



THE PHILIPPINES

COTABATO

NDPBA PROVINCE PROFILE

THE PHILIPPINES

COTABATO

CAPITAL: CITY OF KIDAPAWAN

Area: 9,317 km²

Cotabato is a landlocked province in the Philippines located in the Soccsksargen region in Mindanao. It is bounded on the north by the provinces of Lanao del Sur and Bukidnon, on the east by Davao City and Davao del Norte, on the west by Maguindanao and on the southeast by Sultan Kudarat and Davao del Sur. The economy is largely agricultural with it being the top producer of tropical fruits, vegetables, sugarcane, coconut, coffee, freshwater fish, and livestock. Seismic hazards expose the entire population in the province.



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Medium
Score: 0.513 • Rank: 34/84



RESILIENCE (R) - Very Low
Score: 0.484 • Rank: 70/84



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Low
Score: 0.506 • Rank: 64/84



VULNERABILITY (V) - High
Score: 0.47 • Rank: 31/84



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very Low
Score: 0.437 • Rank: 76/84



Population (2018)
1,414,102



Population in Poverty
23.5%



Literate population
95.6%



Access to improved water
95.3%



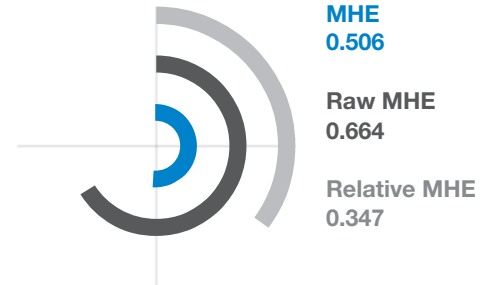
Average life expectancy
68.5 years

*For more information on data and components please visit: <https://bit.ly/2LqVoUO>



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 64 / 84 PROVINCES
SCORE: 0.506



ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:

Earthquake
100%
 1,414,102
 \$9.5 Billion

Tsunami
 -
 -
 -

Flood
26%
 363,291
 \$3 Billion

Liquefaction
39%
 549,670
 \$4.9 Billion

Landslide
9%
 128,215
 \$544.2 Million

Volcano
<1%
 5,404
 \$37.9 Million

Drought
16%
 224,803
 \$1.4 Billion

Wildfire
8%
 107,020
 \$775.3 Million

Storm Surge
 -
 -
 -

Typhoon Winds
 -
 -
 -



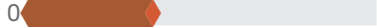
VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 31 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.47

Vulnerability in Cotabato is primarily driven by Information Access Vulnerability and Gender Inequality. The bar chart indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the province's overall Vulnerability score.



Environmental Stress

0  1 **SCORE: 0.362** **RANK: 63/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

1.31 Livestock density	0.96 Barren land (per 10k hectares)	-0.41% Forest cover change
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Vulnerable Health Status

0  1 **SCORE: 0.401** **RANK: 59/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

7.3% Malnutrition among children (0 to 5 years old)	4.85 Infant mortality rate (per 1k live births)	44.45 Maternal mortality rate (per 100k live births)	68.47 Life expectancy	358 Disability (per 100k persons)
16.5 Tuberculosis mortality rate (per 100k persons)	0 HIV mortality rate (per 100k persons)	4.1 Intestinal disease mortality rate (per 100k persons)	1.6 Other arthropod-borne viral fevers and viral hemorrhagic fever mortality rate (per 100k persons)	



Clean Water Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.43** **RANK: 39/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

95.3% Households with improved safe water source	81.8% Households with sanitary toilet facility
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Information Access Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.544** **RANK: 25/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

95.55% Literacy rate (age 10 and older)	120.49% Gross primary school enrollment rate	1.59% Internet Access	63.74% Households with radio	48.64% Households with television
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Economic Constraints

0  1 **SCORE: 0.516** **RANK: 26/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

0.63
Economic
dependency
ratio

23.49%
Poverty
incidence



Gender Inequality


0  1 **SCORE: 0.518** **RANK: 28/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

1.09
Female to male
secondary school
enrollment Rate

0.43
Labor force
participation ratio



Population Pressures

0  1 **SCORE: 0.515** **RANK: 14/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

2.27
Population
growth rate
(2010-2015)

7.47
Average annual
urban population
growth rate

2.2%
Informal settlers



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 76 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.437

Cotabato exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Energy Capacity and Emergency Services Capacity. The bar chart indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the province's overall Coping Capacity score.



Economic Capacity



SCORE: 0.43 **RANK: 64/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

0.86

Purchasing power of the peso

62.09%

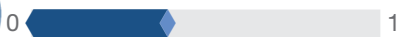
Labor force participation rate

1524.92

Local government annual regular income per capita (Philippine Peso)



Governance



SCORE: 0.39 **RANK: 81/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

82.0%

Voter participation

19.92

Organized violence (per 100k persons)

9.88%

Garbage pickup



Environmental Capacity



SCORE: 0.555 **RANK: 15/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

35.07

Protected areas (per 1k ha)

11.0%

Forest reserves



Infrastructure Capacity

0 1 **SCORE: 0.452 RANK: 65/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED**



Health Care Capacity **SCORE: 0.714 RANK: 3/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

15.15	3.66	77.52%	4.56
Hopital beds (per 10k people)	Physicians per 10,000 people	Vaccination coverage	Average distance to nearest hospital (km)



Transportation Capacity **SCORE: 0.403 RANK: 63/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

1.04	32.94
Road density (km per sq. km)	Average distance to nearest port (km)



Communications Capacity **SCORE: 0.658 RANK: 47/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

1.1%	98.3%
Households with a landline	Mobile coverage



Energy Capacity **SCORE: 0.336 RANK: 77/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

58.5%	6.3%
Households with electricity	Households with gas



Emergency Services Capacity **SCORE: 0.382 RANK: 56/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

22.15	1.18	2.43
Evacuation centers (per 100k persons)	Fire Stations (per 100k persons)	Fire Trucks (per 100k persons)



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 70 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.484

Cotabato's score and ranking are due to High Vulnerability combined with Very Low Coping Capacity scores.

Below are the four thematic areas with the weakest relative scores:



Information
Access
Vulnerability



Gender Inequality



Energy Capacity



Emergency Services
Capacity



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Earthquake

RANK: 4 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.423



Tsunami

RANK: 54 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0



Flood

RANK: 40 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.187



Liquefaction

RANK: 13 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.279



Landslide

RANK: 26 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.258



Volcano

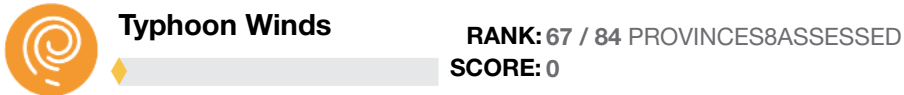
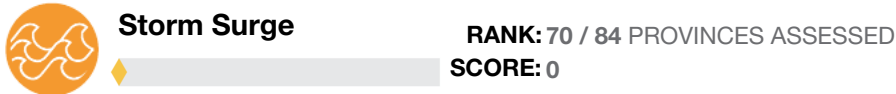
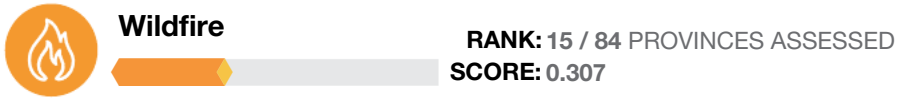
RANK: 20 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.157



Drought

RANK: 33 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.247

(HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK CONTINUED)



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

34 / 84

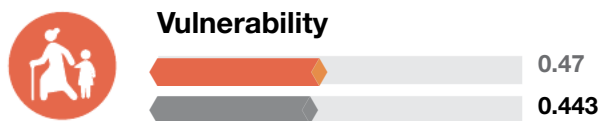
RANK WITHIN PROVINCES
Score: 0.513



Cotabato’s score and ranking are due to Low Multi-hazard exposure combined with High Vulnerability and Very Low Coping Capacity scores.

Multi-hazard risk component scores compared to overall average country scores:

PROVINCE SCORE
COUNTRY SCORE



COTABATO RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Information Access Vulnerability

- Findings show that in Cotabato access to information is a major driver of vulnerability. Investments in education and distribution of household communication devices will enhance public dissemination of information, as well as ensure communities are able to understand and respond appropriately.
- Work with private and public partners to ensure communities are able to receive critical information and communicate their needs during a disaster. Continue to provide public information on what to do during disasters early and often.

2

Gender Inequality

- Continue efforts to monitor and reduce gender-based discrimination and bias. Focus efforts on enforcing equal employment opportunities and empowering women to continue their education.
- Actively engage women and other marginalized groups in disaster management and community plans. Provide equal opportunities throughout society to reduce disparities and incorporate feedback mechanisms into policies and programs to ensure effective implementation.

3

Energy Capacity

- In Cotabato, about 59% of households have access to electricity and 6% have access to liquid petroleum gas lines. The province is ranked 77th out of the 84 territories for energy capacity, indicating the need to invest in increased energy infrastructure. Focus efforts on increasing household access to energy and developing renewable power sources such as solar and wind.
- The entire population in Cotabato is exposed to earthquakes and nearly 40% are exposed to liquefaction hazards. Invest in reinforced energy infrastructure and backup systems, such as generators. Expand private-public partnerships to ensure energy expansion projects provide affordable and equitable access, especially in rural communities.

4

Emergency Services Capacity

- Continue work with partners such as the Philippines Red Cross to expand and enhance emergency service capacity. Increase the number of evacuation centers, fire stations and fire trucks to serve the population and increase emergency service capacity.
- The population of Cotabato is vulnerable due to limited access to information at the household level. Working with the local fire departments, increasing the number of stations and fire trucks could also be leveraged for early warning signaling.
- Continue to support evidence-based preparedness and response coordination, including the provision of emergency equipment and supplies. Additionally, increase efforts to have a central database that makes sub-national data on disaster management capabilities and resources more accessible. Increasing transparency through sharing data will ensure efficient and effective coordination at all levels of government, as well as with partners.

**Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.**

Safer world.

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