative. Your participation, whether through volunteering, staying informed, or adhering to safety guidelines, contributes significantly to our collective safety. Rest assured, the city government provides the necessary support and resources for this plan, collaborating closely with local fire departments, emergency services, and community leaders for a unified and effective response.

Together, let us build a safer, more prepared, and resilient Cotabato City. Your safety is our top priority. With our combined efforts, we can significantly reduce the risk and impact of fires in our city. Let us stand together in this crucial mission for a safer tomorrow.

Sindaw Kutawato!

**MOHAMMAD ALI "BRUCE" DELA CRUZ MATABALAO**  
Mayor Para sa Lahat



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# DEFINITION OF TERMS



**Affected Population** - a group of people who (1) lives in a disaster-affected area and has sustained direct disaster impacts (e.g., casualties and lost sources of livelihoods); (2) lives within the disaster-affected area and sustained indirect disaster impacts (e.g., disruption of basic services); or (3) lives outside the disaster-affected area and sustained secondary disaster impacts (e.g., increase in market costs).

**Capacity** - a combination of all strengths and resources available within a community, society or organization that can reduce the level of risk, or effects of a disaster. Capacity may include infrastructure and physical means, institutions, societal coping abilities, as well as human knowledge, skills, and collective attributes such as social relationships, leadership, and management. Capacity may also be described as capability.

**Casualty** - a person who is injured, killed, or gone missing because of an accident, mishap, or disaster.

**Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)** - organized group of individuals, to include non-government organizations, trade unions, faith-based organizations, indigenous people's movements, and foundations, working together for a common goal.

**Coordination** - system for gathering information, making decision, and recording action that must be clear and known to all.

**Command and Control** - exercise of authority and direction by the Incident Commander over resources checked-in to accomplish the objectives.

**Cluster** - a group of agencies that gather to work together towards common objectives within a particular sector or area of concern in emergency response. The NDRP enumerates the clusters at the national level, the lead and member agencies, as well as their duties and responsibilities during emergencies.

**Cluster Approach** - a coordination system of the NDRRMC that aims to ensure a more coherent and effective response by mobilizing groups of agencies, organizations, and non-government organizations to respond in a strategic manner across all key sectors or areas of activity, each sector having a clearly designated lead, in support of existing government coordination structure and emergency response mechanisms.

**Conflagration** - refers to an extensive and destructive fire that causes widespread damage and poses a significant threat to life, property, and the environment. It is often characterized by the rapid and uncontrollable spread of flames, leading to large-scale destruction. Conflagrations can occur in urban areas, forests, or industrial sites, and they may result from various factors such as accidents, arson, natural events like wildfires, or the ignition of highly flammable materials.

**Contingency Plan** - a scenario-based plan for a specific and projected natural and/or human-induced hazard. It aims to address the impacts of the hazard to people, properties, and environment; and/or to prevent the occurrence of the emerging threats through the arrangement of timely, effective, appropriate, and well-coordinated responses as well as the efficient management of resources.

**Contingency Planning** - a management process that analyzes specific potential events or emerging situations that might threaten society or the environment and establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective, and appropriate responses to such events and situations.

**Crisis** - also known as an emergency; is a threatening condition that requires urgent action or response

**Crisis Management (CM)** - involves plans and institutional arrangement to engage and guide the efforts of government, non-government, voluntary and private agencies in comprehensive and coordinated ways to respond to the entire spectrum of crisis needs.

**Crisis Management Committee (CMC)** - a governing body that undertakes CM activities and takes decisive actions to resolve crisis or emergency. Its powers and functions are defined in the NCMCM 2012.

**Disaster** - a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, that exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources. Disasters are often described as a result of the combination of - the exposure to a hazard; the conditions of vulnerability that are present; and insufficient capacity or measures to reduce or cope with the potential negative consequences, Disaster impacts may include loss of life, injury, disease and other negative effects on human, physical, mental and social well-being, together with damage to property, destruction of assets, loss of services, social and economic disruption and environmental degradation.

**Disaster Impacts** - immediate consequences of a disaster requiring extraordinary response

**Disaster Risk** - the potential disaster losses in lives, health status, livelihood, assets, and services, that could occur to a particular community or a society over some specified future time or period.

**Disaster Risk Reduction** - the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disasters, including reduced exposures to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.

**Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM)** - the systematic process of using administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies, and improved coping capacities to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster. Prospective disaster risk reduction and management refers to risk reduction and management activities that address and seek to avoid the development of new or increased disaster risks, especially if risk reduction policies are not put in place.

**Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (DRRMC)** – an organized and authorized body of government agencies, to include the civil society organizations and the private sector, mandated to undertake DRRM activities from the national to local levels. The composition, powers, and functions of the DRRMC are defined in RA 10121.

**Early Warning Signs** - observable or science-based information that will indicate the unfolding of an event or incident.

**Emergency Indicators** - quantifiable thresholds that signal whether a situation is under control and whether there is a need for urgent remedial action.

**Emergency Operations Center (EOC)** - facility mandated by RA 10121 to be established in every DRRMC that shall be operated and staffed on a twenty-four (24) hour basis for coordination work on DRRM.

**Exposure** - the degree to which the elements at risk are likely to experience hazard events of different magnitudes.

**Fire** - the active principle of burning, characterized by the heat and light combustion.

**Basement Fire** - fire incidents involving basement.

**Fire in High-Rise Building** - fire incidents involving high-rise building.

**Fire in Hospital Facilities with Radioactive Materials** - fire incidents involving hospital facilities with radioactive materials.

**Fire in Jails/Correctional Institutions** - fire incidents involving jails / correctional institutions.

**Fire in LPG installation** - fire incidents involving LPG installation.

**Fire in water vessels docked at wharves or piers** - fire incidents involving water vessels docked at wharves or piers.

**Fire involving hydrocarbon substances in oil depot or refinery** - fire incidents involving hydrocarbon substances in oil depot or refinery.

**Fire in vehicles, construction site and processing plants with radiological substances** - fire incidents involving vehicles, construction sites and processing plants with radiological substances.

**Fire resulting from bomb explosion** - fire incidents resulting from bomb explosion.

**Fires incidental to fireworks / pyrotechnics explosion** - fire incidents involving fireworks/pyrotechnics explosion.

**Fire resulting from plane crash outside the airport/airfield** - fire incidents resulting from plane crash outside the airport/airfield.

**Forest fire** - fire incidents involving forest fire.

**Vehicular fire** - fire incidents involving vehicular fire.

**Goal** - an observable and measurable result having one or more objectives to be achieved within a fixed timeframe.

**Hazard** - a dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity, or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihood and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage

**Human-Induced Hazard** - a significant incident due to human interventions resulting in acts of terrorism, destabilization, criminal activities, industrial accidents, disruption of normal day-to-day activities, and other related emergencies that require prompt intervention to contain the incident, mitigate the effects, and normalize the situation.

**Incident Command System (ICS)** - a standard, on-scene, all-hazard incident management concept that can be used by all DRRMC member agencies and response groups. It allows its users to adopt an integrated organizational structure to match the complexities and demands of single or multiple incidents without being hindered by agency or jurisdictional boundaries.

**Incident Management Team (IMT)** - a team composed of Command Staff and General Staff who will take the lead in ICS implementation.

**Mitigation** - the lessening or limitation of the adverse impacts of hazards and related disasters.

**Natural Hazard** - natural process or phenomenon that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.

**Need** - a motivating force that compels action for its satisfaction, range from basic survival needs satisfied by necessities, to cultural, intellectual, and social needs.

**New Normal** - characterized by the increasing frequency, magnitude, and scope of disasters, as well as the blurring of division between the disasters caused by natural and human-induced hazards.

**Objective** - an implementation step to attain identified goals. It is specific, measurable, has a defined completion date, and outlines the “who, what, when, where, and how” of reaching the goals.

**Pre-Disaster Risk Assessment-Actions, Programs and Protocols (PDRA-APP)** - a process to evaluate a hazard's level of risk given the degree of exposure and vulnerability in a specific area. PDRA-APP presents the possible impacts on the populace and forms the basis for determining the appropriate level of response actions from the national level government agencies down to the local government units (LGUs). It is a hazard-specific, area-focused, and time-bound method of assessment.

**Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)** - a multi-sectoral and multidisciplinary structured approach for assessing disaster impacts and prioritizing recovery and reconstruction needs. It is undertaken by the government agencies also in collaboration with international development partners and the private sector.

**Probability** - frequency of occurrence or the return period of losses associated with hazardous events.

**Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (RDANA)** - a disaster response tool that is used immediately in the early emergency phase to determine the extent of impacts and assess the priority needs of the communities.

**Resources** - machineries, manpower, methodology, materials, and monetary assets that can be drawn on by an organization to function effectively.

**Risk** - the combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences.

**Risk Assessment** - a methodology to determine the nature and extent of risk by analyzing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that together could potentially harm exposed people, property, services, livelihood, and the environment on which they depend

**Root Causes** - the underlying natural or human-induced sources or origins of the hazard

**Sector** - distinct and large subdivision defined based on some common factor

**State of Calamity** - a condition involving mass casualties and/or major damages to property, disruption of means of livelihoods, roads, and the normal way of life of people in the affected areas because of the occurrence of natural or human-induced hazard.

**Threat** - an indication of something undesirable coming; a person or thing as a likely cause of harm; refers to people, phenomena, situations, and trends in the environment that can adversely affect the welfare and well-being of the people.

**Triggering Factors** - factors that could cause the unfolding of an event.

**Vulnerability** - the characteristics and circumstances of a community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard. Vulnerability may arise from various physical, social, economic, and environmental factors such as poor design and construction of buildings, inadequate protection of assets, lack of public information and awareness, limited official recognition of risks and preparedness measures, and disregard for wise environmental management.

# RATIONALE



The Philippines, situated along the Pacific Ring of Fire and the Typhoon Belt, is prone to natural hazards such as typhoons, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and tsunamis. Furthermore, human-induced hazards such as crimes, terrorism, and bombing also threaten the lives of communities.

Given the disaster risk profile, Republic Act (RA) 10121, otherwise known as the “Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010” was enacted on 27 May 2010. Prior to the enactment of RA 10121, government actions relative to disaster management had been largely concentrated on the response phase, where most of the resources were devoted to the needs of the affected population in the aftermath of a disaster.

The new law paved the way for the institutionalization of more proactive Disaster Risk Reduction and Management, or “DRRM” approach, which is the “systematic process of using administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies, and improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and the possibility of disaster.”

As provided for in RA 10121, one of the known DRRM mechanisms that we can use is Contingency Planning (CP). It is used to establish preparedness measures and arrange response priorities ahead of time prior to a certain disaster. Contingency Plan works well together with other DRRM tools to help ensure the achievement of safer, adaptive, and disaster-resilient communities towards sustainable development.

Contingency Plan is a scenario-based plan for a specific and projected natural and/or human-induced hazard. It aims to address the impacts of the hazard on people, properties, and the environment and/or to prevent the occurrence of emerging threats through the arrangement of timely, effective, appropriate, and well-coordinated responses as well as the efficient management of resources.

The UNHCR Handbook of Emergencies defines contingency planning as “a forward planning process, in a state of uncertainty, in which scenarios and objectives are agreed, managerial and technical actions defined, and potential response systems put in place in order to prevent or better respond to an emergency or critical situation.”

The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction defines Contingency Plan as a management process that analyzes disaster risks and establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective, and appropriate responses.

RA 10121 describes contingency planning as “a management process that analyzes specific potential events or emerging situations that might threaten society or the environment and establishes arrangements in advance to enable timely, effective, and appropriate responses to such events and situations.”

With the growing significance of contingency planning, it has become applicable not only in DRRM but also in Crisis Management (CM), which “involves plans and institutional arrangements to engage and guide the efforts of government, non-government, voluntary, and private agencies in comprehensive and coordinated ways to respond to the entire spectrum of crisis needs.” As such, Contingency Plan has been considered one of the operationalizing tools of the National Crisis Management Core Manual (NCMCM) of 2012, as provided for by Executive Order (EO) No. 82 series of 2012.

By organizing potential response structure, mechanisms, resources, and disaster risk reduction measures that are focused on a certain emergency event prior to its occurrence, a contingency plan assists in:

- Generating commitment among parties involved to act in a coordinated manner before the emergency occurs.
- Mobilizing effective actions and resources for emergency purpose.
- Designing a concrete and continuous plan until the emergency occurs.
- Continuously updating such plans if the hazard is no longer threatening.

Contingency planning is also a mechanism to pull together resources and inter-agency coordination with the advent of early warning signals of an impending emergency. It means hoisting a flag of alert and seriously pulling all actors to focus their attention and energy so they can readily prepare for and respond to a potential emergency. In this context, an effort has been made to integrate the contingency planning process for managing natural and human-induced hazards.

# CHAPTER I: BACKGROUND



## INTRODUCTION

Having a total population of 325, 079 according to the 2020 PSA Census, Cotabato City has a land area of 17,599 hectares, or 176 square kilometers, and a growth rate of 1.64%. Its population is predicted to rise to 357,918 by 2025, a mere ten years later (based on the 2010 population growth rate). The population increased significantly from 299,438 in 2015 because of an increase in migrants from neighboring provinces, particularly from the Maguindanao Province and the war-torn areas of BARMM.

As stated in the Republic Act 6975 also known as the DILG Act of 1990, Section 54: Powers and Function of BFP. The Fire Bureau shall be responsible for the prevention and suppression of all destructive fires on all buildings, houses and other structures, forest, transportation vehicles and equipment, ship or vessel docked at piers or wharves or anchored in major seaports, petroleum industry installation, plane crashes or other similar incidents, as well as the enforcement of the Fire Code and other related laws. The Fire Bureau shall have the power to investigate all causes of fires and, if necessary, file the proper complaint with the city or provincial prosecutor who has jurisdiction over the case.

The city composing of thirty-seven (37) barangays, with sixteen (16) specific areas of the city are fire prone. These barangays are prone to because of the light materials used to build the homes of the locals and the large number of informal settlers. Informal settlements typically consist of makeshift or poorly constructed shelters that are often constructed using flammable materials. These dwellings are often closely packed together, creating a high risk of fire spreading rapidly from one structure to another. Access to these fire prone areas is also a problem; the narrow road and the low-lying electrical lines hanging loosely from its post, because of these the firetruck would not be able to fit and the BFP personnel struggle to penetrate to the area.

Moreover, the community has limited awareness and education about fire safety practices. This lack of knowledge can contribute to the occurrence of preventable fires, as residents may not take adequate precautions or respond effectively to early signs of fire. Addressing these fire risk requires a multi-faceted

approach that includes improving housing conditions, infrastructure development, access to education and resources, and community awareness about fire safety practices.

## CITY PROFILE

COTABATO CITY is situated in the northwest portion of Maguindanao. It lies at 7°13' North Latitude and 124°14' East Longitude. It is approximately 689.9 nautical miles southeast of Manila and 220 kilometers away from Davao City. The city is bounded on the north by the municipality of Sultan Kudarat with the Rio Grande de Mindanao as its boundary; on the east by the municipality of Kabuntalan; on the south by the municipality of Dinaig, now Datu Odin Sinsuat (DOS), Maguindanao; and Illana Bay on the west.

The total land area of the city is 17, 599 hectares with a total population of 325, 079 as of 2020 PSA Census. The population growth rate is growth rate of 1.64%

## HAZARD, VULNERABILITY & RISK ASSESSMENT

### C.1. NATURAL DISASTER: FLOOD

The city is situated in the lowest portion of Maguindanao province. The City of Cotabato, with its 37 barangays, spans an area with marked landscapes of flat, level to nearly level, very gently sloping to gently undulation, and moderately sloping or rolling. It is basically a delta formed by two big rivers, the Tamontaka River and the Rio Grande de Mindanao. Basically, 70% of its total land area is below sea level. There are only two existing elevated areas in the city: PC Hill and Timako Hill, with altitudes of 90 and 150 feet, respectively.

The city, through its two (2) major rivers, the Rio Gande de Mindanao, and the Rio Gande de Tamontaka, is the egress of all the waters flowing from upstream through the more than 200,000 hectares of Liguasan Marsh, Ebpanan Marsh, and Butilen Marsh. During continuous precipitation, excessive waters flowing through the rivers of the Ala River, Pulangi River, and Banga River drain into these marshes, consequently exceeding their carrying capacity. So much water then streams down to Cotabato City, bringing with it water hyacinth that clogs bridges and impedes the free flow of water, resulting in the inundation of the low-lying barangays of the city.

During the 2013 flood, around 31,950 families were displaced, or an estimated 127,937 individuals. The affected barangays were predominantly residential and agricultural, damaging crops and properties. The affected barangays are as follows:

*Table 1: Barangay affected by flood*

	<b>NAME OF BARANGAY</b>	<b>Extent of Flood</b>	<b>Dominant Land Use</b>
<b>1</b>	Poblacion MB	Largely flooded	Residential
<b>2</b>	Poblacion 1	Largely flooded	Residential
<b>3</b>	Poblacion 2	Partly flooded	Residential
<b>4</b>	Poblacion 3	Partly flooded	Residential
<b>5</b>	Poblacion 4	Partly flooded	Residential
<b>6</b>	Poblacion 6	Partly flooded	Residential
<b>7</b>	Poblacion 7	Largely flooded	Residential
<b>8</b>	Poblacion 8	Entirely flooded	Agricultural
<b>9</b>	Poblacion 9	Entirely flooded	Agricultural
<b>10</b>	Bagua MB	Partly Flooded	Residential
<b>11</b>	Bagua 1	Partly Flooded	Residential
<b>12</b>	Bagua 2	Partly flooded	Residential
<b>13</b>	Bagua 3	Partly flooded	Residential
<b>14</b>	Rosary Heights 2	Partly Flooded	Residential
<b>15</b>	Rosary Heights 3	Partly flooded	Residential
<b>16</b>	Rosary Heights 5	Largely flooded	Residential
<b>17</b>	Rosary Heights 6	Largely flooded	Residential
<b>18</b>	Rosary Heights 7	Largely flooded	Residential
<b>19</b>	Rosary Heights 8	Largely flooded	Residential
<b>20</b>	Rosary Heights 9	Partly flooded	Residential
<b>21</b>	Rosary Heights 10	Partly flooded	Residential
<b>22</b>	Rosary Heights 12	Partly flooded	Residential
<b>23</b>	Tamontaka MB	Largely flooded	Residential
<b>24</b>	Tamontaka 1	Entirely flooded	Agricultural
<b>25</b>	Tamontaka 2	Entirely flooded	Agricultural
<b>26</b>	Tamontaka 3	Entirely flooded	Agricultural
<b>27</b>	Tamontaka 4	Entirely flooded	Agricultural
<b>28</b>	Tamontaka 5	Entirely flooded	Agricultural
<b>29</b>	Kalanganan Mother	Partly flooded	Agricultural
<b>30</b>	Kalanganan 1	Partly flooded	Agricultural
<b>31</b>	Kalanganan 2	Partly flooded	Agricultural

## C.2. NATURAL DISASTER: EARTHQUAKE

On August 17, 1976, a strong earthquake generated by the Cotabato trench situated in the Moro Gulf shook the island of Mindanao. The 7.8-magnitude earthquake spawned a tsunami that destroyed the 700-km coastline of the Moro Gulf in the North Celebes Sea. It was an earthquake that destroyed immensely the lives and properties of the people in Central Mindanao. According to the Phivolcs report, the tsunami that accompanied the earthquake was responsible for 85% of deaths, 65% of injuries, and 95% of those missing.

After the sea spent its fury and rolled back to its natural flow, thousands of people were dead, others were homeless or missing, and millions of pesos were lost from the damage to properties. Properties lost not only include establishments for residential and commercial use but also bancas that represent the livelihood of families (PHIVOLCS-DOST/Compilation of Damaging Earthquakes in the Philippines).

In Cotabato City, the following buildings were fully or partially damaged:

1. Cotabato Chinese School Gymnasium
2. Administration Building of CCI
3. Harvardian College
4. Administration building of Notre Dame University
5. The Auditorium and Science building
6. The New Residence Hall
7. The Technical School
8. Dawn's Hotel
9. D'Max Restaurant
10. Imperial Hotel
11. Melbourne Hotel
12. New Society Hotel
13. Saguitarius Hotel
14. Sultan Hotel
15. Cotabato Cinema
16. Francel Theater
17. Rita Theater
18. Immaculate Concepcion Church
19. Tamontaka Catholic Church
20. Amicus Building
21. Boston Bakery
22. Cotabato Auto Supply
23. Cotabato Fire and Police Station
24. First Gift and Bookstore
25. LCT Hardware and Auto Supply
26. Melineen Building
27. South Seas Trading
28. Tan Bo Building
29. Tison Building
30. Waterfront warehouses
31. Quirino Bridge
32. Tamontaka Bridge

According to PHIVOLCS, a large tectonic plate traverses Cotabato City from the south of Mindanao towards the Zamboanga Peninsula. A possible re-occurrence therefore remains.

### **C.3. NATURAL DISASTER: TSUNAMI**

The 1976 Moro Gulf earthquake left a haunting legacy, with its tremors shaking the region and unleashing a devastating tsunami that surged to an estimated height of 9.0 meters. Without warning, the colossal waves crashed upon the communities engulfing the Moro Gulf, catching them off guard and inundating their homes and livelihoods.

Stretching as far as 7.0 kilometers inland from the coastline, the tsunami's impact was felt extremely strong in various cities. Places like Pagadian City, Cotabato City, Zamboanga City, and Lebak in Sultan Kudarat take on the force of its wrath, experiencing the highest waves and catastrophic destruction.

Tragically, the toll was steep—approximately 8,000 people perished, including those who vanished without a trace, their fates forever unknown. This catastrophe stands as the most disastrous tsunami to ever strike the Philippines at that time, etching a profound mark on the nation's history.

In Cotabato City, while there is no precise record of the number of families or individuals affected, the impacts of the disaster were undeniable. The City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan of 2012 cited that hundreds of lives were severely impacted by the merciless onslaught of the tsunami.

This catastrophic event not only claimed lives but also laid bare the vulnerabilities of coastal communities and emphasized the critical need for comprehensive disaster preparedness and mitigation strategies. The 1976 Moro Gulf earthquake and its ensuing tsunami serve as a serious reminder of the importance of proactive measures to safeguard lives and mitigate the devastation caused by natural disasters.

<http://www.rappler.com/move-ph/issues/disasters/102827-1976-moro-gulf-earthquake-tsunami>)

### **C.4. NATURAL DISASTER: STORM SURGE**

DOST-PAGASA defined storm surge as the abnormal rise in sea level that occurs during tropical cyclones caused by strong winds and low atmospheric pressures produced by tropical cyclones. As the tropical cyclone approaches the coast, strong winds push the ocean water over the low-lying coastal areas, which can lead to flooding. This makes storm surges very dangerous. A storm surge becomes more dangerous when it arrives on top of a high tide. When this happens, it may flood areas that otherwise might have been dry or safe. On top of the storm surge, big and strong waves generated by powerful winds also come with it.

Among the factors PAGASA considers when identifying the potential impacts of a storm surge are the strength of the tropical cyclone, the height of the surge, and the community located in low-lying areas. A storm surge brings widespread floods, which can extend kilometers from the seashore, depending on the shape and height of the wave. Along with strong waves and forceful winds, a storm surge can destroy and wash away anything in its path.

Though there were no recorded cases of storm surge in Cotabato City, it is still an impending disaster that may hit the city, with the coastal barangays highly exposed.

### **C.5. HUMAN-INDUCED DISASTER: BOMBING**

Cotabato City is not spared from terrorist acts to achieve a political goal. Bombing public places is one way to achieve their ends. However, one of the deadliest bombings in the history of the city was not politically inspired but caused by some immature and irresponsible individuals. In May 2002, a group of teenagers ages 14–17 threw a grenade at a group of concert goers at the compound of St. Joseph Parish Church at Notre Dame Village, Cotabato City, and killed at least 7 people and injured at least 125 people. The explosive was wrapped in iron shavings, which led to many victims. The responders rushed the victims to different hospitals in the city, but there were not enough available hospital beds to accommodate them. The reason for the carnage was that the teenagers got mad after the band refused to play their requested song. Others claimed that the performing band refused the teenagers' request to perform their own act onstage.

On July 5, 2009 (Sunday), an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) went off at a lechon stand fronting the Immaculate Concepcion Cathedral. It was timed to explode just as the church goers were leaving the church after the mass. The incident took the lives of 5 people and injured 29 others.

On August 5, 2013, a car bomb exploded along Sinsuat Avenue, killing at least 8 people, and injuring 40 others. The bomb attack targeted a city official who has been receiving death threats. She was not harmed, though. Some bombs were found a week later and were believed to be connected. Due to the vigilance of the authorities, the bombs were detonated before they could cause injuries.

On Maundy Thursday of 2015, the police found a bomb near a hospital and a mall. The police believe that it was meant for another bomb attack. The civilians who were in the area alerted the authorities about the suspected bomb. Not far from the site was also another bomb, probably meant as a

secondary explosion. The police authorities also discovered this due to the high level of alert.

Also, in the same year, 2015, an improvised bomb exploded on Sinsuat Avenue. The believed targets in this bomb attack were elements of the Special Forces who were on their routine patrol. Two incidents of grenade throwing also occurred in the same year. One was thrown at a passing dump truck, and the latter one was thrown in front of a restaurant. Both incidents happen in almost the same place.

## **C.6. HUMAN INDUCED DISASTER: ARMED CONFLICT**

Cotabato City has long been a symbol of diversity and perseverance, but its history is deeply marked with the scars of armed conflict, which has reshaped the lives of its residents.

Beyond the scars of conflict, there are the heartbreaking stories of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) seeking refuge within Cotabato City's borders. Waves of IDPs have sought safety in the city, coming from adjacent municipalities in Maguindanao and North Cotabato provinces, forced to flee from their homes by the terrible consequences of war.

Cotabato City has become a sanctuary, a haven, for countless families during the darkest hours of conflict. The sudden influx of migrants underscores the city's role as a refuge amidst the turmoil of both natural disasters and man-made conflicts.

In the year 2000, more than 40,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) took refuge in Cotabato City because of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) conflict, where former President Joseph Estrada proclaimed an all-out war. Many of these displaced people chose to make the city their permanent home, sparking a surge in population that changed the city's character.

The arrival of these displaced populations has significantly altered the city's demographics. They brought with them unique stories and cultures. However, this influx has also strained resources and infrastructure, challenging the city's ability to provide essential services.

The aftermath of armed conflict reaches beyond immediate shelter needs, affecting access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities for both the displaced and the city's original residents. Integration and unity amidst this diversity have become essential challenges for Cotabato City.

As Cotabato City deals with the long-term effects of armed conflict and continues to house individuals displaced by disasters and man-made conflict, urgent, long-term solutions are required.

### **C.7. HUMAN INDUCED DISASTER: FIRE**

Among the most devastating incidents Cotabato City experienced in relation to fire happened in Barangay Bagua Mother (Campo Muslim) back in November 2012. It tore through 21 houses, displacing 43 families and leaving a trail of destruction that lingered long after the flames were extinguished.

Following this, on September 13, 2013, around 50 stalls at the barter trade area on Governor Gutierrez Avenue were razed to the ground. Despite laws forbidding such activities, reports suggested that the fire may have been the result of nearby cooking activities. Although no injuries were reported, the loss of livelihood was immense for the occupants of these stalls.

The year 2015 brought another devastating blow when the Cotabato City Alliance Evangelical Church succumbed to flames in the early hours of April. The fire consumed the church, a school, and the pastor's living quarters, resulting in an estimated loss of 10 million pesos and shattering the heart of the community.

The impact of these fires has been deeply felt, not just in terms of property damage but in the disruption of lives and livelihoods. Families were left homeless, businesses were reduced to ashes, and educational institutions were devastated.

However, these fires have also highlighted critical concerns regarding fire safety, building regulations, and the need for enhanced preventive measures. The necessity for stricter adherence to safety protocols and comprehensive disaster preparedness plans has been underscored by these recurrent tragedies.



# HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Cotabato City is exposed to both natural and human-induced hazards such as flood, earthquake, tsunami, fire, storm surges, bombing incidents and other incidents attributed to special events or high-density population gatherings.

Table 2: Hazard Identification Matrix

Hazard	Probability		Impact		Average Probability + Impact /2	Rank
	Rate	Remarks	Rate	Remarks		
Flood	5	The probability is <b>ALMOST CERTAIN</b> . The city is crisscrossed by two huge rivers—Rio Grande and Tamontaka—and three big marshes—Liguasan, Ebpanan, and Butilen—that drain their excess waters into the city's rivers and tributaries, making the city a catch basin for rain and flood waters all over Central Mindanao. In 2022, there were three (3) major flood incidents that occurred.	3	There are twenty-one (21) flood-prone barangays in the city that have experienced perennial flooding with increasing frequency, usually 2-3 times a year. And this has caused apparent damage to properties, both agricultural and structural. Despite this, 37 of the city's barangays are adaptive or resilient, and several mitigation activities (clearing or declogging of canals, flood control drainage projects) were initiated. Therefore, the impact is <b>MODERATE</b> .	4	2
Earthquake	4	The presence of earthquake generators, specifically the Cotabato Trench and Mindanao Fault, is what predisposes Cotabato City to experience several ground tremors and earthquakes. Therefore, the probability of an earthquake is <b>VERY LIKELY</b> .  Based on <a href="http://faultfinder.phivolcs">http://faultfinder.phivolcs</a> , Cotabato City is 20.9 km	5	In 1976, the Cotabato Trench generated a 7.9-magnitude earthquake, leaving a trail of <b>DEVASTATING IMPACT</b> in its wake. There were several damages to properties (establishments, households, and structures) and losses of lives.	4.5	1

		near the South Barira Fault.		Also in the downtown area, there is a secondary hazard, which is liquefaction.		
<b>Tsunami</b>	3	Earthquake-induced tectonic displacements under the sea are the main cause of tsunamis. It goes without saying that when there is a high-magnitude earthquake, the probability of a tsunami affecting Cotabato City is <b>LIKELY</b> .	4	The 1976 earthquake generated a tsunami that had a <b>SEVERE IMPACT</b> , affecting more than 700 km of coastline, according to PHIVOLCS. According to the available data, 100 individuals in Kalanganan were affected.	3.5	3
<b>Fire</b>	3	Given the different conditions and factors that may contribute to or result in fire, such as houses made of light materials and illegal settling, the probability of this hazard, especially in highly susceptible barangays, is <b>LIKELY</b> .	4	The recent conflagration incident happened in PC Hill RH 1, affecting a total of 17 households. As of November 2022, the damage to properties due to 11 fire incidents cost ₱11.4 million.	3.5	3
<b>Bombing</b>	3	Recent bombings: Pilot (2022) and Tantawan (2015)—mass casualties.	4	Damage to property and loss of lives.	3.5	3
<b>Storm surge</b>	2	Kalanganan Mother, 1, and 2, are located at the shoreline, above sea level.	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mitigation activities (mangrove planting)</li> <li>Resilient coastal barangays uphill</li> </ul>	2	5

<p><b>High Density Gathering</b></p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Based on reports, incidents attributed to these high-density population gatherings are <b>UNLIKELY</b>. Therefore, since these are planned events, the likelihood of them causing major affliction can be deterred because there is coordination and proactive and preventive measures are undertaken.</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Based on the record, the impact of incidents attributed to various special events is <b>MINOR</b>. This can range from minor injuries, fainting due to hypoglycemia or suffocation, and possible crowd crushes and human stampedes.</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>5</p>
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In the context of Cotabato City, conflagration denotes a severe and rapidly spreading fire within the city limits. Such incident poses a significant risk to closely urban knitted communities especially in those areas that are with informal settlements, another is the road access to the critical or hot zone areas demanding urgent and targeted efforts to contain the situation or incident.

One of the worst cases of conflagration in Cotabato City happened in July 5, 2023, Poblacion 7. It ended with 18 houses totally burned and several houses partially damaged. There were some difficulties in accessing the area affected as the road was very narrow and the residents was not able to penetrate in and out and maneuver inside thus leading to the prolonged suppression and control of the incident which led to more than 60 households affected.

In these types of incidents whether ignited by natural causes or human activities, a conflagration in Cotabato City requires a coordinated response to protect lives and property within the city's confines.

# RISK RATING: PROBABILITY AND IMPACT

Table 3: Risk Rating & Probability and Impact

Impact Rating Scale				
1 Negligible	2 Minor	3 Moderate	4 Severe	5 Devastating
No casualty (dead, injured, missing)	Injured: 1-5 Dead: 0 Missing: 0	Injured: 1-10 Dead: 1-2 Missing: 1-2	Injured: 1 - 50 Dead: 1 - 20 Missing: 1 - 20	Injured: 50 & above Dead: 21 & above Missing: 21 & above
No damage to property	Minor loss and/or damage to property (up to P 200,000 worth of damage)	Significant loss and/or damage to property (P 200,001- 1 M)	Major loss to property (P 1 – 5 M)	Catastrophic loss to property (P 5 M above)
No delay in normal functioning	Up to one day delay in operations	Up to 1 week delay in operations	Between 1 month delay in operations	More than 1 month delay in operations
Probability Rating Scale				
1 Most Unlikely	2 Unlikely	3 Likely	4 Very Likely	5 Almost Certain
The event may occur only in exceptional cases	The event could occur at some time, but probably will not	The event might occur at some time, and probably will	The event will probably occur in most or many cases	The event is expected to occur in many or most cases

## HAZARD TO PLAN FOR: FIRE INCIDENTS

Based on the assessment of the hazards, Cotabato City requires having a contingency plan for fire that would help establish an effective and efficient mechanism for preparedness and response.

**The anatomy of conflagration is shown below:**

*Table 4: Anatomy of conflagration*

Root Causes	Early Warning Signs	Triggering Factors	Existing Mitigating Measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human Activities (intentional and unintentional)</li> <li>• Electrical Issues (malfunctioning appliances, illegal tapping of electrical connection usually on informal settler areas)</li> <li>• Equipment and machineries (mechanical failure)</li> <li>• Flammable Materials (House structure, improper storage of combustible fluids, gas leaks)</li> <li>• Industrial Negligence (Lack of safety protocols and improper handling of chemicals)</li> <li>• Smoking (Discarded cigarettes)</li> <li>• Poor maintenance (in terms of equipment maintenance)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unusual Odor (Burning odor)</li> <li>• Visible smoke</li> <li>• Flickering lights/ sparks</li> <li>• Smoke alarms activating</li> <li>• Visible flames</li> <li>• Gas odor</li> <li>• Hot or warm surfaces (specifically for electrical &amp; mechanical equipment and lines)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flammable materials</li> <li>• Oxygen</li> <li>• Chemical Reaction</li> <li>• Electrical Issues</li> <li>• Human Activities</li> <li>• Equipment Malfunction</li> <li>• Gas Leaks</li> <li>• Oil Spill</li> <li>• Delayed response due to difficulties in road access resulting to delayed fire suppression</li> <li>• Inappropriate intervention from the community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforcement of RA 9514 and its RIRR</li> <li>• Information, Education, and Communication Campaign on Fire Prevention</li> <li>• Enforcement of PD 1096: Building codes and regulations</li> <li>• Formulation of Contingency Plan</li> </ul>

The table shows the anatomy of the hazard which depicts the root causes, early warning signs and triggering factors of conflagration. It also shows the existing mitigating measures undertaken by the LGU of Cotabato to lessen or limit the adverse impacts of fire to their locality.

In real situation, constant vigilance is a critical need to prevent fire incidents. Vigilance serves as a proactive and preventive measure especially for the residents to identify and address potential fire hazards before they escalate into dangerous situations. This allows early detection of fire hazards, such as: illegal tapping of electrical connections, gas leaks, overheating appliances, etc. In recognizing and eliminating these risks before it escalates minimizes the risks of fire. This proactive approach reduces the likelihood of fire incidents.

According to the Bureau of Fire Protection determining the root causes of fire is crucial for effective prevention as it allows targeted measures to address underlying issues. For example: assessing the class of fire to be extinguish so that there will be proper selection of extinguishers to be used for effective firefighting. That is why in the mitigating factors it is not just for the firefighting unit but also for the residents especially those who run or own an establishment; under Information, Education, and Communication Campaign on Fire Prevention, it is important to be familiar with the different classes of fires and corresponding extinguishing agents to make informed decisions in emergency situations.

Based on the situation here in Cotabato City, the common root cause of fire incident is the electrical issues, specifically illegal tapping of electrical lines that is mostly done on the informal settler's area. Another situation based on the concern of Bureau of Fire Protection in terms of their response is road access, they stated that they have difficulty accessing the fire prone areas as they have very narrow road that even the private vehicles of the residents living in that area are having trouble getting in.

In this case, identifying mitigating factors and other additional components to be considered such as early warning signs, and understanding triggering factor should be discussed as they help detect potential fire hazards, enable timely response and evacuation if necessary. All of these enhances the overall management strategies in reducing the potential for widespread damage and harm.

## TIMELINE OF FIRE INCIDENTS IN COTABATO CITY

Tables 4, 5, 6, & 7 shows the history of fire incidents in Cotabato City recorded by the Bureau of Fire from 2020 – 2023

Table 5: Fire incident report of 2020

FIRE INCIDENT REPORTED						
YEAR	No. of Fire Incidents	Date/ Time	Location/ Baranggay	Nature of Fire	Causes	Damage to Property
2020	1	06 1200H Jan 2020	Purok Mangungan, Baranggay Bagua-2	Residential	Electrical Ignition Caused by Arcing	250,000.00
	2	15 0800H Jan 2020	Tukananes, Baranggay Poblacion-7	Residential	Electrical Ignition Caused by Arcing	120,000.00
	3	24 0941H Jan 2020	Esteros, Baranggay Tamontaka MB	Residential	UNDETERMINED	239,000.00
	4	27 0841H Jan 2020	Mampen Apartment, Brgy. Bagua-2	Residential	Ignition of Materials from Ember	1,000,000.00
	5	02 0308H Feb 2020	Don E. Sero St., Baranggay RH-5	Residential	Electrical Ignition Caused by Arcing	245,000.00
	6	21 1425H Feb 2020	LR Sebastian, Baranggay RH-11	Residential	Overheated Home Appliances	30,000.00
	7	27 1401H Feb 2020	Sausa St. cor. Rosales St., Brgy. RH-13	Transport	Other Causes (Overheated Compressor)	60,000.00
	8	05 1952H Mar 2020	De Mazenod St., Baranggay RH-3	Special Structure (MDFI)	Children Playing Matchsticks or Lighter	5,000.00
	9	16 0956H Mar 2020	Sinsuat Avenue, Baranggay RH-9	Mercantile	Overheated Home Appliances	4,230,219.88
	10	19 1816H Mar 2020	Tanghal Subdivision, Brgy. Bagua-2	Residential	Electrical Ignition Caused by Loosed Connection	500,000.00
	11	19 1848H Mar 2020	De Mazenod St., Baranggay RH-3	Storage	Ignition of Materials from Ember	60,000.00
	12	29 2353H Mar 2020	Don R. Alonzo St., Brgy. Poblacion-5	Mercantile	Electrical Ignition Caused by Arcing	3,500,000.00
	13	25 2205H May 2020	SK Pendatun Ave., Brgy. Poblacion-5	Mercantile	Spontaneous Combustion of Solid Materials	1,000.00
	14	28 0157H Jun 2020	Krislamville, Baranggay RH-6	Residential	Electrical Ignition Caused by Loosed Connection	1,000,000.00
	15	03 0104H Jul 2020	ND Village, Baranggay RH-8	Residential	Open Flame from Cooking	500,000.00
	16	10 1942H Jul 2020	Datu Mampen St., Baranggay Bagua-3	Transport	Electrical Ignition Caused by Arcing	50,000.00
	17	09 1456H Sep 2020	LR Sebastian, Baranggay RH-10	Assembly	Overheated Home Appliances	1,155,500.00
	18	10 1030H Sep 2020	Don E. Sero St., Baranggay RH-5	Residential	Open Flame from Cooking	721,800.00
	19	08 1057H Oct 2020	Purok Manisan, Baranggay Bagua-1	Residential	Electrical Ignition Caused by Arcing	500,000.00
	20	08 1750H Oct 2020	Purok Duhat, Baranggay Bagua MB	Residential	Electrical Ignition Caused by Arcing	500,000.00
	21	13 1928H Dec 2020	Rosales Street, Brgy. RH-6	Residential	UNDETERMINED	4,266,500.00
	22	19 0341H Dec 2020	Purok Palmera, Baranggay Bagua MB	Transport	Other Causes (Intentional But No Suspect Identified)	350,000.00
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>19,284,019.88</b>

SOURCE: Cotabato City Fire Station

Table 6: Fire incident report of 2021

FIRE INCIDENT REPORTED						
YEAR	No. of Fire Incidents	Date/ Time	Location/ Baranggay	Nature of Fire	Causes	Damage to Property
2021	1	03 1532H Jan 2021	Purok-2, Baranggay Kalanganan MB	Residential	Open Flame from Rubbish Fire/ Bonfire	5,293,044.00
	2	16 2047H Jan 2021	DepEd Division Office, Baranggay RH-8	Educational	Other Causes (Electric leakage due to presence of water)	1,500,000.00
	3	08 2127H Mar 2021	Gov. Gutierrez, Baranggay RH-7	Residential	Electrical Ignition Caused by Arcing	190,295.00
	4	11 1120H Mar 2021	Bubong, Baranggay Kalanganan-2	Residential	UNDETERMINED	350,000.00
	5	15 1842H Apr 2021	Ilang-ilang Street, Baranggay RH-7	Residential	Electrical Ignition Caused by Arcing	3,473,000.00
	6	21 1528H Jun 2021	Datu Balabaran, Brgy. Tamontaka MB	Residential	Overheated Home Appliances	1,426,000.00
	7	05 1846H Jul 2021	Sinsuat Avenue, Brgy. Poblacion-5	Transport	Electrical Ignition Caused by Loosed Connection	70,000.00
	8	10 0250H Jul 2021	Usman Subdivision, Brgy. Bagua-2	Residential	Electrical Ignition Caused by Arcing	30,000.00
	9	20 2447H Jul 2021	Supermarket, Brgy. Poblacion MB	Mercantile	Electrical Ignition Caused by Arcing	1,000,000.00
	10	25 0147H Sep 2021	Maria Clara St., Brgy. RH-4	Residential	Other Causes (Electric leakage due to presence of water)	5,000,000.00
	11	01 0327H Oct 2021	Jose Lim St., Brgy. Bagua MB	Residential	UNDETERMINED	850,000.00
	12	10 2114H Nov 2021	Rosales Street, Brgy. RH-6	Residential	Open Flame from Unattended Lighted Candle	5,000,000.00
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>24,182,339.00</b>

SOURCE: Cotabato City Fire Station

Table 7: Fire incident report of 2022

FIRE INCIDENT REPORTED						
YEAR	No. of Fire Incidents	Date/ Time	Location/ Baranggay	Nature of Fire	Causes	Damage to Property
2022	1	11 1304H Jan 2022	Santos Street, Baranggay RH-6	Mercantile	UNDETERMINED	80,000.00
	2	28 1558H Mar 2022	Purok Fatima, Baranggay Pob.-4	Residential	Electrical Ignition Caused by Arcing	500,000.00
	3	02 1845H Apr 2022	Purok Banati, Baranggay Bagua MB	Residential	Open Flame from Rubbish Fire/ Bonfire	200,000.00
	4	25 2002H May 2022	Zone-3, Baranggay RH-1	Residential	Open Flame from Rubbish Fire/ Bonfire	1,000,000.00
	5	29 1555H Jun 2022	OCM Compound, Baranggay RH-7	Storage	Overheated Home Appliances	5,000,000.00
	6	16 0058H Jul 2022	Kimpo Subdivision, Baranggay RH-13	Residential	Other Causes (Electric leakage due to presence of water)	4,000,000.00
	7	08 1643H Sep 2022	San Pablo Village, Baranggay RH-11	Residential (MDFI)	Overheated Home Appliances	5,000.00
	8	15 0325H Sep 2022	Purok Kadtatabanga, RH7	Residential	Overheated Home Appliances	80,000.00
	9	21 1930H Oct 2022	ND Village, Baranggay RH-8	Educational (MDFI)	UNDETERMINED	0.00
	10	28 0730H Oct 2022	SK Pendatun Ave., Brgy. Poblacion-6	Mercantile	Electrical Ignition Caused by Overloading	700,000.00
	11	25 1745H Nov 2022	Purok Sampaguita, Baranggay RH-13	Residential	UNDETERMINED	800,000.00
	12	27 0626H Nov 2022	Guidance Office- Sero Central Elementary School, Baranggay MBRH	Educational (MDFI)	UNDETERMINED	0.00
	13	27 1018H Dec 2022	Purok Fisheries, Brgy. Kalanganan MB	Residential	Electrical Ignition Caused by Overloading	200,000.00
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>12,565,000.00</b>

SOURCE: Cotabato City Fire Station

Table 8: Fire incident report of 2023

FIRE INCIDENT REPORTED							
YEAR	No. of Fire Incidents	Date/ Time	Location/ Baranggay	Nature of Fire	Causes	Damage to Property	
2023	1	09 1558H Jan 2023	CCNHS, Baranggay RH-4	Rubbish (MDFI)	Smoking (Lighted Cigarette Butt)	0.00	
	2	23 1145H Jan 2023	Gov. Gutierrez, Baranggay RH-7	Residential (MDFI)	Open Flame from Cooking	0.00	
	3	01 0955H Feb 2023	LR Sebastian, Baranggay RH-11	Residential (MDFI)	Electrical Ignition Caused by Overloading	10,000.00	
	4	09 1530H Feb 2023	Gov. Gutierrez, Baranggay RH-7	Residential	Overheated Home Appliances	1,200,000.00	
	5	12 1704H Feb 2023	Kakar, Baranggay Pob.-8	Residential	Ignition of Materials from Ember	600,000.00	
	6	22 0639H Feb 2023	Purok Ayunan, Brgy. Kalanganan MB	Residential (MDFI)	Electrical Ignition Caused by Arcing	5,000.00	
	7	19 1509H Mar 2023	Don TV Juliano, Baranggay RH-13	Residential	UNDETERMINED	500,000.00	
	8	12 0943H Apr 2023	Purok Masigay, Baranggay Bagua MB	Residential	Electrical Ignition Caused by Arcing	700,000.00	
	9	12 1819H Apr 2023	Purok San Roque, Baranggay Bagua MB	Residential	Electrical Pole (MDFI)	Electrical Ignition Caused by Overloading	3,000.00
	10	22 1942H Apr 2023	Purok Masigay, Baranggay Bagua MB	Residential (MDFI)	Electrical Ignition Due to Pinched Wire	120.00	
	11	19 0930H May 2023	Purok Tabanga, Baranggay Bagua-1	Residential	Electrical Ignition Caused by Loosed Connection	200,000.00	
	12	20 1945H May 2023	Purok Pascual, Baranggay MBRH	Special Structure (MDFI)	Smoking (Lighted Cigarette Butt)	7,000.00	
	13	25 0232H May 2023	Purok Balabaran, Baranggay RH-10	Residential	Electrical Ignition Caused by Arcing	250,000.00	
	14	31 1338H May 2023	Purok-2, Baranggay RH-9	Mercantile (MDFI)	Ignition of Materials Caused by Welding Slugs	5,000.00	
	15	16 0000H Jun 2023	Purok Night Market, Brgy. Bagua MB	Residential	Electrical Ignition Caused by Arcing	1,000,000.00	
	16	22 0657H Jun 2023	PC Hill, Baranggay RH-1	Residential (MDFI)	Electrical Ignition Caused by Loosed Connection	500,000.00	
	17	26 1514H Jun 2023	Macacua St., Baranggay Pob.-5	Residential (MDFI)	Smoking (Lighted Cigarette Butt)	5,000.00	
	18	05 1503H Jul 2023	Purok Tadman, Baranggay Pob.-7	Residential	Children Playing Matchsticks or Lighter	900,000.00	
	19	08 1928H Jul 2023	Purok-3, Baranggay Kalanganan MB	Transport (MDFI)	(Other Causes of Fire) Electrical System Failure	7,000.00	
	20	21 1246H Jul 2023	Sta. Maria Street, Baranggay MBRH	Transport	(Other Causes of Fire) Weak Wiring	200,000.00	
	21	22 1038H Aug 2023	Purok Talaynged, Brgy. Tamontaka-1	Residential (MDFI)	Electrical Ignition Caused by Overloading	10,000.00	
	22	31 0800H Aug 2023	Bishop Mongeau St., Brgy. RH-8	Transport	UNDER INVESTIGATION	120,000.00	
	23	31 1240H Aug 2023	ND Avenue St., Baranggay RH-3	Rubbish (MDFI)	Open Flame from Rubbish Fire/ Bonfire	1,000.00	
	24	05 1308H Sept 2023	Gov. Gutierrez, Baranggay RH-7	Residential	Undetermined Cause	800,000.00	
	25	10 0846H Sept 2023	Purok Pagkakaisa, Baranggay RH-13	Residential	Battery Faulty Connection	5,000.00	
	26	26 1316H Sept 2023	San Juan St., Baranggay Martinez, Pob.	Residential	Electrical Arching	300,000.00	
	27	02 1915H Oct 2023	Jasmin Street, Baranggay Pag-asa, RH	Residential (MDFI)	Flame from Outdoor kitchen	7,000.00	
	28	16 1115H Oct 2023	Purok 6, Baranggay RH9	Residential	Children Playing Matchsticks or Lighter	70,000.00	
	29	28 1343H Oct 2023	Espino Street, Baranggay Bagua 2	Residential	Electrical Arching	150,000.00	
	30	13 1402H Nov 2023	Krislamville Phase 2, Purok Pag-asa, Brgy. RH6,	Residential	Electrical Arching	375,000.00	
	31	09 1500H Dec 2023	Purok Dimasiray RH4, Cotabato City	Residential	UNDER INVESTIGATION	250,000.00	
	32	13 1520H Dec 2023	Block 15, San Roque St., Brgy. RH 8	Residential	UNDER INVESTIGATION	70,000.00	
<b>Sub Total</b>						<b>7,930,120.00</b>	

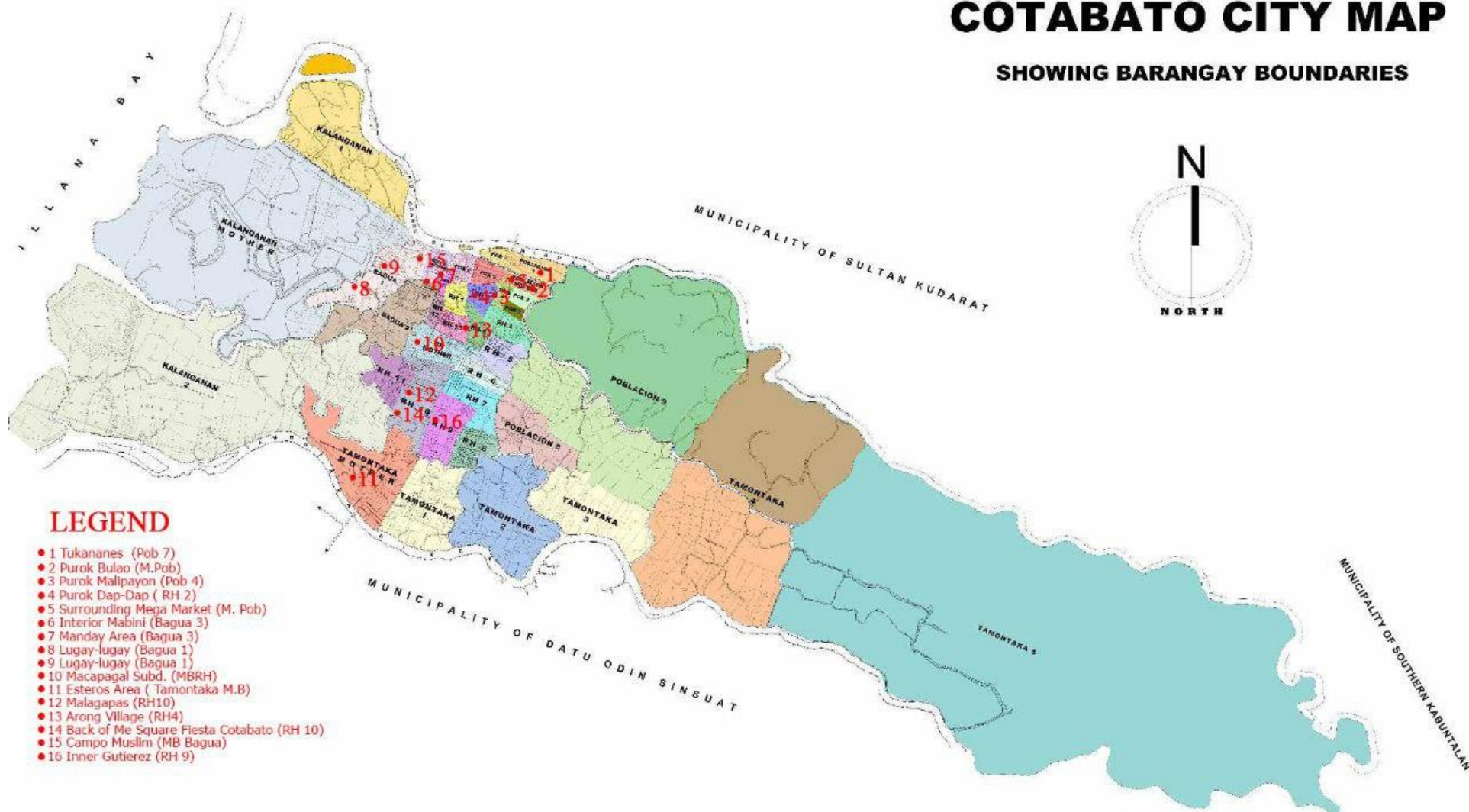
SOURCE: Cotabato City Fire Station

The tables show the history of fire incidents in Cotabato City from 2020 to 2023. As noticed, majority of the cases' root cause is electrical related and as to why it is often related to fire incidents. Extensive use of electrical systems increases the likelihood of faults and malfunctions, contributing to a higher incidence of electrical related fires namely. Therefore, it is crucial to raise awareness, enforce stringent regulations, conduct regular inspections, and promote safe electrical practices. Additionally, educating the public on the dangers of unauthorized electrical connections can help reduce the occurrence of these hazardous practice.

Figure 1: Map of Cotabato City and its fire prone barangays

# COTABATO CITY MAP

SHOWING BARANGAY BOUNDARIES



SOURCE: Cotabato City Fire Station

Figure 2: Map of Poblacion 7 (Tukananes)



SOURCE: Cotabato City Fire Station

Figure 3: Map of Mother Poblacion (Purok Buliao)



SOURCE: Cotabato City Fire Station

Figure 4: Map of Poblacion 4 (Purok Malipayon)



SOURCE: Cotabato City Fire Station

Figure 5: Map of Rosary Heights 2 (Dapdap)



SOURCE: Cotabato City Fire Station

Figure 6: Map of Mother Poblacion



SOURCE: Cotabato City Fire Station

Figure 7: Map of Bagua 3 (Interior Mabini)



SOURCE: Cotabato City Fire Station

*Figure 8: Map of Bagua III (Manday)*



SOURCE: Cotabato City Fire Station

Figure 9: Map of Bagua (Lugay-lugay)



SOURCE: Cotabato City Fire Station

Figure 10: Map of Rosary Heights I (P. C. Hill)



SOURCE: Cotabato City Fire Station

Figure 11: Map of Mother Rosary Heights (Macapagal Subdv)



SOURCE: Cotabato City Fire Station

Figure 12: Map of Mother Tamontaka (Esteros Area)



SOURCE: Cotabato City Fire Station

Figure 13: Map of Rosary Heights X (Malagapas)



SOURCE: Cotabato City Fire Station

Figure 14: Map of Rosary Heights 4 (Arong Village)



SOURCE: Cotabato City Fire Station

Figure 15: Map of Rosary Heights 10 (Back of Fiesta)



SOURCE: Cotabato City Fire Station

*Figure 16: Map of Mother Bagua (Campo Muslim)*



SOURCE: Cotabato City Fire Station

Figure 17: Map of Rosary Heights IX (Inner Gutierrez)



SOURCE: Cotabato City Fire Station

The Maps shows the (16) fire prone barangays namely: Poblacion 7 (Tukananes), Mother Poblacion (Purok Bulao), Poblacion 4 (Purok Malipayon), Rosary Heights 2 (Purok Dap-Dap), Mother Poblacion (Surrounding Mega Market), Bagua 3 (Interior Mabini), Bagua 3 (Manday Area), Bagua 1 (Lugay-Lugay), Rosary Heights 1 (PC Hill), Mother Rosary Heights (Macapagal Subdivision), Mother Tamontaka (Esteros Area), Rosary Heights 10 (Malagapas), Rosary Heights 4 (Arong Village), Rosary Heights 10 (Back of fiesta mall in Canizares School), Mother Bagua (Campo Muslim), & Rosary Heights 9 (Inner Gutierrez).

There are variety of reason why these barangays became fire prone and a lot of factors also contributing to the risk of fire but the main concern of the Bureau of Fire Protection are the areas with limited access to firefighting resources because of difficulty in road access. They experience challenges in suppressing fires quickly. To mitigate the risk of fires in prone areas, it is crucial to implement effective land management practices, promote responsible human behavior, invest in firefighting resources and infrastructure, and raise public awareness about fire prevention and safety measures. Additionally, collaboration between communities, government agencies, and environmental organizations is essential in developing comprehensive wildfire management strategies



## SCENARIO GENERATION FOR HUMAN INDUCED HAZARD (CONFLAGRATION)

The following table describes the three different scenarios that may occur if a conflagration hits Cotabato City.

Table 9: Scenario Generation for human induced hazard

CATEGORY	BAD	WORSE	WORST / CATASTROPHIC
Description of the Event	First Alarm of the BFP Running Card System (See Annex 4)  Residential Area: 1 - 10 houses	2nd Alarm of the BFP Running Card System (See Annex 4)  Residential Area: 11 - 15 houses	3rd Alarm of the BFP Running Card System (See Annex 4)  Residential Area: 16 houses or more  Critical Structures: Malls, Hospitals, Gas Stations, armories, warehouses, and other commercial establishments
Number of Affected Individuals	Residential: 50 affected individuals or less	51 to 75 affected individuals	76 or more affected individuals
<b>Casualty:</b>			
No. of Dead	1	2	3 and above
No. of Injured	1 to 5	6 to 10	Above 10
No. of Missing	1	2 to 3	Above 3
<b>Effects on:</b>			
Housing	10 houses or less are consumed by fire	11 to 15 houses are consumed by fire	16 houses or more are consumed by fire
Properties	1,500 per sq. m 60 sq. m per house 900,000.00 or less	1,500 per sq. m 60 sq. m per house 1,350,000.00 or less	1,500 per sq. m 60 sq. m per house 1,350,000.00 or more
Agriculture and Aquaculture	Less than 100,000 worth of damages	100,000 – 1,000,000 worth of damages	Above one million worth of damages
Social Services	Social services are not disrupted	Social services are disrupted	Social services within the affected barangay will be unavailable
Livelihood/ Business	Livelihood is disrupted	Will require capital financing for recovery	Will require capital financing and

			capacity building on new livelihood
Access Roads	Access road is partially passable	Access road is inaccessible	Access road is inaccessible
Power/ Electricity	Affected power line are unusable	Feeder line for the affected area will be shut down	Substation for the affected area will be shut down
Water	-	-	Water supplies are disrupted for long period of time
Response Capabilities	Can still be managed by the Cotabato City Fire Station	LGU with multiple responses from different agencies	Will require augmentation from neighboring municipalities and other agencies
Public Trust to the Authorities	Affected residents will trust the response team	Affected residents will doubt the capabilities of the response team	Affected residents will cause unnecessary commotion to disrupt the response team

As presented from the table above; there are three (3) categories involving three (3) different scenarios the bad, worse, and worst. These three scenarios are measured and categorized based on the running card system of the Bureau of Fire Protection. Bad and worse are the kind of incident that can be still be treated or managed by the city level, resources available within the city is enough or still enough to sustain the incident. However, in the category of worst scenario; the city cannot control the conflagration and in need of help from other agencies and from the regional and neighboring municipalities, provinces to address specific responses to supplement or aid in the incident response. Thus, basing on the large-scale incident; it is recommended to activate the contingency plan for conflagration.

# BREAKDOWN OF POPULATION PER BARANGAY

Table 10: Breakdown of Population per barangay

BARANGAY	POPULATION 15%	MALE	FEMALE	Infant (0-11 Months)		Children (17 years old and below)		Adult (18-59 years old)		Elderly (60 years old and above) 20%		Persons with Disability 5%		With ILLNESS 5%		Pregnant Woman 10%
				MALE (15%)	FEMALE (12%)	MALE (25%)	FEMALE (23%)	MALE 27%	FEMALE 25%	MALE	FEMALE	MALE (5%)	FEMALE (5%)	MALE (8%)	FEMALE (5%)	
Bagua MB	2828	1697	1131	255	136	424	260	458	283	339	226	85	57	136	57	113
Bagua 1	1436	862	574	129	69	215	132	233	144	172	115	43	29	69	29	57
Bagua 2	3075	1845	1230	277	148	461	283	498	308	369	246	92	62	148	62	123
Bagua 3	1068	641	427	96	51	160	98	173	107	128	85	32	21	51	21	43
Kalanganan MB	2342	1405	937	211	112	351	215	379	234	281	187	70	47	112	47	94
Kalanganan 1	906	544	362	82	43	136	83	147	91	109	72	27	18	43	18	36
Kalanganan 2	935	561	374	84	45	140	86	151	94	112	75	28	19	45	19	37
Poblacion MB	3233	1940	1293	291	155	485	297	524	323	388	259	97	65	155	65	129
Poblacion 1	885	531	354	80	42	133	81	143	89	106	71	27	18	42	18	35
Poblacion 2	983	590	393	88	47	147	90	159	98	118	79	29	20	47	20	39
Poblacion 3	465	279	186	42	22	70	43	75	47	56	37	14	9	22	9	19
Poblacion 4	1007	604	403	91	48	151	93	163	101	121	81	30	20	48	20	40
Poblacion 5	479	287	192	43	23	72	44	78	48	57	38	14	10	23	10	19
Poblacion 6	803	482	321	72	39	120	74	130	80	96	64	24	16	39	16	32
Poblacion 7	2450	1470	980	221	118	368	225	397	245	294	196	74	49	118	49	98
Poblacion 8	1370	822	548	123	66	206	126	222	137	164	110	41	27	66	27	55
Poblacion 9	935	561	374	84	45	140	86	151	94	112	75	28	19	45	19	37
Rosary Heights MB	2174	1304	870	196	104	326	200	352	217	261	174	65	43	104	43	87
Rosary Heights 1	613	368	245	55	29	92	56	99	61	74	49	18	12	29	12	25
Rosary Heights 2	781	469	312	70	37	117	72	127	78	94	62	23	16	37	16	31
Rosary Heights 3	1682	1009	673	151	81	252	155	272	168	202	135	50	34	81	34	67
Rosary Heights 4	683	410	273	61	33	102	63	111	68	82	55	20	14	33	14	27
Rosary Heights 5	915	549	366	82	44	137	84	148	92	110	73	27	18	44	18	37
Rosary Heights 6	1067	640	427	96	51	160	98	173	107	128	85	32	21	51	21	43
Rosary Heights 7	1443	866	577	130	69	216	133	234	144	173	115	43	29	69	29	58
Rosary Heights 8	1329	797	532	120	64	199	122	215	133	159	106	40	27	64	27	53
Rosary Heights 9	1217	730	487	110	58	183	112	197	122	146	97	37	24	58	24	49
Rosary Heights 10	2453	1472	981	221	118	368	226	397	245	294	196	74	49	118	49	98
Rosary Heights 11	1226	736	490	110	59	184	113	199	123	147	98	37	25	59	25	49
Rosary Heights 12	727	436	291	65	35	109	67	118	73	87	58	22	15	35	15	29
Rosary Heights 13	771	463	308	69	37	116	71	125	77	93	62	23	15	37	15	31
Tamontaka MB	1876	1126	750	169	90	281	173	304	188	225	150	56	38	90	38	75
Tamontaka 1	690	414	276	62	33	104	63	112	69	83	55	21	14	33	14	28
Tamontaka 2	652	391	261	59	31	98	60	106	65	78	52	20	13	31	13	26
Tamontaka 3	426	256	170	38	20	64	39	69	43	51	34	13	9	20	9	17
Tamontaka 4	583	350	233	52	28	87	54	94	58	70	47	17	12	28	12	23
Tamontaka 5	183	110	73	16	9	27	17	30	18	22	15	5	4	9	4	7

The table reflects the breakdown of the affected population due to the impact of conflagration. The adult age group (18-59 years old) are predominantly the most affected, followed by the children age group of 17 years old and below. The data also shows the number of vulnerable populations that can be affected such as the elderly, persons with disability (PWD), persons with comorbidities, and pregnant mothers.

# CHAPTER II: GENERAL POLICIES, GOALS & OBJECTIVES



## LEGAL BASES

1. DILG MC 2010-143 dated December 9, 2010; Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council composition.
2. DILG MC 2012-08 dated January 12, 2011: Community Preparedness on Response to Calamity in every flood and landslide prone barangays.
3. DILG MC No. 2008-55 dated April 1, 2008 Guidelines on the Acceptance and Processing of Foreign and Local Donations during Emergencies and Disaster Situations
4. DILG MC No. 2008-69 dated April 28, 2008 – Encouraging all Local Chief Executives and Sanggunian to Implement Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction measures.
5. DILG Memorandum Circular No. 2012-35 dated Feb 21, 2012: Guidelines in Ensuring Public Safety during Man-made and Natural Resources
6. RA 10121 - 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 Therefore and for Other Purposes.
7. RA 7160 also known as Local Government Code of 1991
8. RA 9514 The Fire Code of the Philippines
9. RA 9710 Magna Carta of Women 2009- Section 13, Women affected by Disasters, Calamities, and other Crisis Situation.
10. RA 9729 - Climate Change Act of 2009 – 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
11. DSWD Administrative Department Order No. 26 s. 1998 – Quick Action Response Team (QUART) – A composite team of trained DSWD personnel deployed in area affected by natural, man-made or technological disaster, which after 30% of the given population, and/or when the local capability is inadequate to deliver needed services to victims of disaster.
12. DSWD Administrative Order No.17 s. 2010 – Omnibus Guidelines for Shelter Assistance – to address the emergency and rehabilitation shelter needs of families with damaged houses, restore their lives to normalcy which has been damaged by natural and man-made disaster.
13. DSWD AO No. 12 s. 2004 – Guidelines on the provision of psycho-social and basic services to displaced children in disaster situation.

14. DSWD AO No. 171 s. 2001 – Minimum Standard Rates of Assistance to Victims of Disasters, Distressed and Displaced individuals and families in crisis.
15. DSWD AO No. 68 s. 2000 – Implementing Guidelines on the setting up of Donors Desk.
16. DSWD DO No. 3 s. 2000 – Guidelines on DSWD Contribution Towards Comprehensive Plan for Victims of Disasters.
17. National Fire Protection Association
18. NDCC Directives No. 24 s. 2003 on “zero casualty” during calamities – the directives give guidance on the activities and precautions local government officials should undertake to ensure the safety of all affected population.
19. NDCC MC No. 12 s. 2008 – Amendment to the NDCC MC No. 5 s. 2007 and No.4 s. 2008 re: Institutionalization of the Cluster Approach in the Philippine Disaster Management System, Designation of Cluster Leads and their Term of Reference at the National, Regional and Provincial Levels.
20. NDCC MC No. 5 Series of 2007 – Institutionalization of the Cluster Approach in the Philippine Disaster Management System, Designation of Cluster Leads and Their Terms of Reference at the National, Regional and Provincial Level.
21. NDRRMC MC 23 s. 2014 – NDRRMC, National Disaster Response Plan (NDRP) for Hydro-Meteorological Hazards.

## OTHER REFERENCES

1. Collective Center Guidelines, 2010
2. Contingency Planning Guidebook
3. IASC Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial support in emergency settings
4. Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies Chronic Crisis and Early Reconstruction serves both as a 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.
5. JMC No. 17 s. 2008- Guidelines in the coordination of the Delivery of Humanitarian Services to Disaster Victims and Internally Displaced Persons.
6. Sendai Framework
7. Sphere Standards, 2004 – Provides an insight in common standards of humanitarian relief, and further provides minimum standards in the following sectors: water, sanitation and hygiene, food security, nutrition, food aid, shelter and settlement, non-food items and health services.

8. The Geneva Convention of 1949 and the two protocols of 1977
9. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
10. United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, 1998 – Address the specific needs of internally displaced persons worldwide. Identify the rights and guarantees relevant to the protection of IDPs in all phases of displacement, in line with international human rights and humanitarian law.

## **LOCAL ORDINANCE/RESOLUTIONS**

1. Executive Ordinance – 140, s. 2015 –Creating and Organizing the Technical Working Group (TWG) to assist the city disaster risk reduction and management office (CDRRMO) in building disaster resilient communities in Cotabato City
2. Ordinance No. 4301, s. 2015 – An ordinance prescribing the guidelines on the implementation of pre-emptive or forced evacuation in Cotabato City prior to and during disaster or emergency and danger of loss of lives becomes imminent.

## **GENERAL POLICIES**

The Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010 (Republic Act 10121) shifted the policy environment and the way the country deals with disasters from mere response to preparedness. RA 10121 provides a comprehensive, all-hazard, multi-sectoral, inter-agency, and community-based approach to disaster risk management through the formulation of the National Disaster Risk Management Framework.

A National Disaster Risk Management Plan (NDRMP) is being formulated, developed, and implemented as the master plan that will provide the strategies, organization, tasks of concerned agencies and local government units, and other guidelines in dealing with disasters or emergencies. Through this plan, a coherent, integrated, efficient, and responsive disaster risk management at all levels will hopefully be achieved.

At the international level, the conduct of CP is our commitment to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030. Specifically, in Paragraph 33, Priority 4 of the Framework, it states that "...national and local governments shall prepare or review and periodically update disaster preparedness and contingency policies, plans and program"

The conduct of CP in the Philippines is also required by RA 10121. Specifically, in Rule 6, Section 4 (3) of the Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the law, it states that “The Provincial, City and Municipal DRRMOs or BDRRMCs, in coordination with concerned national agencies and instrumentalities, shall facilitate and support risk assessments and contingency planning activities at the local level.”

Recognizing the need to develop contingency plans for both natural and human induced hazards, it is indicated in item 6.1.1 of the NDRRMC-NSC JMC No. 1, 2016 that “All DRRMCs at all levels, CMCs at the local level, and individual government departments, bureaus, agencies, offices, units, and instrumentalities shall formulate contingency plans for natural and/or human-induced hazards appropriate to their areas.

The City of Cotabato adheres to the principle of life and property preservation as embodied in the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010. This contingency plan aims to reduce the risks caused by human error, deliberate destruction, and building or equipment failures. It envisions communities better coping with, anticipating, preparing for, and recovering from natural and human-induced hazards and ensures their ability to continue operating after a disaster. The CP shall provide a clear order of the chain of command and commitment to emergency response actions in times of disaster.

## **GOAL**

The goal of the contingency plan is to provide effective, efficient, timely and well-coordinated response mechanisms in the event of conflagration in the City of Cotabato. Such mechanisms shall help to protect the lives, properties, the environment, and proper coordination of other line agencies to help mitigate the effects of fire and proper allocation of resources, and restore the immediate and essential needs of the affected communities.

# GENERAL OBJECTIVES

The general objectives of the contingency plan are as follows:

1. To execute an inter-agency and cluster approach coordination in response to emergency, for maximum and judicious utilization of resources;
2. To maximize the use of available local human, material, machineries, and financial resources and to address the gaps;
3. To undertake proactive approach to the conflagration hazard through continuous monitoring and assessment of the environment and community; To ensure the safety of the responders and the community.
4. To ensure the effective, fast, and fair delivery of basic services to survivors needing immediate assistance; and
5. To establish proper coordination through efficient communication and linkage among Response Clusters.

# CHAPTER III: RESPONSE ARRANGEMENTS



These are the response clusters under contingency plan for conflagration:

Food and Non-Food items cluster which is in charged for strategically prepositioned food and non-food items, provide the most immediate and adequate relief assistance, and lastly to account the special food requirements for children, infants, sick persons.

Health cluster which in charge of emergency health assistance, medicines, and supplies, WASH, and psychosocial support.

Internally Displaced Persons and Camp Coordination and Camp Management cluster will oversee the protection and well-being of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) and to augment all requirements for the management and evacuation of individuals and families.

Logistics cluster oversees the efficient and effective logistics support to other sectors and cluster operations and to build up inter-agency interaction and collaboration to enhance predictability, timeliness, and efficiency of the logistics response.

Emergency Telecommunication cluster is responsible for dissemination of immediate public information regarding the incident and ensure that all forms of communication systems are adequate, reliable, and available.

Education cluster is responsible to provide immediate and continued access to quality education to all school- aged children in the affected area and to ensure safe teaching-learning environment.

Search, Rescue, and Retrieval cluster ensures to conduct effective, timely, organized, and systematic search, rescue, and retrieval operations and provide logistical support to other SRR groups operating on the ground.

Management of the Dead and Missing Cluster is responsible for aiding in the proper identification and disposition of human remains and proper identification of the dead and missing, and to provide the proper information of their whereabouts.

Law and order cluster is responsible to ensure appropriate Law and Order operations, to provide security in the affected area, affected population, properties, cluster personnel and logistics, to ensure vulnerable population specially women, children, person with disabilities and senior citizens receive proper assistance and protected from threats.

Shelter cluster oversees the emergency shelter needs of the affected families including their livestock and coordinate shelter and shelter related items during response for IDPs.

Early recovery cluster is responsible for assessing the early recovery needs, priorities, and restoration of lifeline of the affected families and establish mechanism for the provision of livelihood and other economic opportunities to enable restoration to normal living conditions.

Furthermore, the LDRRMC adopted the cluster approach as strategic action for the over-all implementation of Disaster Response Services. To further operationalize this, the response clusters have been established to undertake coordination functions at the strategic level and to provide resource support for tactical response.

# RESPONSE CLUSTERS

Table 11: Response Clusters

Response Clusters	Agencies/Offices Involved														Lead Agency
<i>Food and Non-Food Items</i>	OCSWDS	OHS	LNB	OCAGRI	OCVET	MILG									OCSWDS
<i>Health</i>	OHS	CDRRMO	OCSWDS	CRMC	BFP	LNB	MILG								OHS
<i>IDP Protection</i>	OCSWDS	CDRRMO	OHS	PNP	AFP	LNB	OCPSO	OCE	OCGSO						OCSWDS
<i>Camp Coordination and Management</i>	OCSWDS	CDRRMO	OHS	OCENRO	PNP	AFP	BFP	LNB	OCAGRI	OCVET	OCPSO	OCE			OCSWDS
<i>Logistics</i>	OCGSO	CDRRMO	OHS	OCSWDS	OCE	PNP	AFP	BFP	PCG	LNB	OCAGRI	OCVET			OCGSO
<i>Emergency Telecommunications</i>	OCM - CIPD	CDRRMO	OHS	OCSWDS	OCPDC	LNB	WHITE HOUSE								OCM - CIPD
<i>Education</i>	MBHTE	OCSWDS													MBHTE
<i>Search, Rescue and Retrieval</i>	CDRRMO	OHS	PNP	AFP	BFP	PCG	LNB	MILG	CRMC	OCPSO					CDRRMO
<i>Management of the Dead and Missing</i>	MILG	CDRRMO	OHS	OCSWDS	AFP	PNP	BFP	PCG	LNB	CRMC					MILG
<i>Law and Order</i>	PNP	AFP	LNB	CPSO											PNP
<i>Shelter</i>	CDRRMO	OCGSO	OCENRO	MILG	LNB	OCPSO	OCPDC								OCE
<i>Early Recovery</i>	OCPDC	OCE	OCGSO	OCENRO	AFP	LNB	OCAGRI	MILG	OCPSO	MBHTE	COLIGHT	MCWD	OCM CIPD	PESO	OCPDC

## SUMMARY OF RESPONSE CLUSTER

Table 12: Summary of Response Clusters

<b>Response Clusters</b>	<b>Lead Agency/Office</b>	<b>Member Agencies and Offices</b>
<b>Food and Non-Food Items</b>	OCSWDS	OHS, LNB, OCAgri, OCVET, OCGSO, MILG
<b>Health (Medical, WASH, Nutrition, Mental Health, and Psychosocial Support)</b>	OHS	CDRRMO, OCSWDS, BFP, LNB, CRMC, MILG
<b>IDP Protection</b>	OCSWDS	OHS, PNP, OCGSO, OCPSO, AFP, LNB, CDRRMO, OCE
<b>Camp Coordination and Management</b>	OCSWDS	OHS, PNP, OCGSO, OCPSO, AFP, LNB, CDRRMO, OCE, OCENRO, OCAGRI, OCVET
<b>Logistics</b>	OCGSO	CDRRMO, OHS, OCSWDS, OCE, PNP, AFP, BFP, PCG, LNB, OCAGRI, OCVET,
<b>Emergency Telecommunication</b>	OCM - CIPD	CDRRMO, OCSWDS, OCPDC, LNB, WHITEHOUSE, OHS
<b>Education</b>	MBHTE	OCSWDS
<b>Search, Rescue and Retrieval</b>	CDRRMO	OHS, PNP, AFP, BFP, PCG, LNB, MILG, CRMC, OCPSO
<b>Management of the Dead and Missing</b>	MILG	CDRRMO, OHS, OCSWDS, AFP, PNP, BFP, PCG, LNB, CSO, NGO, INGO, CRMC
<b>Law and Order</b>	PNP	AFP, BPAT, OCPSO, PCG
<b>Shelter</b>	OCE	CDRRMO, OCPDC, OCGSO, OCENRO, MILG, LNB, OCPSO, OCSWDS
<b>Early Recovery</b>	OCPDC	OCE, OCGSO, OCENRO, AFP, LNB, OCAGRI, MILG, OCPSO, MBHTE, Cotabato Light, MCWD, OCSWDS, OCM – CIPD, PESO

# DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

## FOOD AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (FNFI)

**Response Cluster Lead:** Office of Social Welfare and Development Services (OSWDS)

**Members:** OHS, LNB, OCAGRI, OCVET, OCGSO, MILG

### Scenario

A fire flared up and swiftly spread burning a total of 47 houses including a warehouse where plastic wares, grocery items and other combustible materials were stored. The road alleys are so narrowed that makes it difficult for fire fighting vehicles to penetrate the area. The incident resulted in displacement of 400 individuals or 100 families. The affected families are temporarily evacuated at Cotabato City Evacuation Center that requires basic and essentials supplies.

### Specific Objectives

1. To ensure the availability of strategically prepositioned food and non-food items;
2. To provide the most immediate and adequate relief assistance (food and nonfood) to the displaced population in coordination with other agencies; and
3. To account the special food requirements for children, infants, sick persons.

### Roles and Responsibilities

The Food and Non –Food cluster have the following roles and responsibilities:

1. Conduct regular inventory and monitoring of prepositioned food and non-food items.
2. Ensure the readiness of the relief supply chain from the master listing, sourcing, storage and production at the warehouse and delivery to distribution at designated evacuation centers, as well as at household level;
3. Come up with a relief distribution plan including the identification of distribution points
4. Maintain and activate a pool of volunteers who shall take charge of packing and distribution of food and non-food items; and
5. Submit Daily Cluster report to the Emergency Operation Center (EOC)

## **EREID Protocol**

In the onset of a conflagration with emerging and re-emerging infectious disease outbreaks, the following special protocols shall be observed:

1. All personnel and volunteers involved in the cluster are recommended to have completed vaccines for the identified infectious disease.
2. Specimen collection shall be conducted after thorough assessment of the Barangay Health Emergency Response Team (BHERT) for staff or volunteers who exhibited signs and symptoms of the infectious disease.
3. All personnel and volunteers shall wear the prescribed personal protective equipment while inside the designated evacuation camp. Camp chefs and food serving crew shall always wear from food preparation to food serving.
4. In cases of airborne infectious diseases outbreak, evacuees are required to wear face mask and observe social distancing.
5. There shall be a yellow bin in the evacuation camp that is intended only for disposal of hazardous or infectious wastes including face masks, hand gloves, and others.
6. There shall be a hand washing area at the entrance of all evacuation camps.

## **Activation Protocol**

1. Upon activation of the Contingency Plan, all key representatives of different agencies in the Food and Non-Food Item Cluster will convene at the Emergency Operation Center to undertake coordination and mobilization efforts.
2. The cluster, among others shall come up with a profile of the affected community through the available Primary and Secondary data as a basis of projecting the necessary response requirement.
3. Mobilize the Volunteer Repacking Team members and Relief Distribution Teams to ensure in the efficiency of goods packing and distribution.
4. The Cluster shall coordinate with other clusters on the different logistical requirements needed especially during repacking and distribution.
5. The Cluster, in coordination with the Incident Management Team shall come up with a relief distribution plan including the identification of distribution points on cases where distribution shall not take place within the evacuation centers.
6. The Cluster shall come up with a daily Cluster Report which shall be submitted to the Emergency Operation Center

## RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Table 13: Response Activity for Food and Non-Food Items

Response Clusters	Food and Non-Food Items (FI and NFI)	
Time Frame	Needs / Activities	Responsible Agencies and Offices
D + 1 Hour	Activation of SWEAT	OCSWDS, OHS, OCGSO
	Half of the SWEAT will be deployed to the area to conduct & monitor the situation	OCSWDS
	Support the on-going repacking of family food packs for hauling and delivery	OCSWDS
	Preparation for camp management	OCSWDS
	Initial report or master listing	OCSWDS
	Setting the area and activate the team for distribution plan for food and non-food items	OCSWDS
D + 2 Hours	Sweat team together with the volunteers will prepare the food and non-food items	OCSWDS, OCAGRI, OCVET
	Prepare plan of distribution	OCSWDS, OCAGRI,
D + 5 Hours	Preparation of the Relief distribution Plan based on the master list/ profiling of IDPs thru the Disaster Assistance Family Access Card (DAFAC)	OCSWDS
	Activation of community kitchen for the initial provision of food	OCSWDS
	Distribution of FNIs (Family Food Packs, kitchen kit, hygiene kit, sleeping kit, and clothing kit, food for their livestock)	OCSWDS, OHS, OCGSO, OCVET, OCAGRI
D + 8 Hours	Prepare Disaster Response Operations Monitoring and Information Center (DROMIC) Report	OCSWDS
D + 24 Hours	Submission of DROMIC report and request for resource augmentation from the MMSSD BARMM	OCSWDS
	Continuous monitoring, assessment, and reporting	OCSWDS
	Coordinate with the aligned agency such as MSSD if the food and non-food insufficient and other	OCSWDS

# RESOURCE INVENTORY

Table 14: Resource Inventory for Food and Non-Food

Response Clusters	Food and Non-Food Items (FI and NFI)		
Agency/Office	Resource	Quantity	Remarks
OCSWDS	Manpower (relief packing volunteers)	4 teams	Standby
	Manpower (relief distribution personnel)	2 teams	Standby
	Family food packs: 1. Rice (6kgs) 2. Sardines (3 cans) 3. Canned food (3 cans) 4. 3-in-1 coffee 5. Wheat energy drinks	20,000 units	Repacked and ready to distribute. Stockpile
	Bottled water	20,000 units	
	Hygiene kits	2,000 units	
	Kitchen kits	2,000 units	
	Clothing kits	2,000 units	
	Shelter kits		
	Central community kitchen	2 units	
	OHS	Manpower (QRT team)	4 teams
General Services Office (OCGSO)	Manpower (relief packing volunteers)	2 teams	
	Heavy equipment vehicles	10 units	
Philippine Red Cross	Manpower (relief packing volunteers)	2 teams	
City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (transport vehicle)	Hilux pick-up vehicle	1 unit	4X4
	Rescue boat	1 unit	White
	Rescue vehicle	1 unit	Serviceable

# RESOURCE PROJECTION

Table 15: Resource Projection for Food and Non-Food

Response Clusters	Food and Non-Food Items (FI and NFI)					
Resource	Need	Have	Gaps (Need – Have)	Activities / Sources to fill the gaps	Cost Estimates	Sources of Funds
<b>Manpower (relief packing volunteers)</b>	50 volunteers	20 volunteers	30 volunteers	Coordinate with other offices to assist in the relief packing.	₱100,000.00  (food allowance for volunteers)	LDRRMF
<b>Manpower (relief distribution personnel)</b>	20 volunteers	0	20 volunteers	Coordinate with other offices to assist in the relief distribution.	₱100,000.00  food allowance for volunteers)	LDRRMF
<b>Family food pack</b>	67,596 packs	20,000 packs	47,596 packs	Request for augmentation from Regional MSSD.	₱10,000,000.00	LDRRMF
<b>Bottled water (1 galloon)</b>	67,596 units	20,000 units	47,596 units	Request for augmentation from Regional MSSD.	₱2,000,000.00	LDRRMF
<b>Hygiene kit</b>	67,596 units	20,000 units	47,596 units	Request for augmentation from Regional MSSD.	₱1,000,000.00	LDRRMF
<b>Kitchen kit</b>	67,596 units	20,000 units	47,596 units	Request for augmentation from Regional MSSD.	₱1,000,000.00	LDRRMF
<b>Clothing kit</b>	67,596 units	20,000 units	47,596 units	Request for augmentation from Regional MSSD.	₱1,000,000.00	LDRRMF
<b>Shelter kit</b>	67,596 units	20,000 units	47,596 units	Request for augmentation from Regional MSSD.	₱1,000,000.00	LDRRMF
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>₱16,200,000.00</b>	<b>LDRRMF</b>

# DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

## HEALTH (Medical, WASH, Nutrition, Mental Health, and Psychosocial Support)

**Response Cluster Lead:** Office of Health Services (OHS)

**Members:** CDRMO, OCSWDS, BFP, LNB, CRMC, MILG

### Scenario

A fire flared up and swiftly spread burning a total of 47 houses including a warehouse where plastic wares, grocery items and other combustible materials were stored. The road alleys are so narrowed that makes it difficult for fire fighting vehicles to penetrate the area. The incident resulted in displacement of 400 individuals or 100 families. The affected families are temporarily evacuated at Cotabato City Evacuation Center.

At the evacuation center, several children and elderly reported to have had trouble of breathing due to inhalation of the smoke, thus require medical attention.

Thirty (30) individuals have incurred injuries ranging from minor such as abrasions, first degree burns and punctured wounds. Two (2) individuals must be transported to the nearest hospital after they have sustained a second to third degree burns.

### Specific Objectives

1. To provide emergency health assistance services for men, women and children and other vulnerable groups;
2. To provide technical assistance, medicines and supplies and essential equipment to support basic health services for the affected population;
3. To address the medical, public health, WASH, and nutritional requirements of the affected population and ensure their psychosocial well-being; and
4. Establish coordination, collaboration, and networking within and among cluster

### Roles and Responsibilities

The health cluster shall have the following roles and responsibilities

1. Provides support for timely and appropriate public health services to the affected population;
2. Conduct rapid health assessment within 48 hours and develop an action plan

3. Provision of Emergency Medical and Public Health services, particularly First Aid for the wounded individuals;
4. Ensure the timely and appropriate delivery of quality package of nutrition interventions to affected population particularly on the promotion and protection of infant and young child feeding practices, micronutrient supplementation, supplementary feeding, integrated management of acute malnutrition and others;
5. Ensure that foods provided and distributed are nutritionally adequate especially for the vulnerable groups;
6. Ensure access to WASH services for affected populations such as safe and adequate water supply, proper and adequate sanitation in terms of excreta;
7. Disposal hygiene promotion and education, solid waste management and drainage and vector control during emergencies and disaster; and
8. Consolidate all the activities made by the teams into one cluster report.

### **EREID Protocol**

In the onset of a conflagration with emerging and re-emerging infectious disease outbreaks, the following special protocols shall be observed:

1. All personnel and volunteers involved in the cluster are recommended to have completed vaccines for the identified infectious disease.
2. Specimen collection shall be conducted after thorough assessment of the Barangay Health Emergency Response Team (BHERT) for staff or volunteers who exhibited signs and symptoms of the infectious disease.
3. All personnel and volunteers shall wear the prescribed personal protective equipment while inside the designated evacuation camp. Camp chefs and food serving crew shall always wear from food preparation to food serving.
4. In cases of airborne infectious diseases outbreak, evacuees are required to wear face mask and observe social distancing.
5. There shall be a yellow bin in the evacuation camp that is intended only for disposal of hazardous or infectious wastes including face masks, hand gloves, and others.
6. There shall be a hand washing area at the entrance of all evacuation camps.

### **Activation Protocol**

1. Upon activation of the Contingency Plan, all key representatives of the Health Cluster led by the Office on Health Services (OHS) will convene at the Emergency Operation Center to undertake coordination;
2. The cluster Lead shall make available all manpower and resources for deployment to provide basic health, mental and psychosocial services to all affected individuals; and
3. The Cluster shall establish regular monitoring system and submission of a daily Cluster Report to the Emergency Operation Center.

## RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Table 16: Response Activities for Health

Response Clusters	Health (Medical, WASH, Nutrition, Mental Health, and Psychosocial Support)	
Time Frame	Needs / Activities	Responsible Agencies and Offices
D	On-going health emergency management and treatment	OHS
D + 1HR	Conduct of pre-operational activities such as meeting, convening and mobilized emergency response team	OHS
	Delegation of health manpower in every cluster service (MHPSS, Nutrition, WASH, Medical/Public Health Packages)	OHS
D + 3 HR	Identification of possible health emergency station and isolation area;	OHS
	Inventory of existing and additional health logistic and materials, and medicines;	OHS
D + 1 Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Inspection of available potable water supply and access to sanitary toilet</li> <li>● Identification of under/malnourished children</li> <li>● Immunization and provision of health services to vulnerable groups</li> <li>● Provide consultation and treatment</li> <li>● Install Health Desk to cater or address the health needs of the affected population</li> <li>● Distribution of Hygiene Kit for Pregnant mothers/women</li> </ul>	OHS
	Provision of clinical and psychological first aid intervention to identified individuals requiring immediate intervention and referral	OHS, OCSWDS
	Continuous monitoring, assessment, and reporting	OHS



# RESOURCE INVENTORY

Table 17: Resource Inventory for Health

<b>Response Clusters</b>	<b>Health (Medical, WASH, Nutrition, Mental Health, and Psychosocial Support)</b>		
<b>Agency/Office</b>	<b>Resource</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>OHS (ambulance equipment)</b>	Medic	4 teams	
	Ambulance/Patient Transport Vehicle	4 units	2 White Nissan NV350, 2 White Toyota Hi-Ace Commuter
	Utility vehicles	3 units	2 Travis, 1 Grandia
	Fire extinguisher (U-17-0601) Type A-B-C	1 unit	Serviceable
	Spine board with straps	1 unit	Serviceable
	Emergency kit	1 unit	Serviceable
	BP apparatus with stethoscope	1 unit	Serviceable
	Head immobilizer	1 unit	Serviceable
	Oxygen tank	12 units	Serviceable
	Spine board	7 units	Serviceable
	Orange helmet with lamp	2 units	Serviceable
	Stair chair stretcher	2 units	Serviceable
	Portable suction machine	2 units	Serviceable
	Bag mask device (adult, child, infant)	2 units	Serviceable

	Thermal scanner	2 units	Serviceable
	Medical neck collar Cervical traction device	5 units	Serviceable
	Scoop stretcher with spider strap	1 unit	Serviceable
	Head immobilizer	2 units	Serviceable
	Vinyl padded board splint	2 units	Serviceable
	Kendrick extrication device	1 unit	Serviceable
	Cardiac/ CPR board	1 unit	Serviceable
	Spider strap	4 units	Serviceable
	Sams Structural Aluminum Malleable (SAM) splint	10 units	Serviceable
	Basic Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) kit	1 unit	Serviceable
	Global Positioning System (GPS)	4 units	Serviceable
<b>CDRRMO</b>	SRR USAR WASAR	4 teams	
	Rescue vehicle type 1	1 unit	
	Rescue boat	1 unit	



## RESOURCE PROJECTION

Table 18: Resource Projection for Health

Response Clusters	Health (Medical, WASH, Nutrition, Mental Health, and Psychosocial Support)					
Resource	Need	Have	Gaps (Need – Have)	Activities / Sources to fill the gaps	Cost Estimates	Sources of Funds
<b>Tent (Advanced medical post)</b>	3 units	0	3 units	Procurement	₱300,000.00	LDRRMF
<b>Solar-powered refrigerator</b>	1 unit	0	1 unit	Procurement	₱200,000.00	LDRRMF
<b>Therapeutic food</b>	1,000 packs	500 packs	500 packs	Procurement	₱1,000,000.00	ECCD
<b>Solar-powered water purifier</b>	1 unit	0	1 unit	Procurement	₱1,000,000.00	LDRRMF
<b>Beneficial microorganisms for odor and decomposition</b>	15 gals	0	15 gals	Procurement	₱1,500,000.00	LDRRMF
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>₱4,000,000.00</b>	<b>LDRRMF</b>

# DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

## IDP PROTECTION AND CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (IDP-CCCM)

**Response Cluster Lead:** Office of Social Welfare and Development Services (OCSWDS)

**Members:** OHS, PNP, OCGSO, OCPSO, AFP, LNB, CDRRMO, OCE, OCENRO, OCAGRI, OCVET

### Scenario

A fire flared up and swiftly spread burning a total of 47 houses including a warehouse where plastic wares, grocery items and other combustible materials were stored. The road alleys are so narrowed that makes it difficult for fire fighting vehicles to penetrate the area. The incident resulted in displacement of 400 individuals or 100 families. The affected families are temporarily evacuated at Cotabato City Evacuation Center.

Additional security personnel are necessary to ensure the safety of IDPs in the evacuation center.

### Specific Objectives

1. To secure smooth camp coordination and management of identified evacuation centers to house internally displaced persons (IDPs) while observing the minimum health standard protocols;
2. To ensure the protection and well-being of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) from all forms of violence and exploitations; and
3. To aid and augment all requirements for the management and evacuation of individuals and families affected by the incident.

### Roles and Responsibilities

The IDP Protection, Camp Coordination and Management clusters have the following roles and responsibilities:

1. Ensure the availability of established safe camps and accessible evacuation centers during emergencies and disasters;
2. Ensure that all IDPs inside camps are properly accounted for using Disaster Assistance Family Access Card (DAFAC) and other approved profiling systems;
3. Ensure that IDPs are provided with protection and assistance services including basic needs such as but not limited to food and essential non-food items;
4. Ensure that basic medical, public health, mental health and psychological support and nutrition services are available 24/7 for IDPs;

5. Ensure multi-sectoral response to assist and protect all IDPs, including IDPs participation in all activities inside the camps;
6. Ensure protection and well-being of women, children, and other vulnerable population specifically from all forms of exploitation, abuse and violence while still inside the evacuation camps; and
7. Ensure that evacuation centers are well-managed including the establishment of designated areas for livestock, pets, vehicles as well as provision of communication facility and information board.

### **EREID Protocol**

In the onset of a conflagration with emerging and re-emerging infectious disease outbreaks, the following special protocols shall be observed:

1. All personnel and volunteers involved in the cluster are recommended to have completed vaccines for the identified infectious disease.
2. Specimen collection shall be conducted after thorough assessment of the Barangay Health Emergency Response Team (BHERT) for staff or volunteers who exhibited signs and symptoms of the infectious disease.
3. All personnel and volunteers shall wear the prescribed personal protective equipment while inside the designated evacuation camp. Camp chefs and food serving crew shall always wear from food preparation to food serving.
4. In cases of airborne infectious diseases outbreak, evacuees are required to wear face mask and observe social distancing.
5. There shall be a yellow bin in the evacuation camp that is intended only for disposal of hazardous or infectious wastes including face masks, hand gloves, and others.
6. There shall be a hand washing area at the entrance of all evacuation camps.

### **Activation Protocol**

1. Upon activation of the Contingency Plan, all key representatives of the IDP Protection, Camp Coordination and Management Cluster will convene at the Emergency Operation Center to undertake coordination;
2. The Cluster Lead shall make available all manpower resources for deployment, in coordination with the barangay officials, particularly those trained managers to cover all systems of an effective evacuation camp management;
3. The Cluster should conduct profiling using Disaster Assistance Family Access Card (DAFAC) and other approved profiling systems;
4. The Cluster shall establish Camp Grievance mechanism and referral system of special cases

5. The Cluster shall establish regular monitoring system relevant to EC operation including the submission of a daily Cluster Report which shall be submitted to the Emergency Operation Center.

## RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Table 19: Response Activities for IDP Protection & Camp Coordination and Mngt.

Response Clusters	IDP Protection, Camp Coordination and Management	
Time Frame	Needs / Activities	Responsible Agencies and Offices
D	CCCM Cluster will convene for an emergency meeting to plan and activate the Camp Management Teams (CMTs)	OCSWDS
D + 3 Hours	Activation of SWEAT Secure the area and prepare the people for possible transfer in the evacuation center	OCSWDS
	Conduct PFA or psychosocial activities for possible injury	OCSWDS, OHS
	Organization Activation of Camp Management IDP support teams	OCSWDS
D + 5 Hours	Deploy the Camp Management Team (CMT) and set up the camps (Shelter and accommodation, Camp. Mgt. desk or office, Community kitchen, Storage area, WASH, Health facility, Child friendly space, Conjugal/couples' room, Prayer room, Area for management of livestock and domestic animals owned by the IDPS)	OCSWDS, OGS, OCE, OHS, OCAGRI, OCVET
D + 8 Hours	Preparation of distribution plan and coordinate with the in-charge person in the evacuation center for distribution of goods	OCSWDS
	Coordinate, monitor and report status of delivery of services and conduct of activities in the camp	LNB, OHS, PNP, OCSWDS, OCPSO, AFP
	IDP-Led formulation of house/camp rules	OCSWDS
D + 1 Day	Establish Camp Grievance mechanism and referral system of special cases, Women and Children, Gender-Based Violence Protection Services	LNB, OHS, PNP, OCSWDS, OCPSO, AFP
	Maintenance and care of camp facilities	OCSWDS, OGSO
	Continuous monitoring, assessment, and reporting	OCSWDS

## RESOURCE INVENTORY

Table 20: Resource Inventory for IDP Protection & CCCM

Response Clusters	IDP Protection, Camp Coordination and Camp Management		
Agency/Office	Resource	Quantity	Remarks
<b>OCSWDS</b>	Utility vehicle	1 unit	Serviceable
	Evaluators	2 teams	
	Camp management team	2 teams	
	RRM	1 team	
<b>LIGA</b>	Manpower (BHW)	2 pax per barangay	
	Manpower (Tanod)	10 pax per barangay	
	Patrol vehicle	1 unit per barangay	
<b>OHS</b>	Manpower	4 teams	
	First aid kits	20,000 units	
	Ambulance	4 units	
<b>Philippine National Police</b>	Mobility assets (organic patrol cars)	2 units	PNP-owned
	Patrol car	10 units	LGU-owned
	Human resource (PNP personnel)	112 personnel	60% of the current strength is deployable during high-risk responses.
<b>General Services Office (OCGSO)</b>	Manpower	2 teams	
	Modular tents	4 units	



# RESOURCE PROJECTION

Table 21: Resource Projection for IDP Protection & CCCM

Response Clusters	IDP Protection, Camp Coordination and Camp Management						
	Resource	Need	Have	Gaps (Need - Have)	Activities / Sources to fill the gaps	Cost Estimates	Sources of Funds
Temporary animal shelter	37 units	0	37 units		Procurement	₱1,000,000.00	LDRRMF/MAFAR
Alternative temporary shelters	37 units	0	37 units		Procurement	₱10,000,000.00	LDRRMF
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>₱11,000,000.00</b>	<b>LDRRMF</b>

# DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

## LOGISTICS

**Response Cluster Lead:** Office of the General Services Officer (OCGSO)

**Members:** CDRRMO, OHS, OCSWDS, OCE, PNP, AFP, BFP, PCG, LNB, OCAGRI, OCVET

### Scenario

A fire flared up and swiftly spread burning a total of 47 houses including a warehouse where plastic wares, grocery items and other combustible materials were stored. The road alleys are so narrowed that makes it difficult for fire fighting vehicles to penetrate the area. The incident resulted in displacement of 400 individuals or 100 families. The affected families are temporarily evacuated at Cotabato City Evacuation Center.

SRR/medical and CCCM teams requires additional resources to manage the sudden influx of IDPs and patients.

### Specific Objectives

1. To provide an efficient and effective logistics support to other sector's operations and ensure regular info-sharing among all stakeholders and other partners by providing timely and reliable information; and
2. To build up inter-agency interaction and collaboration to enhance predictability, timeliness and efficiency of the logistics response and meet affected areas/population needs.

### Roles and Responsibilities

The logistics cluster shall have the following roles and responsibilities:

1. Oversees all logistics-related activities in the operation including the supply chain, assess, materials, and security and ensures their implementation;
2. Ensures that the logistics department is staffed to adequately support operation;
3. Ensures the availability and functionality of properties and equipment;
4. Monitors and analysis the security context in the affected areas;
5. Identifies and addresses logistics gaps, bottlenecks and duplication in humanitarian operations and ensures that they are appropriately address;
6. Organizes and monitors the reporting within the affected areas and evacuation centers ensuring the preparation and submission of adequate and timely reports to the cluster members;
7. Thru coordination, monitoring, identification, deployment covers the transportation, inventory, warehousing and tracking of deployed items;

8. Develop MOA/MOU with private companies of transportation, pharmaceutical, petroleum, courier, and others logistics; and
9. Consolidate all the activities made by the teams into one cluster report.

### **EREID Protocol**

In the onset of a conflagration with emerging and re-emerging infectious disease outbreaks, the following special protocols shall be observed:

1. All personnel and volunteers involved in the cluster are recommended to have completed vaccines for the identified infectious disease.
2. Specimen collection shall be conducted after thorough assessment of the Barangay Health Emergency Response Team (BHERT) for staff or volunteers who exhibited signs and symptoms of the infectious disease.
3. All personnel and volunteers shall wear the prescribed personal protective equipment while inside the designated evacuation camp. Camp chefs and food serving crew shall always wear from food preparation to food serving.
4. In cases of airborne infectious diseases outbreak, evacuees are required to wear face mask and observe social distancing.
5. There shall be a yellow bin in the evacuation camp that is intended only for disposal of hazardous or infectious wastes including face masks, hand gloves, and others.
6. There shall be a hand washing area at the entrance of all evacuation camps.

### **Activation Protocol**

1. Upon activation of the Contingency Plan, all key representatives of the cluster led by the OGS will convene at the Emergency Operation Center to undertake coordination;
2. The cluster shall provide an efficient and effective strategic emergency logistics service for all clusters in terms of supplies and inventory, transportation, warehousing, and services management;
3. The cluster shall organize four (4) sub-clusters, namely: Supplies and Inventory – provide fuel, generators, and other emergency resources for cluster operations. Further, ensure the tracking of deployed items; and B. Transportation (land, sea, and air) – provide mobility assets for all cluster operations; C. Warehousing – provide space for the storage and safekeeping of relief goods, supplies, materials, and equipment of the different clusters; 104 D. Services – provide road clearing operations including the restoration and maintenance of utilities such as electricity and water supplies
4. The cluster-members shall immediately submit updated reports on all possible resources and assets that can be utilized immediately;
5. All communication for ordering shall be directed to Cluster Lead through the EOC who shall then facilitate prioritization and mobilization; and
6. The Cluster shall come up with a daily Cluster Report which shall be submitted to the Emergency Operation Center



## RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Table 22: Response Activities for Logistics

Response Clusters	Logistics	
Time Frame	Needs / Activities	Responsible Agencies and Offices
D	Prepares approved and signed MOA/MOU with identified private companies of transportation, pharmaceutical, petroleum, courier, and others logistics services	OCGSO
	Coordination with cluster members for the inventory of existing assets and resources, transportation assets; prepares and consolidates reports	OCGSO
D + 1 Day	Develop logistic sustainability plan	OCGSO
	Organize sub clusters: supplies and inventories, transportation, warehousing, and other services	OCGSO
	Consolidate the lists of available warehouses and its load capacity for the use of the Cluster during the disaster especially for prepositioning and augmentation of resources	OCGSO
	Inventory and servicing of available communication equipment Purchase or request for additional communication equipment	OCGSO
	Receive and facilitate request for logistical support	OCGSO
	Coordinate the transport of assistance with concerned agencies.	OCGSO
Continuous facilitation of the logistical requirements required by the different response clusters of the on-going operation	OCGSO	



# RESOURCE INVENTORY

Table 23: Resource Inventory for Logistics

Response Clusters	Logistics		
Agency/Office	Resource	Quantity	Remarks
OCGSO	Organic staff		
	Detailed personnel		
	RCERT/ Responders		
	Job-Order /Casuals		
	Megaphone	1 unit	Gray
	Fire extinguisher, type: A-B-C	2 units	Color: red, capacity: 4.5, gross weight: 6.2.
	Icom IC-2300H	3 units	VHF Base Radio
	Megaphone	5 units	(Blue grey) 208759
	Charger	1 unit	Icom (black)
	Handheld portable VHF Radio w/ antenna and battery pack	1 unit	Icom V-86
	Handheld radio	1 unit	icon ic v86
	L-foldable tent	3 units	Heavy duty, white
	S-foldable tent	2 units	Heavy duty, white
	Ladder	2 units	Steel ladder
	Water compressor	1 unit	Compressor
	Imarflex Flashlight	14 units	Serviceable
	Head lamp	22 units	Serviceable
	Fire extinguisher	10 units	Serviceable
	Hand operated siren	2 units	Serviceable
	Boom truck/man lifter truck	1 unit	Serviceable
City government bus	1 unit	serviceable	
Strada pickup truck	1 unit	Serviceable	
CDRRMO (Emergency Rescue and Transport Vehicle)	Hilux pick-up vehicle	1 unit	White, 4x4
	Rescue vehicle	1 unit	Serviceable
OHS	Ambulance/Patient Transport Vehicle	4 units	2 White, Nissan NV350 2 White, Toyota Hi-Ace Commuter
OCE	Pay loader	7 units	Serviceable
	Dump truck	5 units	Serviceable
	Forward truck	2 units	Serviceable
	Boom truck	1 unit	Serviceable



## RESOURCE PROJECTION

Table 24: Resource Projection for Logistics

<b>Response Clusters</b>	<b>Logistics</b>					
<b>Resource</b>	<b>Need</b>	<b>Have</b>	<b>Gaps (Need – Have)</b>	<b>Activities / Sources to fill the gaps</b>	<b>Cost Estimates</b>	<b>Sources of Funds</b>
<b>Alternative tents for warehousing</b>	1 unit	0	1 unit	Procurement	₱1,000,000.00	LDRRMF
<b>Power tools</b>	10 units	0	10 units	Procurement	₱1,000,000.00	LDRRMF
<b>Portable gensets</b>	10 units	0	10 units	Procurement	₱500,000.00	LDRRMF
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>₱2,500,000.00</b>	<b>LDRRMF</b>

# DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

## **EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATION (ET)**

**Lead:** Office of the City Information (OCM - CIPD)

**Members:** WHITEHOUSE, OCSWDS, OCPDC, LNB, OHS, CDRRMO

### **Scenario:**

A fire flared up and swiftly spread burning a total of 47 houses including a warehouse where plastic wares, grocery items and other combustible materials were stored. The road alleys are so narrowed that makes it difficult for fire fighting vehicles to penetrate the area. The incident resulted in displacement of 400 individuals or 100 families. The affected families are temporarily evacuated at Cotabato City Evacuation Center.

There have been numerous calls inquiring about the whereabouts and condition of their family members; media representatives have also asked some of the responders for the initial status report.

### **Specific Objectives:**

1. To establish, oversee and orchestrate an effective and efficient overall response mechanism during emergencies and disasters.
2. To ensure that all forms of communication systems are adequate, reliable, and available for efficient flow of coordination among involved entities of this plan always.
3. Responsible for dissemination of immediate public information regarding the incident.

### **Roles and Responsibilities:**

1. Shall be responsible in providing an open and secured communications link between and among agencies, offices and divisions concerned
2. Provide for the maintenance and availability of communications equipment to the command and operational units
3. Provide updated information regarding the condition of disaster/calamity affected areas
4. Provide updates on the effects of earthquake and other hazards related to the incident for the residents to undertake necessary measures to avoid loss of life and injury
5. Provide information to the public and media regarding the event status

### **EREID Protocol**

In the onset of a conflagration with emerging and re-emerging infectious disease outbreaks, the following special protocols shall be observed:

1. All personnel and volunteers involved in the cluster are recommended to have completed vaccines for the identified infectious disease.
2. Specimen collection shall be conducted after thorough assessment of the Barangay Health Emergency Response Team (BHERT) for staff or volunteers who exhibited signs and symptoms of the infectious disease.
3. All personnel and volunteers shall wear the prescribed personal protective equipment while inside the designated evacuation camp. Camp chefs and food serving crew shall always wear from food preparation to food serving.
4. In cases of airborne infectious diseases outbreak, evacuees are required to wear face mask and observe social distancing.
5. There shall be a yellow bin in the evacuation camp that is intended only for disposal of hazardous or infectious wastes including face masks, hand gloves, and others.
6. There shall be a hand washing area at the entrance of all evacuation camps.

### **Activation Protocol**

1. Upon activation of the Contingency Plan, all key representatives of the cluster will convene at the Emergency Operation Center to undertake coordination;
2. All communication for ordering shall be directed to Cluster Lead through the EOC who shall then facilitate prioritization and mobilization; and
3. The Cluster shall come up with a daily Cluster Report which shall be submitted to the Emergency Operation Center.

## RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Table 25: Response Activities for Emergency Telecommunications

RESPONSE CLUSTER	EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATION	
TIMEFRAME	RESPONSE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICES
<b>D</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Open communication lines between responsible agencies and connecting radio frequencies</li> <li>Provide initial status report of the incident</li> <li>Provide other means of communication if necessary</li> </ul>	OCM - CIPD, LNB
<b>D + 5 HOURS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide progress reports</li> <li>Continuous communication until the operations terminated</li> <li>Continuous dissemination of warning information AOP</li> <li>Continue situational reports as needed</li> </ul>	OCM - CIPD

## RESOURCE INVENTORY

Table 26: Resource Inventory for Emergency Telecommunications

RESPONSE CLUSTER	Emergency Communication		
AGENCY/OFFICE	RESOURCE	QUANTITY	REMARKS
<b>OCM - CIPD</b>	Handheld radio	500 units	Distributed Functional
<b>WHITEHOUSE</b>	Radio signal repeater	2 units	Functional
<b>CDRRMO</b>	Mobile hotlines	2 units	Functional
<b>CDRRMO</b>	Telephone hotline	1 unit	Functional

## RESOURCE PROJECTION

Table 27: Resource Projection for Emergency Telecommunications

<b>RESPONSE CLUSTER</b>	<b>Emergency communication</b>					
<b>RESOURCE</b>	<b>NEED</b>	<b>HAVE</b>	<b>GAPS (NEED - HAVE)</b>	<b>ACTIVITIES/ SOURCES TO FILL THE GAPS</b>	<b>COST ESTIMATES</b>	<b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b>
Cellular radio	100 units	0	100 units	Procurement	₱1,200,000.00	LDRRMF
Base radio	37 units	0	37 units	Procurement	₱370,000.00	LDRRMF
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>₱1,570,000.00</b>	<b>LDRRMF</b>

# DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

## **EDUCATION**

**Response Cluster Lead:** Ministry of Basic, Higher and Technical Education (MBHTE)

**Members:** OCSWDS

### **Scenario**

A fire flared up and swiftly spread burning a total of 47 houses including a warehouse where plastic wares, grocery items and other combustible materials were stored. The road alleys are so narrowed that makes it difficult for fire fighting vehicles to penetrate the area. The incident resulted in displacement of 400 individuals or 100 families. The affected families are temporarily evacuated at Cotabato City Evacuation Center.

The books, learner's materials and school bags of the school-aged children and teaching paraphernalia of teachers were burned leaving them with nothing to use as they go back to their respective schools.

### **Specific Objectives**

1. To coordinate and facilitate utilization of school grounds as evacuation areas in the absence or unavailability of an evacuation area within the community
2. To ensure that management and protection of school facilities were observed when used as evacuation areas
3. To coordinate and facilitate restoration of school areas used as evacuation during disaster
4. To ensure immediate and continued access to quality education in the affected areas and ensure safe teaching-learning environment after the disaster

### **Roles and Responsibilities**

The Education cluster shall have the following roles and responsibilities:

1. Provide interventions for the well-being of affected learners;
2. Seek support and assistance to enable early return of affected learners and teachers to their respective schools;
3. Provide Psychological First Aid Intervention for affected learners and teachers; and
4. Proposition Assistance from Education Cluster Partners.

### **E EREID Protocol**

In the onset of a conflagration with emerging and re-emerging infectious disease outbreaks, the following special protocols shall be observed:

1. All personnel and volunteers involved in the cluster are recommended to have completed vaccines for the identified infectious disease.
2. Specimen collection shall be conducted after thorough assessment of the Barangay Health Emergency Response Team (BHERT) for staff or volunteers who exhibited signs and symptoms of the infectious disease.
3. All personnel and volunteers shall wear the prescribed personal protective equipment while inside the designated evacuation camp. Camp chefs and food serving crew shall always wear from food preparation to food serving.
4. In cases of airborne infectious diseases outbreak, evacuees are required to wear face mask and observe social distancing.
5. There shall be a yellow bin in the evacuation camp that is intended only for disposal of hazardous or infectious wastes including face masks, hand gloves, and others.
6. There shall be a hand washing area at the entrance of all evacuation camps.

### **Activation Protocol**

1. Upon activation of the Contingency Plan, all key representatives of the cluster led by the Department of Education will convene at the Emergency Operation Center to undertake coordination;
2. The cluster shall coordinate with respective district coordinators both for resources and any possible needs of the affected learners and teachers;
3. The cluster to conduct Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (RDANA); and
4. The Cluster shall come up with a daily Cluster Report which shall be submitted to the Emergency Operation Center.



## RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Table 28: Response Activities for Education

Response Clusters	Education	
Time Frame	Needs / Activities	Responsible Agencies and Offices
D + 1 Day	Re-orientation on Child Friendly Spaces during evacuation	MBHTE/ SDRRM COORDINATOR
	Inventory of Schools used as Temporary evacuation center/camp	MBHTE/ SDRRM COORDINATOR
	Coordination with SDO DRRM Team, School Heads, and School DRRM Coordinator	MBHTE/ SDRRM COORDINATOR
	Activation of School for possible Evacuation and SDO Incident Management Team	MBHTE / SDRRM COORDINATOR
D + 3 Days	Monitoring and conduct Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (RDANA)	MBHTE / SDRRM COORDINATOR
	Provision of Psychological First Aid to affected school aged children	MBHTE / SDRRM COORDINATOR
	Provision of Teachers Kits and Learners Kits	MBHTE / SDRRM COORDINATOR
	Continuous monitoring, assessment, and reporting	MBHTE / SDRRM COORDINATOR



# RESOURCE INVENTORY

Table 29: Resource Inventory for Education

<b>Response Clusters</b>	<b>Education</b>		
<b>Agency/Office</b>	<b>Resource</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>MBHTE-BARMM Division of Cotabato City</b>	Trained psychological first aid providers	60 personnel	
	Trained first aiders	48 personnel	
	Schools as temporary evacuation center	10 schools	Other schools are not safe to use as evacuation centers.
	Radio handsets	50 units	Need training on the proper use of radio handsets.
	Teacher's Kit		
	Learner's Kit		
<b>LIGA</b>	Manpower (BHW)	2 pax per barangay	
	Manpower (Tanod)	10 pax per barangay	
	Patrol vehicle	1 unit per barangay	



# RESOURCE PROJECTION

Table 30: Resource Projection for Education

Response Clusters	Education					
Resource	Need	Have	Gaps (Need - Have)	Activities / Sources to fill the gaps	Cost Estimates	Sources of Funds
<b>Medical equipment (spine boards)</b>	One (1) per identified school as an evacuation center.	0	37 units	Procurement or donations from the city LGU and NGOs.	₱1,295,000.00	LDRRMF/ MBHTE
<b>Oxygen tank with regulator and mask</b>	One (1) per identified school as an evacuation center.	10 units	37 units	Procurement or donations from the city LGU and NGOs.	₱1,110,000.00	LDRRMF/ MBHTE
<b>Tent</b>	One (1) per identified school as an evacuation center.	0	37 units	Procurement or donations from the city LGU and NGOs.	₱1,000,000.00	LDRRMF/ MBHTE
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>₱3,405,000.00</b>	<b>LDRRMF/ MBHTE</b>

# DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

## SEARCH, RESCUE AND RETRIEVAL (SRR)

**Response Cluster Lead:** City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (CDRRMO)

**Members:** OHS, PNP, AFP, BFP, PCG, LNB, MILG, CRMC, OCPSO

### Scenario

A fire flared up and swiftly spread burning a total of 47 houses including a warehouse where plastic wares, grocery items and other combustible materials were stored. The road alleys are so narrowed that makes it difficult for fire fighting vehicles to penetrate the area. The incident resulted in displacement of 400 individuals or 100 families. The affected families are temporarily evacuated at Cotabato City Evacuation Center.

The situation requires additional medical and rescue teams to cater to 15 injured and trapped individuals. 5 individuals were reported to have been caught by fire and presumed dead. SRR operation is challenged due to piled-up fire debris and residues.

### Specific Objectives

1. To conduct effective, timely, organized, and systematic search, rescue, and retrieval operations; and
2. To provide tactical and logistical support to other SRR groups operating on the ground.

### Roles and Responsibilities

The Search, Rescue and Retrieval (SRR) cluster shall have the following roles and responsibilities:

1. Make size-up reports for an effective fire ground operation.
2. Deploy SRR to support the Incident Management Teams (IMTs);
3. The victims are properly rescued and dead bodies are properly recovered and handed-over to concerned or proper authorities; and
4. The responders have properly turned-over the SRR responsibilities to the proper authorities.

### **EREID Protocol**

In the onset of a conflagration with emerging and re-emerging infectious disease outbreaks, the following special protocols shall be observed:

1. All personnel and volunteers involved in the cluster are recommended to have completed vaccines for the identified infectious disease.
2. Specimen collection shall be conducted after thorough assessment of the Barangay Health Emergency Response Team (BHERT) for staff or volunteers who exhibited signs and symptoms of the infectious disease.
3. All personnel and volunteers shall wear the prescribed personal protective equipment while inside the designated evacuation camp. Camp chefs and food serving crew shall always wear from food preparation to food serving.
4. In cases of airborne infectious diseases outbreak, evacuees are required to wear face mask and observe social distancing.
5. There shall be a yellow bin in the evacuation camp that is intended only for disposal of hazardous or infectious wastes including face masks, hand gloves, and others.
6. There shall be a hand washing area at the entrance of all evacuation camps.

### **Activation Protocol**

1. Upon activation of the Contingency Plan, all key representatives of the cluster led by the Bureau of Fire Protection will convene at the Emergency Operation Center to undertake coordination;
2. Upon ordered, the SRR cluster shall deploy available SRR team. The cluster shall direct the SRR Team to report to the Incident Command for assignment and accounting;
3. The SRR team to turn-over the rescued victims and the recovered remains/bodies to concerned or proper authorities;
4. The SRR team to perform decontamination process of retrieved remains before turn-over to the MDM Cluster; and
5. The Cluster shall come up with a daily Cluster Report which shall be submitted to the Emergency Operation Center.

# RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Table 31: Response Activities for SRR (BFP)

Response Clusters	Search, Rescue and Retrieval (SRR) for BFP	
Time Frame	Needs / Activities	Responsible Agencies and Offices
D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deployment of all fire truck and ambulances.</li> <li>Scene size-up</li> <li>City fire marshal declares 3rd alarm.</li> <li>CCCFS COMMEL informs BFP – RHQ for activation of 3<sup>rd</sup> alarm and running card system</li> </ul>	BFP, CCCFS
	City fire marshal coordinates with LCE, PNP (for security, evacuation, & crowd control)	CCCFS, PNP, BPAT, OHS, CDRRMO
	ACTUAL FIRE FIGHTING (5 – 7 fire trucks from CCFS, 1 from DOS sub-FS, 2 FT from SK FS, 3 from Chinese volunteer, 1 from Mother Bagua, & 1 from super (Pob MB)	BFP & other fire volunteer groups
	Rescue and salvaging	BFP – SRF
	Augmentation from other SRR units	CDRRMO, PCG, AFP, MOH
	Continuous assessment and monitoring of Alarm Level	BFP
D + 1 Hour	Massive Evacuation (Forced)	AFP, PNP, LNB, MILG, OCE
	EOC, ICP, with triage area establishment	OHS, BFP – EMS, MOH
	Food and water for people on the field. (BFP, PNP, AFP, etc. – IC functions)	OGS
	Provision of additional ambulance, patient transport vehicle. (Referral to nearby hospital – IC function)	CDRRMO, OHS, PNP, AFP, CRMC, PRC Cotabato, volunteer group
	Additional first aid force	BFP - EMS, OHS, CDRRMO
	Additional ground control force	AFP, PNP, OCPSO, TMC,

D + 6 Hours	Starvation Approach Application	BFP CCFS
	Declaration of fire under control, Overhauling	CCCFS Marshal
	Declaration of fire out	Fire Marshal, BFP Ground Commander
	Retrieval Operation	CCCFS, CDRRMO, PNP, AFP, PCG, PRC Cotabato, volunteer groups
	Post fire analysis	CCCFS

## RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Table 32: Response Activities for SRR

Response Clusters	Search, Rescue and Retrieval (SRR)	
Time Frame	Needs / Activities	Responsible Agencies and Offices
D	Deployment of SRR teams to staging area and conduct scene-size-up operation	CDRRMO
	Augmentation of other SRR response units	BFP, PNP, PCG, AFP, BERT, Other volunteer groups
	Deploy security forces to cordon off, direct traffic and set up a safety zone around the damage structures	PNP, AFP, OCPSO
	Provide additional support to ongoing SRR operations on staging area	BFP, PNP, PCG, AFP, BERT, Other volunteer groups
	Deploy security forces to support the SRR operations	PNP, AFP, OCPSO, PCG
	Ambulance and Medic on stand-by	CDRRMO, OHS, PNP, BFP
D + 2 Hours	Turn-over the rescued victims to concerned or proper authorities	CDRRMO, PNP
D + 8 hours	Undertake continuous monitoring, coordination for the response and augmentation	CDRRMO



# RESOURCE INVENTORY

Table 33: Resource Inventory for SRR

<b>Response Clusters</b>	<b>Search, Rescue and Retrieval (SRR)</b>		
<b>Agency/Office</b>	<b>Resource</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
BFP - CCCFS	Personnel	77 personnel	Total Strength: 84 On schooling: 7
	Firetruck (3 <sup>rd</sup> level)	8 units	CCFS – 5 DOS sub – 1 SK FS - 2
	Ambulance: - 3 <sup>rd</sup> levels -4 <sup>th</sup> level	2 units 3 units	Serviceable
	SCBA: - Set - Tank	20 units 48 units	Serviceable
	PPE	21 units	Usable
	Hose: - 1.5 - 2.5	74 units 15 units	Serviceable
	Search Lights	77 units	Usable
	Megaphone	2 units	Usable
	Medical PPE - Gloves - Mask	2 units 2 units	Usable
	Oxygen Tanks	2 units	Serviceable
	Spine Boards	2 units	Usable
	Splints	77 units	Usable
	2-way radio	77 units	Serviceable
	Rubber boat	1 unit	Serviceable
	Nozzle -1.5 -2.5	8 units 4 units	Usable
	ICPV/Transport vehicle	1 unit	Serviceable
		Manpower	50 personnel
Fire Extinguisher (U-17-0601) Type A-B-C		1 unit	Serviceable
Spine Board w/ Straps		1 unit	Serviceable
Emergency Kit		5 units	Serviceable

City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (Ambulance Equipment)	BP Apparatus W/ Stethoscope	3 units	Serviceable
	Head Immobilizer	2 units	Serviceable
	Oxygen tank	3 units	Serviceable
	Spine Board	3 units	Serviceable
	Orange Helmet W/ Lamp	50 units	Serviceable
	Stair Chair Stretcher	2 units	Serviceable
	Portable Suction Machine	2 units	Serviceable
	Bag Mask Device (Adult, Child, Infant)	2 units	Serviceable
	Thermal Scanner	2 units	Serviceable
	Medical Neck Collar Cervical Traction Device	5 units	Serviceable
	Scoop Stretcher with Spider Strap	1 unit	Serviceable
	Head Immobilizer	2 units	Serviceable
	Vinyl Padded Board Splint	2 units	Serviceable
	Kendrick Extrication Device	3 units	Serviceable
	Cardiac/ CPR Board	1 unit	Serviceable
	Spider Strap	4 units	Serviceable
	Sams Structural Aluminum Malleable (SAM) Splint	10 units	Serviceable
	Basic Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) Kit	1 unit	Serviceable
Global Positioning System (GPS)	4 units	Serviceable	
Philippine National Police	Mobility Assets (Organic Patrol Cars)	3 units	PNP Owned
	Patrol Car	3 units	LGU Owned
	Human Resource (PNP Personnel)	112 personnel	60% of the current strength deployable during high-risk responses

## RESOURCE PROJECTION

Table 34: Resource Projection for SRR

Response Clusters	Search Rescue and Retrieval (SRR)					
Resource	Need	Have	Gaps (Need – Have)	Activities / Sources to fill the gaps	Cost Estimates	Sources of Funds
Rescue vehicle	5 units	1 unit	4 units	Procurement	₱10,000,000.00	LDRRMF
Rubber boat with outboard	2 units	0	2 units	Procurement	₱2,000,000.00	LDRRMF
Drone with tablet and accessories	2 units	1 unit	1 unit	Procurement	₱500,000.00	LDRRMF
SRR personnel	250 personnel	150 personnel	100 personnel	Capacity training	₱500,000.00	LDRRMF
SRR equipment	20 kits	0	20 kits	Procurement	₱2,000,000.00	LDRRMF
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>₱15,000,000.00</b>	<b>LDRRMF</b>

## RESOURCE PROJECTION

Table 35: Resource Projection for SRR (BFP)

Response Clusters	SRR for BFP					
	Resource	Need	Have	Gaps (Need – Have)	Activities / Sources to fill the gaps	Cost Estimates
<b>BFP Personnel</b>	173 personnel	94 personnel	79 personnel	Capacity training	₱500,000	BFP
<b>Fire truck</b>	25 units	10 units	15 units	Procurement	₱50, 000, 000	BFP
<b>Gas allocation</b>						
<b>Medical PPE</b>		good for two runs				
<b>Hand held radio</b>		80 units				
<b>Ambulance</b>		2 units				
<b>First aid supply</b>		Good for two runs	Enough for more than needed			
<b>Search lights</b>		80 units				
<b>Mega phones</b>	7 units	2 units	5 units	Procurement	₱7, 5000	BFP
<b>Tents</b>						
<b>Generator</b>						
<b>Table</b>						
<b>chair</b>						
<b>Staging area (bed)</b>						
<b>Drone</b>	2 units		2 units	Procurement	₱200, 000	BFP
<b>Total</b>					<b>₱50,707,500</b>	

# DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

## MANAGEMENT OF THE DEAD AND MISSING

**Response Cluster Lead:** Ministry of the Interior and Local Government (MILG)

**Members:** PNP, BFP, CDRRMO, OHS, OCSWDS, LNB, PCG

### **Scenario**

A fire flared up and swiftly spread burning a total of 47 houses including a warehouse where plastic wares, grocery items and other combustible materials were stored. The road alleys are so narrowed that makes it difficult for fire fighting vehicles to penetrate the area. The incident resulted in displacement of 400 individuals or 100 families. The affected families are temporarily evacuated at Cotabato City Evacuation Center.

There are five (5) dead and burnt human bodies to be retrieved and identified.

### **Specific Objectives**

1. To aid in the proper identification and disposition of human remains in a sanitary and dignified manner with caution to prevent negative psychological and social impact on the bereaved family and the community; and responsible for the proper identification of the dead and missing, and to provide the proper information of their whereabouts.
2. To establish resource-sharing mechanisms among key players in the MDM.

### **Roles and Responsibilities**

The Management of the Dead and Missing cluster shall have the following roles and responsibilities:

1. Proper retrieval, identification, and disposition of remains in a sanitary manner;
2. Strengthen the coordination and collaboration among partner agencies;
3. Ensure the protection and safety of the responders and volunteers in the retrieval, handling, transport, and disposition of body parts or dead bodies; and

4. Over-all manage the bereaved families by addressing their physiologic, social, medical, and psychological needs.

### **EREID Protocol**

In the onset of a conflagration with emerging and re-emerging infectious disease outbreaks, the following special protocols shall be observed:

1. All personnel and volunteers involved in the cluster are recommended to have completed vaccines for the identified infectious disease.
2. Specimen collection shall be conducted after thorough assessment of the Barangay Health Emergency Response Team (BHERT) for staff or volunteers who exhibited signs and symptoms of the infectious disease.
3. All personnel and volunteers shall wear the prescribed personal protective equipment while inside the designated evacuation camp. Camp chefs and food serving crew shall always wear from food preparation to food serving.
4. In cases of airborne infectious diseases outbreak, evacuees are required to wear face mask and observe social distancing.
5. There shall be a yellow bin in the evacuation camp that is intended only for disposal of hazardous or infectious wastes including face masks, hand gloves, and others.
6. There shall be a hand washing area at the entrance of all evacuation camps.

### **Activation Protocol**

1. Upon activation of the contingency plan, all key representatives of the cluster led by the DILG will convene at the Emergency Operation Center to undertake coordination efforts.
2. The recovery and retrieval of dead bodies shall be done through the different Search and Rescue Units and will be coordinated through the SRR Cluster. The MDM Cluster will only handle the bodies that were already declared dead by the CHO. The same bodies will be handed over to the MDM Cluster for processing and management.
3. The MDM Cluster shall cover the areas of Identification of the dead body and its final arrangement, management of the missing persons as well as attending to the concerns of the bereaved families.
4. The Cluster shall come up with a daily Cluster Report which shall be submitted to the Emergency Operation Center.

## RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Table 36: Response Activities for Mngt for the Dead & Missing

<b>Response Clusters</b>	<b>Management of the Dead and Missing</b>	
<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Needs / Activities</b>	<b>Responsible Agencies and Offices</b>
<i>D</i>	Pre-positioning of MDM teams to staging areas	MILG
	Conduct of Search and Recovery Operation (Tagging, Retrieval, Handling)	CDRRMO, OHS, BFP, AFP
<i>D + 1 Day</i>	Gathering of evidences and Identification of retrieved dead bodies (Including issuance of certificate of Identification (PNP) and Issuance of Death Certificate (OHS))	PNP, OHS, AFP
	Final arrangement and disposal of the identified dead bodies to the rightful claimant	OHS, MILG
	MLGU to dispose unidentified bodies either by burying in public cemeteries each with unique labels and case numbers	MILG
	Management of the Missing Persons	MILG
<i>D + 2 Days</i>	Management of the Bereaved Families	OCSWDS
	Continuous monitoring and reporting	MILG

## RESOURCE INVENTORY

Table 37: Resource Inventory for Mngt for the Dead & Missing

<b>Response Clusters</b>	<b>Management of the Dead and Missing</b>		
<b>Agency/Office</b>	<b>Resource</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>Ministry of the Interior and Local Government (MILG)</b>	Trained MDM focal person	1 team	Still for training
<b>Office on Health Services (OHS)</b>	Manpower	2 teams	Ready to deploy
	Cadaver / body bag	100 units	Serviceable
	Camera	1 unit	Serviceable
	Vehicle	2 units	Serviceable
<b>Philippine National Police (PNP)</b>	Manpower (MDM focal person)	1 team	Ready to deploy
<b>Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP)</b>	Manpower	4 teams	Ready to deploy
<b>City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (CDRRMO)</b>	Trained MDM focal person	1 unit	Ready to deploy
	Cadaver / body bag	20 units	Serviceable
	Vehicle	1 unit	Serviceable
<b>LIGA</b>	Manpower (BHW)	2 pax per barangay	Ready to deploy
	Manpower (Tanod)	10 pax per barangay	Ready to deploy
	Patrol vehicle	1 unit per barangay	Serviceable



# RESOURCE PROJECTION

Table 38: Resource Projection for Mngt for the Dead & Missing

<b>Response Clusters</b>	<b>Management of the Dead and Missing</b>					
<b>Resource</b>	<b>Need</b>	<b>Have</b>	<b>Gaps (Need - Have)</b>	<b>Activities / Sources to fill the gaps</b>	<b>Cost Estimates</b>	<b>Sources of Funds</b>
<b>Cadaver vehicle</b>	2 units	0	2 units	Procurement	₱3,000,000.00	LDRRMF
<b>TOTAL</b>					₱3,000,000.00	LDRRMF

# DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

## LAW AND ORDER

**Response Cluster Lead:** Philippine National Police (PNP)

**Members:** AFP, OCPSO, PCG, LNB

### Scenario

A fire flared up and swiftly spread burning a total of 47 houses including a warehouse where plastic wares, grocery items and other combustible materials were stored. The road alleys are so narrowed that makes it difficult for fire fighting vehicles to penetrate the area. The incident resulted in displacement of 400 individuals or 100 families. The affected families are temporarily evacuated at Cotabato City Evacuation Center.

Security measures and police presence are critical in the incident area and in the evacuation center/camps to help cordon and establish law and order in the incident area and provide protection for the IDPs in the evacuation area

### Specific Objectives

1. To ensure appropriate Law and Order operations in critical incident areas;
2. To ensure appropriate escalation protocols prior to dispatch of force and resources;
3. To provide security in the affected area, affected population, properties, cluster personnel and logistics;
4. To monitor, coordinate and resolve any issues of all aspects; and
5. To ensure vulnerable population specially women, children, person with disabilities and senior citizens receive proper assistance and protected from threats.

### Roles and Responsibilities

The Law-and-Order cluster shall have the following roles and responsibilities:

1. Establish a team to protect the affected population, properties, cluster personnel and logistics;
2. Monitor the situation to address the protection concerns in the event of disaster;
3. Coordinates response for life saving protection intervention;

4. Mainstreaming protection and promote the non-discriminatory assistance;
5. Prevention and response to violence abuse and exploitation;
6. Convene cluster meetings for monitoring assessment and further planning.

### **EREID Protocol**

In the onset of a conflagration with emerging and re-emerging infectious disease outbreaks, the following special protocols shall be observed:

1. All personnel and volunteers involved in the cluster are recommended to have completed vaccines for the identified infectious disease.
2. Specimen collection shall be conducted after thorough assessment of the Barangay Health Emergency Response Team (BHERT) for staff or volunteers who exhibited signs and symptoms of the infectious disease.
3. All personnel and volunteers shall wear the prescribed personal protective equipment while inside the designated evacuation camp. Camp chefs and food serving crew shall always wear from food preparation to food serving.
4. In cases of airborne infectious diseases outbreak, evacuees are required to wear face mask and observe social distancing.
5. There shall be a yellow bin in the evacuation camp that is intended only for disposal of hazardous or infectious wastes including face masks, hand gloves, and others.
6. There shall be a hand washing area at the entrance of all evacuation camps.

### **Activation Protocol**

1. Upon activation of the Contingency Plan, all key representatives of the Law-and-Order Cluster led by Philippine National Police (PNP) will convene at the Emergency Operation Center to undertake coordination;
2. The Cluster Lead shall ensure appropriate escalation protocols prior to dispatch of force and resources; and
3. The Cluster shall establish regular monitoring system and submission of a daily Cluster Report to the Emergency Operation Center.

## RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Table 39: Response Activities for Law and Order

Response Clusters	Law and Order	
Time Frame	Needs / Activities	Responsible Agencies and Offices
D	Secure the fire scene and establish perimeter security	PNP, OCPSO, CCTMC, PCG, AFP
	Coordinate with the TEU and CCTMC to assist traffic flow	PNP, CCTMC
	Coordinate with the AFP and PCG to assist in crowd control	AFP, PCG, PNP
	Give situation update to CTOC/OCM	PNP
	Do not allow unauthorized persons at the fire scene	PNP, OCPSO, CCTMC, PCG, AFP
	Reroute traffic flow (if necessary)	CCTMC, OCPSO
	Establish staging area for BFP and other responding fire volunteers	PNP, OCPSO, CCTMC, PCG, AFP
	Gather information about the fire incident	PNP
D + 1 Hour	Assist in the evacuation of all injured person to nearest hospital	PNP, BFP, CDRRMO, OHS, PCG, AFP
	Effect an arrest (in times of looting or other crimes against person and property)	PNP
	Submit initial report to higher head quarters	PNP
	Dispatch 2 teams on standby for search and rescue (SAR) & emergency medical response team (EMRT)	PNP – SRR
	Establish advance command post	PNP
D + 2 Hours	Deploy security personnel to evacuation areas	PNP, OCPSO, AFP
D + 8 Hours	Continues monitoring & assessment	PNP
	Submission of reports	PNP



# RESOURCE INVENTORY

Table 40: Resource Inventory for Law and Order

<b>Response Clusters</b>	<b>Law and Order</b>		
<b>Agency/Office</b>	<b>Resource</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
PNP	A. Manpower		
	First responders and area security	50 persons	Ready to deploy
	Search and Resue Team	20 persons	Ready to deploy
	Medical response	1 team (9 persons)	Ready to deploy
	DIMTG	9 persons	Ready to deploy
	CDM contingent	20 persons	Ready to deploy
	B. Mobility Assets		
	Patrol Vehicle	6 units	Serviceable
	Motorcycle Patrol	6 units	Serviceable
	Ambulance Vehicle	1 unit	Serviceable
	Gas allocation		
	C. Communication Assets		
	Base radio	1 unit	Serviceable
	Mobile converted base radio	2 units	Serviceable
	Hytera (DMR)	4 units	Serviceable
PNP	Handheld radio	7 units	Serviceable
	Tianhai VHF	6 units	Serviceable
	Mobile Radio DMR	12 units	Serviceable
	LGU radio	70 units	Serviceable
CPSO	A. Manpower		
	First responders including auxiliaries	50 Persons	Ready to deploy
	B. Mobility Assets		
	Rescue vehicles	3 Units	Serviceable
	Gas allocation		
	C. Communication		
Mega phone	2 units	Serviceable	



# RESOURCE PROJECTION

Table 41: Resource Projection for Law and Order

Response Clusters	Law and Order (PNP)						
	Resource	Need	Have	Gaps (Need - Have)	Activities / Sources to fill the gaps	Cost Estimates	Sources of Funds
	<b>PNP 6x6 Utility Vehicle</b>	1	0	1	Procurement	₱4,000,000	LDRRMF
	<b>Search and Rescue Equipment</b>	20 sets	0	20 sets	Procurement	₱2, 000, 000	LDRRMF
	<b>Rubber boat</b>	2 units	0	2 units	Procurement	₱2, 000, 000	LDRRMF
	<b>Communication Repeater</b>	2 units	0	2 units	Procurement	₱200, 000	LDRRMF
	<b>PPE</b>	20 sets	0	20 sets	Procurement	₱100, 000	LDRRMF
	<b>Go bag</b>	20 sets	0	20 sets	Procurement	₱100, 000	LDRRMF
	<b>Total</b>					₱8,400,000	LDRRMF

# DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

## **SHELTER**

**Response Cluster Lead:** Office of City Engineer (OCE)

**Members:** CDRRMO, OCPDC, OCGSO, OCENRO, MILG, LNB, OCPSO, OCSWDS

### **Scenario**

A fire flared up and swiftly spread burning a total of 47 houses including a warehouse where plastic wares, grocery items and other combustible materials were stored. The road alleys are so narrowed that makes it difficult for fire fighting vehicles to penetrate the area. The incident resulted in displacement of 400 individuals or 100 families. The affected families are temporarily evacuated at Cotabato City Evacuation Center.

One hundred sixty (160) families were displaced and in need of alternative temporary shelter (ATS).

### **Specific Objectives**

1. To assess and analyze the emergency shelter needs of the affected families.
2. To establish mechanism to coordinate shelter and shelter related items during response for IDPs; and
3. To meet the shelter needs of affected populations more effectively by strengthening leadership, coordination, and accountability in the shelter sector, LNB and the Community people.
- 4.

### **Roles and Responsibilities**

The Shelter cluster shall have the following roles and responsibilities:

1. Assess the emergency shelter needs of affected families and set targets for prioritization;
2. Determine and ensure the implementation of standards for the provision of emergency shelter assistance and other relevant support services for shelter;
3. Maximize all available materials and resources that can be used for the construction of shelter;
4. Responsible for coordinating the response to meet emergency needs, coordinates shelter, settlement, and shelter-related non-food items (NFIs) and long-term needs;
5. Responsible for site planning and settlement design working in close cooperation with other clusters, in particular the CCCM cluster to ensure that the views of the community are well represented;
6. Ensure that coordination mechanisms are established and properly supported
7. Monitor and report on the cluster strategy and its results, and recommend corrective action where necessary; and

8. Ensure that the shelter needs of affected populations are met according to agreed standards and good practices

### EREID Protocol

In the onset of a conflagration with emerging and re-emerging infectious disease outbreaks, the following special protocols shall be observed:

1. All personnel and volunteers involved in the cluster are recommended to have completed vaccines such as hepatitis and flu vaccines.
2. Specimen collection shall be conducted after thorough assessment of the Cotabato City Health E-consulta for staff or volunteers who exhibited signs and symptoms of EREID.
3. All personnel and volunteers shall wear the prescribed personal protective equipment.

### Activation Protocol

1. Upon activation of the Contingency Plan, all key representatives of the cluster led by the City Engineering Office will convene at the Emergency Operation Center to undertake coordination;
2. The cluster shall come up with an assessment of the shelter status, needs and priorities of the affected families; and
3. The Cluster shall come up with a daily Cluster Report which shall be submitted to the Emergency Operation Center.

## RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Table 42: Response Activities for Shelter

Response Clusters	Shelter	
	Needs / Activities	Responsible Agencies and Offices
D + 1 Day	Conduct Rapid Disaster Assessment and Needs Analysis	OCE, OCPDC, CDRMOs
D + 2 Days	Develop tools and guidance for shelter operations	OCE
	Familiarization of team and Pre-identify Shelter Cluster Partners	OCE, OCSWDS
	Coordination and meeting with other clusters. (CCCM, Logistics, Health, and Protection)	OCE, OCSWDS
D + 2 Days	Creation of Technical Working Group (TWG) as needed	OCE
D + 5 Days	Provision of cash assistance and housing materials	OCE, OCSWDS
	Continuous monitoring, assessment, and reporting	OCE

## RESOURCE INVENTORY

Table 43: Resource Inventory for Shelter

Response Clusters	Shelter			
	Agency/Office	Resource	Quantity	Remarks
City Engineering Office		Trucks	5 units	Serviceable
		Back Hoe	1 unit	Serviceable
		Engineers	2 teams	Ready to deploy
		Manpower	20 pax	Ready to deploy
LNB		Man Power	10 pax per barangay	Ready to deploy
		Utility Vehicle	1 unit per barangay	Serviceable

## RESOURCE PROJECTION

Table 44: Resource Projection for Shelter

Response Clusters	Shelter						
	Resource	Need	Have	Gaps (Need - Have)	Activities / Sources to fill the gaps	Cost Estimates	Sources of Funds
	PORTABLE POWER TOOLS	10 units	0	10	Procurement	₱1,000,000.00	LDRRMF
	ATS	37 units	5	32	Procurement	₱5,000,000.00	LDRRMF
	TOTAL					₱6,000,000.00	LDRRMF

# DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

## EARLY RECOVERY

**Response Cluster Lead:** Office of City Planning and Development Officer (OCPDC)

**Members:** OCE, OCGSO, OCENRO, AFP, LNB, OCAGRI, MILG, OCPSO, MBHTE, Cotabato Light, MCWD, OCSWDS, OCM – CIPD, PESO

### Scenario

A fire flared up and swiftly spread burning a total of 47 houses including a warehouse where plastic wares, grocery items and other combustible materials were stored. The road alleys are so narrowed that makes it difficult for fire fighting vehicles to penetrate the area. The incident resulted in displacement of 400 individuals or 100 families. The affected families are temporarily evacuated at Cotabato City Evacuation Center.

The emergency has already subsided and the affected families are gradually transitioning to their normal lives.

### Specific Objectives

1. To institutionalize the Early Recovery Cluster, specifying its composition, objectives, roles, and interface with other response clusters of the LDRRMC;
2. To determine the specific early recovery interventions with specific timelines of implementation;
3. To involve different agencies, non-government organizations (NGOs), Civic Society Organizations (CSOs), private partners and other external stakeholders in the early recovery operations and restoration of lifeline;
4. To undertake assessment to determine the early recovery needs and priorities of the affected families;
5. To establish mechanism for the provision of livelihood and other economic opportunities to enable restoration to normal living conditions;
6. To facilitate gathering of all available resources from various government and non-government stakeholders for the purpose of early recovery; and
7. To transition to Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery efforts.

## **Roles and Responsibilities**

The Early Recovery cluster shall have the following roles and responsibilities:

1. Undertake assessment to determine the early recovery needs and priorities;
2. Outsource funding for financial assistance to subsidize early recovery activities;
3. Coordinate with other response clusters who are implementing their respective early recovery efforts;
4. Facilitate food-for-work or cash-for-work schemes; and
5. Provide resources, services and alternative to livelihood and economic opportunities for the affected communities.

## **EREID Protocol**

In the onset of a conflagration with emerging and re-emerging infectious disease outbreaks, the following special protocols shall be observed:

1. All personnel and volunteers involved in the cluster are recommended to have completed vaccines for the identified infectious disease.
2. Specimen collection shall be conducted after thorough assessment of the Barangay Health Emergency Response Team (BHERT) for staff or volunteers who exhibited signs and symptoms of the infectious disease.
3. All personnel and volunteers shall wear the prescribed personal protective equipment while inside the designated evacuation camp. Camp chefs and food serving crew shall always wear from food preparation to food serving.
4. In cases of airborne infectious diseases outbreak, evacuees are required to wear face mask and observe social distancing.
5. There shall be a yellow bin in the evacuation camp that is intended only for disposal of hazardous or infectious wastes including face masks, hand gloves, and others.
6. There shall be a hand washing area at the entrance of all evacuation camps.

## **Activation Protocol**

1. Upon activation of the Contingency Plan, all key representatives of the cluster led by the City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office will convene at the Emergency Operation Center to undertake coordination;
2. The cluster shall coordinate with other response clusters and conduct a multi-sectoral assessment and analysis to determine early recovery needs and priorities; and
3. The Early Recovery cluster shall periodically report the Essential Elements of Information (EEI) to the Emergency Operation Center (EOC), together with the detailed breakdown and other necessary attachments: a) Number of beneficiaries/families/individuals; b) Total Cost of assistance and services provided.

## RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Table 45: Response Activities for Early Recovery (Cotabato Light)

Response Clusters	Early Recovery for Cotabato Light	
Time Frame	Needs / Activities	Responsible Agencies and Offices
Day 1 + 4 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency response to meter related trouble calls               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Temporary isolation of some affected areas</li> <li>○ Energization of areas that are safe to hazards.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Cotabato Light
Day 1 + 8 hours	Monitoring and control of the power system, which starts with availability of supply from the grid to maintaining uninterrupted power supply to end-users	Cotabato Light
Day 1 + 24 hours	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assess the damages to assets (Actual) by <b>Damage Assessment Team (DAT)</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Substations</li> <li>b. Primary poles Assets</li> <li>c. Secondary pole assets</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Assess manpower (Actual not affected) by <b>Human Resource &amp; CDMS</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Organic Manpower</li> <li>b. Contractor Manpower               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. This is to check whether we need back up from sister companies (Davao Light or VECO) - Communication is okay. (<b>1-APRM Alert</b>)</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>If communication is down, automatically they will send the workforce.</p>	COLIGHT
Day 2 Onwards	Start of massive power restorations to make sure that power is available as early as possible. - <b>Operations Team</b>	COLIGHT

## RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Table 46: Response Activities for Early Recovery

Response Clusters	Early Recovery	
Time Frame	Needs / Activities	Responsible Agencies and Offices
<b>D + 3 Days</b>	Create and establish the Early Recovery Cluster based on needs	OCPDC, OCGSO, OCE, CENRO, OCAgri, OCSWDS, OCM-CIPD
<b>D + 5 Days</b>	Conduct multi-sectoral assessment to determine the early recovery needs and priorities	OCPDC, OCGSO, OCE, CENRO, OCAgri, OCSWDS, OCM-CIPD,
	Submit Essential Elements of Information (EEI) together with the detailed breakdown and other necessary attachments: a) Number of beneficiaries/families/individuals; b) Total Cost of assistance and services provided.	OCPDC, OCSWDS, CDRRMO, OHS
	Coordinate and sustain early recovery priorities of other response clusters	OCPDC
	Facilitate continuous provision of camp management and protection services and sustain the stable provision of food and non-food items to displaced families	OCSWDS
	Uninterrupted access and provision for affected families of essential health services	OHS
	Continuous support in the delivery of education services in coordination with schools	MBHTE – SDRRM
	Coordinate with concerned service utilities/offices for restoration of critical facilities and lifelines	OCPDC, OCGSO, COLIGHT, MCWD, PLDT
	Provide emergency shelter assistance	OCSWDS, OCE
	Clearing of fire debris	BFP, OCE
	Continuous monitoring, assessment, and reporting	OCPDC, OCSWDS, OHS, CDRRMO



# RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Table 47: Response Activities for Early Recovery (MCWD)

<b>Response Clusters</b>	<b>Early Recovery for MCWD</b>	
<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Needs / Activities</b>	<b>Responsible Agencies and Offices</b>
<i>D + 2 Hours</i>	Maintenance team inspects/secure fire hydrants near fire site if functioning properly	MCWD
<i>D + 3 hours</i>	Continuous monitoring of the QRT Assessment of the QRT if there is a need of additional water support at the evacuation center	MCWD
<i>D + 4 hours</i>	Maintenance team may open other valves to augment water supply on hydrants	MCWD

# RESOURCE INVENTORY

Table 48: Resource Inventory for Early Recovery (Cotabato Light)

Response Clusters	Early Recovery for Cotabato Light		
Agency/Office	Resource	Quantity	Remarks
Cotabato Light and Power Company	Gang Trucks (Contractors)	11 units	Intended for Power line restorations and other Line Activities.
	Light Vehicles	6 units	Intended for Power line restorations and other Line Activities.
	Trimming Crew	3 units	Intended to clear trees from Power lines unless otherwise we cannot enter the area due to blockage
	Motorbike	5 units	Intended for Power line restorations and other Line Activities
	Generator Set	4.45 MW	Intended to supply power to: <b>Hospitals (CRMC &amp; NDH), Emergency Operation Center (EOC), (CityHall) Incident Command System (ICS), (CityHall)</b> Selected Feeders & Reclosers
	Relief Assistance	TBD	Part of Company's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) through Aboitiz Foundation, Inc.
Barangay LGU	Manpower (BHW)	2 PAX PER BARANGAY	
	Manpower (Tanod)	10 PAX PER BARANGAY	
	Patrol vehicle	1 UNIT PER BARANGAY	

## RESOURCE INVENTORY

Table 49: Resource Inventory for Early Recovery (MCWD)

Response Clusters	Early Recovery		
Agency/Office	Resource	Quantity	Remarks
MCWD	Water tanker	1 unit	Intended to deliver water to areas with no water
	Water pipeline repair/maintenance team	4 units	Intended for water pipeline restorations & other activities
	Backhoe/loader	1 unit	Intended for excavations & moving earth materials
	Boom truck	1 unit	Intended for heavy lifting & transport of materials/people
	Canter	2 units	Intended for transport of materials/people/relief goods
	L300 Van	12 units	Intended for transportation of maintenance team/people/for evacuation/relief goods

## RESOURCE PROJECTION

Table 50: Resource Projection for Early Recovery

Response Clusters	Early Recovery					
Resource	Need	Have	Gaps (Need - Have)	Activities / Sources to fill the gaps	Cost Estimates	Sources of Funds
Drone with tablet and accessories	1 unit	0	1 unit	Procurement	₱200,000.00	LDRRMF
Crop insurance	1 package	0	1 package	Compliance to MAFAR requirements	₱100,000.00	MAFAR
Seedlings	70 kgs	20 kgs	50 kgs	Procurement	₱150,000.00	MAFAR
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>₱450,000.00</b>	<b>LDRRMF/MAFAR</b>

## RESOURCE PROJECTION

Table 51: Resource Projection for Early Recovery (MCWD)

Response Clusters	Early Recovery					
Resource	Need	Have	Gaps (Need – Have)	Activities / Sources to fill the gaps	Cost Estimates	Sources of Funds
<b>Water tanker</b>	4 units	1 unit	3 units	Procurement	₱6, 000, 000	MCWD
<b>Back hoe/loader</b>	3 units	1 unit	2 units	Procurement	₱6, 000, 000	MCWD
<b>Boom truck</b>	3 units	1 unit	2 units	Procurement	₱3, 000, 000	MCWD
<b>Upgraded hydrants with water meters</b>	37 units	3 units	34 units	Procurement	₱1, 700, 000	MCWD



## RESOURCE GAP SUMMARY

Table 52: Resource Gap Summary

Response Cluster	Total Resource Gaps	Total Cost Estimates
Food and Non-Food Items	8	₱16,200,000.00
Health	5	₱4,000,000.00
IDP Protection Camp Coordination and Management	2	₱11,000,000.00
Logistics	3	₱2,500,000.00
Emergency Telecommunication	2	₱1,570,000
Education	3	₱3,405,000.00
Search, Rescue and Retrieval	5	₱15,000,000.00
Management of the Dead and Missing	1	₱3,000,000.00
Law and Order	1	₱8,400,000.00
Shelter	1	₱1,000,000.00
Early Recovery	3	₱450,000.00
TOTAL	32	₱65,525,000



## COORDINATION, COMMAND & CONTROL



### FEATURES OF THE EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTER (EOC)

The Cotabato City DRRM Emergency Operation Center is the repository of information and main hub for coordination of the Cotabato City LGU. It serves as the main communication link for all responding units, receives emergency and non-emergency calls, monitors the security and surveillance cameras municipal wide, dispatches call to concerned responding unit, receives data and reports from responding units.

The CDRRMOC operates a 24/7 basis once potential and on-going emergency situations come into affliction within the territorial jurisdiction of the city in coordination with security and lined agencies. It will undertake information management function in the event of on-going disaster situations, being the center of all response coordination at the city and barangay level. It will also monitor the transition from emergency response and relief to recovery phase.

During normal conditions, the operation center functions as a regular office with a skeletal duty team during special operations such as holidays. During emergency conditions and other disaster situations brought about by both sudden onset and slow onset disasters, the CDRRMC will activate its Duty Alert System whereby duty personnel work round-the-clock to continuously monitor the evolving situation. It will process information received from various sources and provides an analysis to get a clear picture of the magnitude of the situation as well as identify the gaps and emergency needs in addressing the requirements of the affected population. It also recommends appropriate actions to undertake to expedite the decision-making process.

The EOC serves as repository of information and main hub for coordination of services and resources to support the management of the disaster for all response clusters and external stakeholders that will be aiding and augmentation during the emergency.

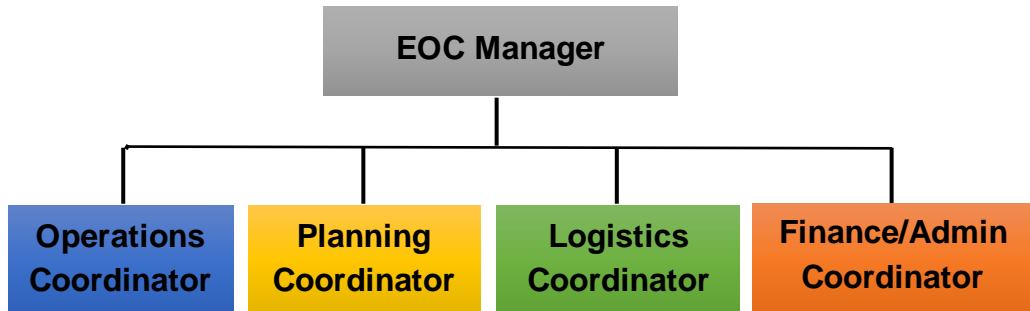
It shall utilize support system such as early warning and emergency broadcast system, incident command system, rapid damage assessment and needs analysis, emergency logistics management, public private partnerships for emergency response, and humanitarian assistance coordination mechanism.



## ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE EMERGENCY OPERATION CENTER (EOC)

The EOC will be operated with the hereunder organizational structure:

Figure 18: Organizational Structure of EOC



The following are the roles and responsibilities for each position that shall be carried out by the designated personnel within the emergency operation center

Table 53: Roles and Responsibilities of EOC personnels

POSITION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
EOC Manager	Takes guidance from Responsible Official Provides overall leadership in the EOC Assigns responsibility to the EOC staff
Operations Coordinator	Coordinates requirements for emergency response
Planning Coordinator	Collects, analyzes, and displays information Develops, maintains, and disseminates situation reports Prepares action plan Tracks resources
Logistics Coordinator	Maintains EOC facilities and equipment Provides transportation, food, and medical services for all duty personnel
Finance and Administration Coordinator	Manages all financial and administrative concerns of the EOC

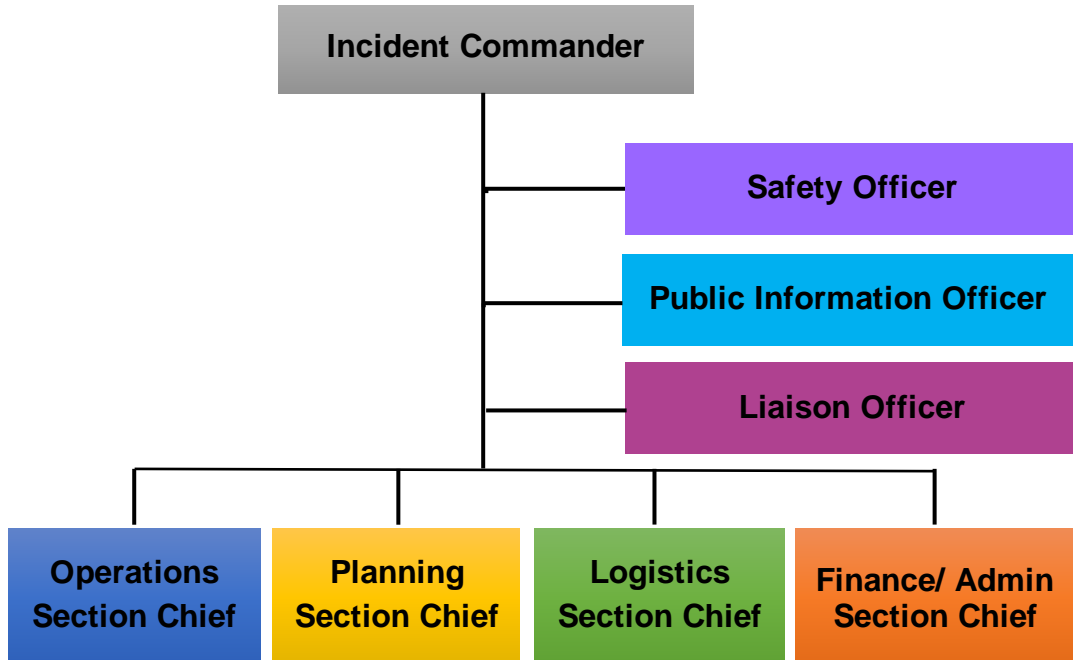


## INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

The Incident Command System is an on-scene response mechanism that is being implemented for tactical response. Once all the teams have been mobilized on the ground during the worst-case scenario, they will operate under this system, to be led by the Incident Management Team.

Below is the organizational structure of the Incident Management Team (IMT) to guide and define how activities such as tasking, coordination, and **supervision are directed towards the achievement of its operational goals.**

Figure 19: Incident Command System



The following are the roles and responsibilities for each position that shall be carried out by the designated personnel.

Table 54: Roles and Responsibilities of ICS personnels

POSITION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
Incident Commander	Overall manages the incident
Command Staff	
Public Information Officer	Interacts with the media and public
Safety Officer	Assesses all operational safety concerns
Liaison Officer	Point of contact for other agencies
General Staff	
Operations Section Chief	Implements tactical activities
Planning Section Chief	Collects information and prepares reports
Logistics Section Chief	Provides facilities and services support
Finance and Administration Section Chief	Monitors and approves expenditures

The Incident Management Team headed by an Incident Commander after given the Delegation of Authority by the Responsible Official, performs a coordinated on-scene operation.

The incident commander views the entire incident from an analytical standpoint, keenly investigating, identifying the symptoms, and coordinating the incident response.

The IMT will set out an incident action plan, delegating tasks and liaising with the stakeholders involved. The main goal is to keep moving towards a resolution. The incident commander does this by deciding the next steps to carry out in the incident management process.

## **INTEROPERABILITY**

The Incident Command System (ICS) and Cluster Approach system are proven to be effective tools in managing actual and potential disaster impacts by enhancing the mechanisms for resource management, reporting and documentation, and optimum achievement of response objectives;

These DRRM tools are interoperable in a sense that the EOC acts as a link between the IMTs and Response Clusters. Guided by the duly formulated Incident Action Plan, the team may operate as a Single or Unified Command, depending on the gravity of the conflagration incident.

The Response Cluster Leads shall send their team and resources based on their mandates and will be required to check-in and work under the Incident Management Team following the Incident Command System principles.

The Clusters shall monitor the IMT's activities via the EOC and provide additional resources as needed and requested.

The Incident Management Team shall then be the Force-employers where ICS-trained responders operate while Clusters are the Force-providers where decision makers usually operate. Meaning, Cluster resources shall still perform according to their mandates, SOPs and technical expertise. The IMT will just manage them tactically for proper placement and efficiency.

The Chairperson of the LDRRMC shall supervise the coordination activities and strategic decisions of the sectors. These decisions shall then be communicated to the IC through the EOC. The IC, on the other hand, shall report the tactical activities to the EOC going to the response clusters.

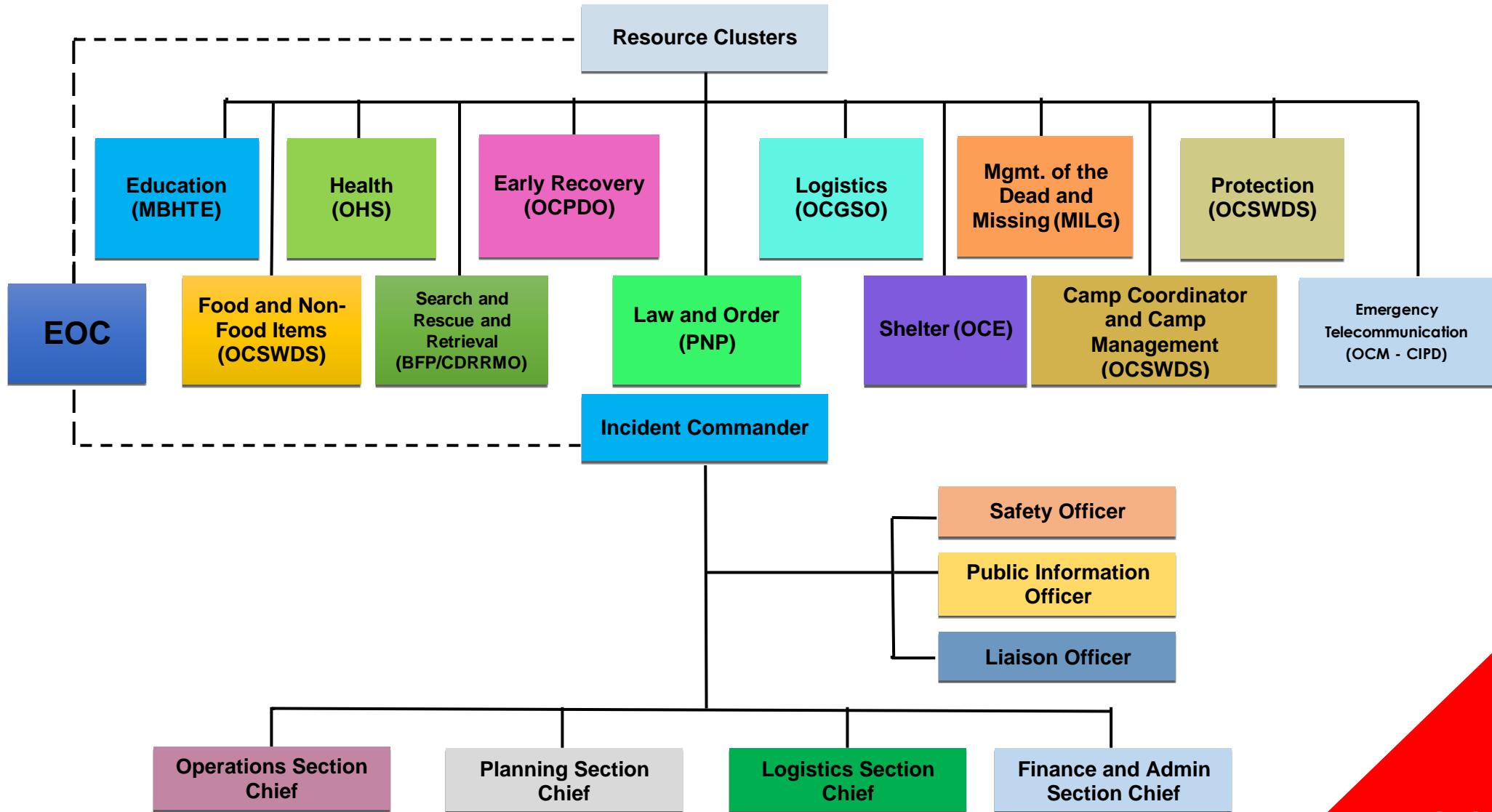







Figure 20: Interoperability



## EMERGENCY OPERATIONCENTER (EOC)

Table 55: EOC Contact Information

LOCATION		PEOPLE'S PALACE COMPOUND, ROSARY HEIGHTS 10, COTABATO CITY	
CONTACT INFORMATION			
Primary		Alternate	
 Landline: (064) 552 - 1085  Mobile: 0995-981-3015 / 0991-669-4553  Email Address: <a href="mailto:cotcitydrmo@yahoo.com.ph">cotcitydrmo@yahoo.com.ph</a>  Social Media:  @Cdrmmocotabato		 <b>Radio Frequency:</b> <b>146.390 mHz (Witehouse)</b>	
EOC MANAGEMENT TEAM			
POSITION	NAMES AND AGENCY/ OFFICE/ ORGANIZATION	CONTACT INFORMATION	
EOC Manager	HEAD OF CDRRMO	0991-669-4553	
Operations Coordinator	CDRRMO OPERATIONS AND WARNING SECTION CHIEF	064 – 552 - 1085	
Planning Coordinator	REPRESENTATIVES/LIAISON OF OCPDC	064 - 552 – 1252	
Logistics Coordinator	REPRESENTATIVES/LIAISON OF OGS	064 - 552 – 0864	
Finance & Administrative Coordinator	REPRESENTATIVES/LIAISON OF CBO	064 - 421 – 7807	



## INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)

Table 56: ICS Contact Information

ICS FACILITIES		
Facilities	Location	
Incident Command Post	PEOPLE'S PALACE COMPOUND/CDRRMO OPCEN, RH 10, COTABATO CITY	
Staging Area	Depends on the situation	
Base	City Hall Compound	
Camp	Regional Evacuation Center, CDRRMO Compound, RH 10	
Helispot	Headquarters, 991B, RH 9, Cotabato City	
Helibase	Awang, D.O.S, Maguindanao	
INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAM		
POSITION	NAMES AND AGENCY/ OFFICE/ ORGANIZATION	CONTACT INFORMATION
Incident Commander	LOCAL CHIEF EXECUITVE (City Mayor)	064 - 557 – 1612
Command Staff		
Public Information Officer	HEAD OF OCM - CIPD	064 - 429 – 0524
Liaison Officer	SECRETARY TO THE CITY MAYOR	064 - 421 – 8969
Safety Officer	HEAD OF OCPSO	064 - 421 -5197
General Staff		
Operations Section Chief	FIRE MARSHAL OF BFP	064 – 552 - 1085
Planning Section Chief	HEAD OF OCPDC	064 - 552 – 1252
Logistics Section Chief	HEAD OF OGS	064 - 552 – 0864
Finance & Administrative Section Chief	HEAD OF CBO	064 - 421 – 7807

# CHAPTER IV: ACTIVATION, DEACTIVATION, AND NON - ACTIVATION



The EOC shall be activated upon detection of based on the actual reports of the RDANA team and the running card system of the Bureau of Fire. Therefore, the disaster response will initially and primarily focus on preventing casualties and further spread of the fire incident.

The Bureau of Fire (BFP) being responsible for the provision of initial response and safety services shall undertake its functions and duties in ensuring public safety.

## CDRRMO EOC ALERT SYSTEM

### **Sudden Onset Situation**

Should the emergency occur during normal duty operations, members of Quick Response Team (QRT) shall immediately report to Operation Center upon advice by duty officer. Relieve of QRT will start upon the assumption to duty of the activated alert team.

## SOP AND GUIDELINES DURING ACTIVATION PERIOD

It is imperative to organize and deploy an RDANA team to take a snapshot of the disaster situation. And based on the findings and recommendation of Rapid Disaster Assessment and Needs Analysis (RDANA) team, this Contingency Plan may be activated.

Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (RDANA) is a disaster response tool that is used immediately during the early and critical state of onset of a disaster. This tool will help the EOC to identify the magnitude of a disaster by focusing on the general impact on the community and the affected population's coping capacity due to the conflagration incident. The RDANA will further help in determining the immediate relief and response requirements as dictated by the type, scale, and characteristics of the incident.

## **RESPONSE REQUIREMENTS**

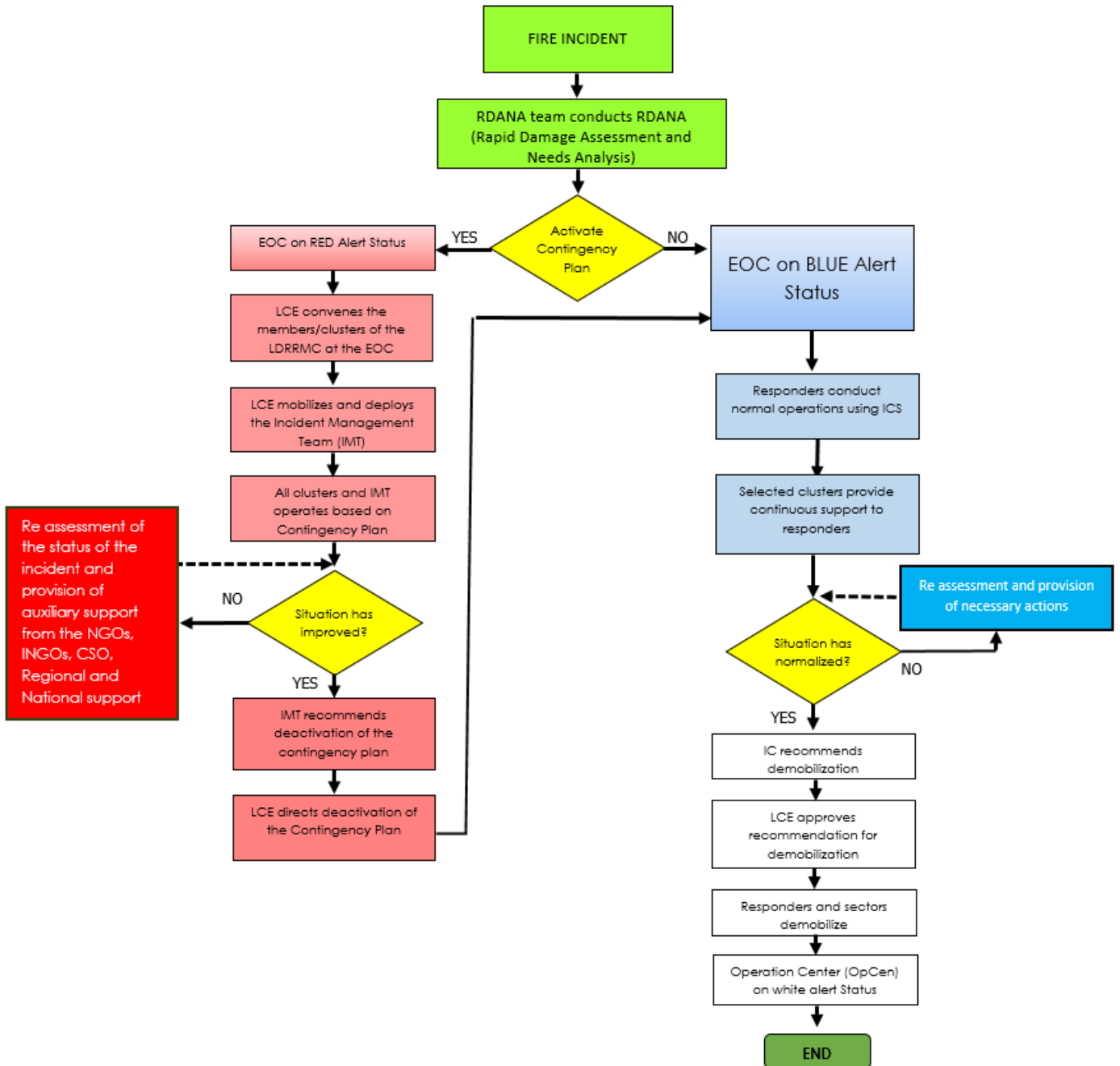
1. Prepare Situational Reports and RDANA Report for the Chairman, LDRRMC.
2. Coordinate with implementing agencies to maximize mobilization of resources.
3. Monitor the declaration of BDRRMCs their area under the State of Calamity and report it to PDRRMC and OCD.
4. Immediately implement the cluster approach coordination mechanism and the CDRRMO Secretariat shall facilitate the conduct of emergency meetings presided by Local Chief Executive or his designate with the cluster leads to effectively address the response requirements.



## ACTIVATION AND DEACTIVATION FLOWCHART

The procedures for activating and deactivating the contingency plan shall adhere to the flowchart below:

Figure 21: Activation and Deactivation Flowchart



Upon activation of the Emergency Operation Center (EOC), the Local Chief Executive shall convene all the response clusters to assess the situation and activate the Incident Command System (ICS) and delegate authority to the Incident Commander (IC) and to proceed to organizing the Incident Management Team (IMT) and implement tactical activities based on the strategic decisions of the response clusters.

The contingency plan shall be deactivated once the situation has improved and when heightened alert is no longer required. The recommendation for deactivation shall emanate from the Incident Commander to the Local Chief Executive via the Emergency Operation Center (EOC). Once deactivated, operation will remain until such time that the EOC will be back to "white alert" status. At this point, the operation is already terminated.

Downgrading or lowering the CDRRMO EOC's alert status shall be upon the memorandum order of LDRRMC, and the recommendation of Head, LDRRMC Duty Personnel. Downgrading from RED to BLUE to WHITE shall be determined based on the condition of affected population/barangay. Termination of disaster response such as relief operations, search, rescue, and retrieval can be the basis of downgrading the alert status.

However, when downgraded into normal condition (white), LDRRMC member- agencies are still required to submit report/update to CDRRM EOC from time to time.

## **NON - ACTIVATION**

The Contingency Plan shall be deemed as non-activated until RDANA report is being considered. The plan will be maintained as a perpetual or a continuing plan for it can still be utilized for future use in case the same hazard will occur.

This Contingency Plan can also be incorporated to the plan of the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan of the Cotabato City LGU to improve our preparedness and response capacities and allocating financial resources to address the gaps identified through this plan.

# ANNEXES

## ANNEX 1: TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP

### TERMS OF REFERENCE

**Purpose:** The Technical Working Group shall be the focal body in charge of the refinement, finalization, testing, evaluation, packaging, updating and improvement of the contingency plan under the supervision of the Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (LDRRMO). The group shall work closely with the planners of Cotabato City LGU for the attainment of the Contingency Planning objectives.

#### Functions:

1. Facilitate the refinement and finalization of the contingency plan to include testing, evaluation, packaging, updating and improvement;
2. Develop work plan for the completion and updating of the contingency plan;
3. Organize consultation meetings with the planners and relevant subject matter experts regarding the development of the contingency plan; and
4. Facilitate the presentation and endorsement of the contingency plan to Chairperson, LDRRMC and Local Sangguniang Panlungsod for comments and approval.

#### Members' Duties and Responsibilities:

1. Overall Coordinator: in charge of the CP process; monitors the progress of CP; initiates the conduct of meetings to review, evaluate and update the contingency plan, as necessary; disseminates updates on the contingency plan to agencies/offices concerned; leads the conduct of simulation exercises to test the coherence and integrity of the plan.
2. Secretariat: facilitates CP meetings, workshops, and simulation exercises; drives the CP participants to achieve the target outputs; documents proceedings of the meetings, workshops and simulation exercises; take charges of the reproduction and distribution of the contingency plan

and other materials to the concerned meeting attendees and workshop participants.

3. **Technical Staffs:** write the contents of the actual contingency plan; assimilates comments, inputs and recommendations gathered during meetings, workshops, and simulation exercises to improve the contingency plan; consolidates the outputs from the clusters and integrates them into the overall contingency plan.
4. **Sector Leads:** facilitates the completion of sub-plan for the respective sector, including the accomplishment of the CP forms; ensures the availability of data for the specific sector; coordinates with other clusters to ensure that the preparation of sub-plans is on track, that the different cluster plans are consistent with each other, and that all clusters are familiarized with their tasks likely to be performed in case of an emergency.

### Composition:

Role	Names	Office	Contact Number
<b>Over-all Coordinator</b>	Amil P. Esmael	CDRRMO	09959813015
<b>Secretariat/ Technical Staff</b>	Amirah L. Juanday, RN Karen Pete S. Liloc, RCrim Reyuard B. Jose Engr. Primitiva Joy C. Visitacion	CDRRMO	09167059025 09751746178 09366671662 09453347165
<b>Food and Non-Food Items Cluster Lead</b>	Asrap R. Abubakar, RSW Rehana R. Abubakar, RSW	OSWDS	09772180344
<b>Health (Medical, WASH, Nutrition, Mental Health, and Psychosocial Support) Cluster Lead</b>	Alfred S. Nograles, RM	OHS	09155398219
<b>IDP Protection Cluster Lead</b>	Asrap R. Abubakar, RSW Rehana R. Abubakar, RSW	OSWDS	09772180344
<b>Camp Coordination and Management Cluster Lead</b>	Asrap R. Abubakar, RSW Rehana R. Abubakar, RSW	OSWDS	09772180344
<b>Logistics Cluster Lead</b>	Engr. Nerio Zambrano	OCGSO	09177260509
<b>Education Cluster Lead</b>	Representative from school division of Cotabato City	MBHTE	064 – 552 - 3221
<b>Search, Rescue and Retrieval Cluster Lead</b>	Rashman Nazer D. Lim, RN, EMT, CTN  SFO3 Darwin Sapayani	CDRRMO  BFP	09478917441  09754277985
<b>Management of the Dead and Missing Cluster Lead</b>	Amirah Fatmah Nowanghan	MILG	09564485913
<b>Law and Order Cluster Lead</b>	PLT. Jonathan L. Marciano Letty C. Perocho	PNP CPSO	09685401606 09557097142
<b>Shelter Cluster Lead</b>	Ivann Gerard J. Kamensa	OCE	09270057235
<b>Early Recovery Cluster Lead</b>	Engr. Hamsari Usman Engr. Abdulbady Madugay	CPDO	09665685679 09205281663

## ANNEX 2: LDRRMC DIRECTORY

OFFICE	NAME/POSITION	CONTACT NO.
OFFICE OF THE CITY MAYOR	MOHAMMAD ALI C. MATABALAO	064 – 557 – 1612
OFFICE OF THE CITY ADMINISTRATOR	ABDULWAHAB D. MIDTIMBANG	064 – 557 – 2132
CITY DISASTER RISK REDUCTION & MANAGEMENT OFFICE	AMIL P. ESMAEL	064 – 552-1085
CITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE	ENGR. MA. ADELA A. FIESTA, MPA, ENP	064 – 552-1252
OFFICE ON HEALTH SERVICES	HARRIS ALI, MD	09276122375
CITY ENVIRONMENTAL & RESOURCE OFFICE	ENGR. CRISANTO B. SAAVEDRA	064 – 557-1453
CITY OCAGRIULTURE OFFICE	ROY JESUS B. FIESTA	09554209416/09678520659
CITY ENGINEERING OFFICE	ENGR. SAMUEL JOROLAN	064 – 557 – 1807
CITY BUDGET OFFICE	REGINA G. DETALLA	064 – 421 – 7807
CITY PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICE	ADAM GUIAMAD	064 – 421 – 3569
OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES	PEDRO D. TATO	064 – 522-0864
CITY TREASURY OFFICE	TEDDY U. INTA	064 – 421 – 3506
OFFICE ON SOCIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE	ASRAP P. ABUBAKAR, RSW	064 – 421-3140
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT-COT CITY	MUHAMMAD FARZIEH B. ABUTAZIL	09174790068
COTABATO CITY POLICE OFFICE	PCOL QUERUBIN L MANALANG, JR	09975445872
ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES – JTF	COL GLENN LORETO T. CABALLERO INF (GSC)PA	09974814033
COTABATO LIGHT & POWER COMPANY	VALENTINE S. SALUDES III, PEE	09065296208
METRO COTABATO WATER DISTRICT	ENGR. JASPER OCHIA	0920 668 5454
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	SARAPIA G. TALAPAS	09171337952
COTABATO REGIONAL AND MEDICAL CENTER	ISHMAEL R. DIMAREN, MD, MHA, FPCS, FPSGS, FPSCRS	0998 878 1305
PHILIPPINE RED CROSS-COTABATO CHAPTER	AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE	0975 399 7748
BUREAU OF FIRE – COTABATO CITY	F/INSP IKE J. LACHICA, JR.	064 – 552 – 1785

# ANNEX 3: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE BY GENDER

BARANGAT	BY SEXES																																		TOT AL									
	AGE ENDE	0-6 y.m		7mar-1y.m		2-4y.m		5-6y.m		7-12y.m		13-18y.m		19-22y.m		23-29y.m		30-34y.m		35-39y.m		40-44y.m		45-49y.m		50-54y.m		55-59y.m		60-64y.m		65-70y.m		71-80y.m		81-90y.m		91 above						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
<b>MBRH</b>	265	262	266	275	386	392	497	471	587	568	555	562	524	598	634	668	647	643	672	669	646	648	648	570	584	516	578	432	429	322	220	216	213	140	142	60	52	40	30	15979				
<b>ROSAR HEIGHTS 1</b>	22	11	49	32	104	90	72	75	199	208	244	225	188	195	94	136	294	299	238	209	198	287	252	223	216	236	118	133	76	89	72	89	35	61	26	19	4	13	5131					
<b>ROSAR HEIGHTS 2</b>	8	9	22	28	70	54	63	119	149	133	153	146	132	144	356	342	238	214	214	223	236	242	136	148	133	154	78	67	40	63	55	78	30	71	6	17	0	6	4377					
<b>ROSAR HEIGHTS 3</b>	147	169	176	171	389	382	275	270	308	313	638	609	818	840	581	639	981	581	295	229	599	680	313	478	337	395	367	251	50	40	50	20	99	40	43	10	1	2	12586					
<b>ROSAR HEIGHTS 4</b>																																												
<b>ROSAR HEIGHTS 5</b>	84	97	171	132	183	173	202	215	223	229	213	215	148	232	265	255	224	286	304	297	143	142	198	183	116	128	192	129	76	131	72	78	73	96	65	27	45	41	6073					
<b>ROSAR HEIGHTS 6</b>	46	78	81	68	130	105	315	211	330	295	416	341	303	333	273	596	364	368	302	295	261	255	317	286	218	244	107	128	90	99	71	80	49	80	17	45	2	7	7606					
<b>ROSAR HEIGHTS 7</b>	185	160	248	140	163	256	370	400	1000	1000	620	570	300	620	230	230	200	270	364	448	320	600	450	330	445	200	300	336	240	260	310	134	280	215	200	205	6	8	12613					
<b>ROSAR HEIGHTS 8</b>	82	192	214	246	896	652	452	325	778	850	1,299	1,548	543	254	587	402	209	186	188	172	68	45	42	51	28	32	55	31	138	113	140	118	112	79	60	48	52	38	11325					
<b>ROSAR HEIGHTS 9</b>	84	61	151	141	82	85	200	222	731	725	519	524	467	463	496	503	375	378	218	215	218	218	304	318	322	393	278	272	232	186	99	84	90	78	48	42	8	11	9841					
<b>ROSAR HEIGHTS 10</b>	373	258	477	248	497	367	722	348	596	681	812	424	863	410	627	431	654	440	744	348	621	368	585	382	566	245	514	298	559	235	467	276	376	266	320	199	0	0	16597					
<b>ROSAR HEIGHTS 11</b>	25	22	34	30	137	108	81	91	426	343	511	446	460	453	653	432	403	426	347	387	305	289	324	282	284	311	210	214	116	150	51	79	46	81	27	24	4	3	8615					
<b>ROSAR HEIGHTS 12</b>	18	16	75	102	188	205	30	52	173	198	233	266	310	246	264	248	180	197	142	156	117	150	112	129	113	133	68	89	207	220	157	199	155	149	24	44	0	0	5265					
<b>ROSAR HEIGHTS 13</b>	13	14	16	13	15	30	8	10	87	72	461	399	61	68	145	136	250	247	202	228	343	380	455	320	396	340	351	217	78	66	68	60	27	22	8	3	4	1	5614					
<b>BAGUA MOTHER</b>																																												
<b>BAGUA 1</b>	110	250	158	218	1119	1381	389	911	233	267	175	225	275	280	230	220	195	355	224	277	295	305	271	284	233	362	194	300	39	56	44	66	31	50	9	9	4	6	10050					
<b>BAGUA 2</b>	127	102	232	137	640	692	820	870	920	776	1633	1658	656	651	576	795	654	750	590	763	657	708	557	668	730	770	595	600	107	71	143	138	46	102	28	33	2	1	19998					
<b>BAGUA 3</b>	143	157	195	200	200	220	210	238	227	232	225	230	227	223	200	249	210	243	220	230	215	234	205	240	218	222	210	220	198	230	171	174	160	179	0	0	0	0	0	7155				
<b>POBLACION MOTHER</b>	466	370	467	376	588	508	589	509	832	730	932	817	1300	1350	1421	1376	634	560	634	567	538	560	530	560	534	310	270	680	450	385	230	320	230	320	250	340	26	20	21579					
<b>POBLACION 1</b>	34	30	73	79	64	76	284	304	449	390	408	531	410	561	502	566	347	563	410	502	301	429	249	368	209	311	126	130	54	79	33	51	25	56	6	15	0	4	9029					
<b>POBLACION 2</b>	111	120	256	264	302	305	272	221	268	226	461	443	378	453	342	394	406	428	333	350	336	370	356	472	284	313	325	330	32	34	40	45	31	33	21	25	1	3	9384					
<b>POBLACION 3</b>	27	153	98	94	102	106	206	189	101	106	315	326	145	150	85	117	165	172	169	137	107	96	280	201	60	66	60	66	21	18	51	49	16	16	0	0	0	0	4070					
<b>POBLACION 4</b>	39	61	65	98	199	149	159	145	310	443	422	406	289	388	400	365	333	389	260	301	170	154	189	233	127	106	99	98	86	102	65	92	50	89	7	53	1	1	6943					
<b>POBLACION 5</b>	3	2	7	12	30	67	35	34	71	67	70	75	45	70	125	140	75	79	50	70	60	70	68	75	55	67	70	64	65	63	63	62	36	42	5	6	2	3	2003					
<b>POBLACION 6</b>																																												
<b>POBLACION 7</b>	125	112	304	283	949	917	602	565	839	609	965	579	574	536	670	565	549	612	579	550	466	528	520	533	426	418	389	411	329	342	259	304	120	98	56	40	0	0	16723					
<b>POBLACION 8</b>	82	192	214	246	896	652	452	325	778	850	1,299	1,548	543	254	587	402	209	186	188	172	68	45	42	51	28	32	55	31	138	164	140	118	112	79	60	48	52	38	11376					
<b>POBLACION 9</b>	86	80	83	83	92	91	90	92	111	116	294	281	220	235	382	386	381	369	390	382	399	456	293	411	284	281	260	277	31	22	38	35	35	79	10	14	5	3	7177					
<b>TAMONTAKA MOTHER</b>	200	209	510	521	555	570	713	709	736	751	711	721	613	544	613	600	712	707	601	633	476	451	498	480	312	271	163	119	62	124	45	90	23	45	1	2	0	0	15091					
<b>TAMONTAKA 1</b>	20	17	45	28	118	125	141	129	314	274	263	248	174	214	295	328	197	198	183	201	153	157	130	144	130	108	103	92	76	81	37	56	19	28	6	13	0	3	4848					
<b>TAMONTAKA 2</b>																																												
<b>TAMONTAKA 3</b>	8	13	40	34	71	72	36	40	115	113	88	94	51	63	92	105	235	276	230	298	288	359	308	296	334	321	239	257	16	30	5	14	14	21	2	11	0	6	4595					
<b>TAMONTAKA 4</b>	13	16	78	66	140	160	156	179	173	181	268	318	212	242	284	259	154	153	138	162	147	122	108	110	94	104	51	41	33	34	22	19	28	28	20	15	4	4	4336					
<b>TAMONTAKA 5</b>	8	11	35	47	81	78	34	46	157	172	174	159	114	136	110	147	133	154	164	149	159	139	143	120	102	105	104	92	93	101	42	47	26	39	17	19	1	1	3459					
<b>KALANGALAN MOTHER</b>	387	315	442	477	436	593	439	480	591	613	1218	1606	470	480	476	486	406	386	285	289	458	501	472	456	462	478	485	502	379	396	326	380	195	171	148	153	16	17	16860					
<b>KALANGALAN 1</b>	91	120	87	123	143	155	82	85	212	220	240	252	217	225	220	227	215	223	180	192	193	206	217	235	192	200	195	215	93	130	130	135	80	92	72	74	62	70	6100					
<b>KALANGALAN 2</b>	140	136	196	245	159	200	129	195	445	420	490	256	348	338	147	288	127	224	147	156	169	190	198	124	142	108	94	87	242	167	92	84	152	84	30	29	0	0	6778					
<b>TOTAL</b>	***	3805	5565	5257	10124	10006	9125	9075	13469	13171	17325	17048	***	***	12815	***	***	11562	10205	10257	9730	***	9692	9775	8646	8342	7157	7206																

## ANNEX 3: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE BY PREGNANT AND TEENAGE MOTHERS

PREGNANT							TOT AL	TEENAGE MOTHER		TOT AL
13-18	19-22	23-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		13-18	19-22	
F	F	F	F	F	F	F		F	F	
0	25	48	37	35	25	15	185	28	10	38
1	2	0	3	3	0	0	9	4	4	8
10	8	4	3	0	0	0	25	3	0	3
5	57	35	38	0	11	3	149	18	0	18
0	13	15	13	9	0	0	50	5	0	5
0	10	31	16	4	1	0	62	0	2	2
25	18	15	12	8	0	0	78	25	0	25
10	18	22	31	8	0	0	89	16	9	25
15	13	14	16	12	6	0	81	6	0	6
0	0	9	3	5	1	0	18	5	1	6
0	0	12	6	1	0	0	19	0	0	0
0	4	14	11	6	0	0	35	1	1	2
0	8	7	8	6	2	0	31	0	8	8
19	70	62	62	13	10	16	252	15	16	31
0	0	22	11	12	3	0	48	4	15	19
10	15	18	33	21	7	0	104	15	10	25
3	6	8	6	0	1	0	24	4	10	14
0	21	13	80	0	0	0	114	4	0	4
8	2	1	0	0	0	0	11	1	10	11
0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	23	31	19	14	3	0	90	18	0	18
6	13	25	7	0	0	0	51	10	13	23
0	3	7	5	4	0	0	19	5	0	5
50	28	0	0	0	0	0	78	100	0	100
0	3	2	2	1	0	0	8	2	15	17
0	19	4	2	3	0	0	28	1	0	1
2	3	5	2	1	0	0	13	6	0	6
0	0	2	1	2	0	0	5	4	0	4
5	20	26	10	15	13	0	89	0	0	0
2	5	4	3	5	0	0	19	4	9	13
23	29	6	6	0	2	0	66	13	18	31
<b>194</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1852</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>468</b>

SOURCE: OCSWDS Population Census 2023

## ANNEX 3: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE BY SENIOR CITIZEN

SENIOR CITIZEN										TOT AL
60-64y.m		65-70y.m		71-80y.m		81-90y.m		91 above		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
322	220	216	213	140	142	60	52	40	30	1435
64	70	64	75	27	50	23	17	4	12	406
30	47	48	69	41	53	6	17	0	6	317
50	40	20	5	99	40	43	10	7	2	316
76	131	72	78	73	96	65	27	45	41	704
858	97	63	78	47	78	16	44	2	7	1290
202	215	255	94	220	177	130	1200	0	0	2493
150	50	69	65	50	30	0	0	0	0	414
559	235	467	276	376	266	320	200	0	0	2699
82	134	44	76	43	78	13	22	0	0	492
196	208	149	190	155	149	24	44	0	0	1115
77	64	68	60	27	22	8	3	4	1	334
39	56	44	66	31	50	9	9	4	6	314
95	69	143	136	72	76	28	33	2	1	655
40	55	45	50	35	45	0	0	0	0	270
40	90	40	90	40	90	41	156	1	1	589
43	32	26	42	9	39	6	15	0	4	216
16	20	31	36	31	29	21	19	1	30	234
21	27	10	20	16	16	0	0	0	0	110
53	59	39	60	35	53	5	41	0	1	346
68	63	60	61	35	41	4	6	2	3	343
74	114	75	96	32	68	21	30	0	0	510
15	46	24	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	88
31	20	38	35	35	79	10	14	5	3	270
62	124	45	90	23	45	1	2	0	0	392
76	78	37	56	19	28	6	13	0	3	316
14	26	5	11	14	12	2	4	0	4	92
8	7	7	5	13	21	5	10	2	2	80
85	92	32	42	20	36	15	19	0	0	341
373	391	339	340	177	178	146	146	12	8	2110
10	12	36	40	11	6	4	5	2	2	128
10	9	115	120	38	40	10	2	0	0	344
3839	2901	2726	2678	1984	2133	1042	2160	133	167	19763

SOURCE: OCSWDS Population Census 2023

# ANNEX 3: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE BY PERSON WITH DISABILITY

										PWD																										
0-6y.m		7y.m-1y.m		2-4y.m		5-6y.m		7-12y.m		13-18y.m		19-22y.m		23-29y.m		30-34y.m		35-39y.m		40-44y.m		45-49y.m		50-54y.m		55-59y.m		60-64y.m		65-70y.m		71-80y.m		81-90y.m		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
5	4	4	6	7	2	5	3	5	2	4	2	6	4	4	5	5	3	5	4	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	3	1	1	5	4	1	1	3	2	2	0	3	0	5	2	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	5	1		4	7	2	2	7	0	7	8	10	9	6	13	9	8	3	6	3	6	4	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	0	0	12	15	3	0	0	0	5	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	10	8	2	6	3	4	3	15	3	8	3	0	0	0	3	2	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	23	3	7	2	2	3	0	2	1	1	3	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	6	7	3	4	6	3	2	0	2	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	4	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	4	7	3	3	3	2	3	2	0	0	2	1	2	6	4	4	3	3	4	9	6	7	44	52	34	46	
0	0	0	0	3	2	7	5	5	6	3	4	2	1	2	3	3	2	4	3	5	3	4	5	5	2	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0	0	0	0	2	0	3	2	12	3	6	3	3	2	7	2	8	4	4	4	3	3	7	8	13	18	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	4	2	1	2	2	2	5	2	5	0	1	1	2	5	2	3	2	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	3	0	2	0	3	2	0	0	1	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	1	0	4	1	0	0	0		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	2	3	2	4	7	7	5	5	4	6		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0	0	0	0	1	1	7	3	16	4	10	8	9	6	7	3	2	6	7	6	2	6	3	4	4	3	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	3	4	1	5	2	4	1	3	5	7	4	1	2	3	4	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	2	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	10	8	15	10	10	5	10	8	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	4	5	0	2	2	3	4	1	0	1	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	3	3	0	0	8	5	0	0	1	2	2	2	4	72	3	2	2	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	14	0	3	0	0	0	7	4	5	0	2	0	2	5	3	3	2	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	3	0	2	3	3	1	1	1	2	2		2	3	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	4	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	15	8	70	70	150	105	90
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	3	5	0	0	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	1	0	4	6	5	4	5	4	2	5	2	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	12	9	5	7	9	5	2	3	7	3	8	2	1	2	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	3	2	0	2	4	8	1	0	6	1	4	4	2	5	3	2	2	2	1	2	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	2	4	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	5	3	10	11	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	6	5	4	2	6	5	7	2	2
0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	6	4	8	5	6	1	9	4	2	4	4	4	1	3	2	2	2	2	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	5	6	7	4	1	1	4	2	4	3	4	3	0	0	2	2	1	3	2	2	5	7	10	8	20	15	0	0	

SOURCE: OCSWDS Population Census 2023



# ANNEX 3: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE BY INFORMAL SETTLER FAMILIES

																												ISF																												TOTAL
0-6 mnr		7mnr-1y.m		2-4y.m		5-6y.m		7-12y.m		13-18y.m		19-22y.m		23-29y.m		30-34y.m		35-39y.m		40-44y.m		45-49y.m		50-54y.m		55-59y.m		60-64y.m		65-70y.m		71-80y.m		81-90y.m		91 above																				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F																					
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	35	45	30	30	25	12	10	12	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255																		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	3	4	6	0	0	8	10	147	10	11	12	10	10	7	7	5	11	4	4	2	2	0	0	284																		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	12	8	6	8	5	8	4	3	2	2	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75																			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	80	30	180	35	137	30	150	50	140	55	60	65	90	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1162																			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	15	50	15	43	7	45	23	42	24	37	36	36	14	31	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	470																			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	20	4	35	1	30	2	19	1	18	6	23	4	12	5	5	2	8	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	212																		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	20			274	160	198	140	192	51	100	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1190																			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	86	112	87	120	76	38	26	15	11	10	27	11	20	18	16	15	12	0	0	797																		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	9	35	15	32	20	41	15	19	12	9	11	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	280																			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	5	3	13	4	9	6	12	13	15	12	14	5	9	7	8	12	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	170																			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2		0	5	4	10	12	8	6	4	4	5	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79																			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	15	5	46	8	15	10	30	10	17	8	42	3	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	238																			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	11	14	3	21	4	20	8	14	10	6	10	2	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145																			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	10	15	20	15	13	8	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108																			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	15	20	25	25	25	120	150	150	145	110	115	90	120	105	205	15	15	10	10	5	5	5	5	2	2	1504																		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	25	13	20	30	46	48	40	65	46	101	89	125	61	150	48	48	40	27	26	4	3	16	16	0	0	0	1102																			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	15	5	20	11	20	10	30	11	26	10	19	12	24	5	11	4	3	4	1	0	1	0	0	245																			
0	0	0	0	5	4	6	10	9	11	12	24	12	9	30	27	26	12	0	0	32	14	12	10	3	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	275																			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	16	4	21	10	24	8	53	19	29	11	18	12	16	9	9	6	11	3	10	2	0	1	0	304																			
1	3	3	6	3	6	7	2	12	12	8	12	7	5	17	21	6	6	2	8	8	5	8	5	5	2	4	4	2	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	196																			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	99	0	0	100	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	278																		
5	4	5	6	15	8	10	6	31	25	35	47	29	23	43	57	31	26	29	25	18	13	18	1323	14	12	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1869																			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	8	5	2	11	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56																		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	36	0	14	3	12	6	0	6	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	106																			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	13	1	7	0	9	1	6	0	3	0	6	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	53																		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	25	8	33	20	50	25	54	15	18	8	37	2	40	7	32	4	15	4	14	5	15	5	12	0	1	0	451																		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	5	36	10	43	14	48	21	39	19	42	7	50	11	13	5	8	4	7	3	5	2	2	0	1	1	414																			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																		
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0																		
6	7	8	12	23	18	23	18	55	50	71	110	199	142	508	324	747	430	801	514	1327	800	1183	1932	848	472	566	409	210	136	96	76	77	52	39	22	4	3	12318																		

SOURCE: OCSWDS Population Census 2023

## ANNEX 4: BUREAU OF FIRE PROTECTION RUNNING CARD SYSTEM

COTABATO CITY CENTRAL FIRE STATION RUNNING CARD SYSTEM								
Ground Commander	Shift Team Leader	Sub station Commander	C. Operation/ City Fire Marshal	Deputy.	City Fire Marshal			C. Regional Operation Division, ARDO, Regional Director
VERIFICATION	1st Alarm			2nd Alarm	3rd Alarm	4th Alarm	5th Alarm	Task Force Alpha-Echo
	1 house	2-3 houses	4-10 house/ MAIL, HOSPITAL, GAS STATION	10-15 houses	15-20 houses	20-25 houses	25-30 houses	
Cotabato City Central Fire Station	RB FT, BRUSCO AMB, FIREBOSS	OCM FT, FRANCYN FT	TANKER, SIGAY FT, BRUSCO/OCM AMB	DOS Sub-Station	Sultan Kudarat Fire Station	Sarmiento Sub-Station	Parang Fire Station	DOS Fire Station, Kabuntalan Fire Station
OCM Sub Station	OCM FT, OCM AMB, FIREBOSS	FRANCYN FT, RB FT						
White House Sub Station	FRANCYN FT, OCM AMB, FIREBOSS	OCM FT, RB FT						

## ANNEX 5: PLANNING WORKSHOP PHOTOS



