CITY OF TACLOBAN

ECOLOGICAL PROFILE 2023

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CHAPTER 1 HISTORY OF TACLOBAN CITY

1.10 ITS BEGINNINGS

Tacloban City was formerly known as Kankabatok named after the prominent settler Kabatok, who occupied the area around the present Sto. Niño Church. Other inhabitants who came later were Gumoda, Haranging and Huraw who settled in nearby areas. Kanhuraw Hill, where the City Hall is presently situated, was formerly Huraw's domain. The whole settlement area was called Kankabatok, meaning Kabatok's property.

Kankabatok was formerly under the political administration of Palo but under the parochial jurisdiction of Basey, Samar. The Augustinian Mission discovered Kankabatok in 1770 and subsequently, the Franciscans came later in 1813. During this period, Kankabatok was changed to Tarakluban which means the place where the inhabitants used the *taklub*, a bamboo contraption, to catch crabs, shrimps, and fish. Later, the name of the place evolved from Tarakluban to its present name, Tacloban.

Although no official records show, it is commonly believed that Tacloban was officially proclaimed a municipality in 1770, after the provinces in Leyte and Samar were separated in 1768. Since then, Tacloban became a trading point between the two provinces because of its strategic location. On February 26, 1830, Tacloban became the capital of Leyte because of the ideal location of its well-sheltered and well-equipped port.

1.20 BEFORE AND DURING THE WARS

Colonel Murray arrived in Tacloban in 1901 and became the first Military Governor of Leyte. He opened the Tacloban Port to world commerce, especially for copra and abaca, which were exported in large quantities. Before World War II, Tacloban was the center of commerce, education, social, and cultural activities in Leyte.

On May 25, 1942, Japanese forces landed in Tacloban and started a three-year occupation of Leyte. The Japanese forces fortified Tacloban, improved its airfield, and established San Pedro Bay as a port of call and entry for the Japanese Imperial Naval Forces.

Then on October 20, 1944, General Douglas MacArthur and his troops landed on the Tacloban-Palo beaches (White Beach and Red Beach) and the neighboring town of Dulag (Blue Beach) and liberated Leyte from the Japanese Forces. On October 23, 1944, General MacArthur, accompanied by President Sergio Osmeña, made Tacloban the temporary seat and capital of the Commonwealth Government until the final liberation of the country. Famous landmarks erected during the liberation were the Redoña Residence, and the Joseph Price Mansion, where General MacArthur set up his headquarters. It was during this period that the Provincial Government of Leyte and the Municipal Government of Tacloban was restored.

1.30 FROM A MUNICIPALITY TO A COMPONENT CITY

The Municipality of Tacloban was now a booming locality as it was reestablished as a center of trade and industry. Traders and businessmen opened their respective businesses in the municipality as Tacloban evolved to become a major economic hub in the region.

On June 20, 1952, Tacloban was proclaimed as a chartered city by virtue of Republic Act No. 760 which took effect on June 12, 1953. The charter was signed by President Elpidio Quirino and witnessed by then incumbent Mayor, Ildefonso Cinco, who by operation of law, became the first City Mayor. As a new city, Tacloban attracted businessmen looking for sound investment prospects while people from neighboring towns slowly began to look for opportunities and laid roots in the city.

During the late 60s and early 70s, Tacloban City was gradually changing from a less obvious to a more prominent city. Government and cultural institutions were established such as the National Maritime Polytechnic, UP Tacloban, Sto. Niño Shrine, and the People's Center and Library, among others. This period saw the construction of the San Juanico Bridge, an iconic bridge in the Philippines linking the islands of Leyte and Samar. Simultaneously, the construction of the Maharlika Highway, the improvement of the DZR Airport and the Tacloban Sea Port, and many other infrastructure projects promoted Tacloban City to the business sector and to national and foreign investors.

On September 24, 1972, Tacloban became a part of the Integrated Reorganization Plan by virtue of Presidential Decree No. 1 of the New Society under Proclamation 1080 declaring Martial Law in the Philippines. During that time, Mayor Filomeno Arteche was the incumbent Mayor.

1.40 A HIGHLY URBANIZED CITY

On October 15, 2008, President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo declared Tacloban a Highly Urbanized City (HUC) by virtue of Presidential Proclamation No. 1637, which was ratified by unanimous Yes vote on December 18, 2008, officially establishing Tacloban as a highly urbanized city.

Tacloban City has become independent from the Province of Leyte by virtue of this historical ascend. From its modest beginnings, Tacloban became the premiere city of Eastern Visayas, gateway of the region, and the center of commerce, trade and industry, education, communication, and technology.

1.50 THE DEVASTATION OF THE CITY

On November 8, 2013, Super Typhoon Haiyan was forecasted to make landfall in the Philippines. As Yolanda made landfall in the city at around five in the morning, its recorded strength by international weather observers hit 378 kph. In the events that followed, the howling winds, which lasted about five hours, brought total devastation to the city.

The onslaught of Yolanda was more destructive as storm surges reached as high as 25 to 35 feet along shorelines and went inwards toward the Downtown area and most low-lying barangays, destroying everything along its path. The destruction was unimaginable as it almost wiped out the entire city. It resulted in the deaths of more than 2,000 individuals with a thousand more missing.

This was the most horrific situation that the city faced. Fortunately, support poured in from local and international organizations and the national government. In a matter of months, the city started to pick up its pace and was on its way towards recovery and rehabilitation.

Being the first HUC of Region VIII, with economic opportunities for its people and the nearby municipalities, Tacloban City eventually hastened the speed of recovery despite the odds. The city achieved more in a conspicuous state and continued to grow in terms of its physical, economic, and social aspect while maintaining a high level of service to its people with governance steeped in practicality, humanity, and equitability.

CHAPTER 2 GEO-PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

2.10 GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION AND AREA

Tacloban City is located in the northeastern part of the Island of Leyte, one of the islands in Eastern Visayas or Region 8. It lays 11 degrees 14' 38.19" north latitude and 125 degrees 0' 18.24" East longitude and is situated about 580 kilometers southwest of Manila.

Tacloban's original land area was 10,297.29 hectares. A survey in 1977 by the Bureau of Lands disclosed that a certain portion of the municipality of Babatngon was actually a part of Tacloban City. Barangay Sta. Elena in the northern part of Tacloban City, which is adjacent to the Municipality of Babatngon, increased the land area by 556 hectares. In 2004, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Land Management Bureau (DENR-LMB) disclosed that the total land area of Tacloban, as submitted in Resolution No. 99-001 and reiterated under Circular Letter No. 2001-21, is recorded at 20,172 hectares that included the small islands and water bodies within the territorial bounds of the city.

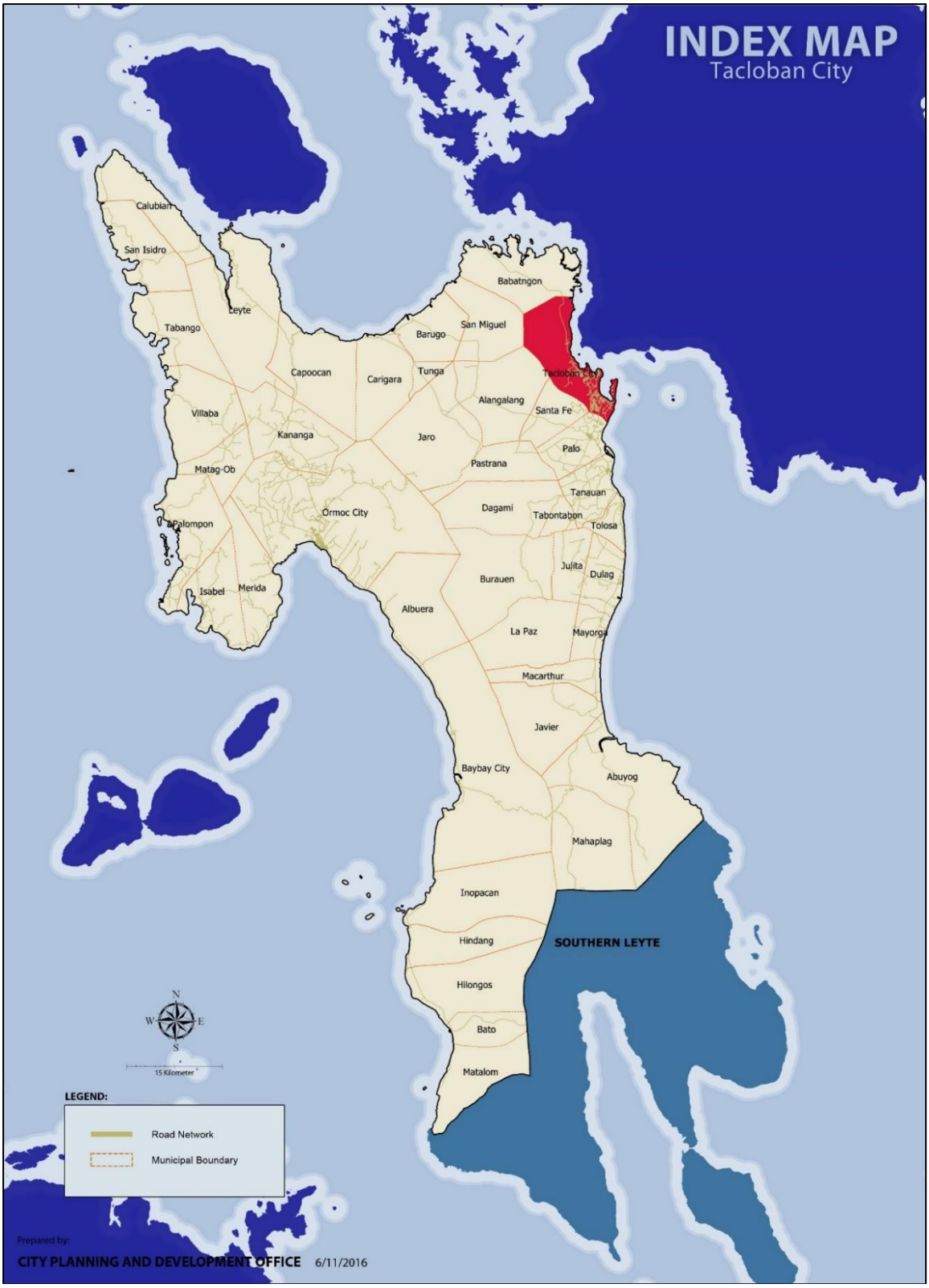

Figure 1. Index Map

2.20 LAND CLASSIFICATION

Tacloban City's land classification starts from the ridge to reef passing through the different micro-watersheds whose status is at risk considering the new climatic phenomena and urbanization. The timberland areas claim 40.00% (4,204.18 hectares) while alienable and disposable (A&D) land constitutes 60.00% (6,306.68 has.) of the total city inland jurisdiction, respectively.

2.30 TOPOGRAPHY

Tacloban City's mean elevation is 3.05 meters above sea level. In the western vicinity, the Naga-Naga Mountain range has a steep slope of 40% with the highest elevation of 305 meters. On the Northern part, the Sta. Elena Mountain range has a steeper slope of 60.5% with the highest elevation at 575 meters. These ranges serve as the boundary between Tacloban and its adjacent municipalities Palo, Sta. Fe, Alang-Alang, San Miguel, and Babatngon.

While on the northeastern portion of the city proper, Kanhuraw Hill, seat of the Local Government of Tacloban, with an elevation of 15.09 meters above mean sea level, lies as a landmark overlooking Cancabato Bay.

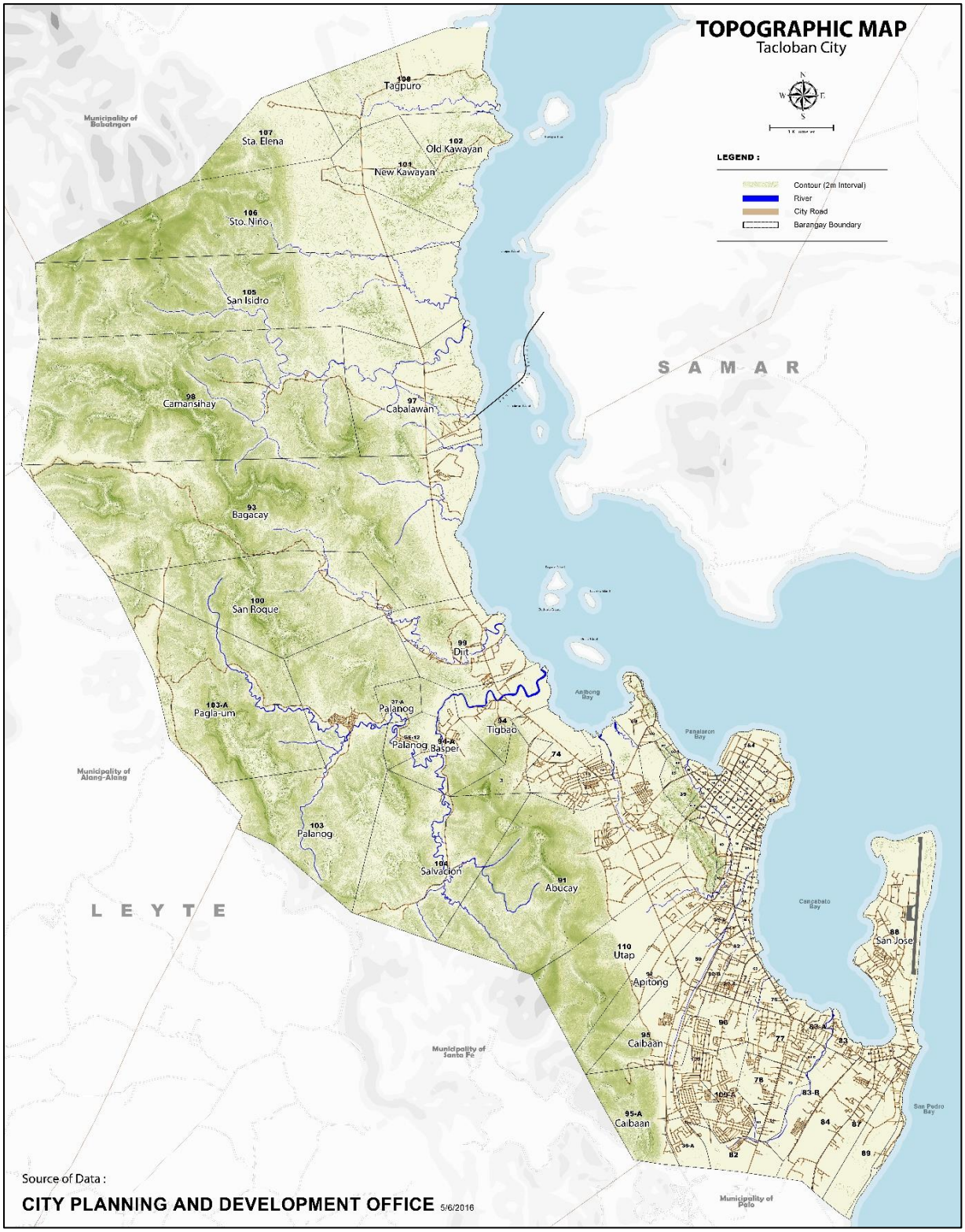

Figure 2. Topographic Map

2.40 SOILS

Tacloban City has 9 principal soil types namely: Tacloban Clay; Naga-Naga Clay; Caibaan Clay; Pawing Silt; Caibaan Clay Loam; Pawing Silt Loam; Calanipawan Clay Loam; Nula-Tula Clay, and Sta. Elena Clay.

The following soil series are herein illustrated and defined as:

1. The Tacloban series are moderately deep, well drained, fine clayey soils found on the mountainous areas of the city. The A Horizon, which is 5 to 15 cm thick, is brown to yellowish-brown granular clay loam or clay. The C Horizon below 90 cm. consist of brown to dark brown, dark yellowish brown or yellowish-brown clay loam or clay with few to common highly weathered shale.

2. The Naga-Naga series are poorly drained, fine clayey, recent alluvial soils found on the level areas just above the swamp. The A Horizon, 15 to 20 cm thick, is light gray to dark gray clay. The B horizon, 50 to 100 cm. deep, is light gray to gray clay with few CaCO3 nodules.

3. The Caibaan series are very deep, somewhat poorly drained fine clayey soils found on the medium plain before the undulating and slightly higher piedmont landscapes. The A horizon, 20 to 30 cm. thick, is gray to very dark gray, reddish gray to dark reddish gray silty clay to light clay with yellowish red mottles.

4. The A Horizon, 10 to 20 cm. thick of the Pawing Clay, is brown to dark brown very friable sandy loam. The B Horizon, 40 to 60 cm. deep, is strong brown to dark brown to dark brown sandy loam. The substrata below 60 cm. consist of stratified layers of gray to grayish brown silt loam, sandy loam, loamy sand and sand.

5. The Sta. Elena series are deep, somewhat poorly drained, very fine clayey soils found on the slightly undulating piedmont landscape. The A Horizon, 15 to 25 cm. thick, is grayish brown to dark gray friable clay loam with strong brown mottles. The B Horizon, 120 to 150 cm. deep, is very pale brown to heavy yellow clay with yellowish red mottles. The C Horizon, 150 to 220 cm. deep, is pale brown heavy clay. Below the C Horizon buries A Horizon, which is characteristically greenish gray to dark gray clay loam, silty clay or clay with common to many highly decomposed organic matters.

2.50 GEOLOGY AND MINERAL DEPOSITS

The geologic data of Tacloban City is obtained from the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) gathered by the City Planning and Development Office (CPDO). Northeastern Leyte is part of the Eastern Leyte Physiographic Province with a topographic manifestation that is dominated by wide, almost flat lands near the coastline and mountainous terrain to the west. Isolated mountains and hills are common south of Tacloban City.

The city is underlain by basement of ophiolitic rocks forming an elongated body with tlong axis roughly oriented at NW-SE direction. The ophiolite suite consists of Tagawili Ultramafics, Tigbao Gabbro,

Paglaum Diabase Dike Complex, and Caibaan Pillow Basalt. The Tacloban Ophiolite is exposed along the mountainous areas west of the city proper specifically in barangays Tigbao and Diit.

Chert, red mudstone, shale, and sandstone of Palanog Pelagic Sediments conformably overlie the Caibaan Pillow Basalt. Unconformably overlying the ophiolite suite are Neogene sediments of the San Ricardo Formation and Bagahupi Formation. These Neogene sediments are well exposed near the coastline especially in barangays Cabalawan, Kawayan, and Tagpuro. The northwestern trending narrow ridge in barangay Anibong is underlain by conglomerate, sandstone, and marlytuffaceous shale of Bagahupi Formation. Small outcrops of this formation are also exposed near the Tacloban City Hall.

The wide flat area, which is concentrated along the western portion of the coastline, is underlain by Quaternary Alluvium. It consists mostly of unconsolidated sand, silt, and mud deposits. Topographic terrains, such as swampy areas, wide floodplain, swales, ridges, and ponds, are common features of this lithologic unit. The districts of Sagkahan and San Jose are mostly underlain by this rock unit.

Tacloban Ophiolite is being traversed and bounded by numerous faults that are generally oriented parallel to the long axis of the ophiolite body. Foremost of which are the NW trending faults that defined the eastern and northwestern contact of the ophiolite body with the recent alluvium and tertiary sedimentary rocks.

The city has deposits of metallic and non-metallic mineral resources. Metallic deposits are mostly hosted by the Tacloban Ophiolite and its related rocks. Foremost of them is copper, chromite and iron deposits occurring in the ophiolite body. The mineralized areas fall within the jurisdiction of barangays Suhi, Palanog, Salvacion, Bagcay and their vicinities.

In barangay Suhi, copper sulphide occurrences has an estimation of 2,025 tons of milling grade copper assaying 2% to 3% Cu and the presence of high-grade copper assaying 8% to 11% Cu from the vein system in the mineralized zone. Moderate-sized chromatic dunite deposit was also located at the midstream of Guinbo-an River in the northeastern portion of the Ophiolite body. Non-metallic mineral deposits consist of talc deposit, magnesite, red burning clay which is used for producing bricks and pottery and dimension stone for use in the interior and exterior building design. Quarry resources such as gravel, sand and filling materials are abundant in the areas of barangays Palanog, Salvacion, and Diit.

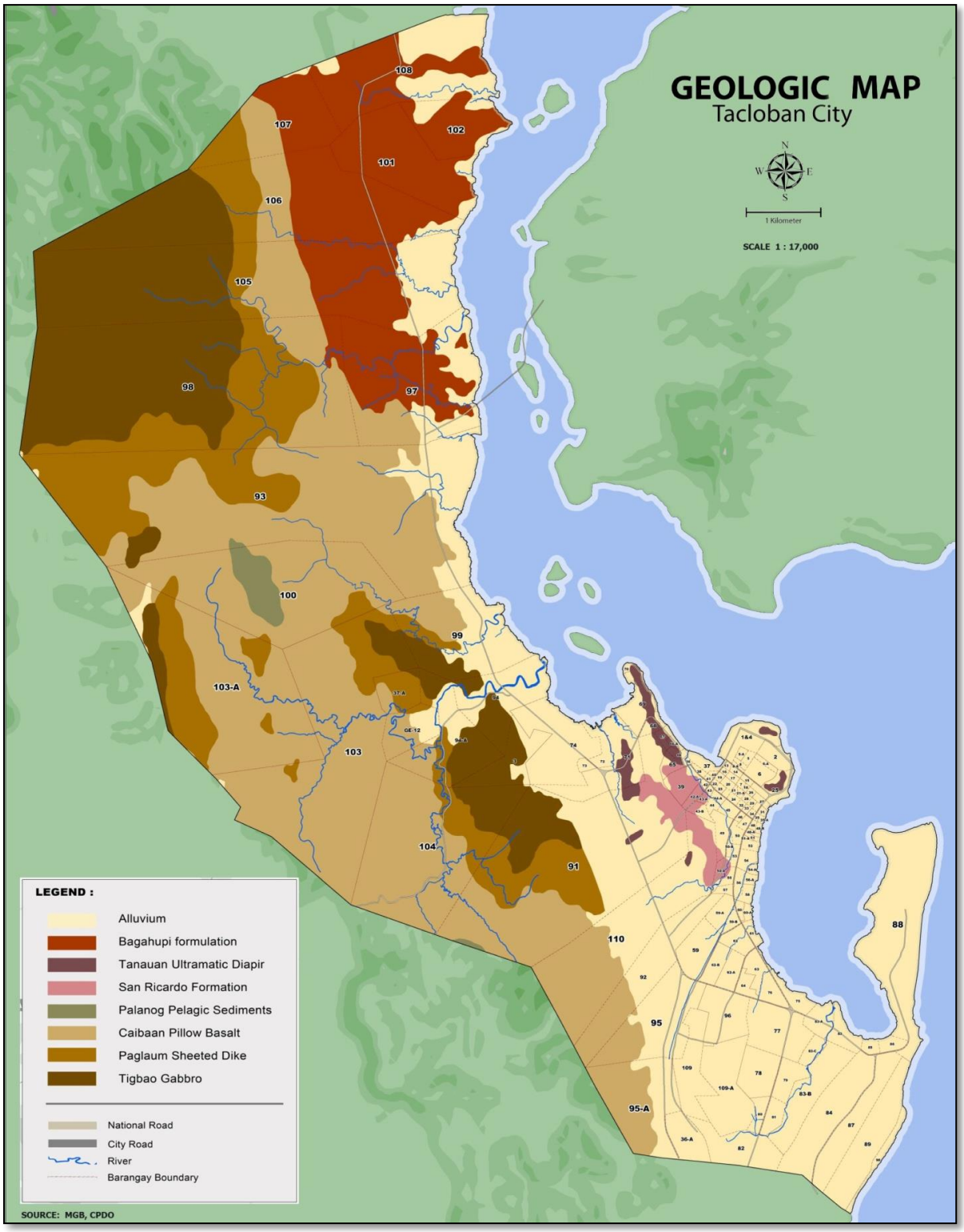

Figure 3. Geologic Map

2.60 NATURAL DRAINAGE SYSTEM

The urban area of Tacloban City has four major natural drainage ways namely, Abucay and Mangonbangon rivers, which empty to Anibong bay, and Tanghas-Lirang and Burayan rivers, which empties to Cancabato Bay. These urban natural drainage ways serve as urban drainage channels.

Likewise, the city has four bodies of water serving as drainage outlets of these rivers and creeks. These bodies of water are the Anibong and Panalaron Bays situated in the north, and Cancabato, San Pedro and San Pablo Bays situated in the east. The other smaller natural drainage ways located at the northwestern part of Tacloban drain the watershed areas of the city such as those found in barangays Camansihay, Bagacay, Cabalawan, Sto. Niño, San Roque, and Tigbao towards the San Juanico Strait and Anibong Bay.

The Abucay River, located at the northwestern side of the city's watershed area, was previously tapped for irrigation of the farmlands in barangays Abucay and Naga-Naga. It has a catchment area of about 2.4 square kilometers and drains to the Anibong Bay. Mangonbangon River runs 5 kilometers along the western side of the city proper and carries part of the city's runoff and storm water and drains towards Panalaron Bay. The upper stretch of the national highway is swampy. Its catchment area is around 5 square kilometers. Burayan River, with a total length of 4 kilometers, has a catchment area of 6.5 square kilometers flowing from southwest to northeast on the southern part of the city.

The mountainous area serving as the watershed is located west of the city. A small hilly area partitions the central plain. The eastern plain occupies the Central Business District and the other half on the western side starts to be developed into a mixed residential and commercial use.

2.70 WATER RESOURCES

Tacloban City's primary water provider is from the Leyte Metropolitan Water District (LMWD) in partnership with Prime Water delivering water in the areas of San Jose, Marasbaras, Caibaan, V&G Subdivision, Janssen Heights, Calanipawan, Sagkahan, city proper up to barangay Diit along the National Highway. The water supply source is the Binahaan River located in barangay Tingib, Pastrana, Leyte. As of December 2023, the city's 32,773 water connections account for 62% of the total water connections of LMWD in Leyte[1].

Another service provider is Mactan rock that supplies part of V&G and GMA Kapuso Village situated in barangay Sto. Niño. Its source is sub-surface and further sanitized using series of filtration system.

Hand pumps and wells were observed in the northern barangays of Tigbao, San Roque, Diit, Bagacay, Camansihay, Tagpuro, New and Old Kawayan, and in the San Jose District in the south. Water discharged from these sources is clean although no measurements have been done to quantitatively determine the flow of water. The sub-surface water is being utilized for drinking in certain places of the city despite the absence of technical studies.

[1] *Leyte Metropolitan Water District 2024.*

2.80 CLIMATE

The climate in the city is classified by the PAGASA as falling between the boundary of Type II and Type IV, which indicates that there is no dry season and no pronounced period for maximum rainfall. This normally runs from July to December, but rainfall is more or less evenly distributed throughout the year except on adverse periods when there is La Niña or El Niño.

2.81 Climate Projections

An important and primary process was the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (CCVA), carried out by key local and regional agency stakeholders in partnership with UN-Habitat. The process was a mix of the methodology of UN Habitat's vulnerability and adaptation assessment (VAA) and HLURB's supplemental guide to CLUP preparation. This is a flexible and participatory process of identifying, quantifying, and prioritizing the overall vulnerabilities of the city as determined by the area's exposure to climate-induced and natural hazards; the degree by which a sector can be affected by the hazards considering the existing and potential impacts or losses, and the status of their capacities to adapt, avoid or reduce the impacts of the changing climate and its biophysical effects. This process increases the awareness of the key stakeholders and guides local planners and decision-makers in policy formulation, action planning, and investment programming.

The results of the assessment have sparked the updating of the city's Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and Comprehensive Development Plan CDP (CDP). It also informed the crafting of the city's Local Climate Change Action Plan (LCCAP) and Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (LDRRMP).

In 2011, DOST-PAGASA published "Climate Change in the Philippines" as a reference for long-term spatial planning and medium-term multi-sectoral planning of local government units. The changes in climate for 2020 and 2050 were projected using the mid-range emission scenario (A1B) developed by the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The A1 scenarios considered rapid economic growth, a global population that rose to 9 billion then gradually declined, the spread of new and efficient technologies, and extensive social and cultural interactions worldwide. The A1B has a balanced emphasis on all energy sources, both fossil and non-fossil fuels. Based on the climate projections, Tacloban City will be affected by 3 major climate change drivers: increasing temperature, changes in rainfall in various seasons, and increasing occurrences of extreme events in 2020 and 2050.

2.82 Temperature

Under the A1B scenario, the projected mean monthly temperatures in the Philippines are expected to rise by about 0.7º C to 1.1º C in 2020 and 1.6 ºC to 2.2 ºC by 2050.

For Tacloban City, the projected changes in monthly mean temperature indicate increasing trends both in 2020 and 2050 using the A1B scenario. It is to be noted that all the projected changes are relative to the baseline (1971-2000) climate. The figure on the following page illustrates the average mean temperature for Tacloban City.

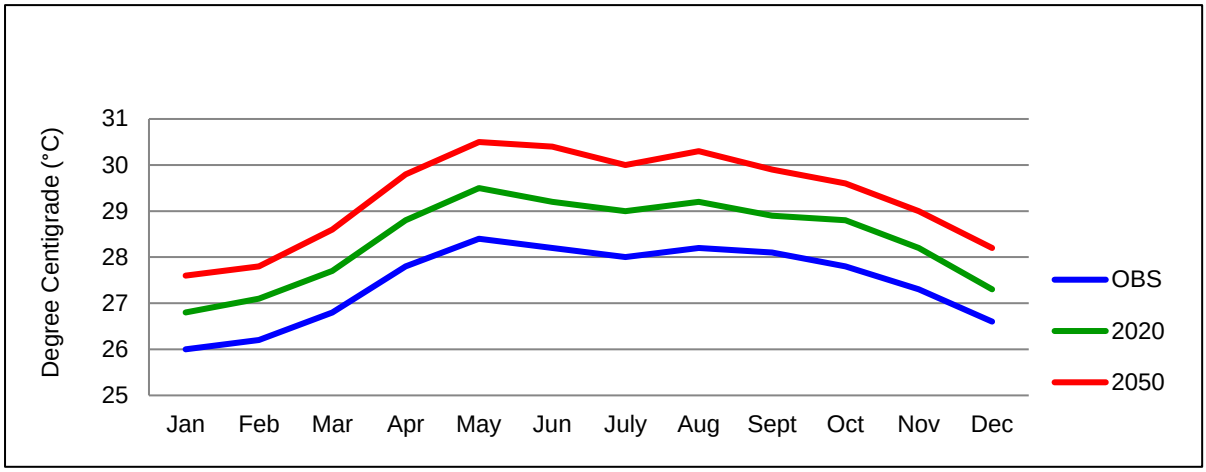

Figure 4. Projected Changes in Average Mean Temperature in Tacloban City

Table 1. Projected Change in Average Mean Temperature in Tacloban City

Mean Temperature								
Tacloban								
Month	MEAN		BIAS	Projected Change (°C)		BIAS CORRECTED PROJ CHANGE TMEAN		
	Observed 1971-2000	Model 1971-2000		2020	2050	1971-2000	2020	2050
Jan	26	25.7	-0.3	0.8	1.6	26	26.8	27.6
Feb	26.2	25.8	-0.4	0.9	1.6	26.2	27.1	27.8
Mar	26.8	26.3	-0.5	0.9	1.8	26.8	27.7	28.6
Apr	27.8	26.9	-0.9	1	2	27.8	28.8	29.8
May	28.4	27.4	-1	1.1	2.1	28.4	29.5	30.5
Jun	28.2	27.5	-0.7	1	2.2	28.2	29.2	30.4
July	28	27.5	-0.5	1	2	28	29	30
Aug	28.2	27.7	-0.5	1	2.1	28.2	29.2	30.3
Sept	28.1	27.5	-0.6	0.8	1.8	28.1	28.9	29.9
Oct	27.8	26.7	-1.1	1	1.8	27.8	28.8	29.6
Nov	27.3	26.3	-1	0.9	1.7	27.3	28.2	29
Dec	26.6	25.9	-0.7	0.7	1.6	26.6	27.3	28.2

For 2020 and 2050, Tacloban City's seasonal patterns changed, with the second quarter (April, May, June) registering the highest mean temperature increase average mean temperature increases both in 2020 and 2050, and will extend until August.

Minimum Temperature

Future changes in the monthly average minimum temperature are expected to increase from 0.7°C to 1.1 °C in 2020 and from 1.5°C to 2.3°C in 2050.

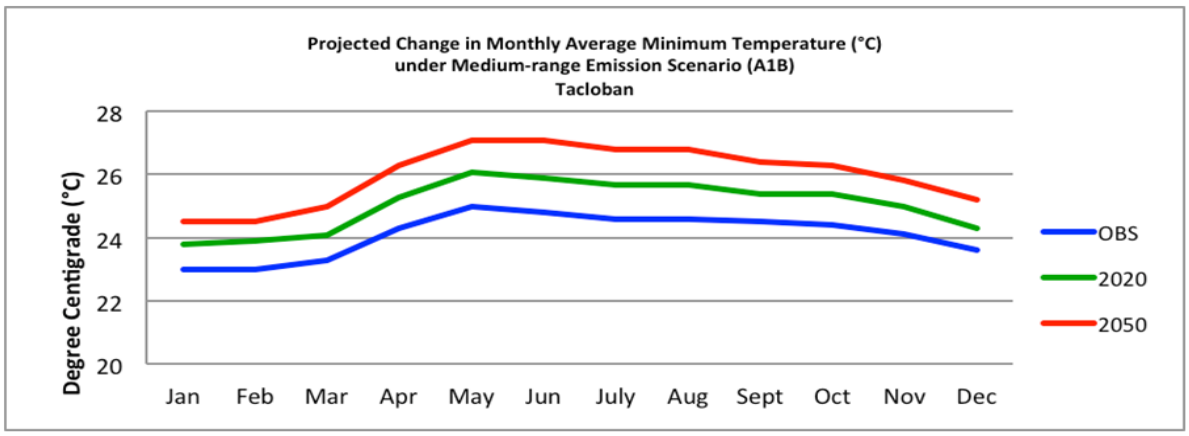

Figure 5. Projected Changes in Average Minimum Temperature in Tacloban City

Table 2. Projected Changes in Average Minimum Temperature in Tacloban City

Minimum Temperature								
Tacloban								
Month	MEAN		BIAS	Projected Change (°C)		BIAS CORRECTED PROJ CHANGE TMIN		
	Observed 1971-2000	Model 1971-2000		2020	2050	1971-2000	2020	2050
Jan	23	25	2	0.8	1.5	23	23.8	24.5
Feb	23	25	2	0.9	1.5	23	23.9	24.5
Mar	23.3	25.5	2.2	0.8	1.7	23.3	24.1	25
Apr	24.3	25.9	1.6	1	2	24.3	25.3	26.3
May	25	26.2	1.2	1.1	2.1	25	26.1	27.1
Jun	24.8	26.1	1.3	1.1	2.3	24.8	25.9	27.1
July	24.6	26	1.4	1.1	2.2	24.6	25.7	26.8
Aug	24.6	26.1	1.5	1.1	2.2	24.6	25.7	26.8
Sept	24.5	26.1	1.6	0.9	1.9	24.5	25.4	26.4
Oct	24.4	25.4	1	1	1.9	24.4	25.4	26.3
Nov	24.1	25.3	1.2	0.9	1.7	24.1	25	25.8
Dec	23.6	25.3	1.7	0.7	1.6	23.6	24.3	25.2

Maximum Temperature

Future changes in monthly average maximum temperature indicate increasing trend in 2020 from 0.7°C to 1.1 °C in 2020 and from 1.6°C to 2.2°C in 2050.

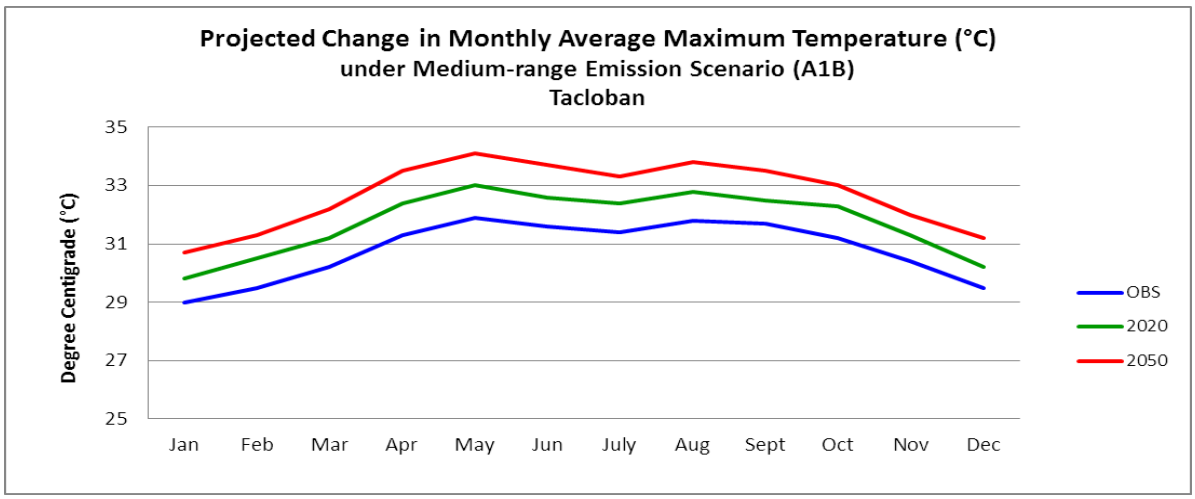

Figure 6. Projected Changes in Average Maximum Temperature in Tacloban City

Table 3. Projected Change in Average Maximum Temperature in Tacloban City

Maximum Temperature								
Tacloban								
Month	MEAN		BIAS	Projected Change (°C)		BIAS CORRECTED PROJ CHANGE TMAX		
	Observed 1971-2000	Model 1971-2000		2020	2050	1971-2000	2020	2050
Jan	29	26.7	-2.3	0.8	1.7	29	29.8	30.7
Feb	29.5	26.9	-2.6	1	1.8	29.5	30.5	31.3
Mar	30.2	27.6	-2.6	1	2	30.2	31.2	32.2
Apr	31.3	28.4	-2.9	1.1	2.2	31.3	32.4	33.5
May	31.9	29.1	-2.8	1.1	2.2	31.9	33	34.1
Jun	31.6	29.3	-2.3	1	2.1	31.6	32.6	33.7
July	31.4	29.5	-1.9	1	1.9	31.4	32.4	33.3
Aug	31.8	29.7	-2.1	1	2	31.8	32.8	33.8
Sept	31.7	29.5	-2.2	0.8	1.8	31.7	32.5	33.5
Oct	31.2	28.5	-2.7	1.1	1.8	31.2	32.3	33
Nov	30.4	27.7	-2.7	0.9	1.6	30.4	31.3	32
Dec	29.5	27	-2.5	0.7	1.7	29.5	30.2	31.2

2.83 Rainfall

There are varied trends in the magnitude and direction of the rainfall changes, both in 2020 and 2050. What the projections clearly indicate is the likely increase in the performance of the southwest and the northeast monsoons in the provinces exposed to these climate controls when they prevail over the country. Moreover, the usually wet seasons become wetter, with the usually dry seasons becoming also drier, and this could lead to more occurrences of floods and dry spells/droughts, respectively.

Future changes in rainfall in Tacloban show a generally increasing trend in rainfall during the wet season from 0.3% to 58% and decreases in rainfall from -2.9% to -33.7%. The highest decrease in rainfall is projected during the month of April, from -27.9% to -33.7%, which is considered the driest month of the year in Tacloban. It is important to note that Tacloban is characterized as a Type 2 climate where

maximum rainfall is observed from November to February. Projected changes in rainfall are expected during the months of September to February, except for the month of January. Generally projected changes in rainfall in Tacloban indicate an increase in rainfall during the wet season and a decrease in rainfall during the dry season, as shown in Figure 7.

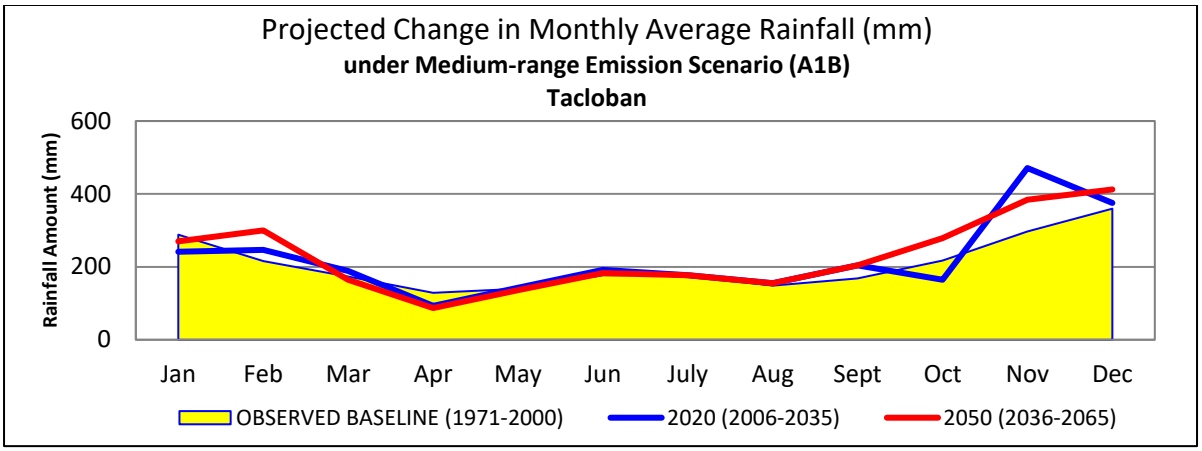

Figure 7. Projected Change in Average Rainfall in Tacloban City

Table 4. Rainfall (mm) in Tacloban City

RAINFALL (mm)												
Tacloban												
Month	MEAN		BIAS	Projected Change (%)		BIAS CORRECTED PROJECTED CHANGE (mm)						
						RR (mm/day)			RR Total (mm)			
	Observed 1971-2000	Model 1971-2000		2020	2050	1971-2000	2020	2050	Obs 1971-2000	2020	2050
Jan	9.3	3.3	2.8	-15.7	-6.8	9.3	7.8	8.7	288.3	241.8	269.7
Feb	7.7	1.5	5.2	14.4	42.1	7.7	8.8	10.7	215.6	246.4	299.6
Mar	5.6	2	2.7	8.4	-5	5.6	6.1	5.3	173.6	189.1	164.3
Apr	4.3	3.5	1.2	-27.9	-33.7	4.3	3.1	2.9	129.0	93.0	87.0
May	4.5	2.5	1.8	1.9	-2.9	4.5	4.6	4.4	139.5	142.6	136.4
Jun	5.9	2.1	2.8	8	3.9	5.9	6.4	6.1	177.0	192.0	183.0
July	5.7	1.7	3.3	0.3	0	5.7	5.7	5.7	176.7	176.7	176.7
Aug	4.8	1.4	3.5	3.2	4.8	4.8	5	5	148.8	155.0	155.0
Sept	5.6	1.4	4	21.5	22.3	5.6	6.8	6.8	168.0	204.0	204.0
Oct	7	3.7	1.9	-23.8	29.2	7	5.3	9	217.0	164.3	279.0
Nov	9.9	3.2	3.1	58.1	29.3	9.9	15.7	12.8	297.0	471.0	384.0
Dec	11.6	5.7	2	4.4	14.7	11.6	12.1	13.3	359.6	375.1	412.3

In most parts of the country, the drier months of March-April-May will become even drier in 2020-2050. Similarly, the wetter seasons of June-August and September-November in Luzon and Visayas will become warm and humid in 2020-2050. According to the model, anthropogenic climate change will most likely result in an active southwest monsoon in Luzon and Visayas, as evidenced by future increases in rainfall, which are more pronounced in JJA and increasing over time.

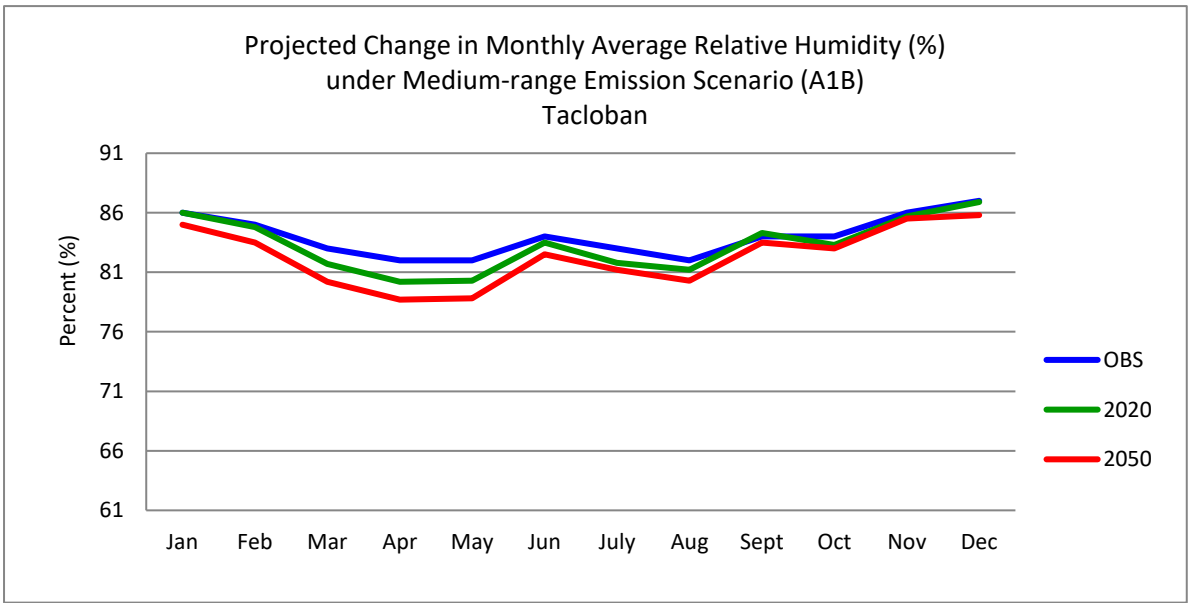

Figure 8. Projected Change in Average Relative Humidity in Tacloban City

According to observed data, Tacloban City's monthly relative humidity is decreasing from 2020-2050 (baseline of 1971-2000). The decrease is sharp in MAM and August but increases from November to December. With a rapid growth scenario, Tacloban City's future climates over the next 30-40 years will be heavily influenced by past carbon emissions. Tacloban City must implement new and more efficient technologies to address the effects of decreasing humidity on various key sectors and systems, including population, school and health facilities/services, water, and agriculture.

Table 5. Projected Change in Average Relative Humidity in Tacloban City

Relative Humidity								
Tacloban								
Month	MEAN		BIAS	Projected Change (%)		BIAS CORRECTED PROJ CHANGE RH		
	Observed 1971-2000	Model 1971 2000		2020	2050	1971-2000	2020	2050
Jan	86	85.5	-0.5	0	-1	86	86	85
Feb	85	84.3	-0.7	-0.3	-1.6	85	84.8	83.5
Mar	83	84	1	-1.3	-2.8	83	81.7	80.2
Apr	82	83.6	1.6	-1.8	-3.3	82	80.2	78.7
May	82	84	2	-1.7	-3.2	82	80.3	78.8
Jun	84	83.8	-0.2	-0.5	-1.5	84	83.5	82.5
July	83	82.3	-0.7	-1.2	-1.8	83	81.8	81.2
Aug	82	81	-1	-0.8	-1.7	82	81.2	80.3
Sept	84	80.9	-3.1	0.3	-0.5	84	84.3	83.5
Oct	84	84	0	-0.7	-1	84	83.3	83
Nov	86	85.3	-0.7	-0.3	-0.5	86	85.7	85.5
Dec	87	86.5	-0.5	-0.1	-1.2	87	86.9	85.8

2.84 Extreme Events

The increasing frequency of occurrence of extreme events, including El Niño and La Niña exacerbations, poses a threat to the city. According to the PAGASA projections, the number of days with a maximum temperature greater than 35 °C will increase to 1398 days in 2020 and 2495 days in 2050, respectively. The current number of dry days observed for the same time period is 6874, with a projected figure of 5199 days in 2020 and 5475 days in 2050. Furthermore, the projected number of days with rainfall totaling more than 150 mm is 10 in 2020 and 15 in 2050. Please see Table 6.

Table 6. Frequency of Extreme Events in Tacloban City

Station	No. of Days w/ Tmax>35 °C			No. of Dry Days			No. of Days w/ Rainfall >150mm		
	OBS (1971-2000)	2006-2035	2036-2065	OBS	2006-2035	2036-2065	OBS	2006-2035	2036-2065
Tacloban	52	1398	2495	6874	5199	5475	1	10	15

An analysis was derived from the projected climate changes of the city, especially the climate variables such as temperature increase/decrease, rainfall increase/decrease, and number of days with extreme events. As shown in Table 7, there are climate variables such as temperature that have a general expected increase from 0.9°C to 1.2°C by 2020 and 1.8°C to 2.3 °C in 2050. This means the patterns of change are slightly more warming in summer (MAM) and in the JJA season. Also, some days are becoming hotter throughout the city. The reference periods of 2020 and 2050 were used. This information was utilized to derive and analyze the patterns of change in the urban system, agriculture, coastal/marine resources, forest/upland, and sub-sectors such as population, critical infrastructure, and lifelines.

Table 7. Summary of Projected Climate Change in Tacloban City

CLIMATE VARIABLE	GENERAL CHANGES EXPECTED IN CLIMATE VARIABLES	SPECIFIC CHANGE EXPECTED AND REFERENCE PERIOD	INFORMATION ABOUT PATTERNS OF CHANGE
Temperature	Increase	0.9°C to 1.2°C by 2020 and 1.8°C to 2.3 °C in 2050	• Slightly more warming in summer (MAM) and in the JJA season. • Days are becoming hotter throughout the city.

CLIMATE VARIABLE	GENERAL CHANGES EXPECTED IN CLIMATE VARIABLES	SPECIFIC CHANGE EXPECTED AND REFERENCE PERIOD			INFORMATION ABOUT PATTERNS OF CHANGE
Rainfall	Seasonal increase/ decrease	**Season**	**2020**	**2050**	• Reduction during the summer and Habagat seasons in 2020 and 2050. • Increase during Amihan season, but amount of rain expected to be lesser than the Habagat and transition seasons • Drier summer months • Wetter Amihan months
		DJF	+ 3.0%	+9.4%	
		MAM	- 8.9%	-18.9%	
		JJA	+9.5%	+19.6%	
		SON	+7.4%	+19.5%	
Extreme events	Increasing number of hot days (exceeding 35°C)	1398 days exceeding 35°C in 2006-2035-2495 days exceeding 35°C in 2036-2065 *From observed baseline of 52days*			• Significant increase in the number of hot days expected in 2020 and 2050.
	Heavy daily rainfall >150 mm increasing in 2020 and decreasing by 2050	10 days with rainfall >150 mm in 2020 15 days with rainfall >150 mm in 2050 *From observed baseline of 1 day*			• More extreme daily rainfall expected (>150 mm) in 2020 but more in 2050 compared to baseline.

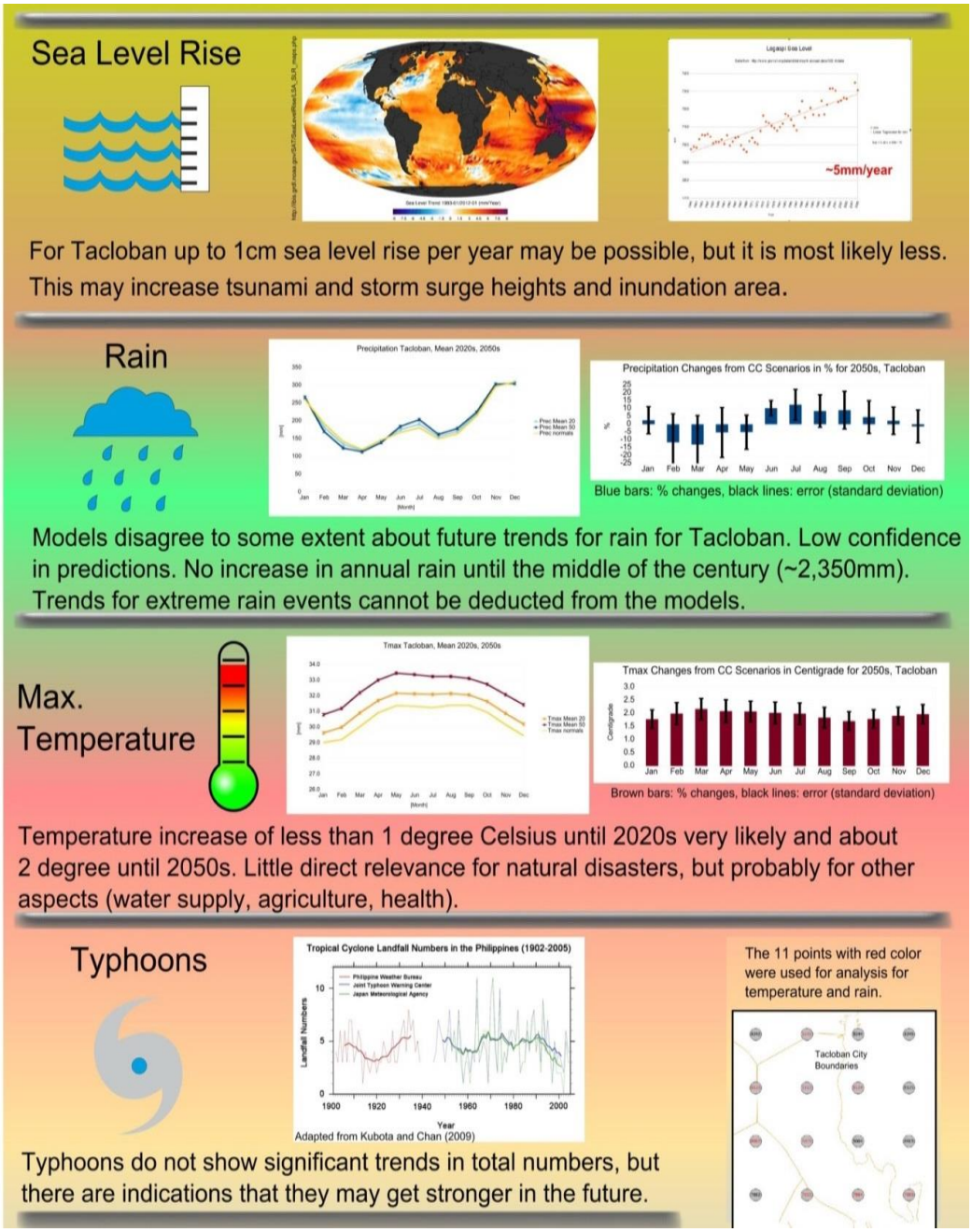

Figure 9. Summary of Climate Model Projections (2020-2050)

According to another figure above, Tacloban City may experience a 1 cm sea level rise each year. A half-meter (50cm) rise in sea level over the next 50 years is concerning, given that some parts of the city have a low slope (0-1%). Because of the frequent flooding, some parts of the city will be submerged, causing damage to the ecosystem and biodiversity.

Tacloban has become accustomed to frequent typhoon occurrences with winds averaging 180-220 kph. Typhoon frequency will remain constant over the next two decades, but intensity will increase. Super Typhoon Yolanda in 2013 was an example, with gustiness reaching 378 kph. Following the Yolanda incident, other parts of the world are experiencing similar super typhoons.

2.90 HAZARDS

The Philippines is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world when it comes to natural hazards and human-induced disasters. Tacloban City is one of the most hazard-prone cities, and Taclobanons are some of the most vulnerable groups of people.

While barangays differ in risks to hazards, all 138 barangays of the city are susceptible to typhoons. Barangays in the Northern portion of the city are most prone to rain-induced landsides, while flood hazard is mostly contained in the city proper and in low-lying barangays. The San Jose District, which is composed of several barangays, is most likely to be affected by storm surge hazards, together with the rest of the barangays along the Cancabato, San Pedro, and Anibong Bays as they are the most vulnerable barangays along the coastline.

The maps in the succeeding pages show that almost all barangays in Tacloban City are exposed to various hazards:

1. Typhoon
2. Storm surge
3. Flooding
4. Tsunami
5. Rain-induced landslide
6. Earthquake-induced landslide
7. Ground shaking
8. Liquefaction

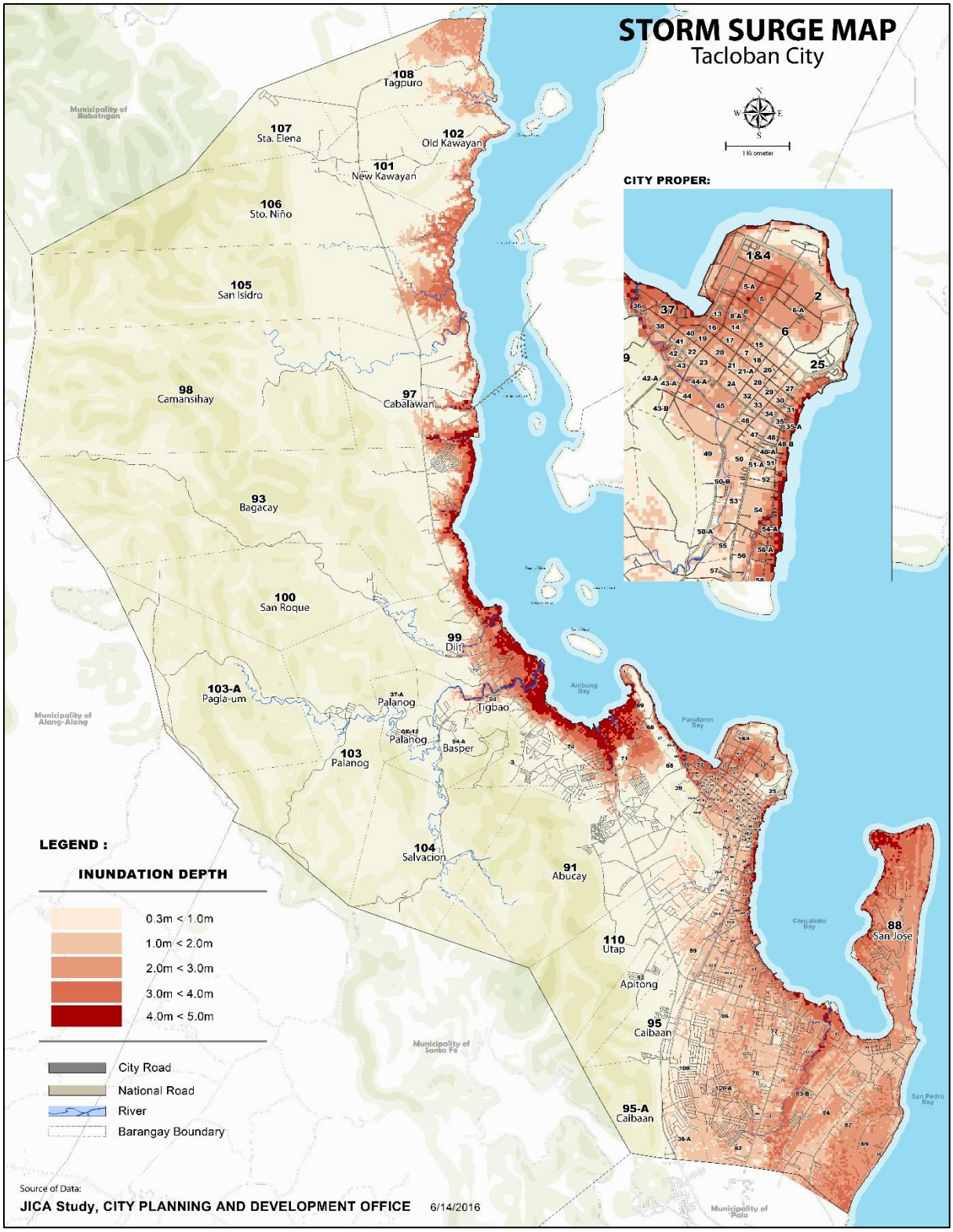

Figure 10. Storm Surge Hazard Map

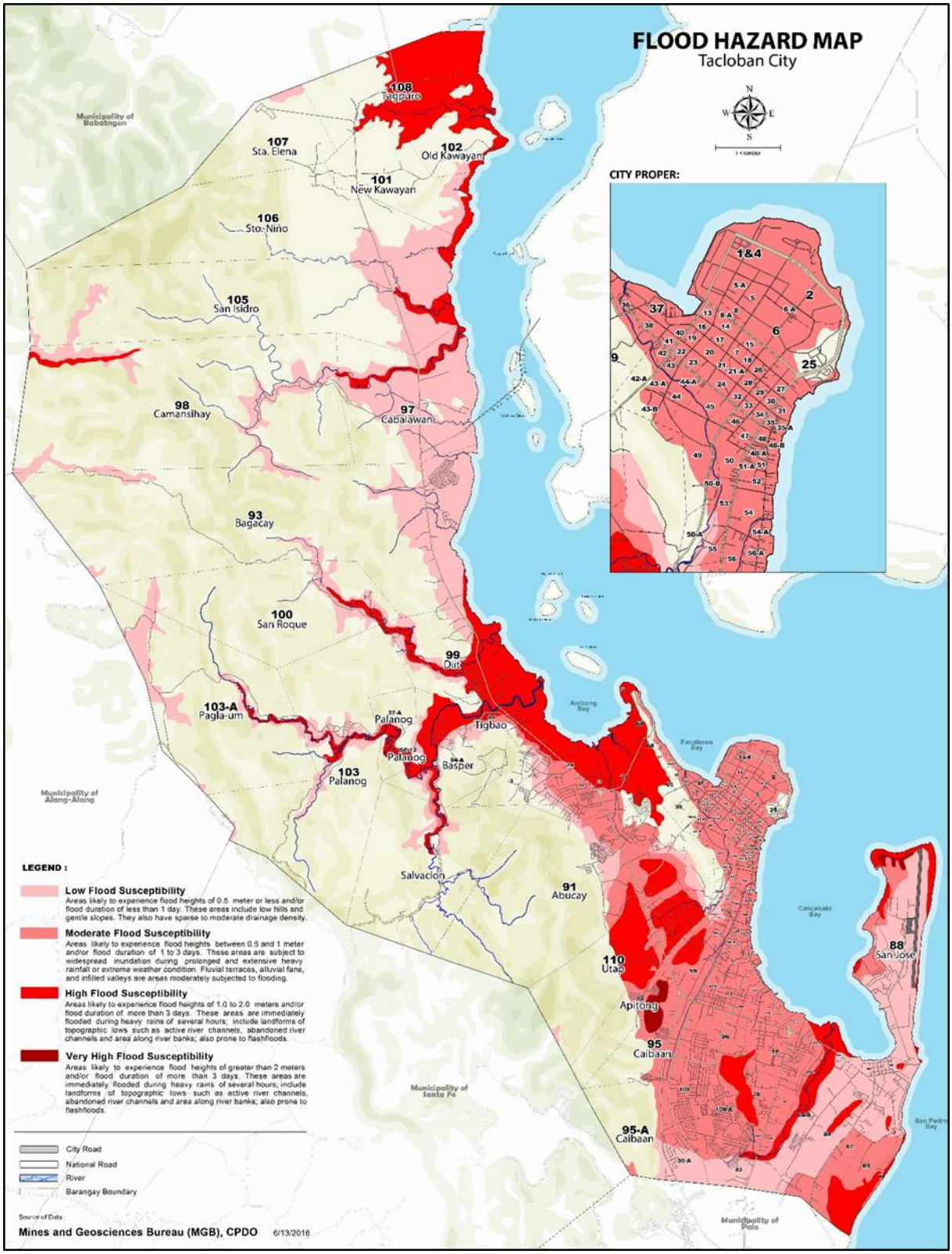

Figure 11. Flood Hazard Map

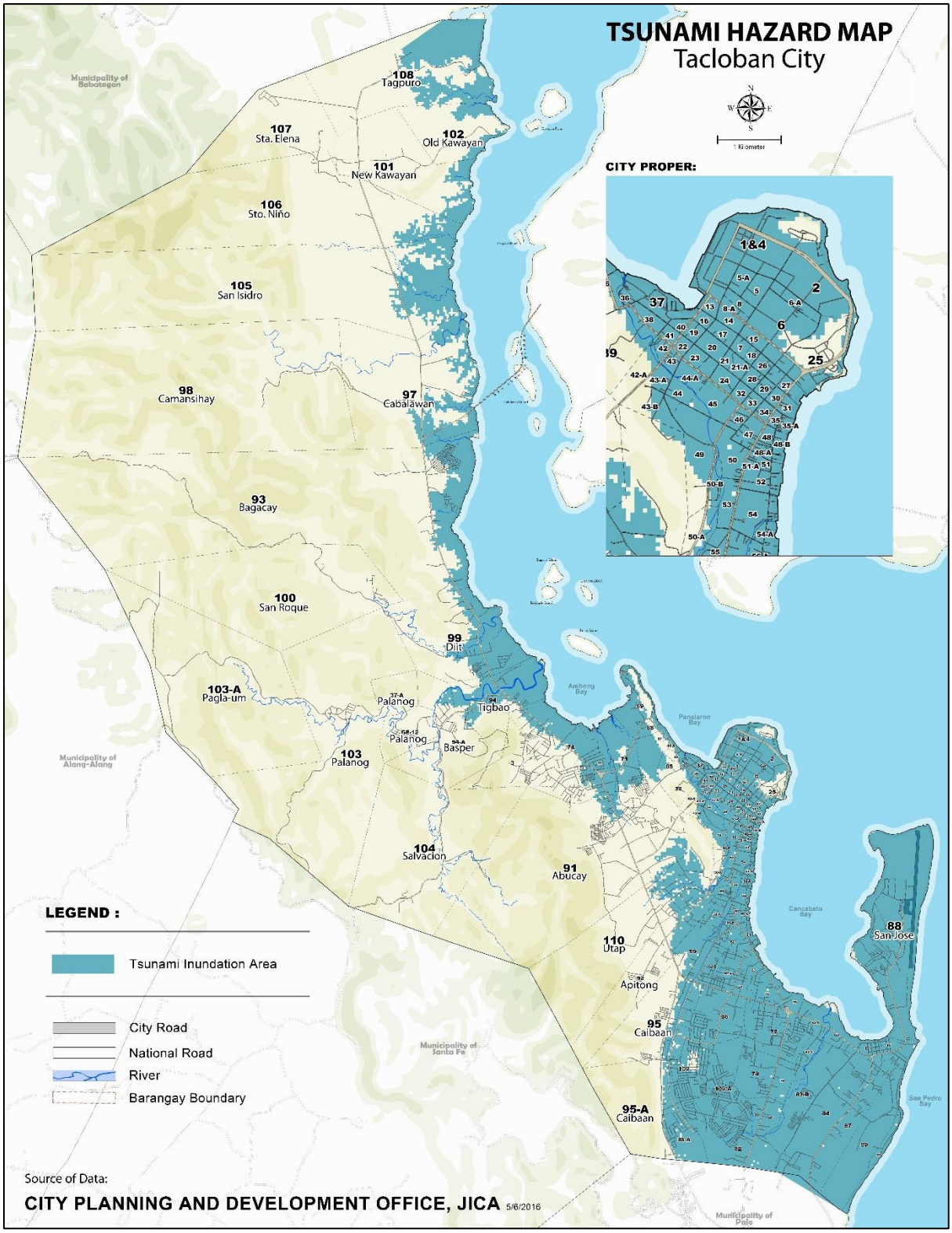

Figure 12. Tsunami Hazard Map

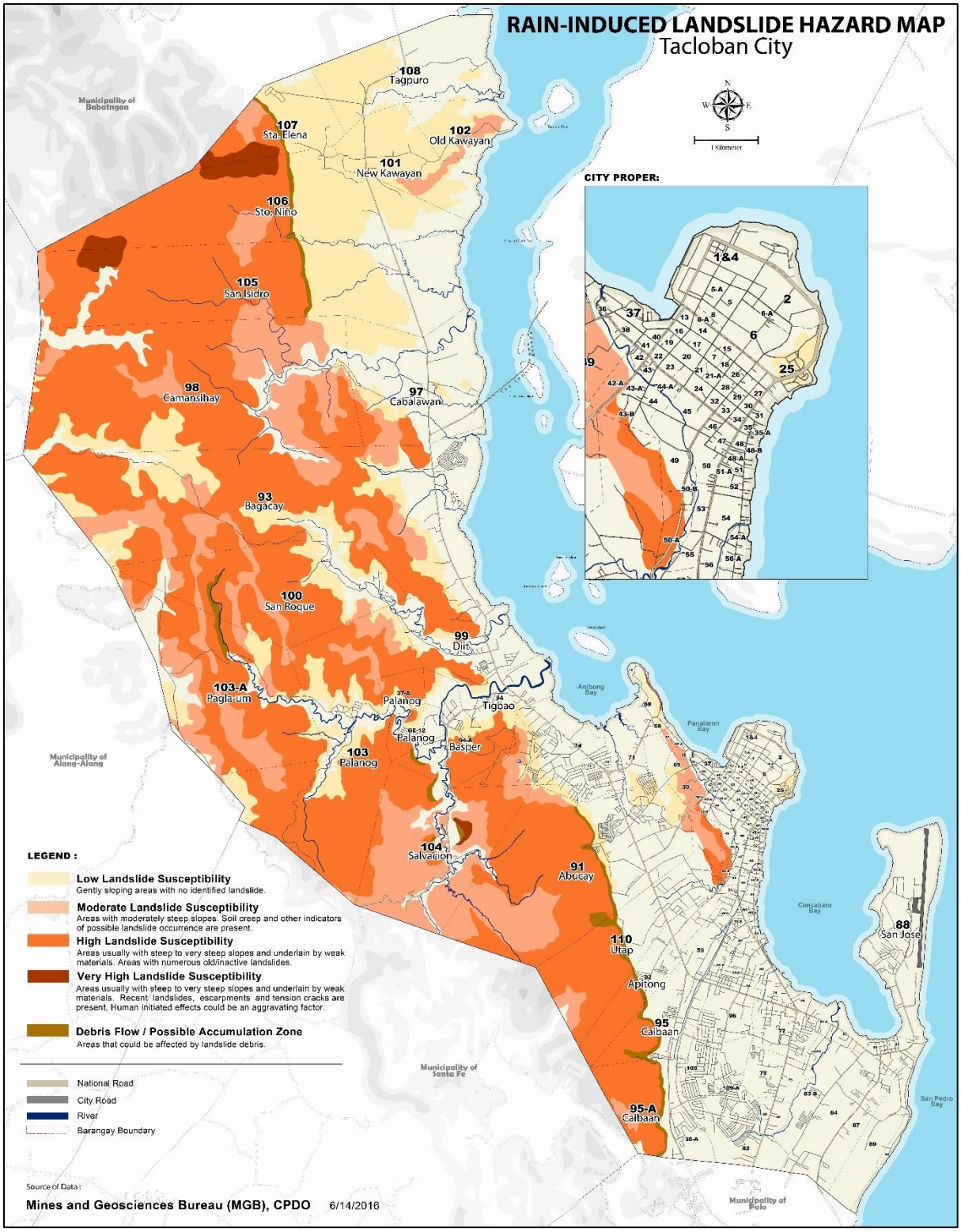

Figure 13. Rain-induced Landslide Hazard Map

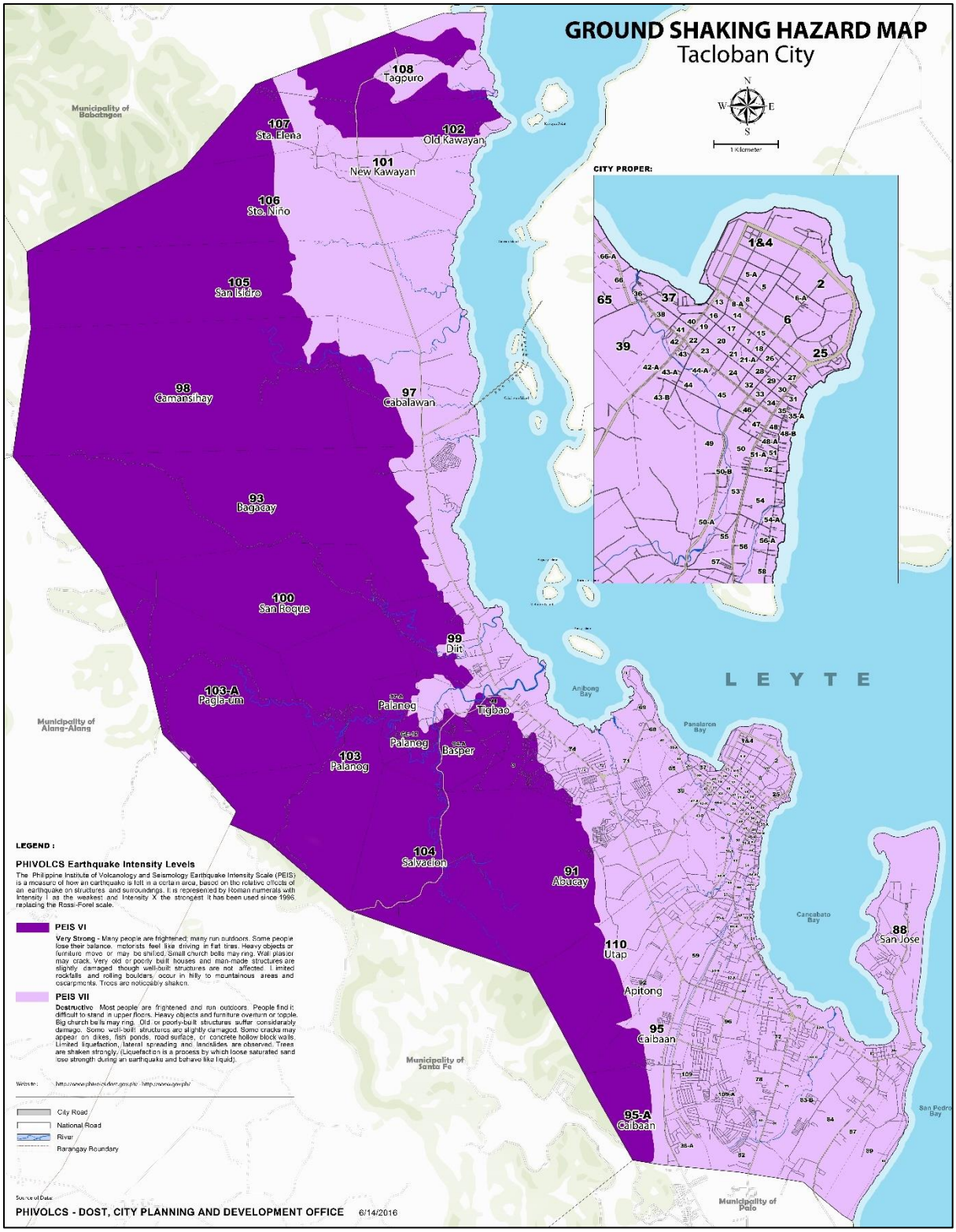

Figure 14. Ground Shaking Hazard Map

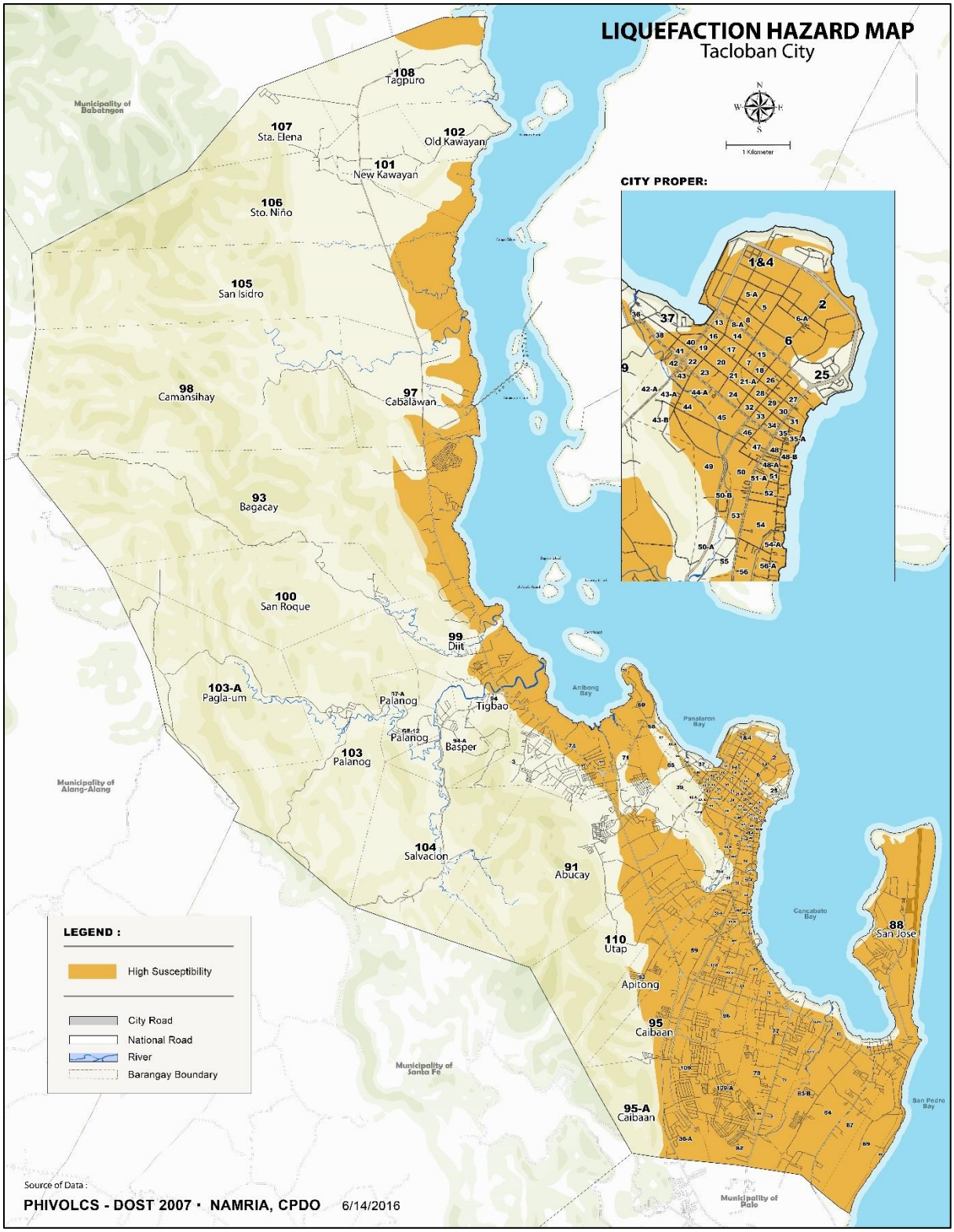

Figure 15. Liquefaction Hazard Map

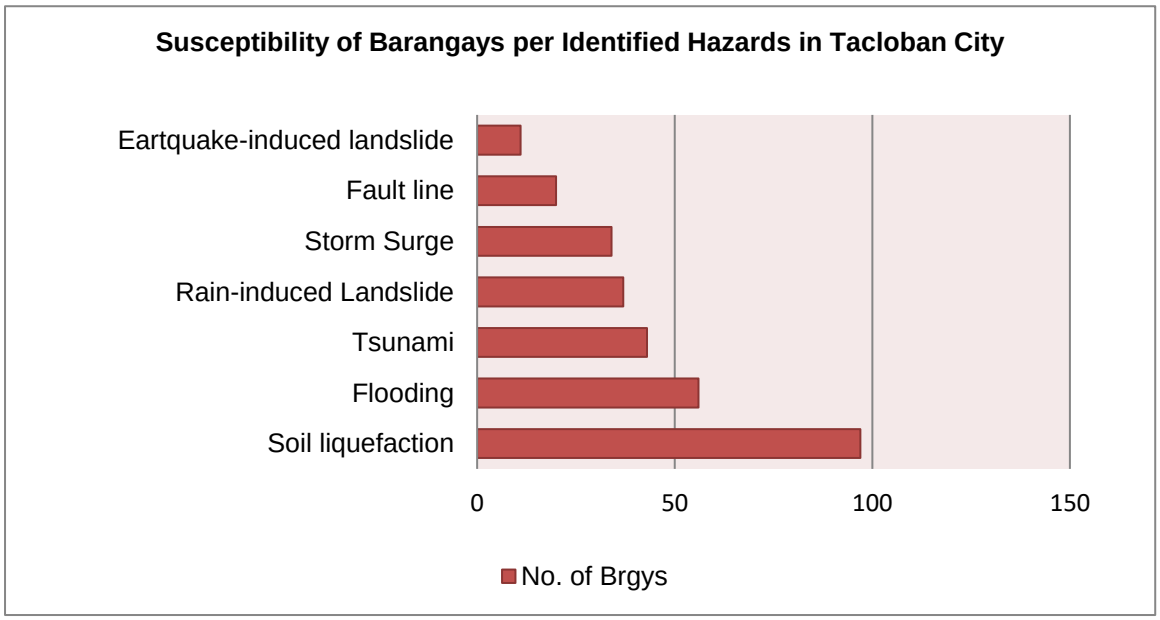

Figure 16. Susceptibility of Barangays per Identified Hazards in Tacloban City

2.91 Flood Prone

Low-lying Areas are particularly susceptible to flooding. This problem is aggravated by inadequate drainage facilities, encroachment on drainage ways, clogging of drainage systems and removal of vegetation in the watersheds. Low areas along the open coast are susceptible to storm surges. These occur during the passage of very strong typhoons with strong winds and heavy downpours, and sometimes even during strong monsoons. Storm surges that affected Tacloban City in the past have been documented. This means that this potential hazard still exists as of today. (See Figure 11)

The low-lying areas that are prone to flooding are the lowland plains southwest of the city proper, which include portions of Apitong, Sagkahan, Caibaan, Calanipawan, all of Marasbaras and San Jose, and portions of Tigbao, Diit, Cabalawan, San Isidro, Tagpuro, Old Kawayan, New Kawayan, and Tacloban City. The coastal areas that are particularly susceptible to storm surges are the coastal barangays of San Jose, Marasbaras and Tacloban City proper. Because of their proximity to deeper and open waters (particularly San Jose, which faces the San Pedro Bay), these areas are surge-prone, especially during typhoons and strong monsoons.

2.92 Landslide

Slope erosion caused by heavy surface runoff during strong rains often occurs in elevated areas with considerable steepness of slopes and covered with unconsolidated or loose rocks and alluvium. This can also occur in places where heavy surface runoff occurs and natural vegetative cover is scarce or absent, such as denuded hills covered with cogon grass instead of trees. These conditions are present mostly in the mid-section towards the southern portion of the western mountains and hilly chains of Tacloban, especially in slopes with minimal vegetative cover. The northern section of this mountainous chain also has some slope erosion potential, but this can be more related to earthquake-generated landslides rather those caused by surface water run-off. Lately, there have been landslide events that

occurred in the city, as in the case of Bagacay, Anibong, and Camansihay which unfortunately caused casualties and damage to properties.

Restoration of deforested steep-slope areas can be an effective method of limiting slope erosion and landslides in vulnerable areas. When feasible, engineering measures such as slope stabilization can be implemented in land-slide prone areas where major infrastructures such as national roads are located. Knowledge of these areas is also useful in directing the placement and development of new infrastructure. Another way to reduce casualties if these disasters reoccur is to strictly enforce laws that prohibit families from residing in landslide-prone areas.

2.93 Earthquake

Tacloban City is generally close to the active Philippine Fault Zone (PFZ), the "high angle fault line" that runs through the middle of Leyte Island. The PFZ is a major earthquake generator and may have been the immediate source of earthquakes that has affected Tacloban City in the past. The Philippine Trench (PT), which is located at the eastern coast of Samar but quite far from Tacloban, can also be an earthquake generator to a lesser degree than that of the PFZ.

According to the reliable study in 1997, it is considered that the two minor thrust faults are immediately adjacent to Tacloban City may or may not pose a direct threat to the city. This is based on the fact that the nature of the activity of these geological structures has not been completely established as to whether or not faults are still active. Previous reports suggested that these structures had been inactive for some time, but new research will help to confirm this.

Most of the city areas are underlain by igneous rocks, represented by the Tacloban Ophiolite, especially in elevated areas like Salvacion and Tigbao. Settlements and structures located in these areas are less susceptible to ground shaking because igneous rocks generally provide a better foundation for infrastructure.

Areas that are underlain by loosely stratified sedimentary rock units and recent alluvial and sand deposits are more susceptible to ground shaking. The presence of weak planar contact between the different beds of sedimentary rocks, as well as their lower density as compared to igneous rocks, allow for an increased effect of ground shaking.

The stronger shaking is more prevalent on thick and poorly stratified alluvial soils and poorly compacted or constantly wet sands because these sediments are loose enough to be re-mobilized during ground shaking.

Areas wherein these conditions allow for a strong, ground-shaking potential are the areas underlain by all the sedimentary rock units and recent alluvial and sand deposits. Most of these areas are located along the rolling to low-lying coastal areas of the city such as the city proper, San Jose and the Airport area; the low-lying areas southeast of the city proper, and narrow low-lying portions along the coast facing San Juanico Strait.

2.94 Storm Surge

Storm surges are more likely in low-lying areas along the open coast. The coastal barangays of San Jose, Marasbaras, and Tacloban City proper are particularly vulnerable to storm surges. Because of

their proximity to deeper and open waters (particularly San Jose, which faces the San Pedro Bay), these areas are surge-prone especially during typhoons. The coastal areas along the San Juanico Strait have low surge potential because they typically have calm waters and are adjacent to a small body of water.

When super typhoon Yolanda hit the city in November 2013, the areas closest to the coast were the heavily impacted. As a result, houses, infrastructure, and utilities were destroyed and damaged. The storm surge reached up to 15 feet in some places, and the sea water reached the second floor or buildings and nearly covered one-storey high structures in other low-lying areas. The worst-affected areas in San Jose were along the coat, from Fatima Village to Magsaysay Boulevard, the Anibong Area, and Nula-tula and Diit.

To disincentivise affected families from building in the storm surge zone, a “no dwelling within 40 meters” policy from the shoreline prohibits the construction of residential structures.

To mitigate the effects of future storm surge, a tide embarkment and road heightening are established.

2.95 Liquefaction

Liquefaction of the ground is also associated with this ground shaking motion. This process usually happens in regions that are underlain by loose or compacted and/or wet sands, and poorly consolidated, compacted or loose alluvial sediments. As confirmed, Tacloban City has been outlined as one the places in the Philippines with a high potential for liquefication. The airport in San Jose, which is southeast of Tacloban City, is vulnerable to this type of hazard.

Built structures in areas prone to ground shaking and liquefication can benefit from proper foundation, structural, and soil engineering measures. Basement bedrock that is stable and resistant to earthquakes may not be too deep to reach when laying foundations for large-scale, high density structures.

The measures that were practiced and secured will be absolutely essential to conduct detailed geological and geotechnical studies in the area to better understand the mechanics of the immediate geological structures as well as the geotechnical properties of the rocks and sediments. All of these measures will significantly reduce the negative effects of earthquake-related hazards in earthquake-prone areas.

2.96 Tsunami

Tsunamis are more likely to strike low-lying areas along the open coast. These occur as a result of strong earthquakes. A tsunami that struck Tacloban City in the past has been documented and researched. Some researchers studied that the hazard may still affect the city in the future because it is directly parallel to the Philippine Trench if and when a strong earthquake occurs within the Pacific Ocean, particularly in the Leyte and Samar areas.

In the event that a tsunami will occur in the future, the hardest hit will be those located near the coast. The coastal areas that are particularly susceptible to Tsunamis are the coastal barangays of San

Jose, Marasbaras and Tacloban City proper. Their proximity to deeper and open waters (especially San Jose which is facing the San Pedro Bay), qualifies these places as a tsunami area, especially during strong earthquakes. The coastal areas along the San Juanico Strait have a low tsunami potential as these places normally have relatively calm waters and are next to a small body of water.

According to several studies, the behavior of the surge during Typhoon Yolanda and a Tsunami is similar, with the height of a tsunami reaching up to 15 feet in some areas and water reaching the second floor of buildings and practically covering one-storey high structures in other low-lying areas. Tsunamis will affect San Jose's coastal districts, Fatima Village to Magsaysay Boulevard, Anibong Area, and Nula-tula to Diit, the same barangays vulnerable to storm surges.

2.100 EXPOSURE OF SYSTEM TO HAZARDS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

2.101 Exposure and Risk of Population to Flood

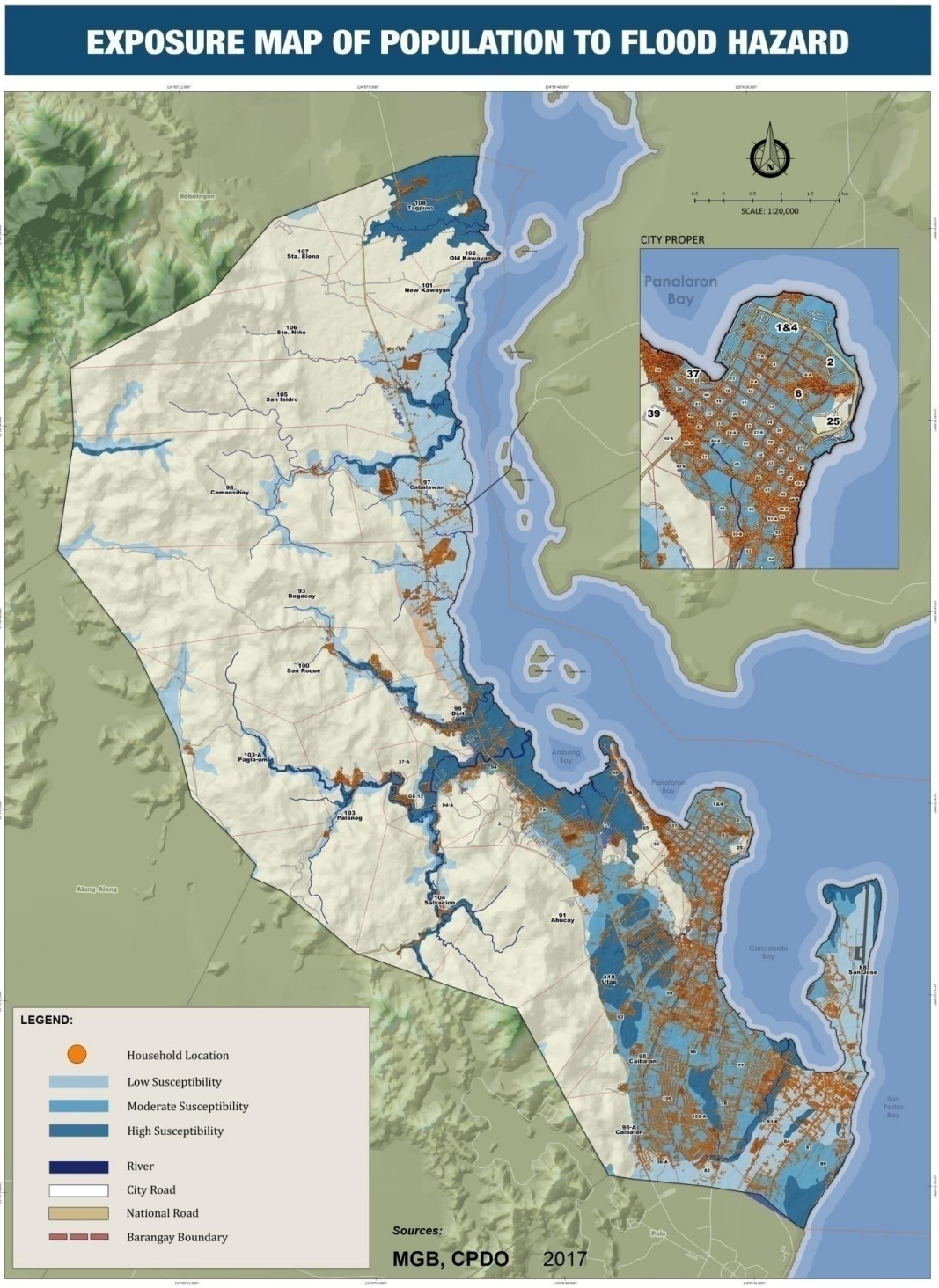

Figure 17. Exposure Map of Population to Flood

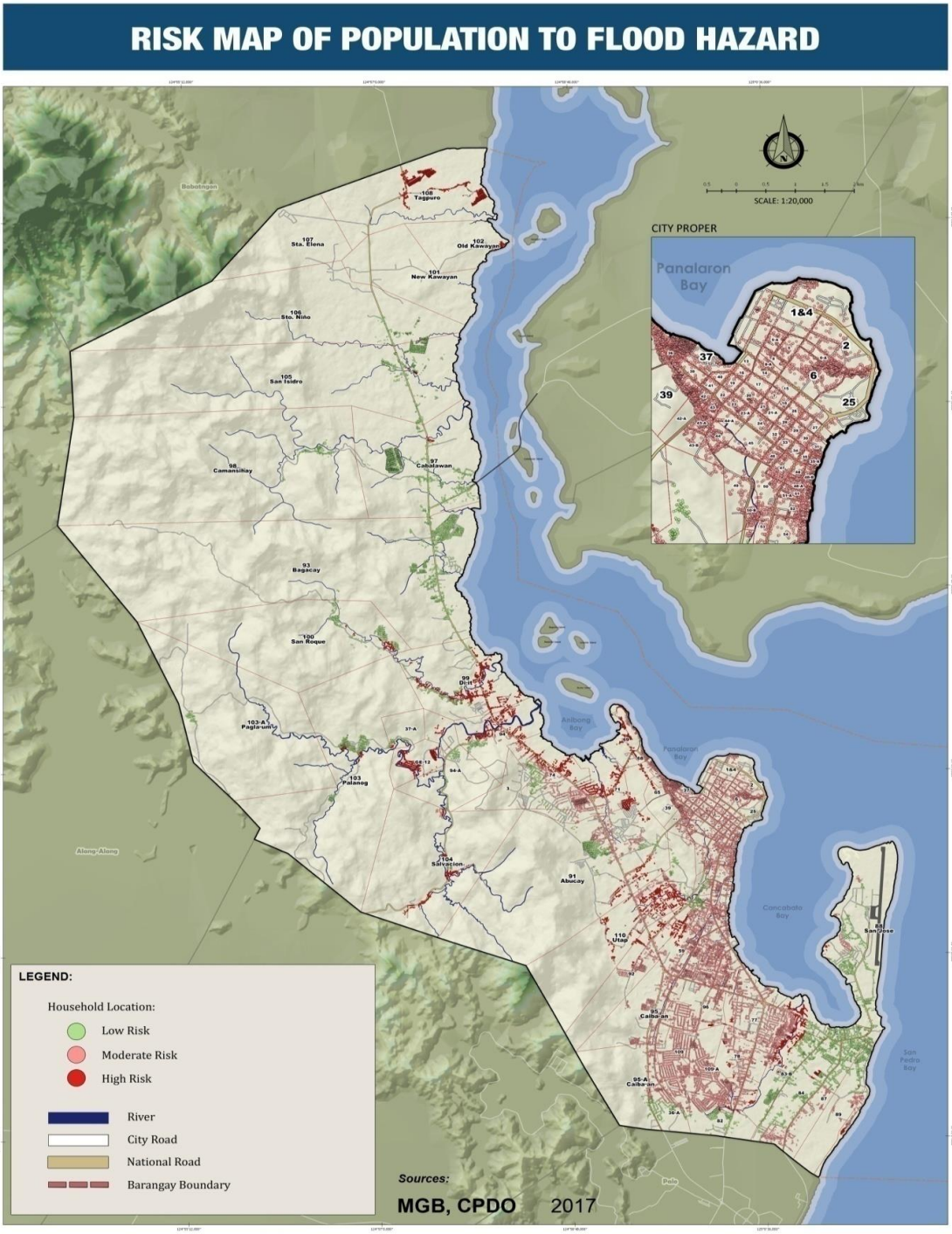

Figure 18. Risk Map of Population to Flood

A large portion of the city is at risk to flood particularly in areas 1, 2, 4, 5,6,7,8, and 10. On the other hand, most of the northern part of the City (area 9) and in the San Jose area (area 3) have low risk to flooding.

2.102 Exposure and Risk of Population to Landslide

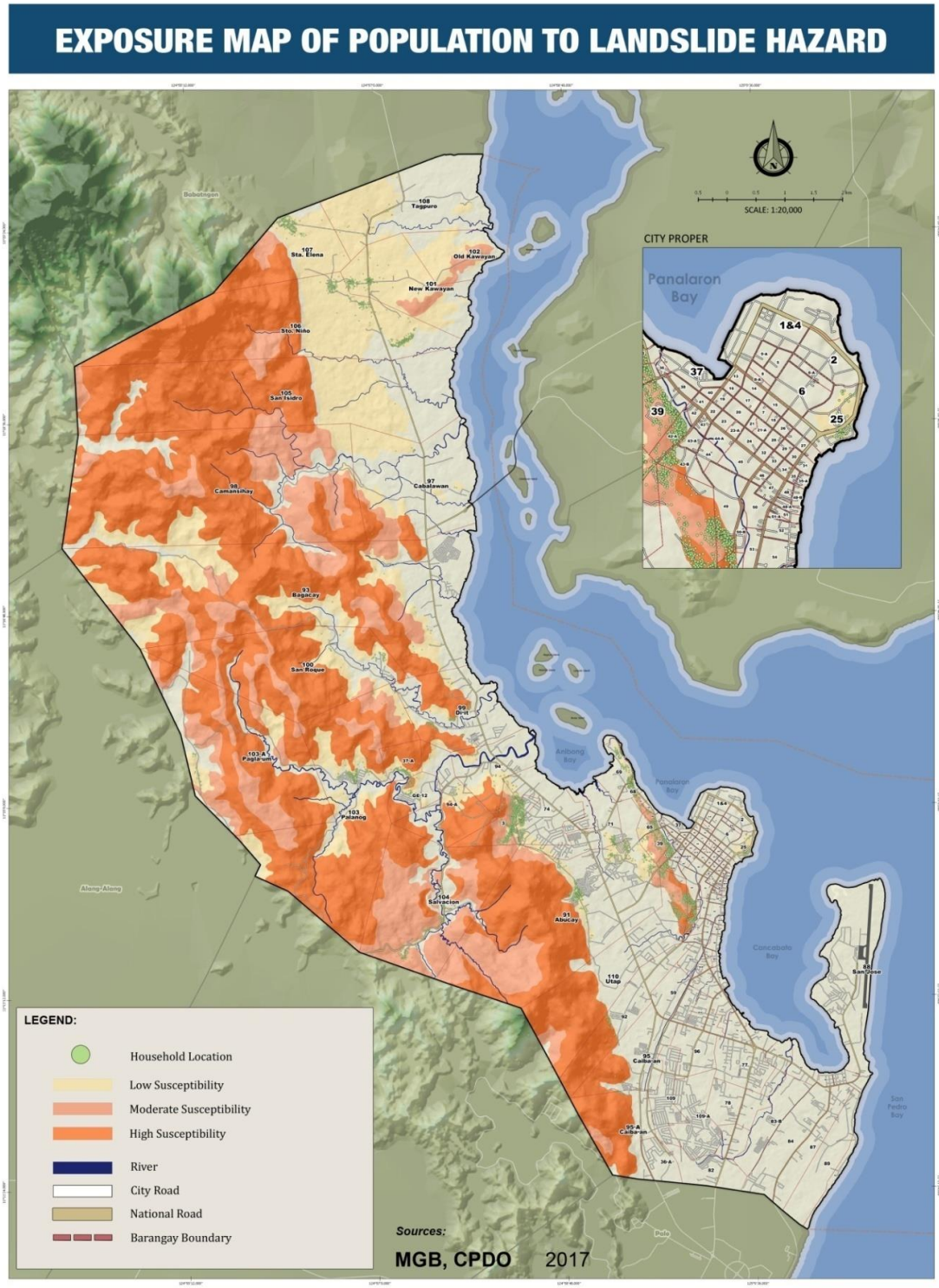

Figure 19. Exposure Map of Population to Landslide

Except for some areas where the population is located on a steep slope, unstable ground, and with little land cover, the majority of the population is located on a low slope and is less vulnerable to landslides. Rain-induced landslides are most prevalent in the city's northern barangay.

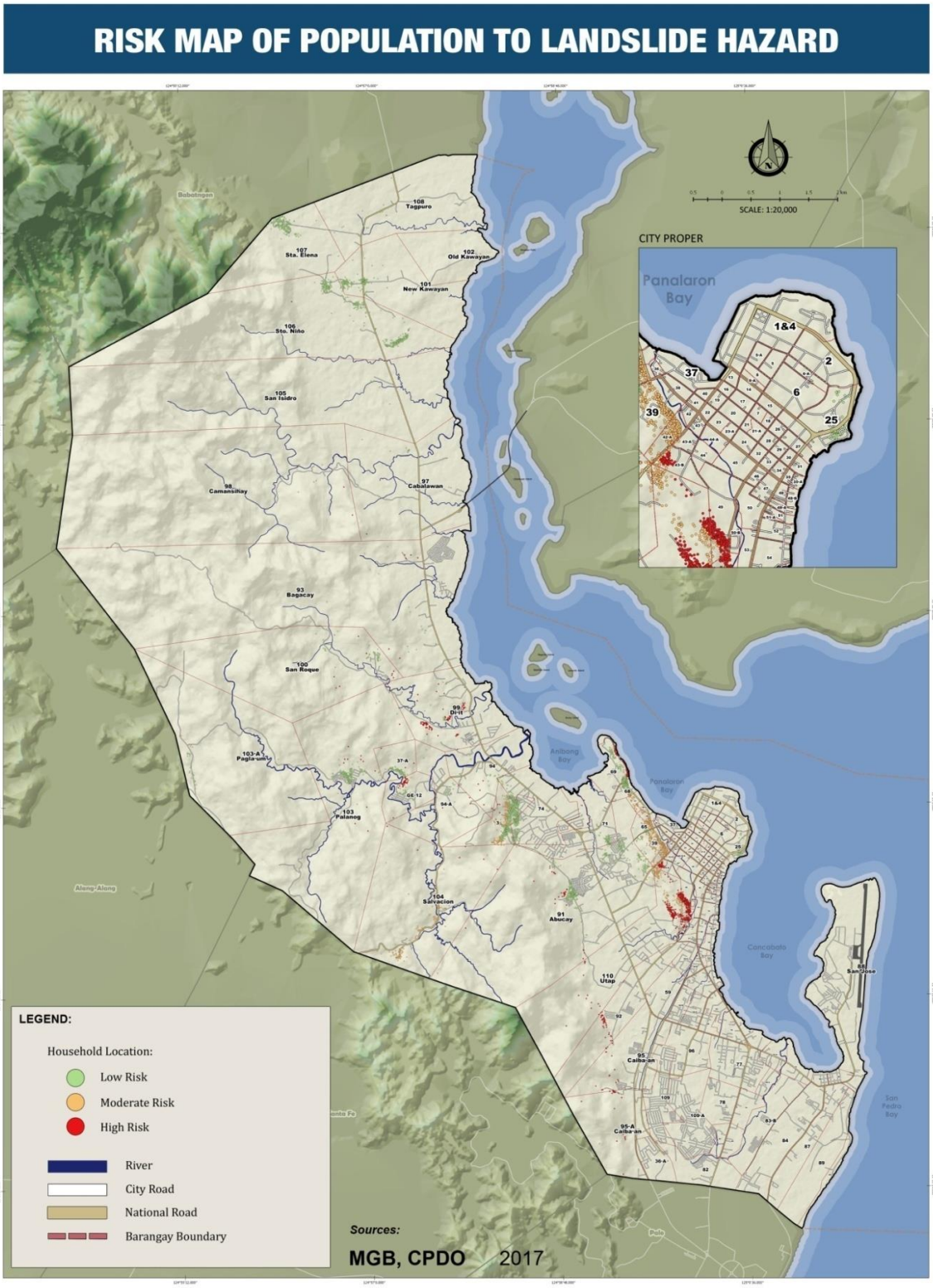

Figure 20. Risk Map of Population to Landslide

Majority of the city is at low risk in terms of landslide except in Areas 1 (Brgy. 3, 65, 66, 66A, 67, 68,), 8 (Brgy. 39, 42A), 5 (Brgy. 49,43B), and 10 (Brgy. 50A).

2.103 Exposure and Risk of Population to Earthquake

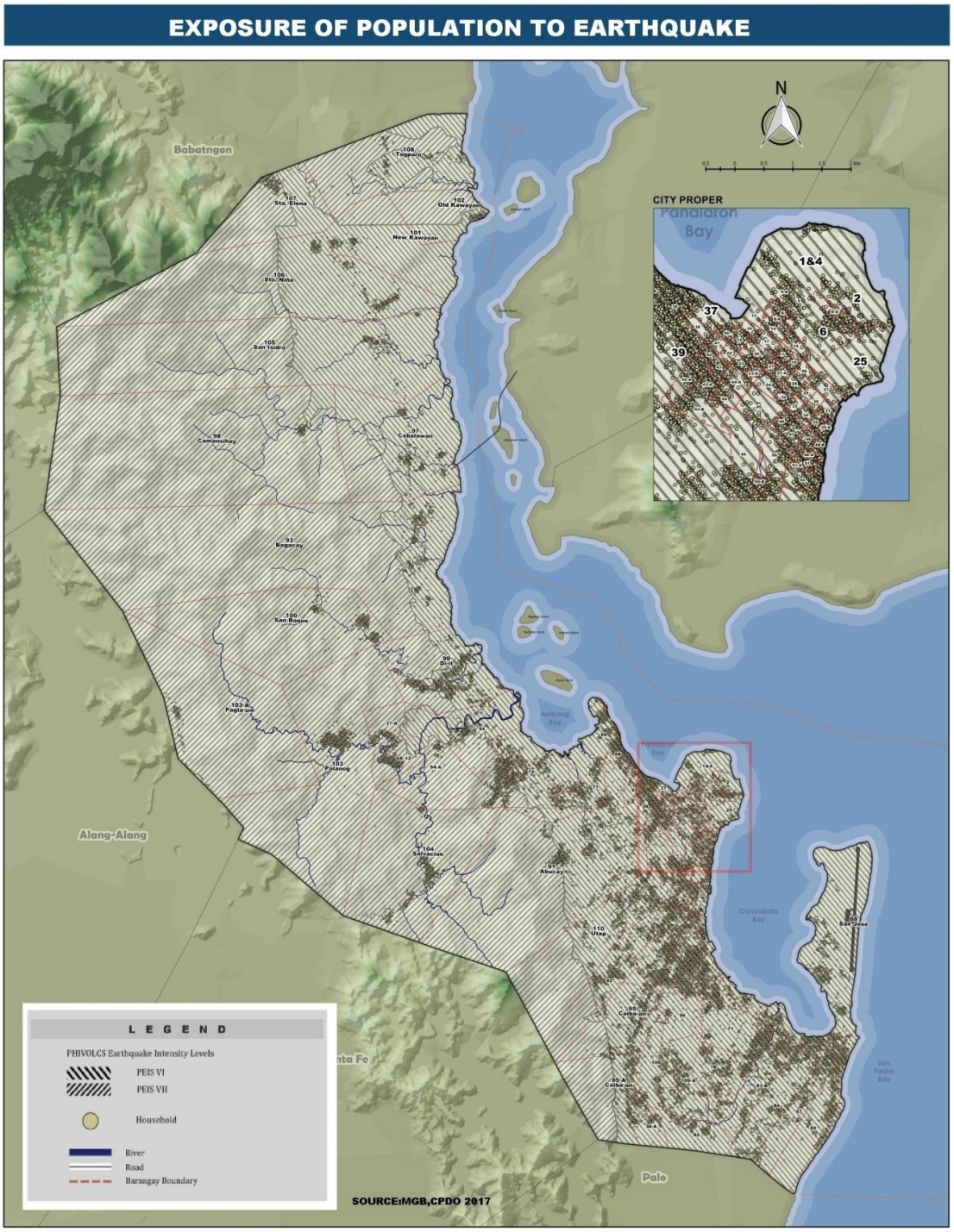

Figure 21. Exposure Map of Population to Earthquake

In the event that an earthquake strikes Tacloban City, the majority of the population is at high risk because the city is densely populated and some structures are already dilapidated. The population in the northwestern part of the city is less vulnerable because it is located on stable soil and has a low population density.

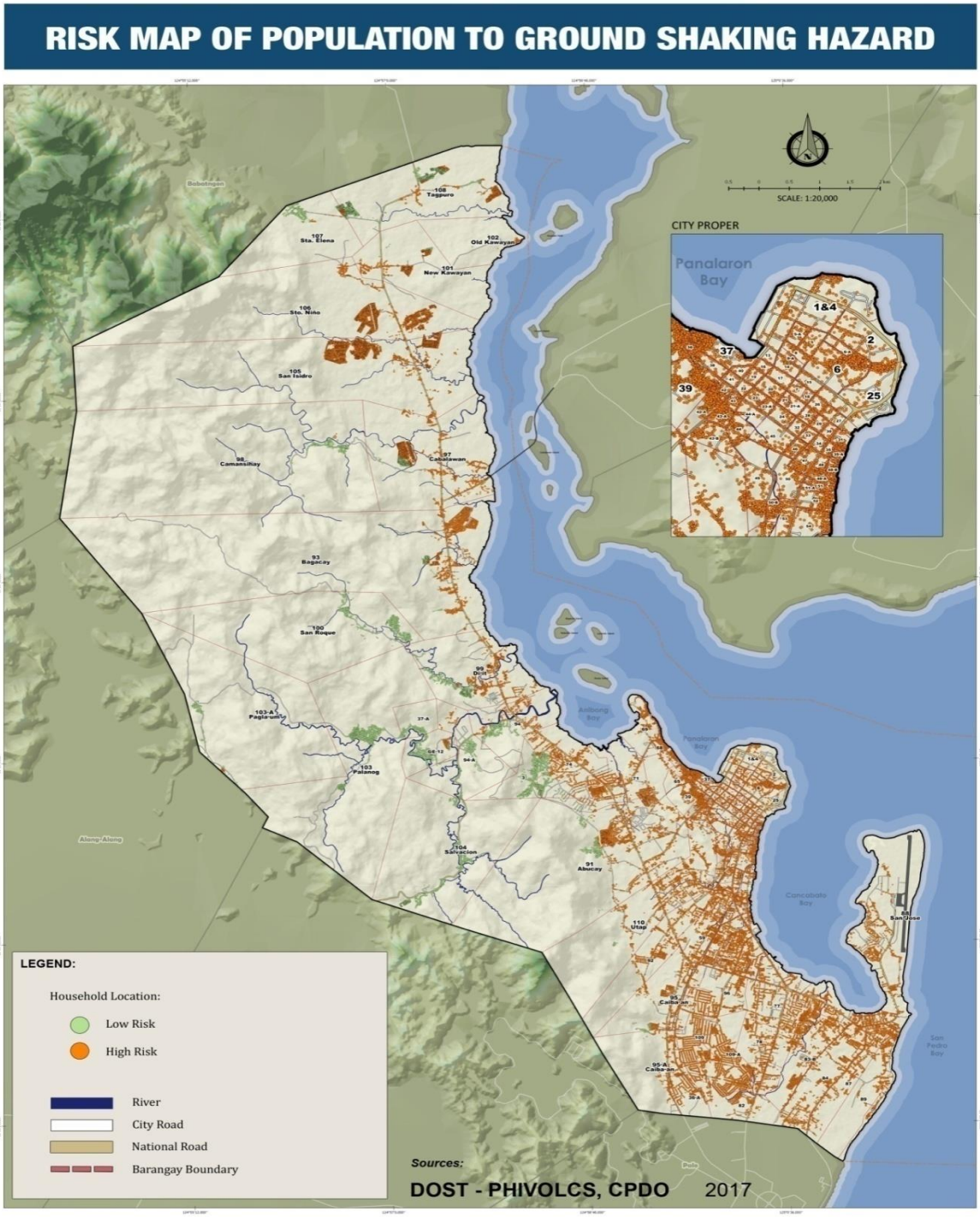

Figure 22. Risk Map of Population to Earthquake

The map above illustrates the areas in the city at high risk of the possible negative effects of an earthquake. The densely populated southern part, which includes the downtown area, is most vulnerable to earthquakes. The strict enforcement of the Building Code and the planning of evacuation routes for the population must be ensured to adapt to the risk.

2.104 Exposure and Risk of Population to Storm Surge

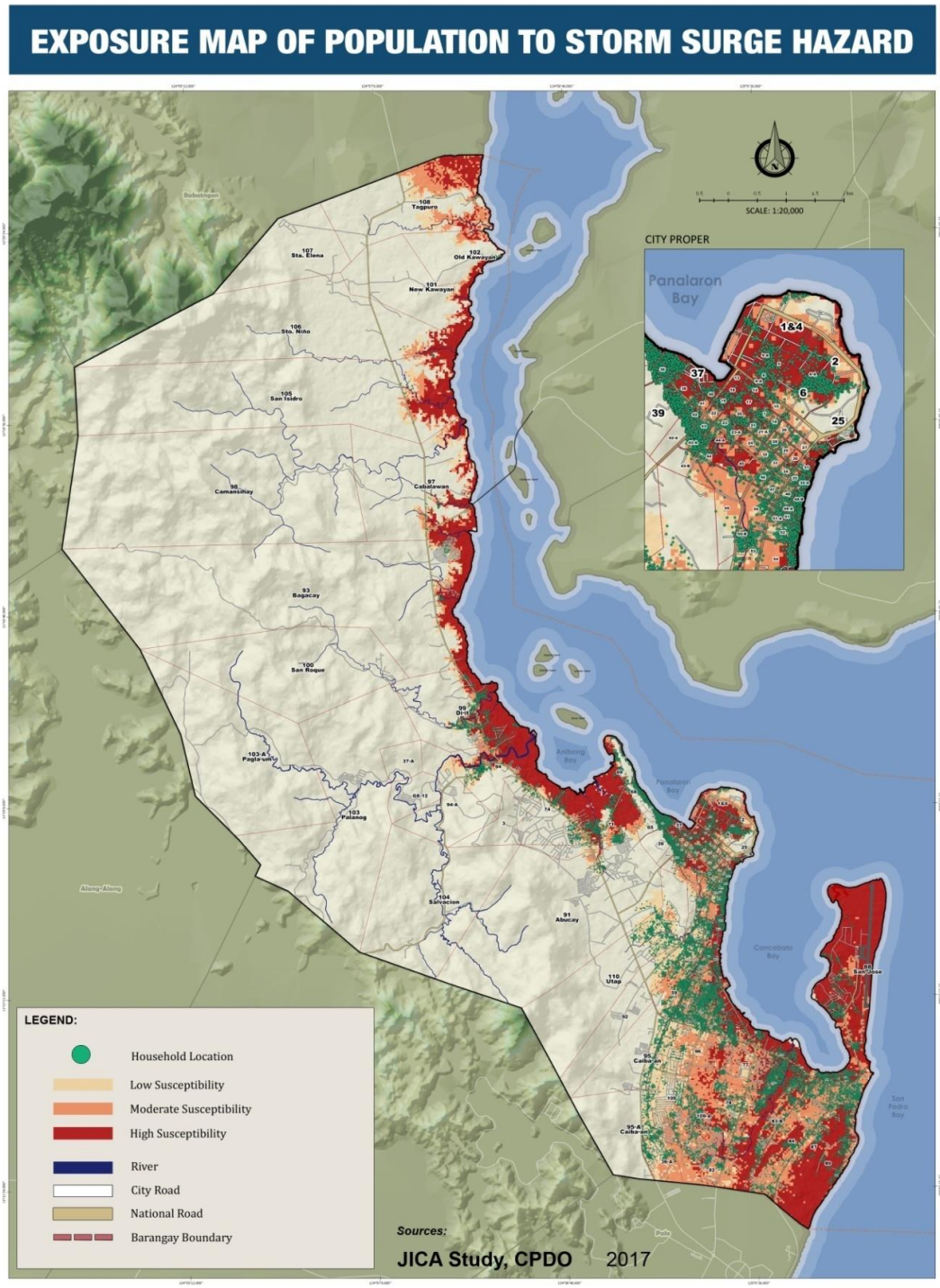

Figure 23. Exposure Map of Population to Storm Surge

The potential to experience another occurrence of storm surges is mostly felt by communities located along and near the coast of the city. These communities are the most heavily populated locations in Tacloban. Measures have been enacted to minimize or even remove the risk to the exposed population. The relocation of families to the north has been an effort to resettle displaced families in areas relatively free from storm surge hazards.

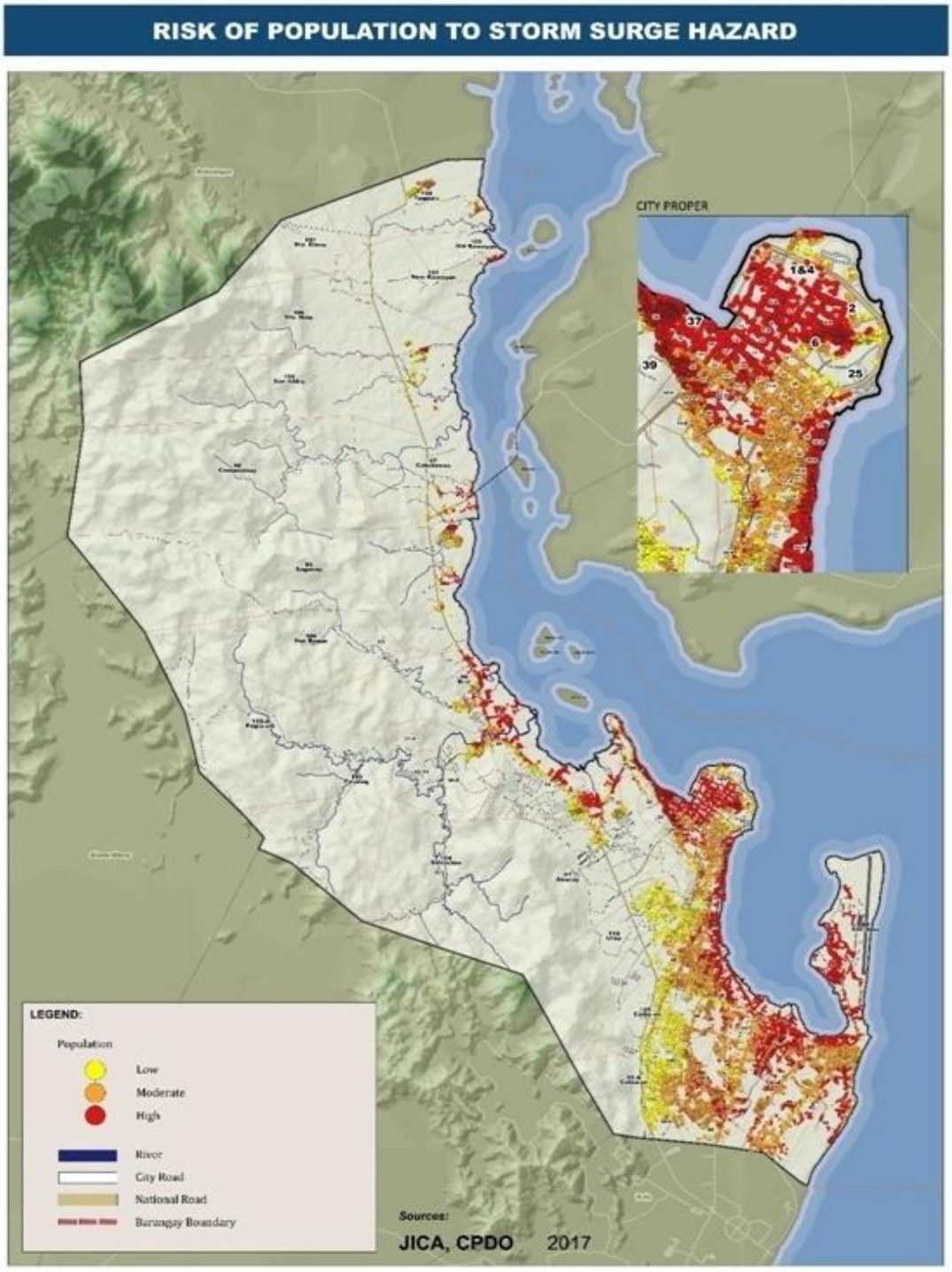

Figure 24. Risk Map of Population to Storm Surge

Whenever a 3-meter-high storm surge strikes Tacloban City, the majority of the southern part of the city is susceptible because it is densely populated, and most structures are at ground level (3m average). The scenario can only be changed once the tide embankment is realized, which is expected to protect the southern part of the city. The northern part of the city is at low risk of surge since most structures are at a higher elevation except at some parts in Diit and Brgy. Bagacay.

2.105 Exposure and Risk of Urban Use to Flood

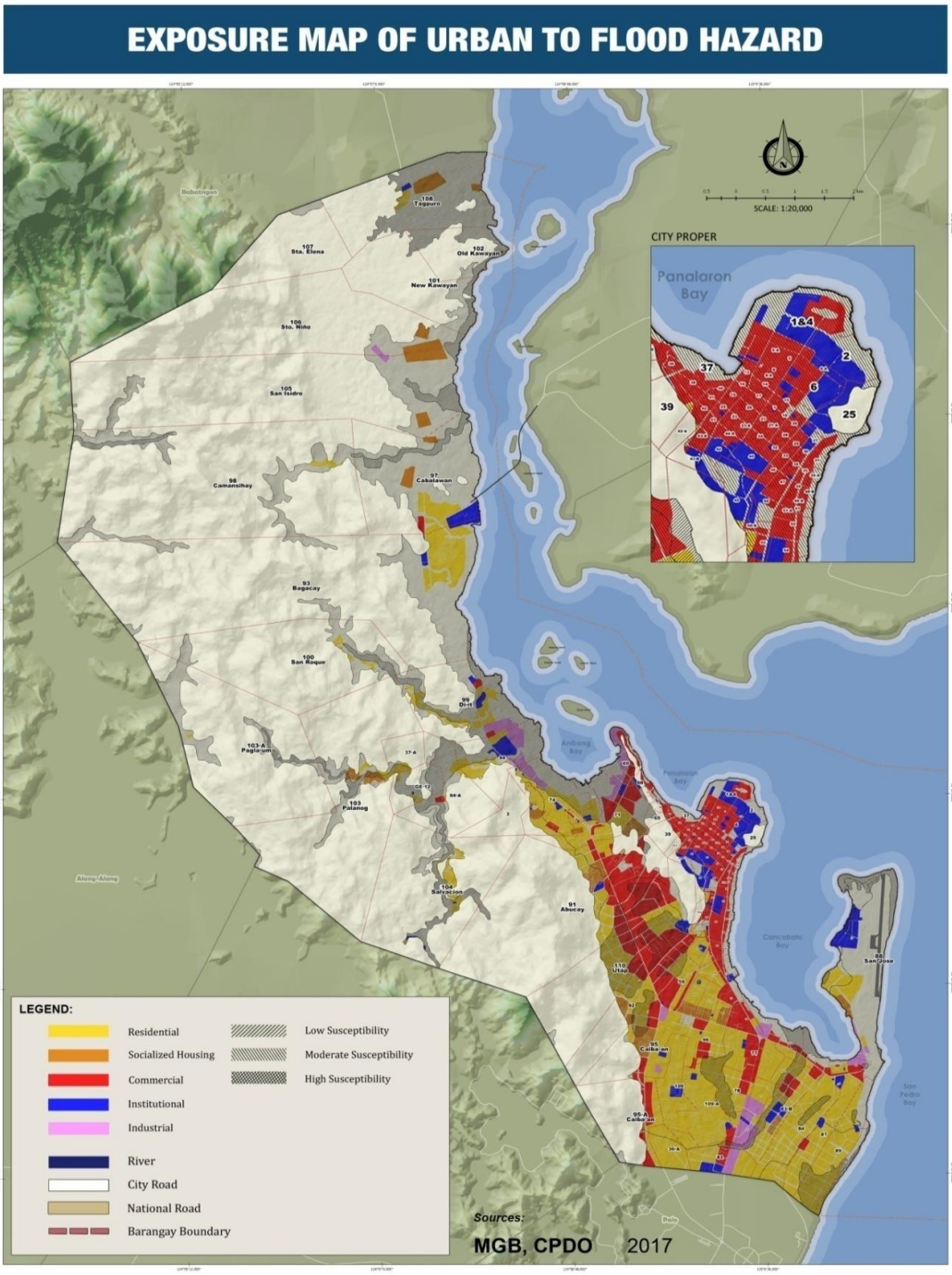

Figure 25. Exposure Map of Urban to Flood

The majority of the southern part of the city is vulnerable to flooding due to the low elevation of most structures, and the drainage system needs to be improved and expanded. The northern part of the city is less vulnerable to flooding because most structures are located at a higher elevation, except for some areas where settlements are located along the rivers. The scenario can only be changed once the drainage system is fully operational.

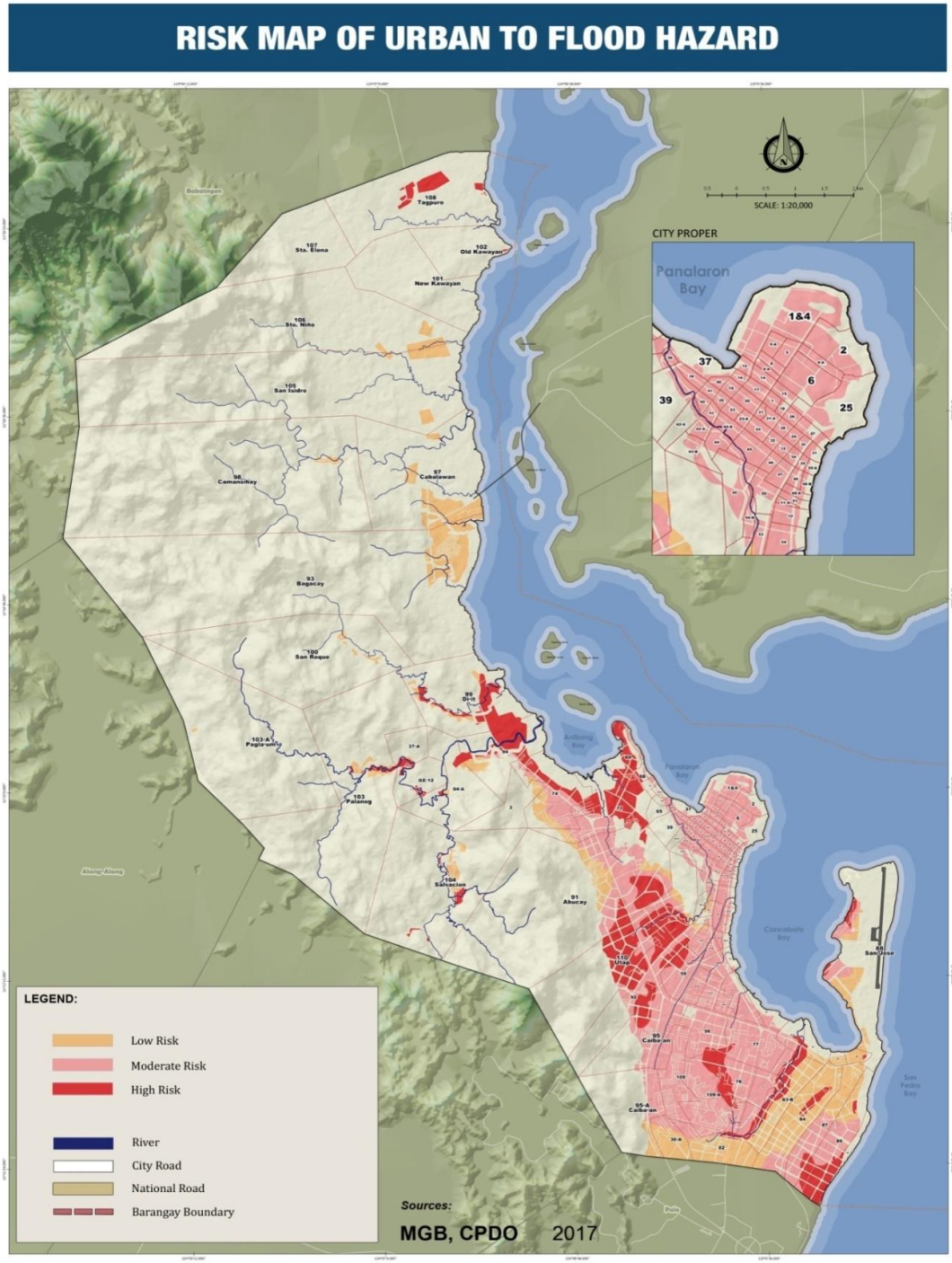

Figure 26. Risk Map of Urban Use to Flood

The map above shows the risk of urban use to flooding. The urban communities in the south will be most at risk of flooding in the event that continuous heavy rainfall is experienced since most urban structures are at a low elevation, and the drainage system in the area has to be rehabilitated.

2.106 Exposure and Risk of Urban Use to Landslide

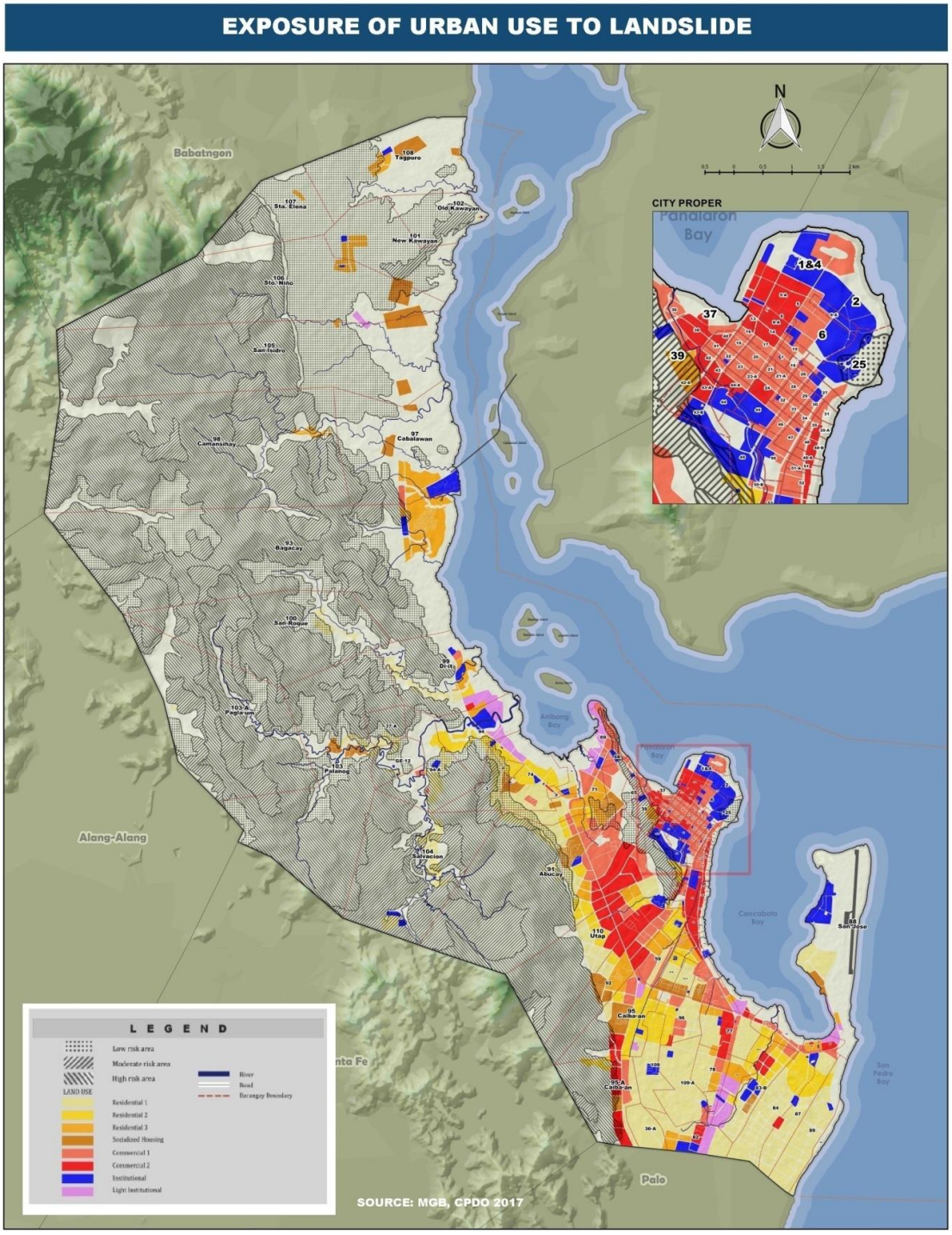

Figure 27. Exposure Map of Urban Use to Landslide

Except for a few areas in the south, the northern part of the city is generally less vulnerable to rain-induced landslides because most structures are on a low slope. Most of the relocation sites in the north are outside the danger zone. As a precautionary measure, the LGU discourages settlers from relocating to identified landslide-prone areas.

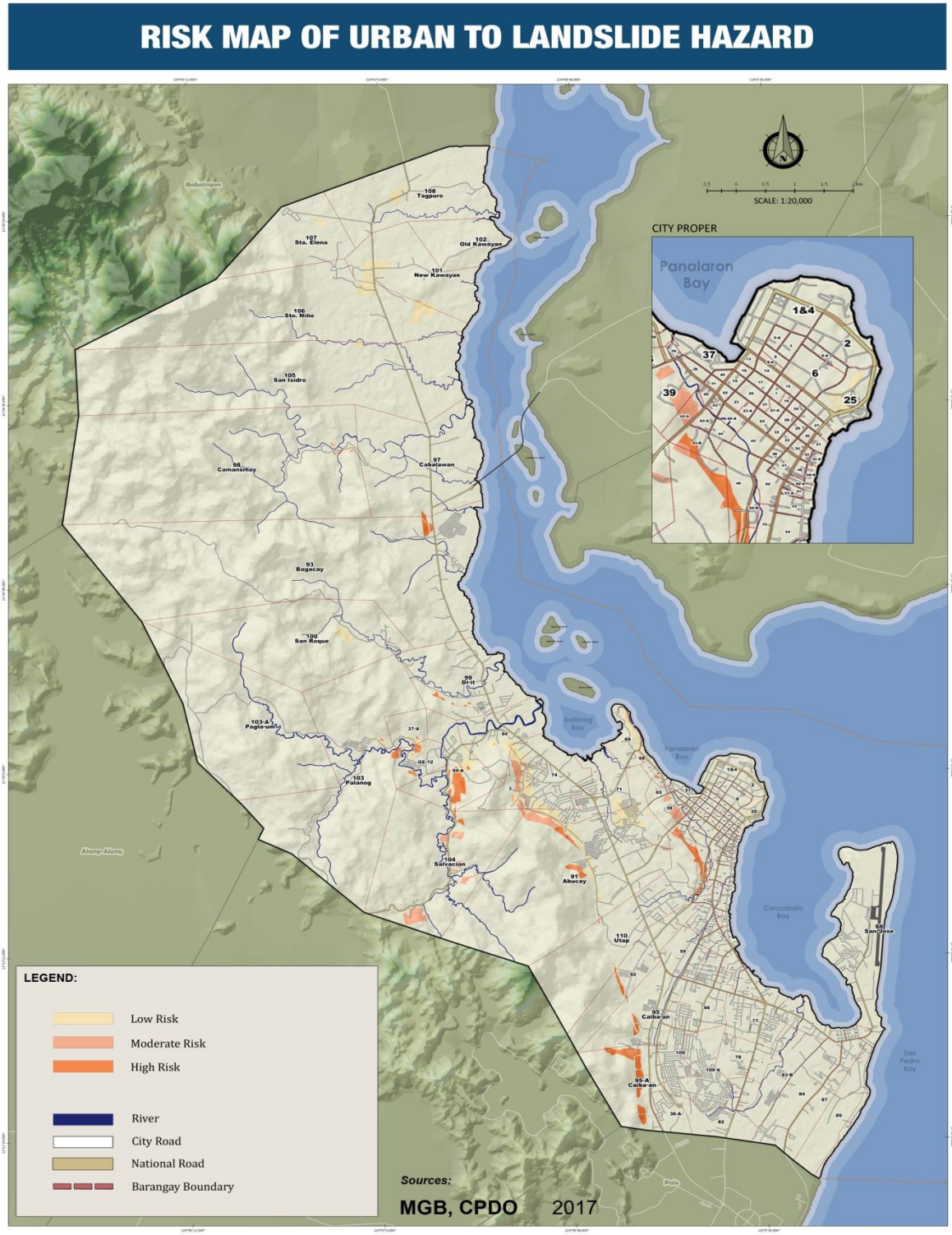

Figure 28. Risk Map of Urban Use to Landslide

The southern part of the city is at risk of rain-induced landslides. These barangays are 66, 66A, 67, 3, 49, 50B, 42A, 43B, and 39, and are located on steep slopes with little restoration to mitigate effects. On the other hand, Tacloban North is at low risk of rain-induced landslides, considering that most communities are in low-slope areas except some parts of barangays Diit, Brgy. Camansihay, and Palanog.

2.107 Exposure and Risk of Urban Use to Earthquake

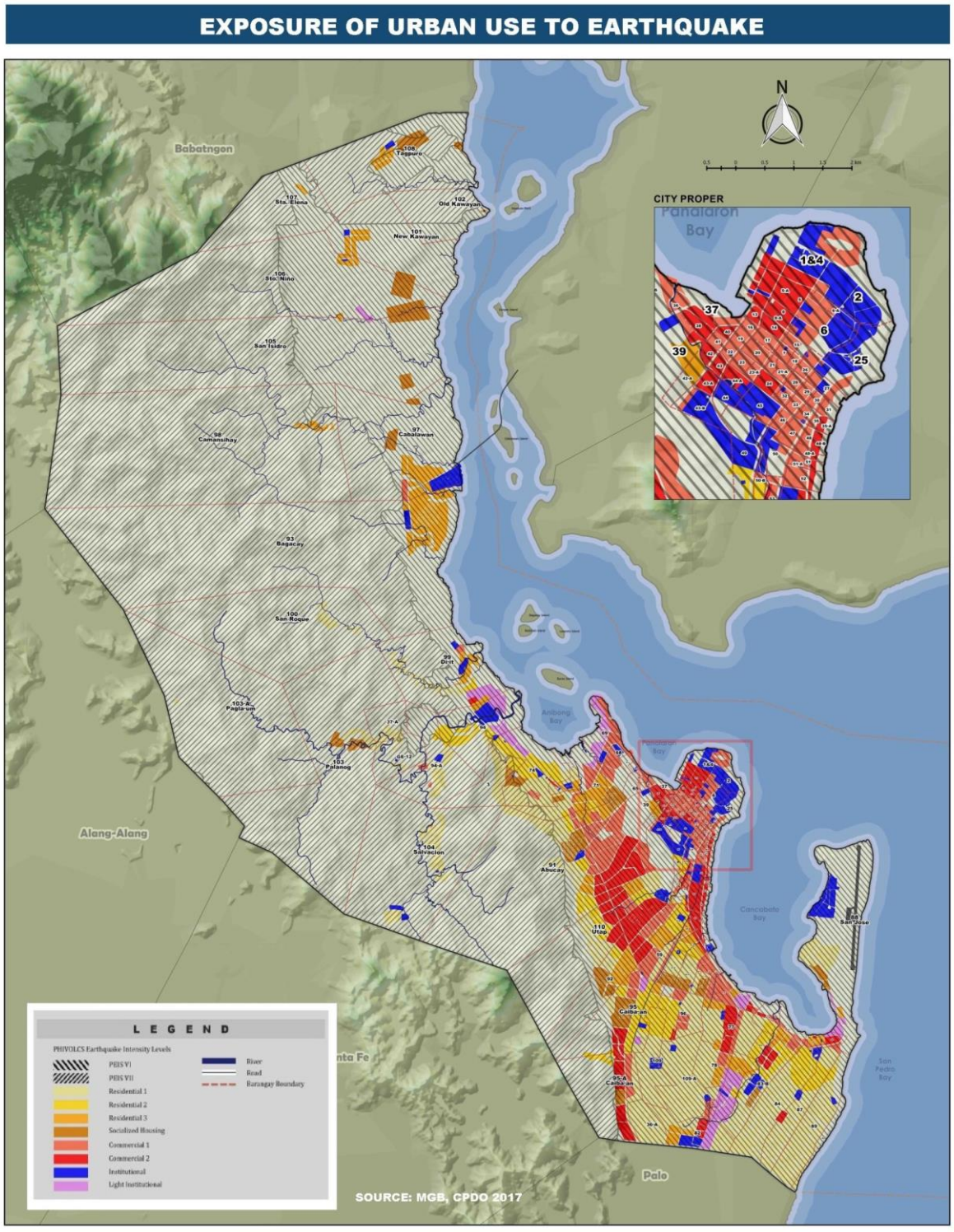

Figure 29. Exposure Map of Urban Use to Earthquake

The map above details the urban use exposed to earthquake hazards. It is the central and southern part of the city as these areas contain a majority of the urban use facilities.

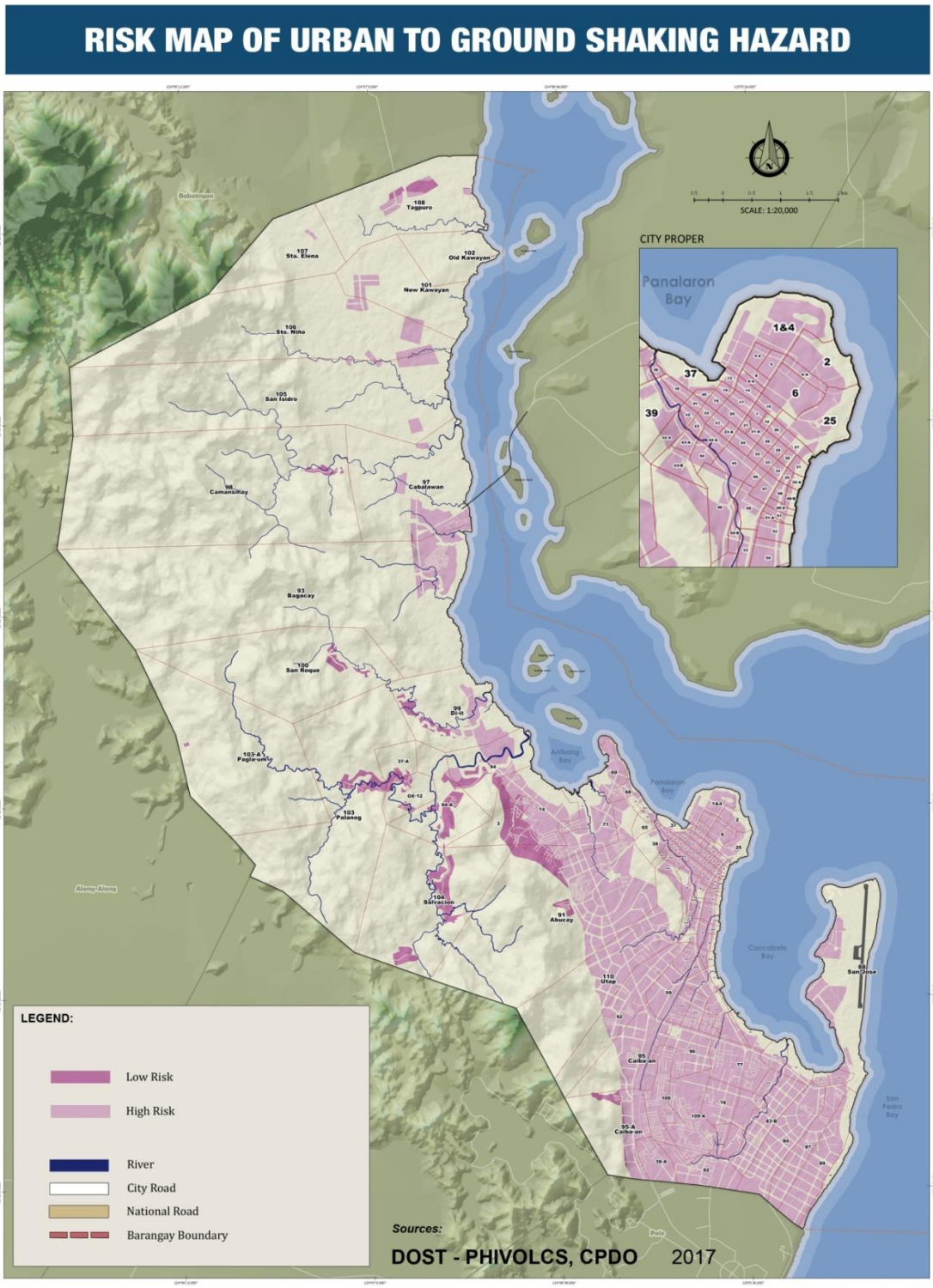

Figure 30. Risk Map of Urban Use to Earthquake

In the event that an Intensity 7 magnitude earthquake will be experienced in Tacloban City, most areas will be exposed to the negative effects considering that many structures are within the danger zone as identified by MGB. Many of these structures are dilapidated and some do not conform to building standards.

2.108 Exposure and Risk of Urban Use to Storm Surge

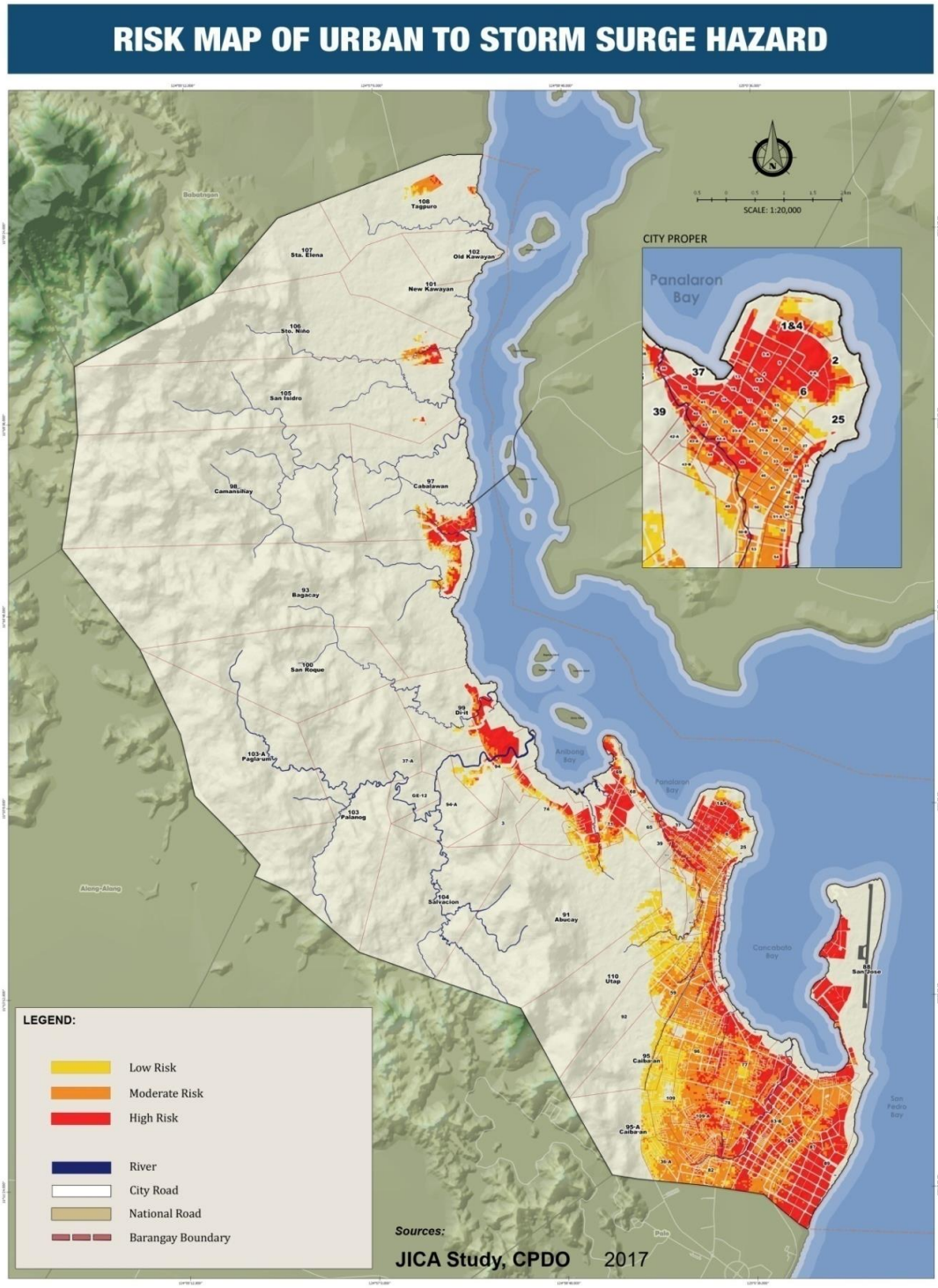

Figure 31. Exposure Map of Urban Use to Storm Surge

The map above shows the exposure of urban areas to storm surges. The various classifications highlighted in different colors make apparent the susceptibility of major urban use facilities in the central and southern areas of Tacloban City.

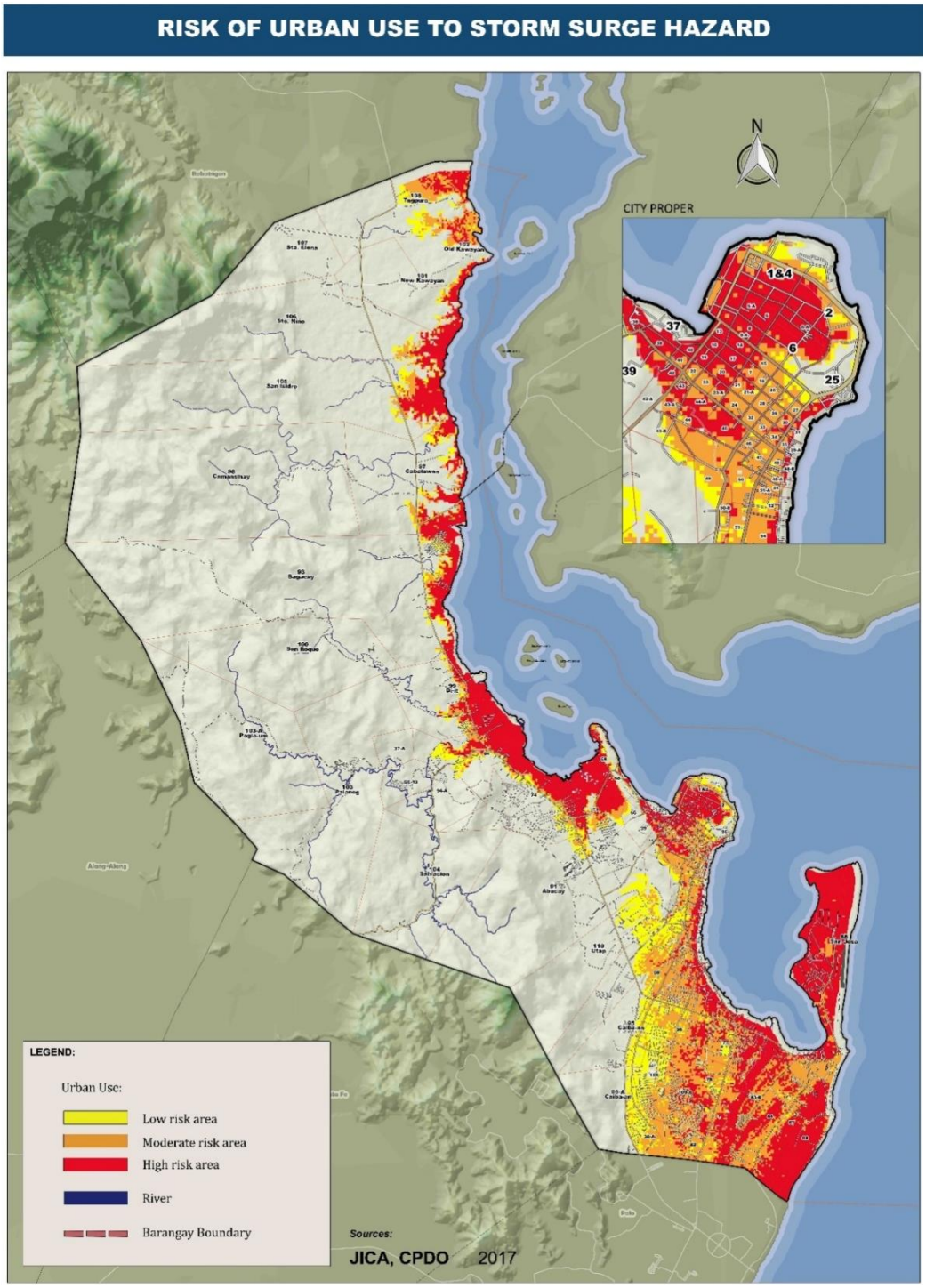

Figure 32. Risk Map of Urban Use to Storm Surge

Most of the barangays near the coastal zone of the city are exposed to storm surges. These barangays are heavily populated and have some of the major urban facilities. Since the likelihood of a storm surge happening is quite high, it is encouraged to implement measures such as building multi-level structures and the relocation of vulnerable families to elevated locations. The protection of vital urban structures is necessary for sustainability even after the occurrence of storm surges.

2.109 Exposure and Risk of Natural Resources to Flood

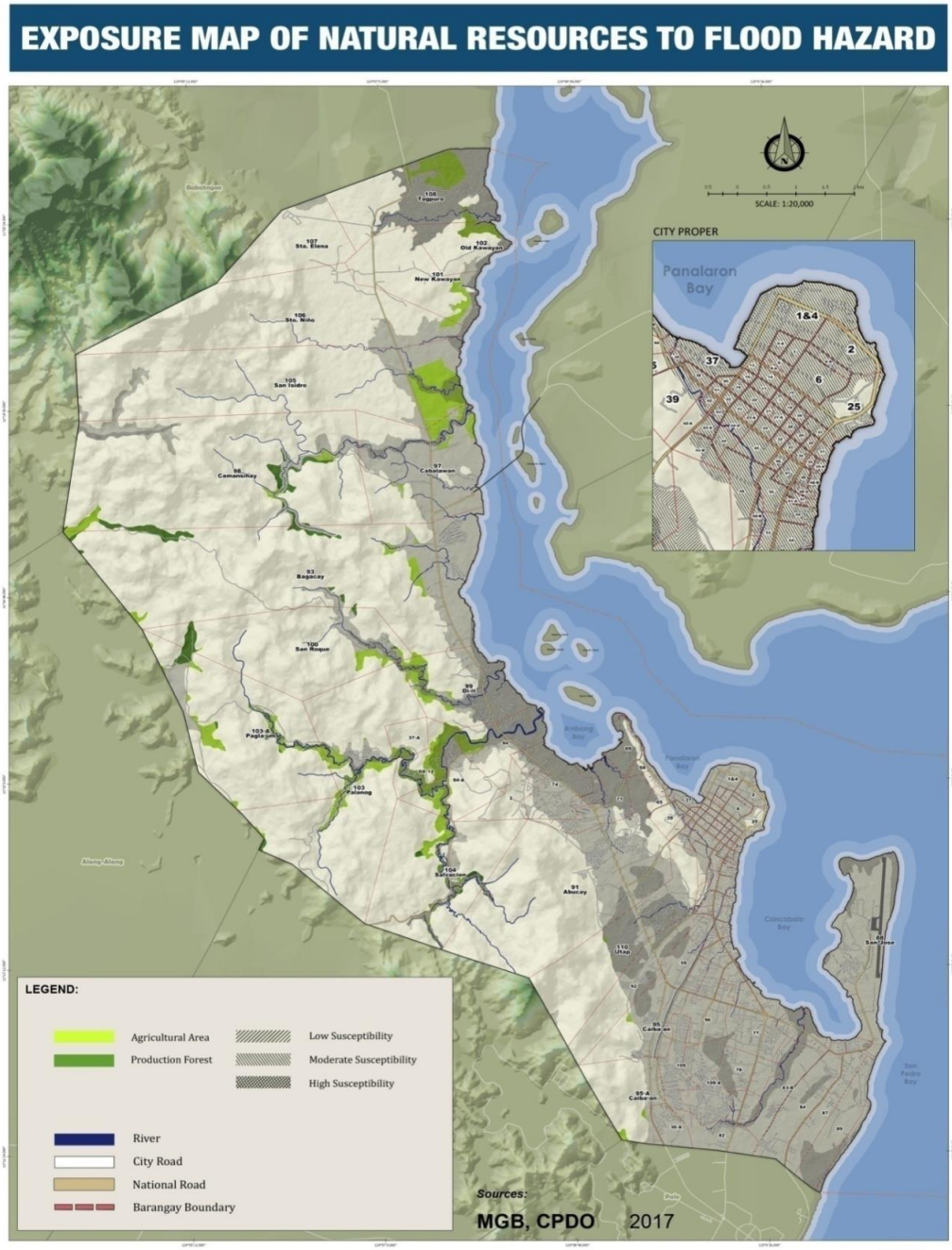

Figure 33. Exposure Map of Natural Resources to Flood

Natural resources located in the northern portion are highly exposed to flooding because they are located on low land. On the other hand, because they are located at higher elevations, some areas, particularly forest production areas, are less likely to flood. Proper drainage will help solve the flooding problem in those agricultural areas with low-lying topography. The flooding hazard may affect the sustainability of production in agricultural commodities if not mitigated. It is essential to ensure that these areas are free from flooding to not affect the city's food supply.

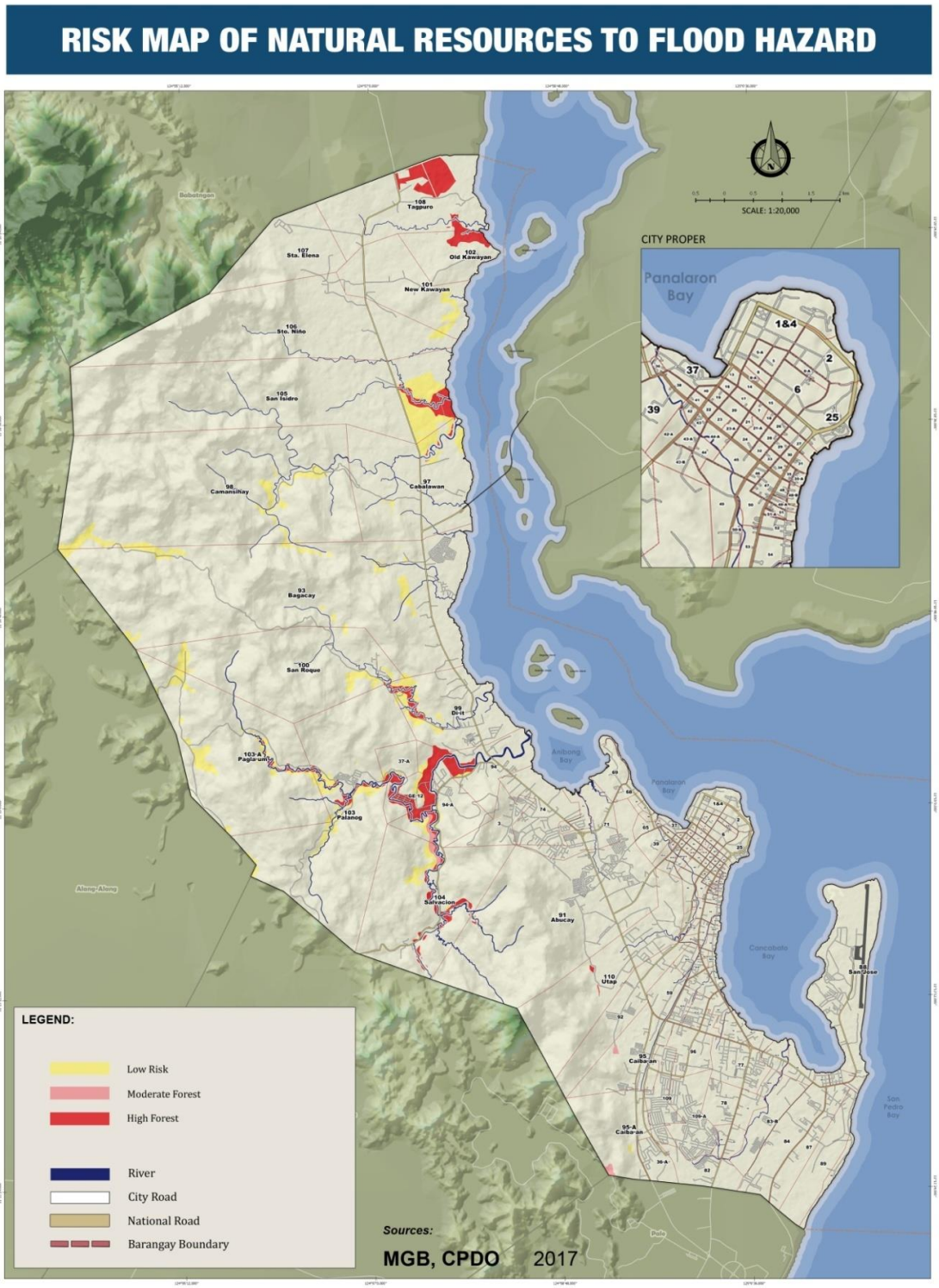

Figure 34. Risk Map of Natural Resources to Flood

The map above shows large areas in the northern and western parts of the city exposed to flooding. They are in the barangays of Bagacay, Tigbao, San Isidro, and Tagpuro. Some agricultural areas are at low risk of flooding, such as portions of Barangay Cabalawan, Diit, and New Kawayan.

2.110 Exposure and Risk of Natural Resources to Landslide

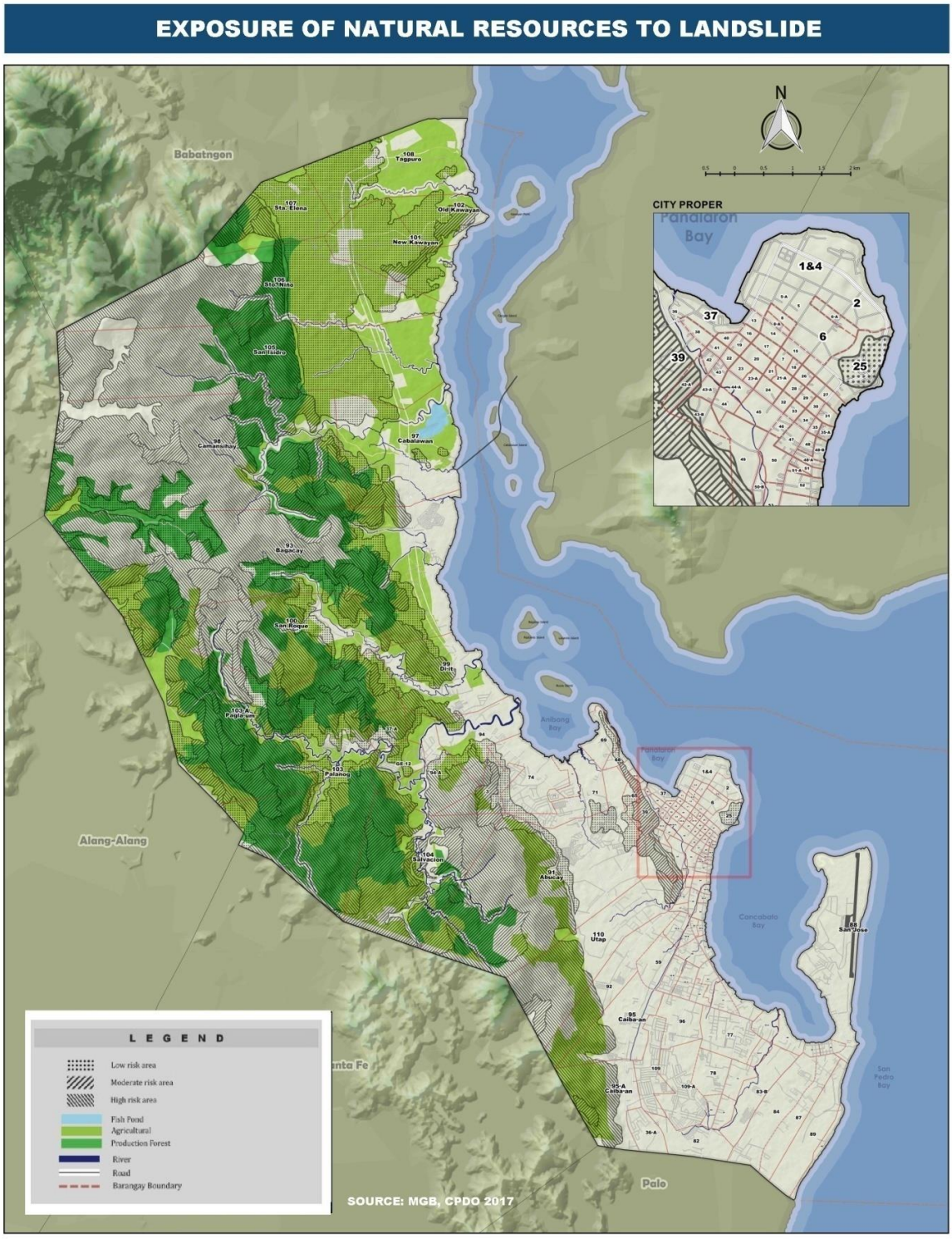

Figure 35. Exposure Map of Natural Resources to Landslide

There are some portions of the northern barangays utilized for forest production that are exposed to landslides, especially those areas occupying steeper slopes. Some areas that are exposed to landslide are utilized for agricultural purposes but are less vulnerable since there are few settlements in the area.

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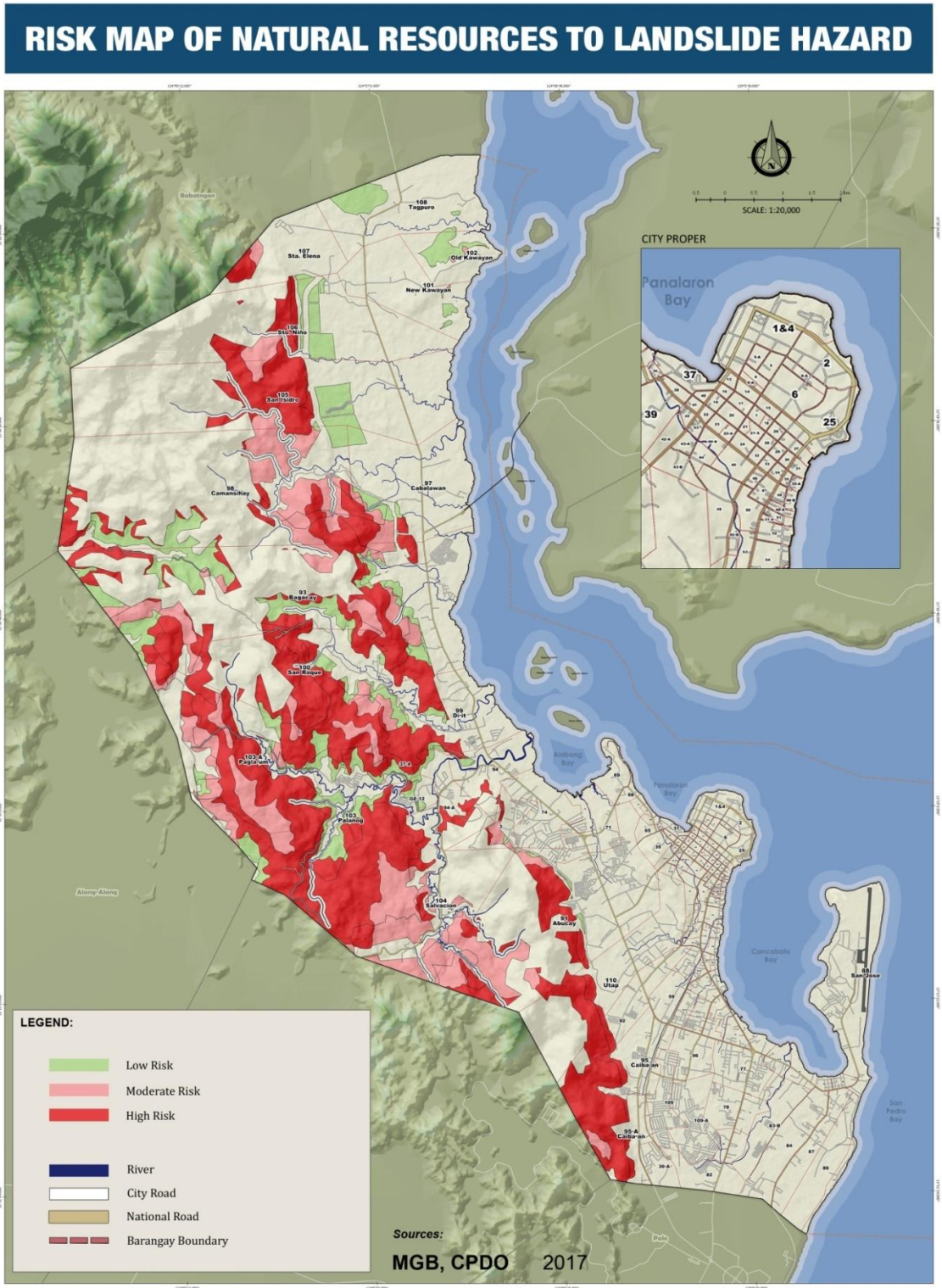


Figure 36. Risk Map of Natural Resources to Landslide

The map above highlights the natural resource areas susceptible to landslides.

2.120 Exposure and Risk of Natural Resources to Earthquake

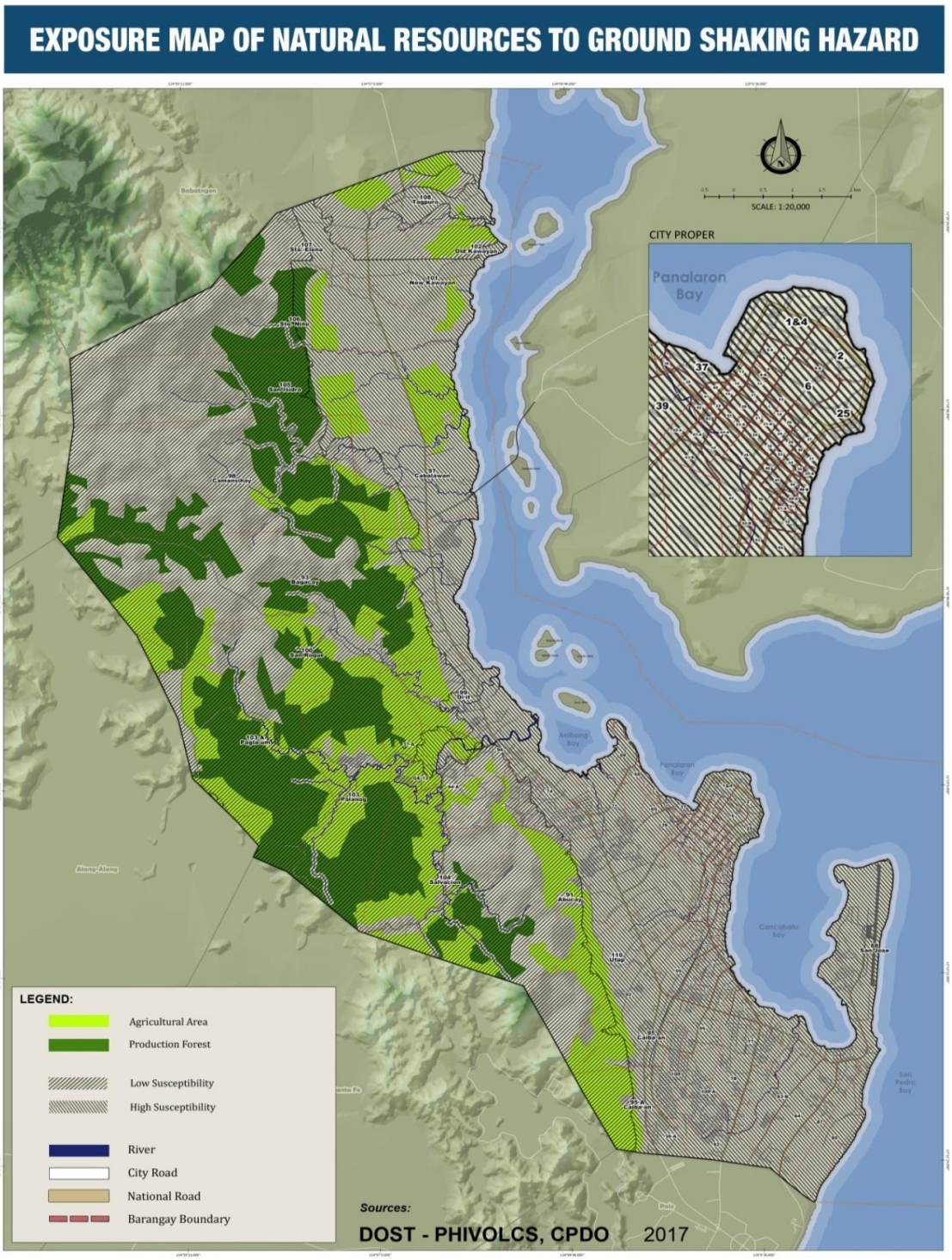


Figure 37. Exposure Map of Natural Resources to Earthquake

The northern part of the city is highly exposed to earthquakes. They occupy a low-slope area utilized for agricultural purposes. Areas, wherein these conditions allow for a strong ground-shaking potential, are the areas underlain by sedimentary rock units and recent alluvial and sand deposits. The forest production areas are located on a stable soil and therefore at low exposure to earthquakes as identified by the MGB.

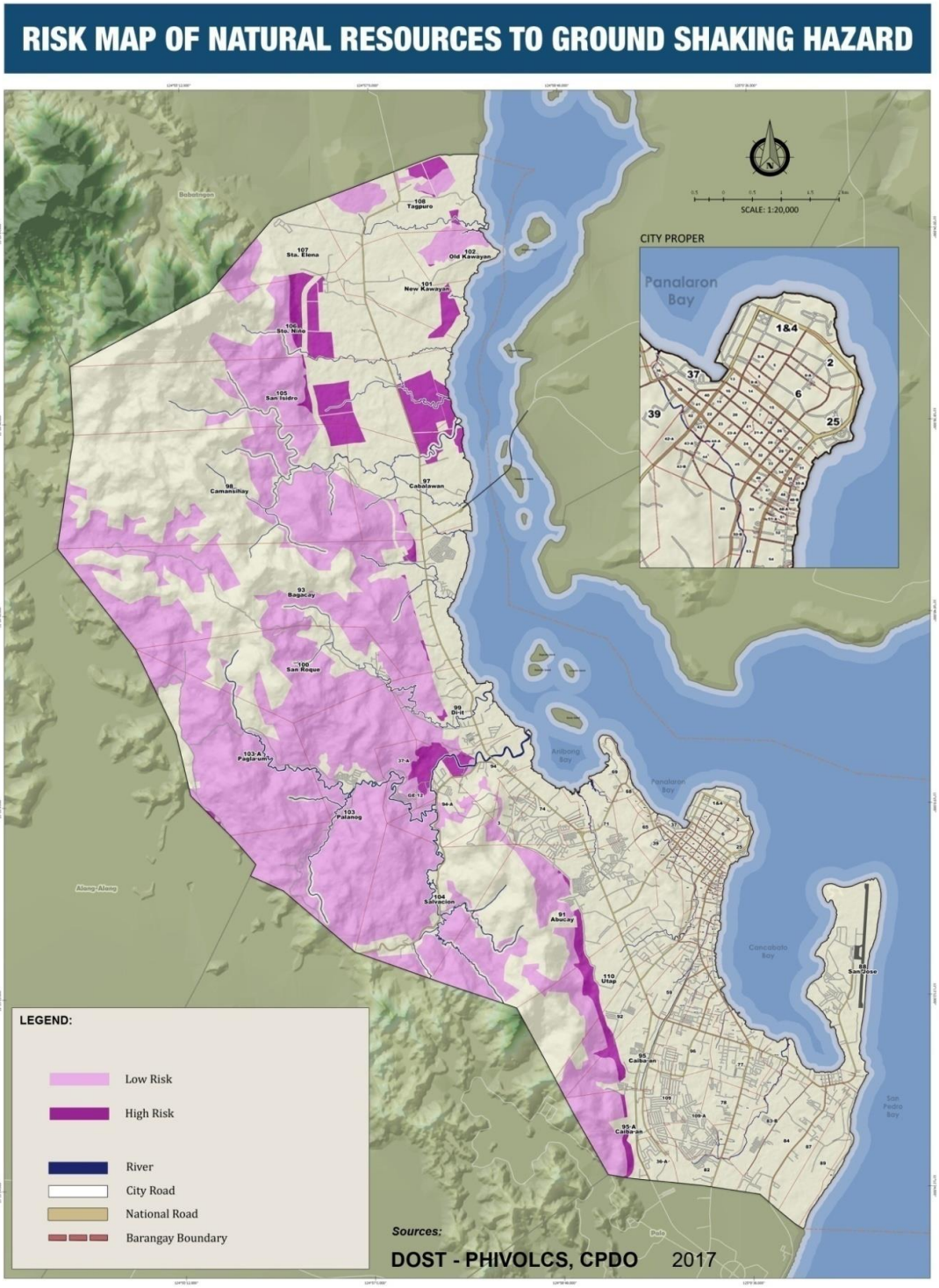


Figure 38. Risk Map of Natural Resources to Earthquake

In terms of natural resources, the northern barangays are at high risk of earthquakes. These include barangays 93,94,97,99,101,102, 105 & 106.

2.130 Exposure and Risk of Natural Resources to Storm Surge

Figure 39. Exposure Map of Natural Resources to Storm Surge

In terms natural resources, agricultural areas beside the coastal areas and at low elevations were flooded during Typhoon Yolanda. Bagacay, Tigbao, Cabalawan, Diit, Old Kawayan, San Isidro, and Tagpuro are among them. These barangays occupy a large portion of agricultural areas and are highly exposed to storm surge.

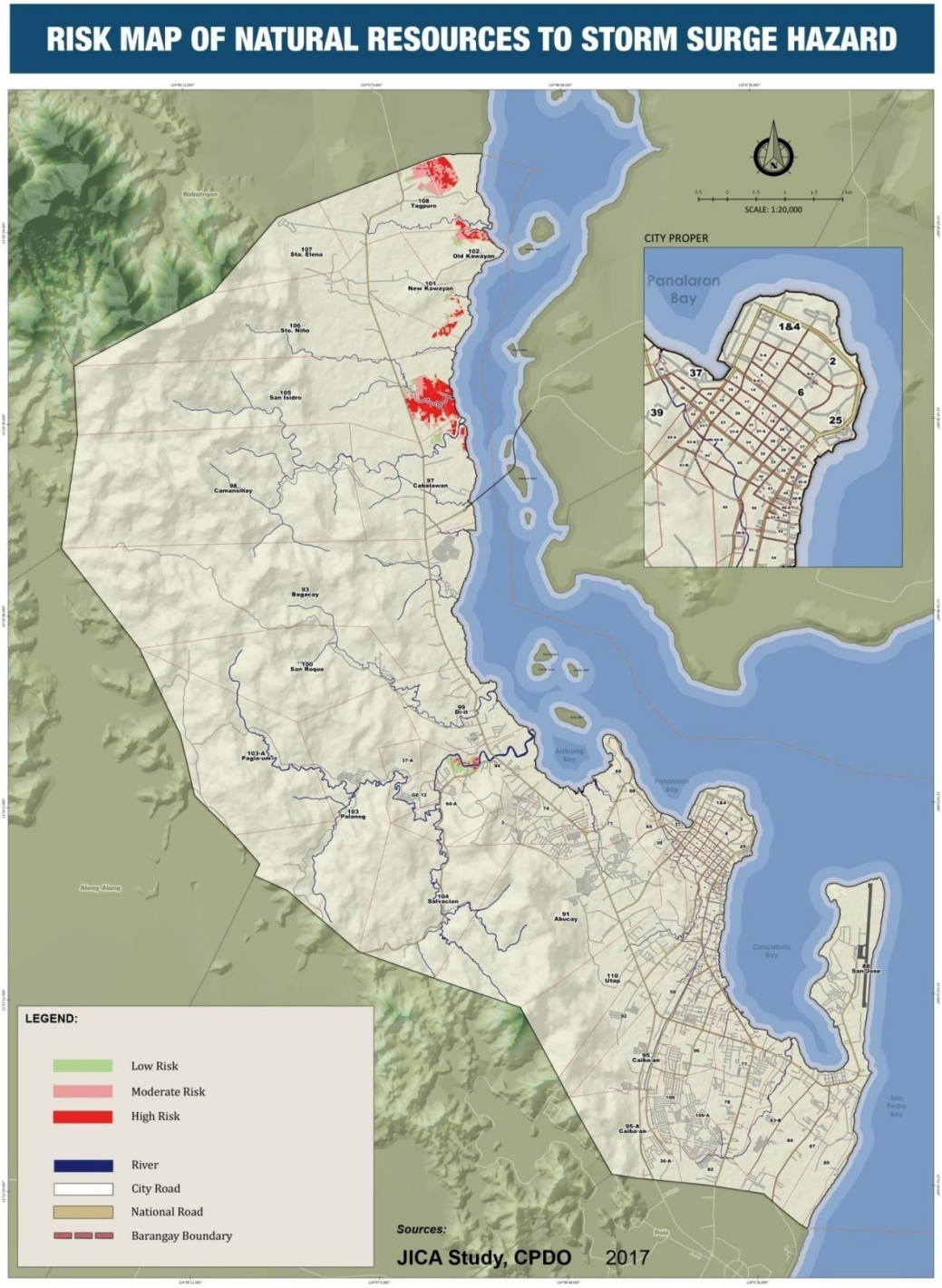


Figure 40. Risk Map of Natural Resources to Storm Surge

Some agricultural areas in Tacloban North are at risk to storm surges. This is an issue that should be addressed to ensure food security.

2.140 Exposure and Risk of Critical Facilities to Flood

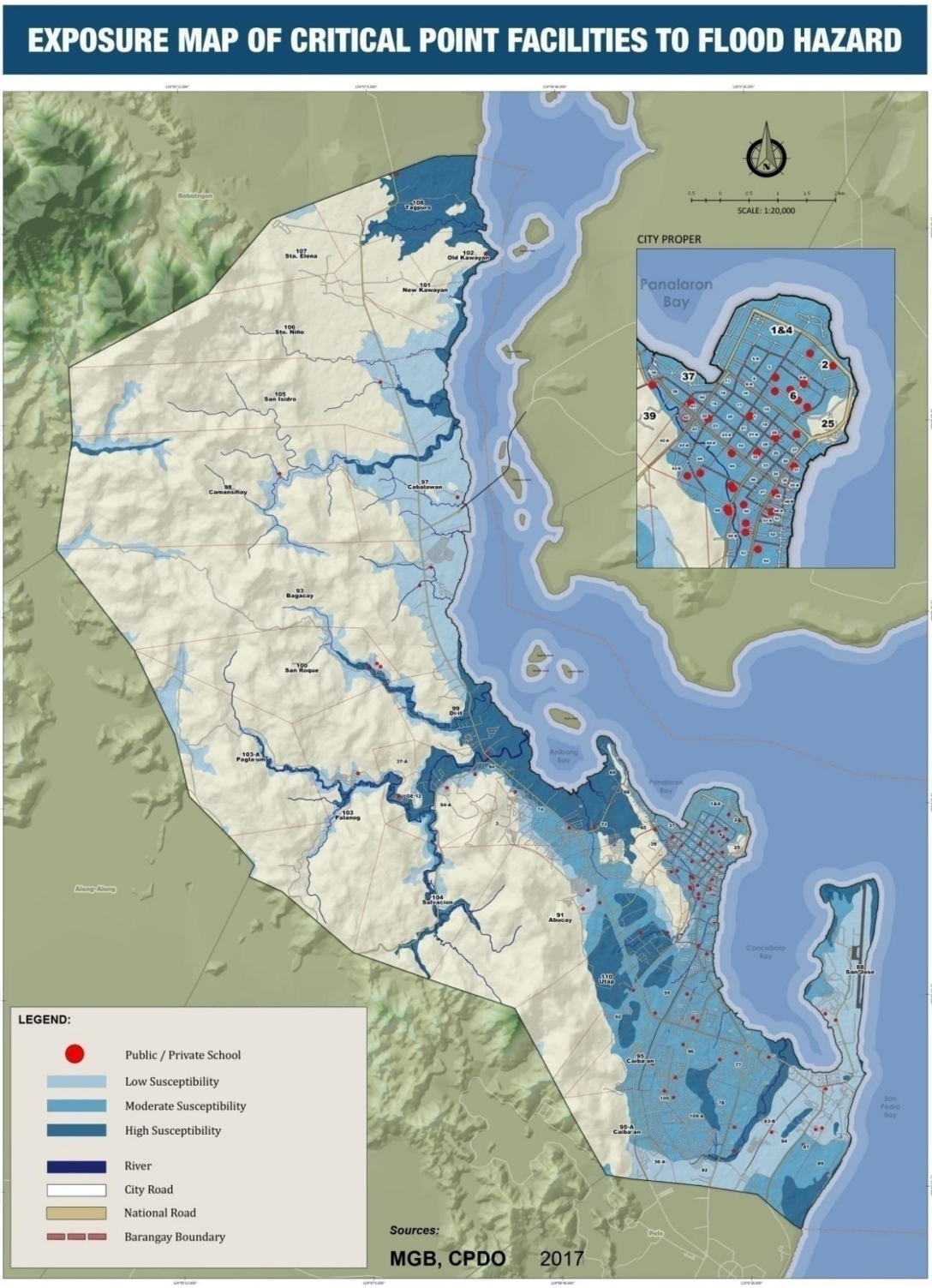


Figure 41. Exposure Map of Critical Facilities to Flood

The exposure of critical point facilities to flooding vary depending on its location. Low-lying areas where these facilities are located are at high risk.

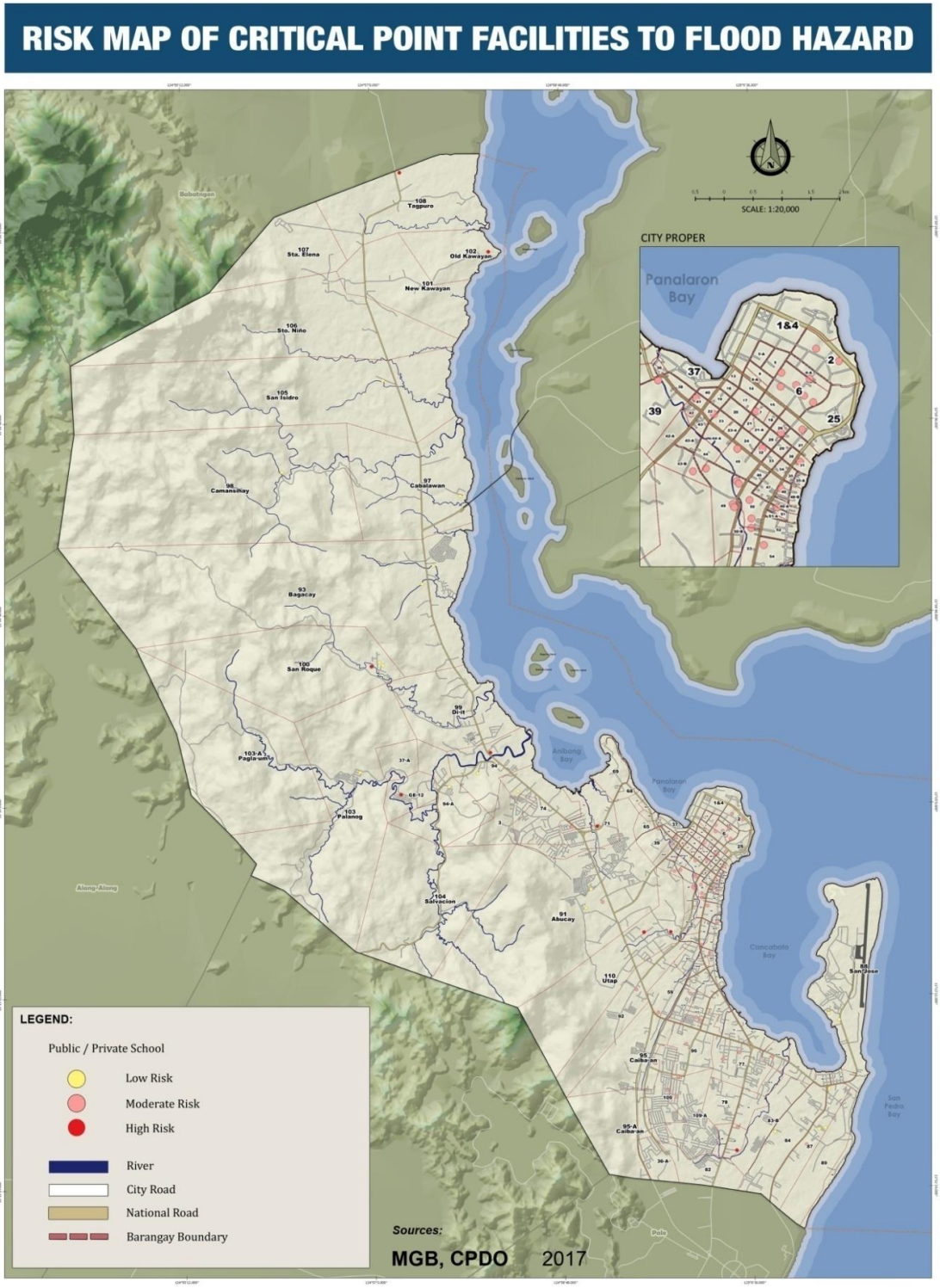


Figure 42. Risk Map of Critical Facilities to Flood

In terms of critical facilities, some parts of the northern portion of the city are at high risk of flooding, especially schools located in barangays Tigbao, Diit. Old Kawayan, and Tagpuro. The low-lying areas at the southwest of the city proper are at risk of flooding where many schools are located which includes the downtown area and barangays Apitong, Utap, Marasbaras, and Sagkahan.

2.150 Exposure and Risk of Critical Facilities to Landslide

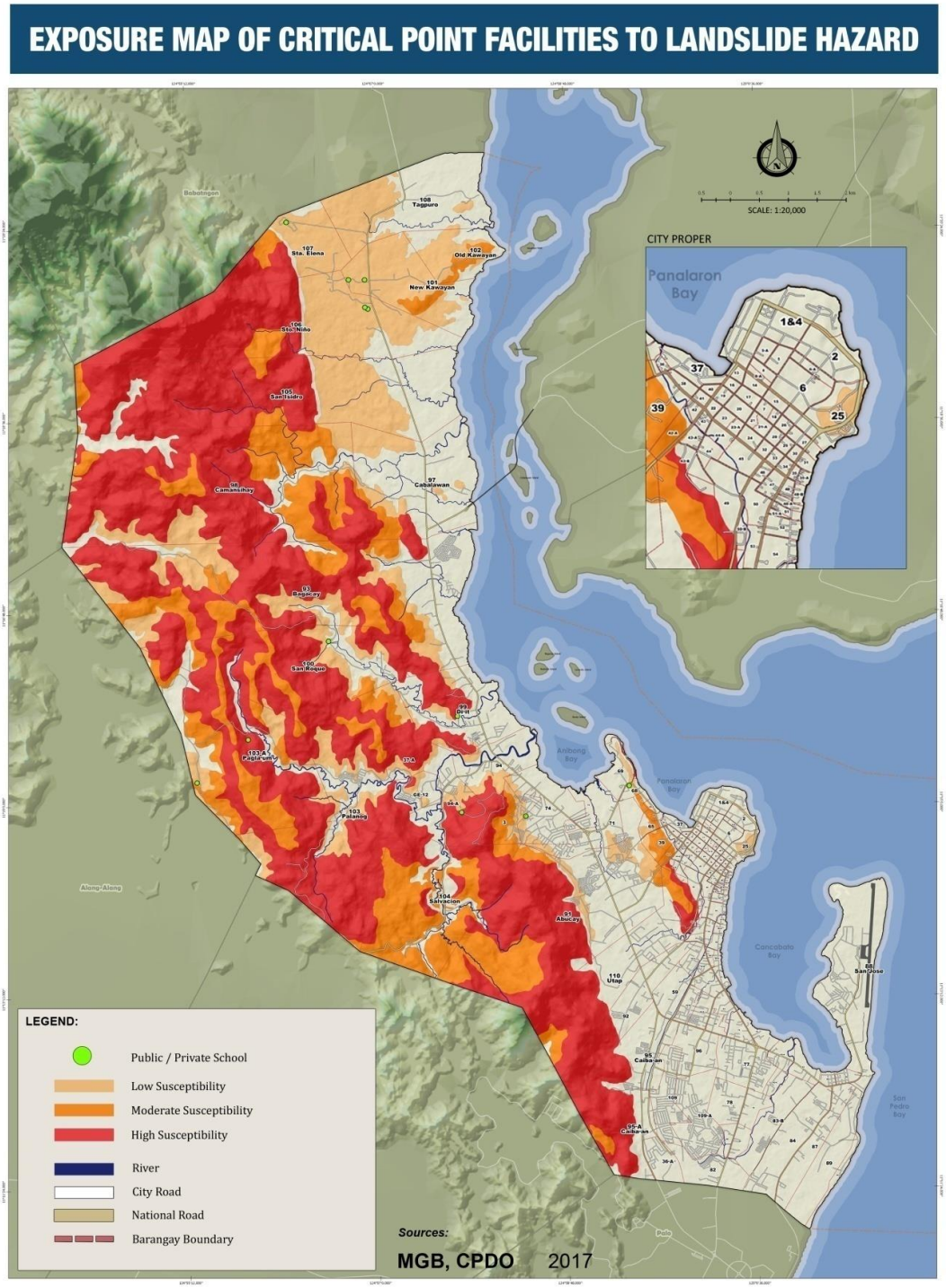


Figure 43. Exposure Map of Critical Facilities to Landslide

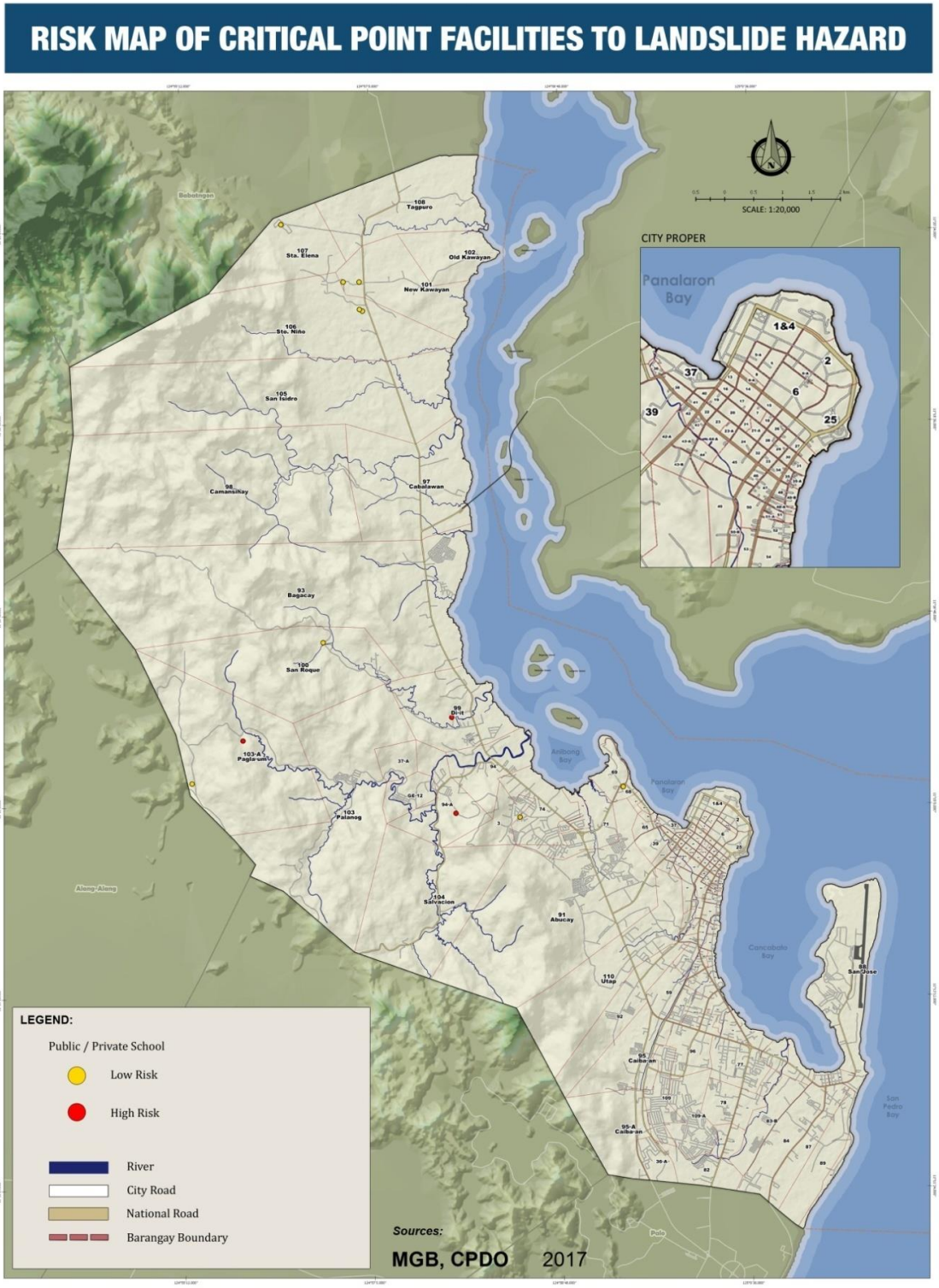


Figure 44. Risk Map of Critical Facilities to Landslide

The map above highlights important critical facilites that are at risk to landslide. Some of these facilities include schools located in the Anibong area (Brgys 66, 66A, 67).

2.160 Exposure and Risk of Critical Facilities to Earthquake

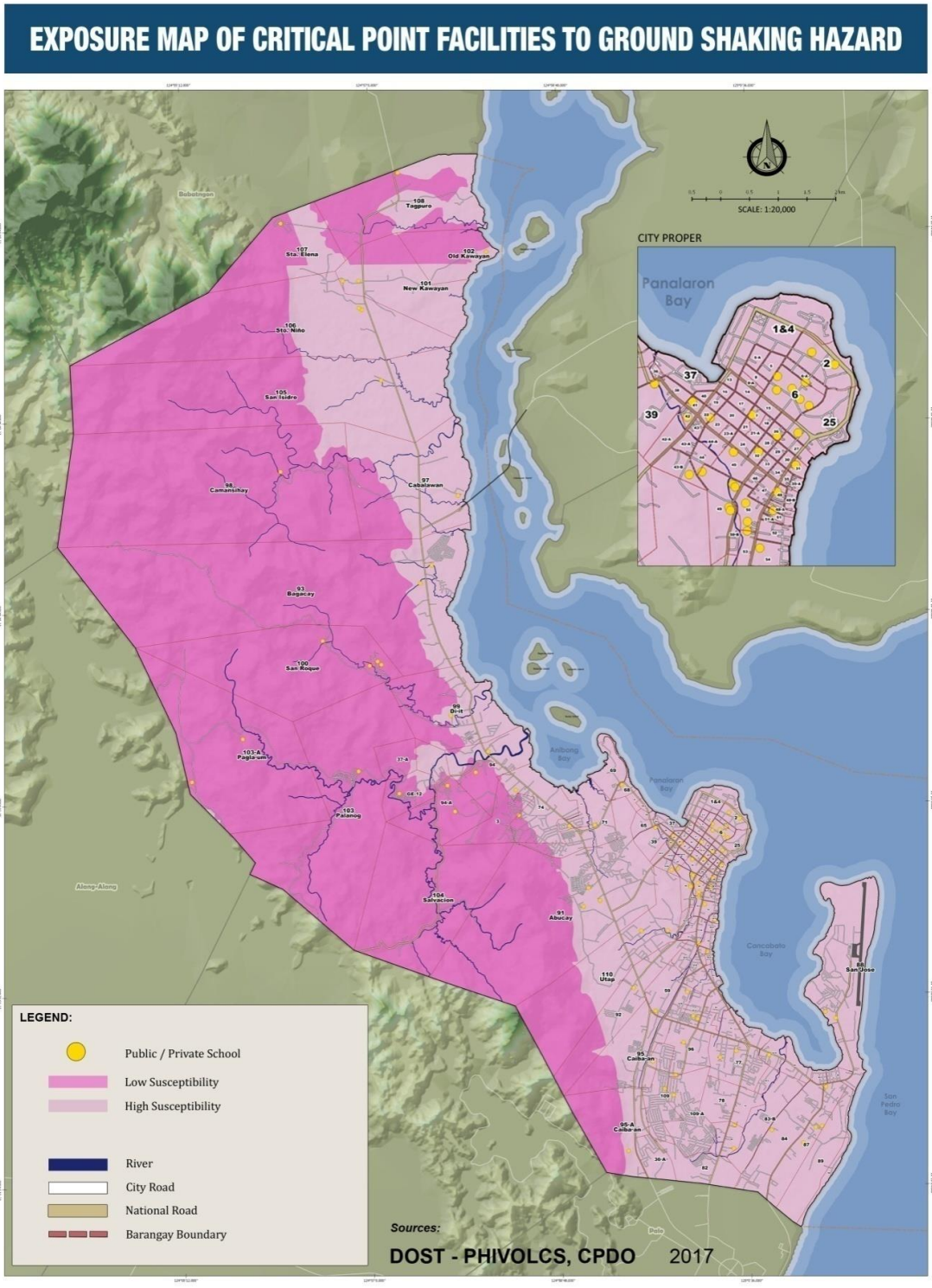


Figure 45. Exposure Map of Critical Facilities to Earthquake

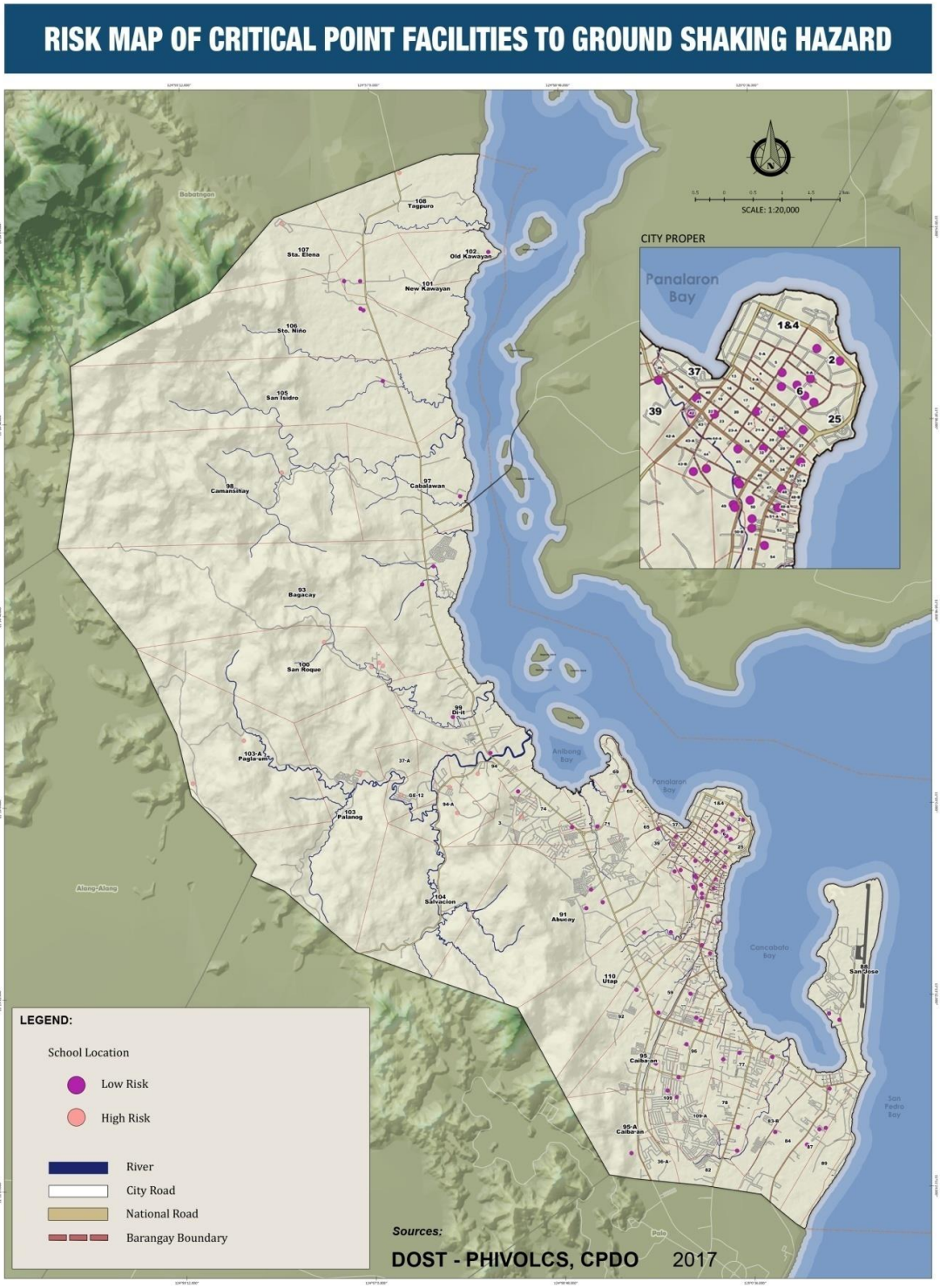


Figure 46. Risk Map of Critical Facilities to Earthquake

The map above illustrates the critical point facilities in the city susceptible to earthquakes. A large portion of the central and southern parts of Tacloban City are most vulnerable considering that these facilities occupy unstable land as identified by MGB.

2.170 Exposure and Risk of Critical Facilities to Storm Surge

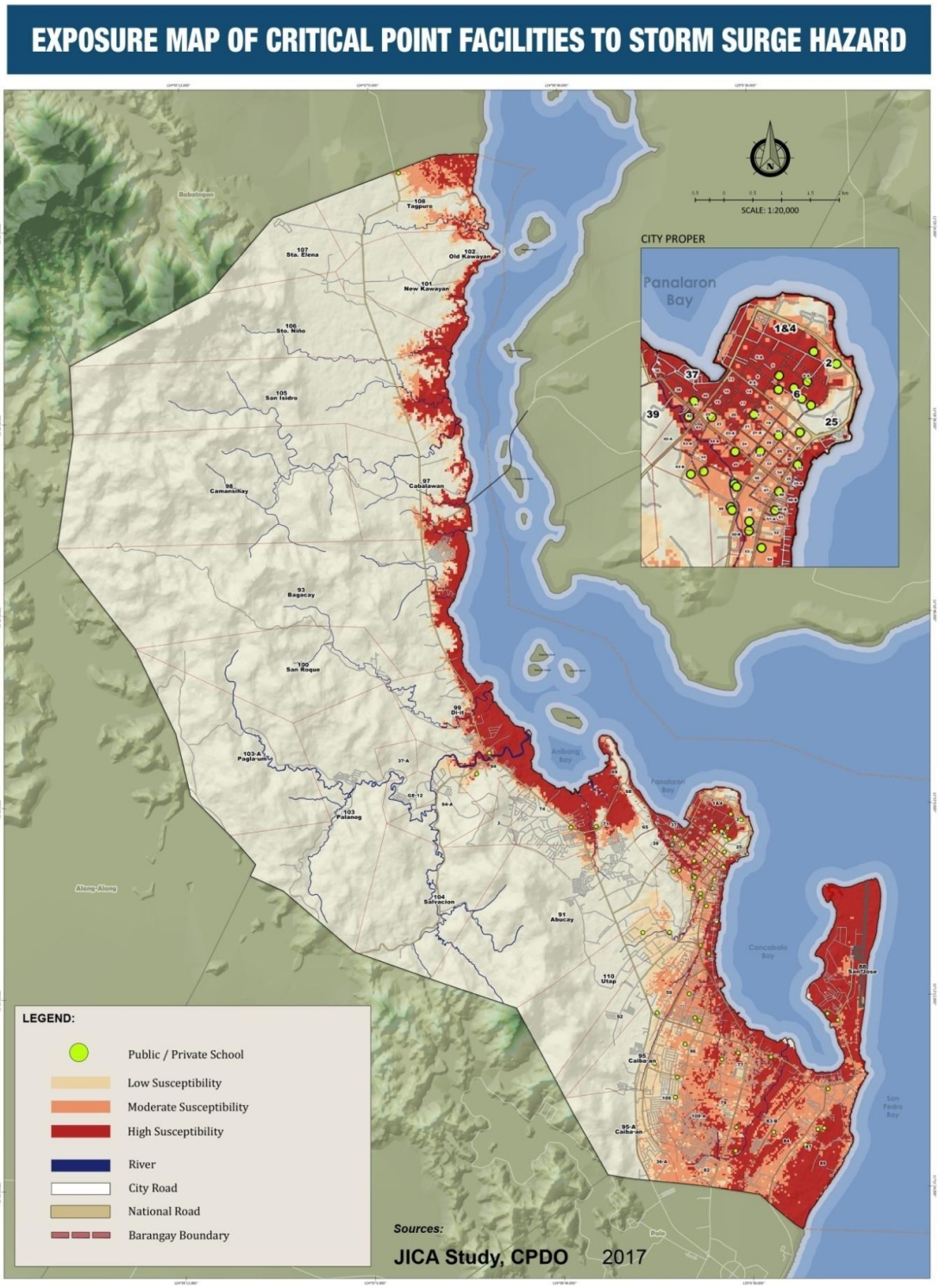


Figure 47. Exposure Map of Critical Facilities to Storm Surge

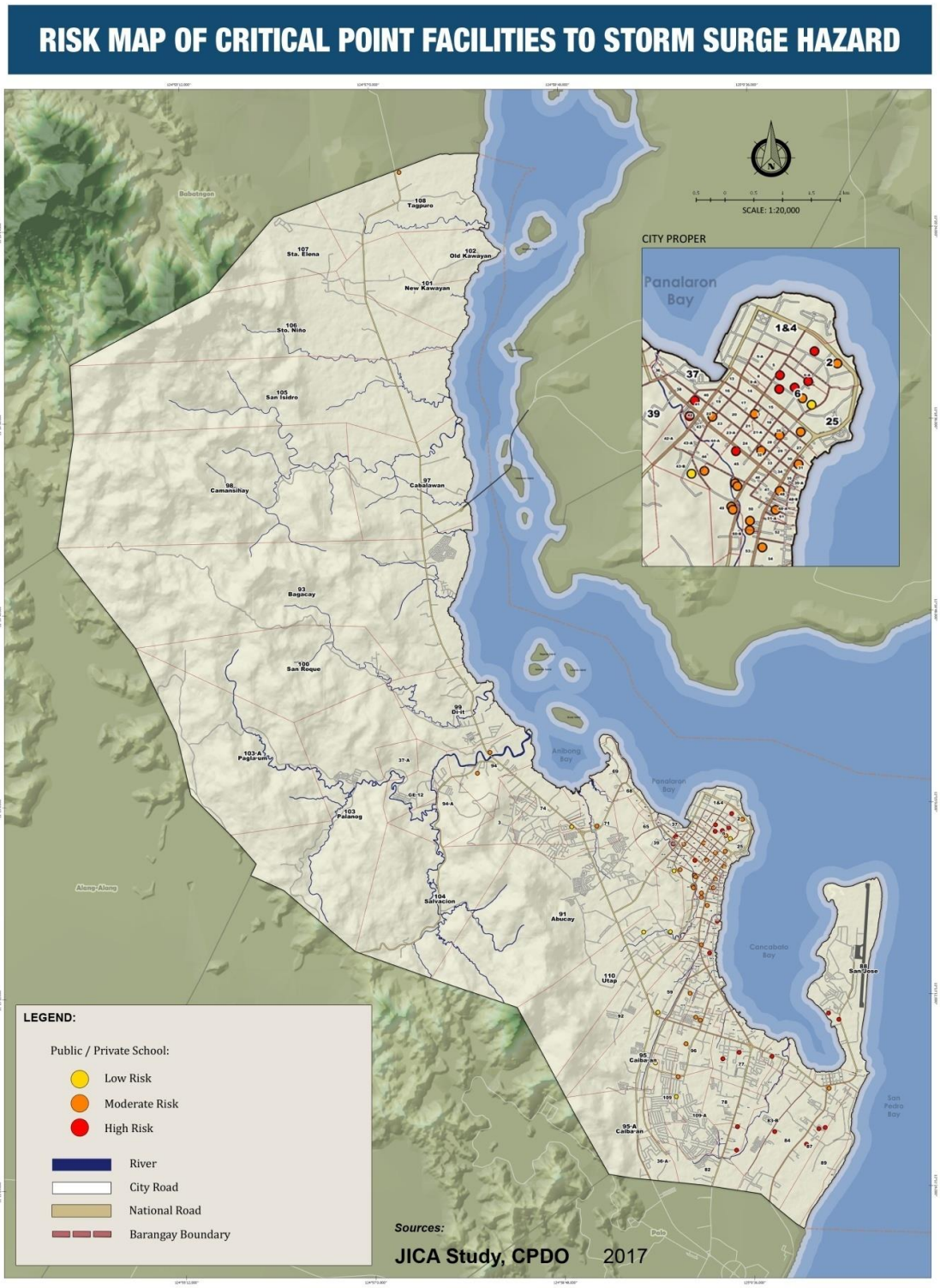


Figure 48. Risk Map of Critical Facilities to Storm Surge

Tacloban City has quite a number of critical facilities spread over its land area. The preceding map highlights facilities in various areas susceptible to storm surges. While most of these facilities are near the coast, some in the northern portion of the city are also vulnerable to storm surges. These facilities are situated in barangays. Diit, Bagacay, Cabalawan, Old Kawayan, and Tagpuro.

2.180 Impact Chain Analysis

Four climate stimuli are being considered in the Forest and Upland Ecosystem, namely:

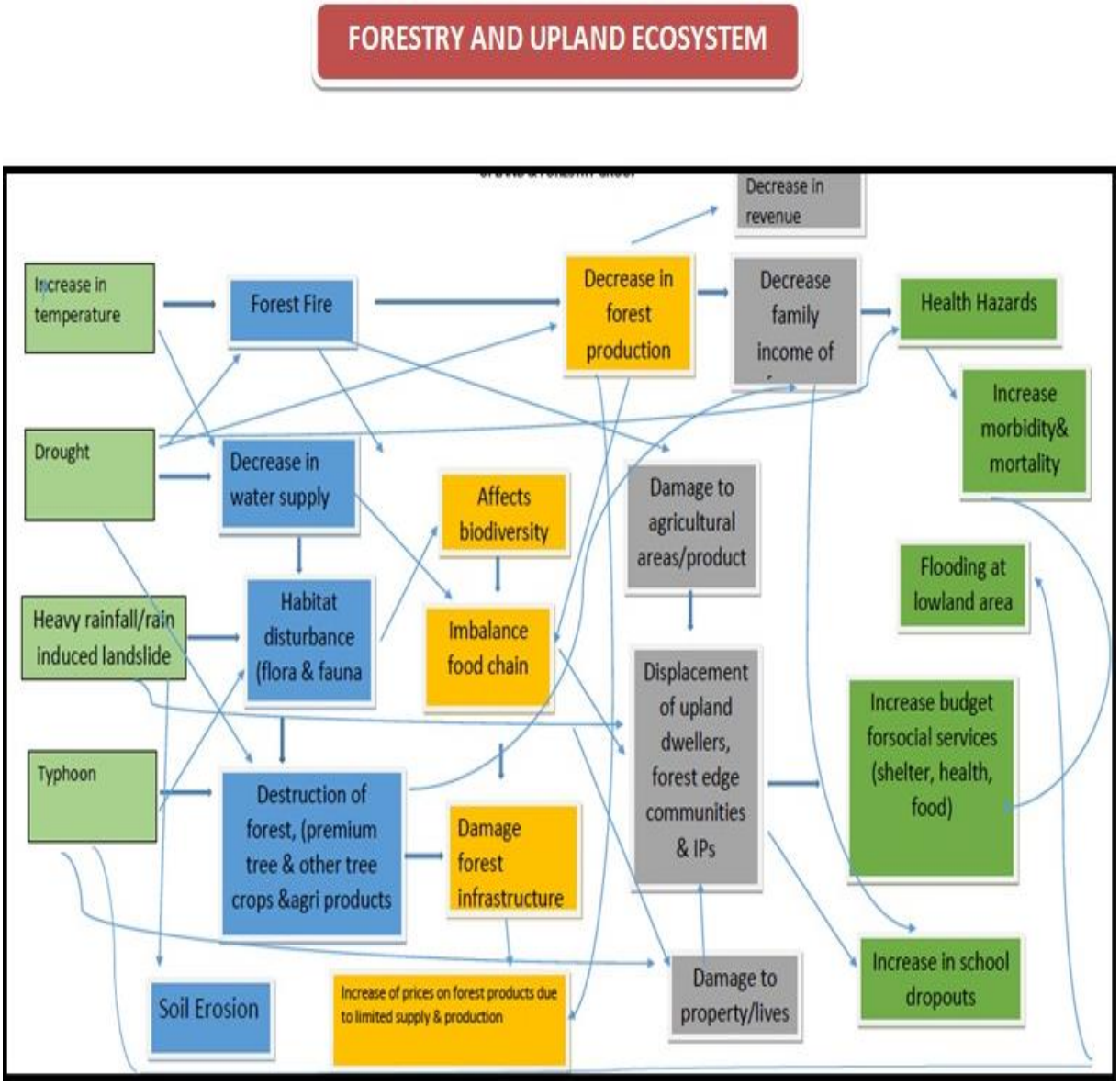


Figure 49. Forest and Upland Ecosystem

Increase in Temperature, Drought, Heavy Rainfall/ Rain Induced Landslide, and Typhoon. The direct impacts on the ecosystem are forest fire, decreased water supply, habitat disturbance (flora and fauna), destruction of forests, and soil erosion.

In the urban ecosystem, tsunami, storm surge, and typhoon are the natural hazard being considered. The direct impacts are devastating in social, economic, institutional and infrastructure sectors and greatly affects the entire population.

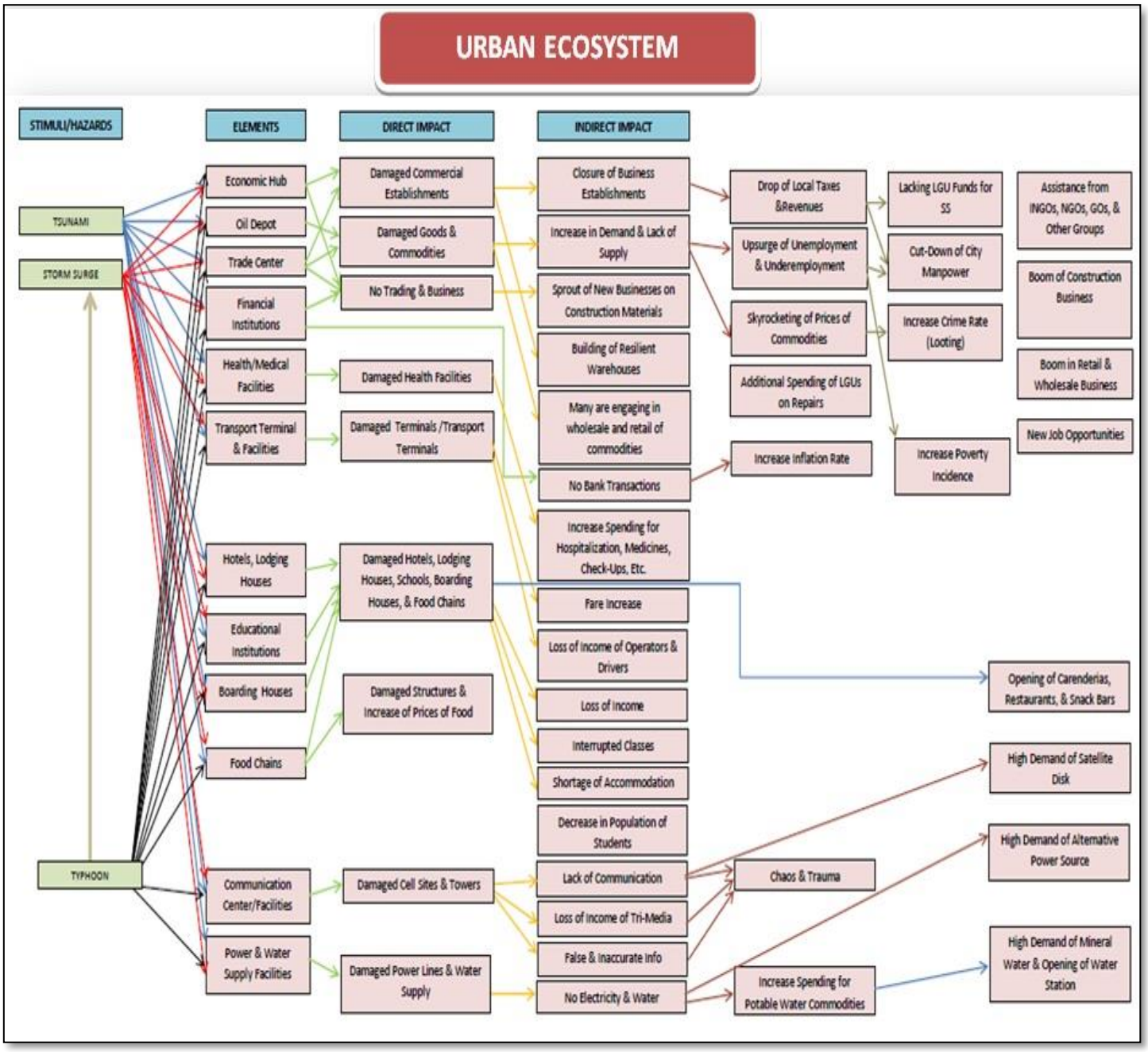


Figure 50. Urban Ecosystem

Geologic hazards are being considered in the forest area namely: earthquake, fault line, and ground shaking. The direct impacts on the ecosystem are ground gapping, displacement of upland dwellers, increase of dwellers relocation, landslide/rockslide, and damage to properties, to name a few.

Geologic Hazards

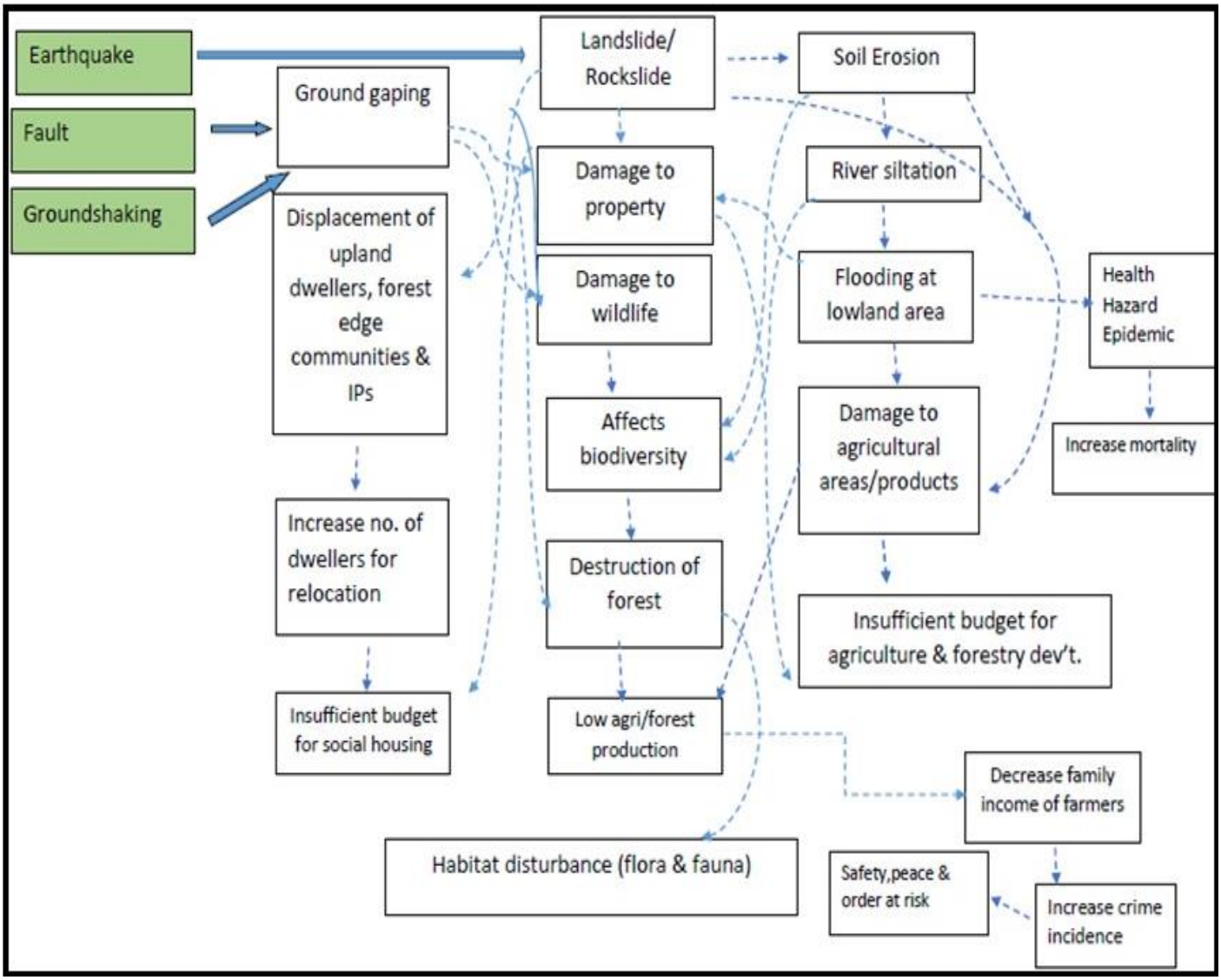


Figure 51. Geologic Hazards

In the social sector, there are five natural hazards being considered in the urban area namely: earthquake, typhoon, flooding, storm surge, and increase in temperature. The direct impacts on the urban areas are a distraction of livelihood, houses, and infrastructure; lack of food and safe water; damage/ destruction of health facilities; and drought, which later will affect food security.

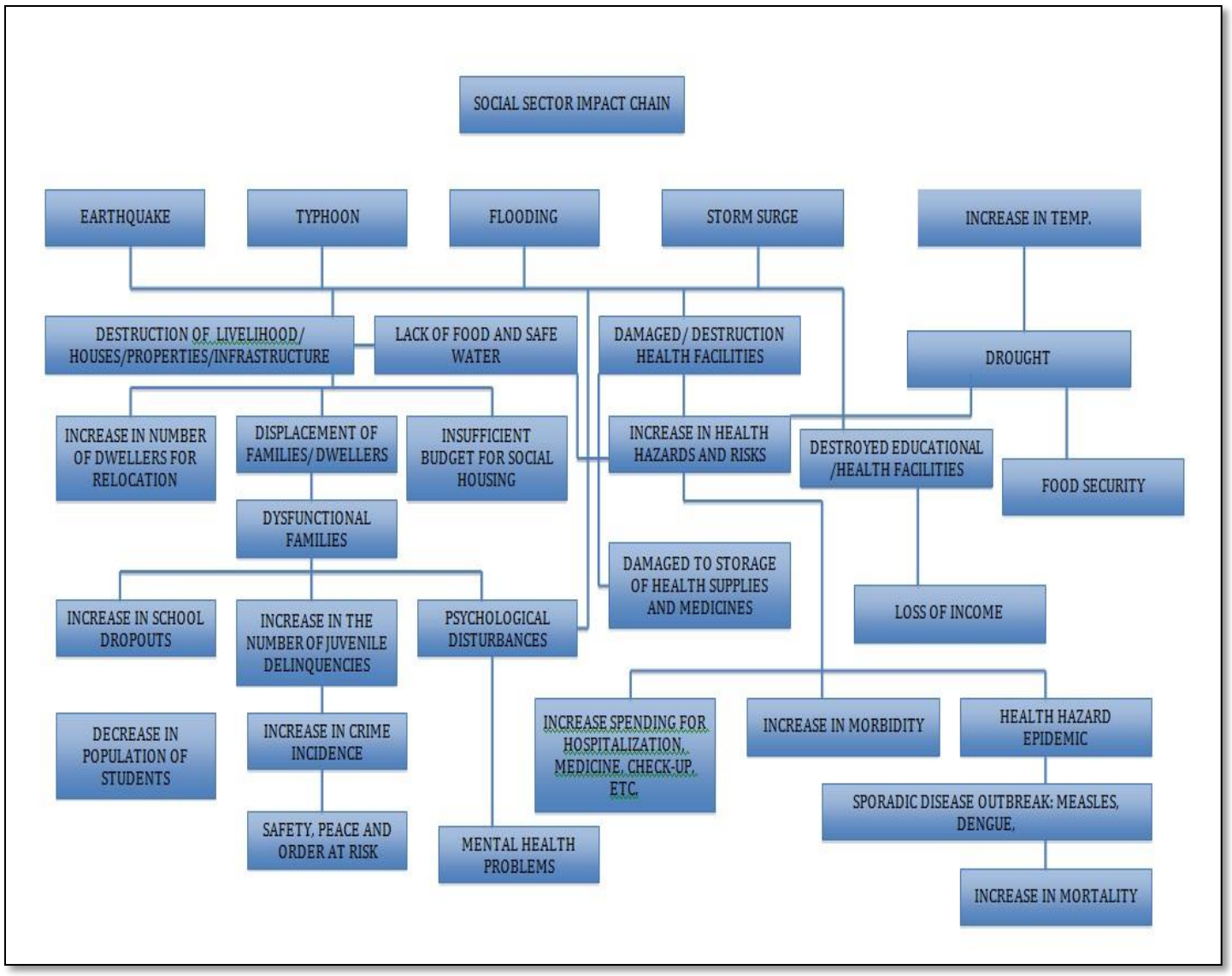


Figure 52. Social Sector Impact Chain

Tsunami, storm surge, and typhoon are three natural disasters that have a significant impact on Tacloban City's economy. Most of the time, it results in the damage of structures, the closure of establishments, loss of revenue, an increase in inflation, and increased prices of food. These are the direct impacts on society once these hazards are experienced.

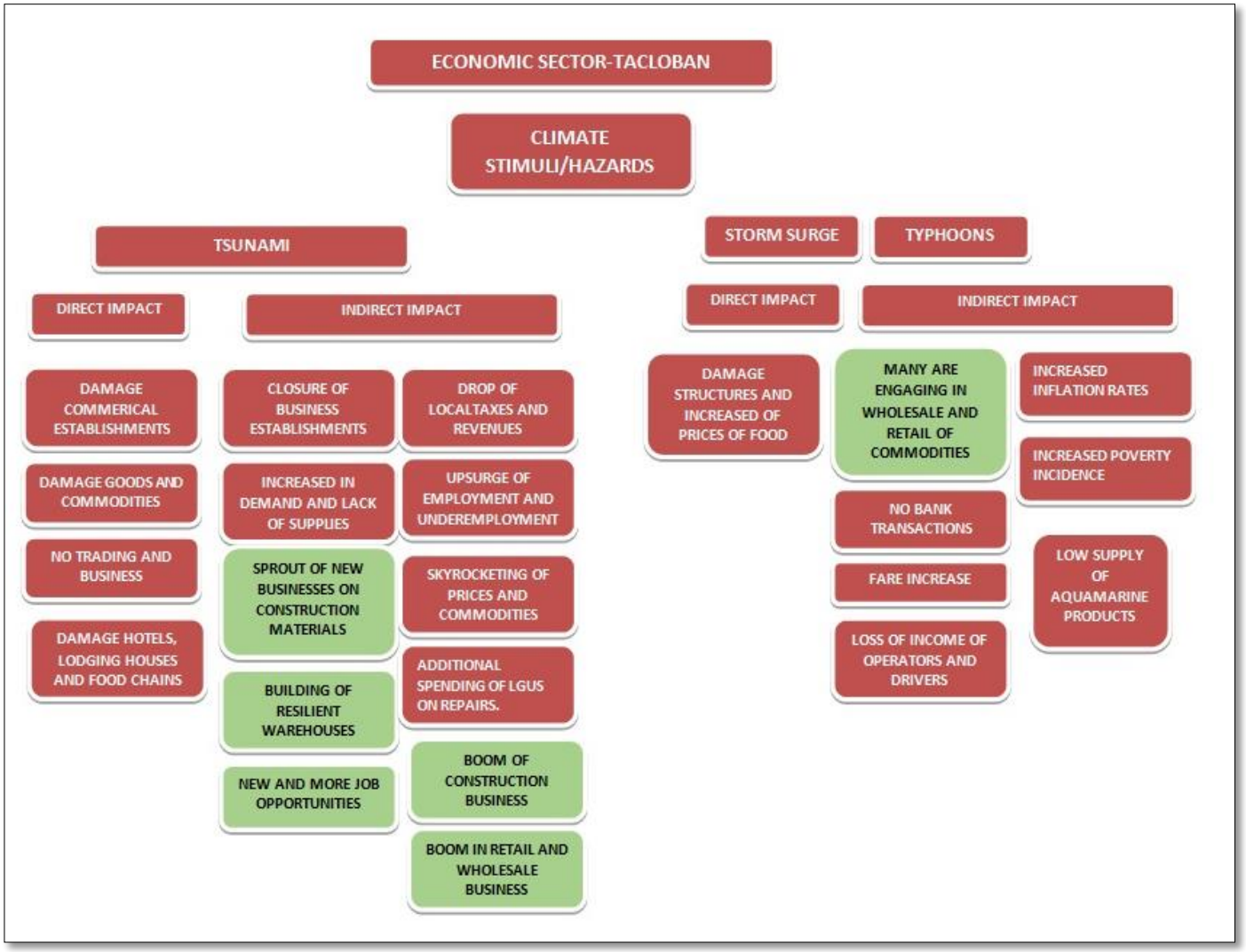


Figure 53. Economic Sector Impact Chain

There are five hazards being considered that affect the institutional sector, namely: earthquake, tsunami, storm surge, typhoon, and increase in temperature. Impacts include damage to dwellings, institutional incompetence, and insufficient budget for relocation and rehabilitation of institutional facilities.

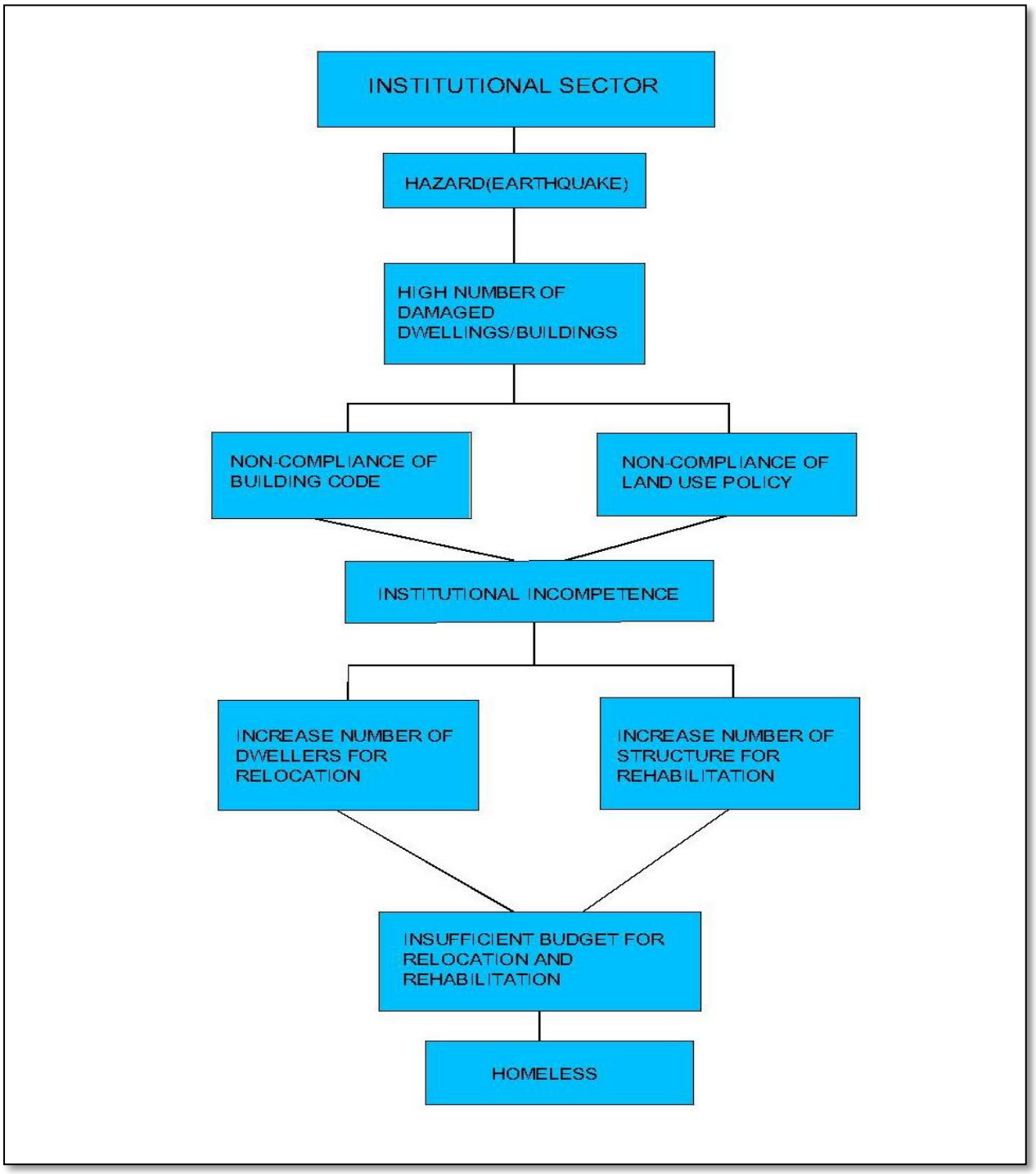


Figure 54. Institutional Sector Impact Chain

CHAPTER 3 POPULATION AND SOCIAL PROFILE

3.10 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

3.11 Population and Growth Rate

Tacloban City recorded its lowest population growth rate of 0.84% in the 2020 Census of Population and Housing since census records were first established in 1903. Regardless, this does not show the drastic internal migration that occurred because of the resettlement efforts following the devastation of Super Typhoon Yolanda in 2013.

As seen in Table 8, Barangay 105 tallied the most inhabitants at 12,269, while Barangay 90 tallied the distant opposite of a mere five. This reflects the aforementioned internal migration, Barangay 105 being the location of Greendale, Guadalupe, and St. Francis resettlement sites developed by the National Housing Authority, and Barangay 90 being a coastal community.

Table 8. Actual and Projected Population per Barangay (2020, 2023-2028)

Barangay	Actual	Projected					
	2020	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
1&4	600	615	620	626	631	636	642
2	384	394	397	400	404	407	411
3	2,657	2,725	2,747	2,770	2,794	2,817	2,841
5	318	326	329	332	334	337	340
5-A	412	422	426	430	433	437	441
6	1,457	1,494	1,507	1,519	1,532	1,545	1,558
6-A	1,507	1,545	1,558	1,571	1,585	1,598	1,611
7	205	210	212	214	216	217	219
8	266	273	275	277	280	282	284
8-A	171	175	177	178	180	181	183
12	2,649	2,716	2,739	2,762	2,785	2,809	2,832
13	28	29	29	29	29	30	30
14	226	232	234	236	238	240	242
15	82	84	85	86	86	87	88
16	292	299	302	304	307	310	312
17	147	151	152	153	155	156	157
18	188	193	194	196	198	199	201
19	186	191	192	194	196	197	199
20	421	432	435	439	443	446	450
21	280	287	290	292	294	297	299
21-A	108	111	112	113	114	115	115
22	96	98	99	100	101	102	103
23	451	462	466	470	474	478	482
23-A	345	354	357	360	363	366	369
24	230	236	238	240	242	244	246
25	1,709	1,752	1,767	1,782	1,797	1,812	1,827
26	107	110	111	112	113	113	114
27	245	251	253	255	258	260	262
28	190	195	196	198	200	201	203
29	149	153	154	155	157	158	159
30	126	129	130	131	132	134	135
31	172	176	178	179	181	182	184

Barangay	Actual	Projected					
	2020	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
32	299	307	309	312	314	317	320
33	193	198	200	201	203	205	206
34	181	186	187	189	190	192	194
35	134	137	139	140	141	142	143
35-A	337	346	348	351	354	357	360
36	564	578	583	588	593	598	603
36-A	2,477	2,540	2,561	2,583	2,604	2,626	2,648
37	1,933	1,982	1,999	2,016	2,032	2,050	2,067
37-A	1,241	1,273	1,283	1,294	1,305	1,316	1,327
38	328	336	339	342	345	348	351
39	3,027	3,104	3,130	3,156	3,183	3,210	3,236
40	166	170	172	173	175	176	177
41	80	82	83	83	84	85	86
42	750	769	776	782	789	795	802
42-A	1,504	1,542	1,555	1,568	1,581	1,595	1,608
43	354	363	366	369	372	375	379
43-A	836	857	864	872	879	886	894
43-B	1,013	1,039	1,047	1,056	1,065	1,074	1,083
44	253	259	262	264	266	268	271
44-A	180	185	186	188	189	191	192
45	251	257	260	262	264	266	268
46	302	310	312	315	318	320	323
47	354	363	366	369	372	375	379
48	318	326	329	332	334	337	340
48-A	284	291	294	296	299	301	304
48-B	182	187	188	190	191	193	195
49	1,019	1,045	1,054	1,063	1,071	1,080	1,090
50	286	293	296	298	301	303	306
50-A	660	677	682	688	694	700	706
50-B	711	729	735	741	748	754	760
51	359	368	371	374	377	381	384
51-A	108	111	112	113	114	115	115
52	594	609	614	619	625	630	635
53	506	519	523	528	532	537	541
54	83	85	86	87	87	88	89
54-A	354	363	366	369	372	375	379
55	691	709	715	721	727	733	739
56	1,191	1,221	1,232	1,242	1,252	1,263	1,273
56-A	93	95	96	97	98	99	99
57	1,037	1,063	1,072	1,081	1,090	1,100	1,109
58	558	572	577	582	587	592	597
59	3,437	3,524	3,554	3,584	3,614	3,644	3,675
59-A	3,670	3,763	3,795	3,827	3,859	3,891	3,924
59-B	675	692	698	704	710	716	722
60	977	1,002	1,010	1,019	1,027	1,036	1,045
60-A	403	413	417	420	424	427	431
61	249	255	257	260	262	264	266
62	1,725	1,769	1,784	1,799	1,814	1,829	1,844
62-A	4,988	5,115	5,158	5,201	5,245	5,289	5,333
62-B	3,487	3,576	3,606	3,636	3,666	3,697	3,728
63	2,044	2,096	2,114	2,131	2,149	2,167	2,185
64	2,135	2,189	2,208	2,226	2,245	2,264	2,283
65	653	670	675	681	687	692	698

Barangay	Actual	Projected					
	2020	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
66	389	399	402	406	409	412	416
66-A	265	272	274	276	279	281	283
67	582	597	602	607	612	617	622
68	938	962	970	978	986	995	1,003
69	1,037	1,063	1,072	1,081	1,090	1,100	1,109
70	221	227	229	230	232	234	236
71	4,765	4,886	4,927	4,969	5,010	5,052	5,095
72	621	637	642	648	653	658	664
73	417	428	431	435	438	442	446
74	7,875	8,075	8,143	8,211	8,280	8,350	8,420
75	501	514	518	522	527	531	536
76	1,069	1,096	1,105	1,115	1,124	1,133	1,143
77	3,619	3,711	3,742	3,774	3,805	3,837	3,869
78	2,219	2,275	2,295	2,314	2,333	2,353	2,373
79	1,985	2,035	2,053	2,070	2,087	2,105	2,122
80	1,342	1,376	1,388	1,399	1,411	1,423	1,435
81	826	847	854	861	869	876	883
82	1,622	1,663	1,677	1,691	1,705	1,720	1,734
83	2,851	2,923	2,948	2,973	2,998	3,023	3,048
83-A	1,359	1,394	1,405	1,417	1,429	1,441	1,453
83-B	2,896	2,970	2,995	3,020	3,045	3,071	3,096
83-C	3,919	4,019	4,052	4,086	4,121	4,155	4,190
84	6,622	6,790	6,847	6,905	6,963	7,021	7,080
85	1,190	1,220	1,230	1,241	1,251	1,262	1,272
86	1,089	1,117	1,126	1,136	1,145	1,155	1,164
87	3,198	3,279	3,307	3,335	3,363	3,391	3,419
88	3,604	3,696	3,727	3,758	3,789	3,821	3,853
89	3,675	3,768	3,800	3,832	3,864	3,897	3,929
90	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
91	9,892	10,143	10,229	10,315	10,401	10,489	10,577
92	4,369	4,480	4,518	4,556	4,594	4,632	4,671
93	8,764	8,987	9,062	9,138	9,215	9,292	9,371
94	3,216	3,298	3,325	3,353	3,382	3,410	3,439
94-A	1,761	1,806	1,821	1,836	1,852	1,867	1,883
95	5,241	5,374	5,419	5,465	5,511	5,557	5,604
95-A	2,827	2,899	2,923	2,948	2,973	2,997	3,023
96	6,263	6,422	6,476	6,531	6,585	6,641	6,696
97	8,782	9,005	9,081	9,157	9,234	9,312	9,390
98	1,540	1,579	1,592	1,606	1,619	1,633	1,647
99	6,415	6,578	6,633	6,689	6,745	6,802	6,859
100	3,293	3,377	3,405	3,434	3,462	3,492	3,521
101	3,681	3,775	3,806	3,838	3,870	3,903	3,936
102	408	418	422	425	429	433	436
103	4,681	4,800	4,840	4,881	4,922	4,963	5,005
103-A	371	380	384	387	390	393	397
104	2,348	2,408	2,428	2,448	2,469	2,490	2,511
105	12,296	12,608	12,714	12,821	12,929	13,037	13,147
106	11,661	11,957	12,058	12,159	12,261	12,364	12,468
107	1,749	1,793	1,809	1,824	1,839	1,854	1,870
108	4,759	4,880	4,921	4,962	5,004	5,046	5,088
109	5,108	5,238	5,282	5,326	5,371	5,416	5,462
109-A	8,055	8,260	8,329	8,399	8,470	8,541	8,612
110	7,062	7,241	7,302	7,364	7,425	7,488	7,551

Barangay	Actual	Projected					
	2020	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
	251,881	258,282	260,451	262,639	264,845	267,070	269,313

Source: PSA 2020, CPDO computation

By simple growth projection, the 2020 recorded population of 251,881 is expected to grow to 269,313 by 2028, the end of the current planning term. The projected absolute increase of 17,432 is lower than the 28,145 projected between 2017 and 2022. This taper in population growth may reflect Tacloban City's movement towards a higher stage of development and signal the prioritization of labor and production over reproduction.

Table 9. Population and Growth Rate per Census Year (1903-2020)

Census Year	Population	Average Annual Growth Rate
1903	11,943	1.78
1918	15,787	3.47
1939	31,233	3.92
1948	45,421	4.25
1960	53,551	1.38
1970	76,531	3.64
1975	80,707	1.07
1980	102,523	4.90
1990	136,890	2.93
1995	167,310	3.84
2000	178,639	1.41
2007	217,199	2.73
2010	221,174	2.16
2015	242,089	2.13
2020	251,881	0.84

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority 2020

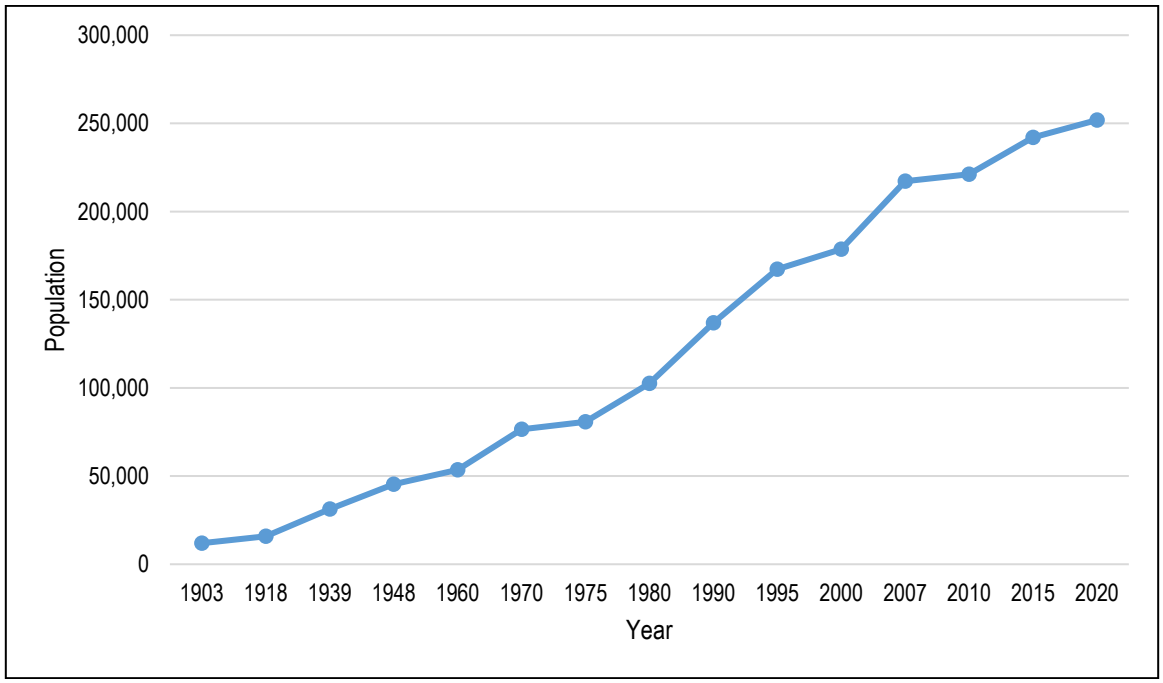


Figure 55. Population Increase Trend (1903-2020)

Figure 55 shows the trend of the Tacloban City population increase from 1960 to 2020. The city recorded a steadily growing population count from 1960 until the 1980 census, and it fluctuated in the preceding years. The highest average annual rate of increase recorded for the period was 4.90% during the censal year 1980, as detailed in Table 9. Meanwhile, the average growth rate after the 1990-2010 censuses is 2.16%.

3.12 Household Population

Of the 251,811 population of Tacloban City, 249,415 or 99.02% are found to be living in and among the 57,251 total households. The remaining 2,066 live in institutions such as jails, hospitals, churches, embassies, consulates, and missions abroad. The average size of households in the city is 4.4 persons.

Similar to the trend in total population, Barangay 105 also has the greatest number of households at 2,803, while Barangay 90 has one.

Table 10. Actual and Projected Household Population per Barangay (2020, 2023-2028)

Barangay	Actual	Projected					
	2020	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
1&4	600	615	620	626	631	636	642
2	378	388	391	394	397	401	404
3	2,657	2,725	2,747	2,770	2,794	2,817	2,841
5	280	287	290	292	294	297	299
5-A	388	398	401	405	408	411	415
6	1,398	1,434	1,446	1,458	1,470	1,482	1,495
6-A	1,493	1,531	1,544	1,557	1,570	1,583	1,596
7	205	210	212	214	216	217	219
8	230	236	238	240	242	244	246
8-A	167	171	173	174	176	177	179
12	2,649	2,716	2,739	2,762	2,785	2,809	2,832
13	28	29	29	29	29	30	30
14	213	218	220	222	224	226	228
15	82	84	85	86	86	87	88
16	292	299	302	304	307	310	312
17	141	145	146	147	148	150	151
18	173	177	179	180	182	183	185
19	186	191	192	194	196	197	199
20	421	432	435	439	443	446	450
21	250	256	259	261	263	265	267
21-A	108	111	112	113	114	115	115
22	96	98	99	100	101	102	103
23	451	462	466	470	474	478	482
23-A	345	354	357	360	363	366	369
24	214	219	221	223	225	227	229
25	1,054	1,081	1,090	1,099	1,108	1,118	1,127
26	101	104	104	105	106	107	108
27	236	242	244	246	248	250	252
28	190	195	196	198	200	201	203
29	149	153	154	155	157	158	159
30	118	121	122	123	124	125	126
31	164	168	170	171	172	174	175

Barangay	Actual	Projected					
	2020	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
32	291	298	301	303	306	309	311
33	193	198	200	201	203	205	206
34	181	186	187	189	190	192	194
35	122	125	126	127	128	129	130
35-A	333	341	344	347	350	353	356
36	564	578	583	588	593	598	603
36-A	2,477	2,540	2,561	2,583	2,604	2,626	2,648
37	1,933	1,982	1,999	2,016	2,032	2,050	2,067
37-A	1,241	1,273	1,283	1,294	1,305	1,316	1,327
38	328	336	339	342	345	348	351
39	3,027	3,104	3,130	3,156	3,183	3,210	3,236
40	150	154	155	156	158	159	160
41	80	82	83	83	84	85	86
42	750	769	776	782	789	795	802
42-A	1,504	1,542	1,555	1,568	1,581	1,595	1,608
43	334	342	345	348	351	354	357
43-A	833	854	861	869	876	883	891
43-B	1,013	1,039	1,047	1,056	1,065	1,074	1,083
44	253	259	262	264	266	268	271
44-A	180	185	186	188	189	191	192
45	229	235	237	239	241	243	245
46	292	299	302	304	307	310	312
47	322	330	333	336	339	341	344
48	306	314	316	319	322	324	327
48-A	284	291	294	296	299	301	304
48-B	182	187	188	190	191	193	195
49	988	1,013	1,022	1,030	1,039	1,048	1,056
50	270	277	279	282	284	286	289
50-A	619	635	640	645	651	656	662
50-B	696	714	720	726	732	738	744
51	342	351	354	357	360	363	366
51-A	108	111	112	113	114	115	115
52	594	609	614	619	625	630	635
53	502	515	519	523	528	532	537
54	83	85	86	87	87	88	89
54-A	336	345	347	350	353	356	359
55	691	709	715	721	727	733	739
56	1,176	1,206	1,216	1,226	1,237	1,247	1,257
56-A	93	95	96	97	98	99	99
57	1,035	1,061	1,070	1,079	1,088	1,097	1,107
58	558	572	577	582	587	592	597
59	3,422	3,509	3,538	3,568	3,598	3,628	3,659
59-A	3,660	3,753	3,785	3,816	3,848	3,881	3,913
59-B	662	679	685	690	696	702	708
60	977	1,002	1,010	1,019	1,027	1,036	1,045
60-A	402	412	416	419	423	426	430
61	249	255	257	260	262	264	266
62	1,712	1,756	1,770	1,785	1,800	1,815	1,830
62-A	4,986	5,113	5,156	5,199	5,243	5,287	5,331
62-B	3,487	3,576	3,606	3,636	3,666	3,697	3,728
63	2,044	2,096	2,114	2,131	2,149	2,167	2,185
64	2,135	2,189	2,208	2,226	2,245	2,264	2,283
65	643	659	665	670	676	682	688

Barangay	Actual	Projected					
	2020	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
66	389	399	402	406	409	412	416
66-A	265	272	274	276	279	281	283
67	582	597	602	607	612	617	622
68	938	962	970	978	986	995	1,003
69	1,037	1,063	1,072	1,081	1,090	1,100	1,109
70	194	199	201	202	204	206	207
71	4,746	4,867	4,907	4,949	4,990	5,032	5,074
72	621	637	642	648	653	658	664
73	411	421	425	429	432	436	439
74	7,868	8,068	8,136	8,204	8,273	8,342	8,413
75	501	514	518	522	527	531	536
76	1,069	1,096	1,105	1,115	1,124	1,133	1,143
77	3,443	3,530	3,560	3,590	3,620	3,651	3,681
78	2,194	2,250	2,269	2,288	2,307	2,326	2,346
79	1,941	1,990	2,007	2,024	2,041	2,058	2,075
80	1,342	1,376	1,388	1,399	1,411	1,423	1,435
81	795	815	822	829	836	843	850
82	1,622	1,663	1,677	1,691	1,705	1,720	1,734
83	2,851	2,923	2,948	2,973	2,998	3,023	3,048
83-A	1,358	1,393	1,404	1,416	1,428	1,440	1,452
83-B	2,896	2,970	2,995	3,020	3,045	3,071	3,096
83-C	3,919	4,019	4,052	4,086	4,121	4,155	4,190
84	6,621	6,789	6,846	6,904	6,962	7,020	7,079
85	1,190	1,220	1,230	1,241	1,251	1,262	1,272
86	1,078	1,105	1,115	1,124	1,133	1,143	1,153
87	3,187	3,268	3,295	3,323	3,351	3,379	3,408
88	3,255	3,338	3,366	3,394	3,423	3,451	3,480
89	3,675	3,768	3,800	3,832	3,864	3,897	3,929
90	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
91	9,825	10,075	10,159	10,245	10,331	10,417	10,505
92	4,359	4,470	4,507	4,545	4,583	4,622	4,661
93	8,754	8,976	9,052	9,128	9,205	9,282	9,360
94	3,103	3,182	3,209	3,236	3,263	3,290	3,318
94-A	1,761	1,806	1,821	1,836	1,852	1,867	1,883
95	5,241	5,374	5,419	5,465	5,511	5,557	5,604
95-A	2,795	2,866	2,890	2,914	2,939	2,964	2,988
96	6,248	6,407	6,461	6,515	6,570	6,625	6,680
97	8,782	9,005	9,081	9,157	9,234	9,312	9,390
98	1,540	1,579	1,592	1,606	1,619	1,633	1,647
99	6,411	6,574	6,629	6,685	6,741	6,798	6,855
100	3,293	3,377	3,405	3,434	3,462	3,492	3,521
101	3,681	3,775	3,806	3,838	3,870	3,903	3,936
102	389	399	402	406	409	412	416
103	4,680	4,799	4,839	4,880	4,921	4,962	5,004
103-A	371	380	384	387	390	393	397
104	2,345	2,405	2,425	2,445	2,466	2,486	2,507
105	12,288	12,600	12,706	12,813	12,920	13,029	13,138
106	11,661	11,957	12,058	12,159	12,261	12,364	12,468
107	1,749	1,793	1,809	1,824	1,839	1,854	1,870
108	4,711	4,831	4,871	4,912	4,953	4,995	5,037
109	5,079	5,208	5,252	5,296	5,340	5,385	5,431
109-A	8,039	8,243	8,313	8,382	8,453	8,524	8,595
110	6,988	7,166	7,226	7,286	7,348	7,409	7,472

Barangay	Actual	Projected					
	2020	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
	249,415	255,753	257,902	260,068	262,252	264,455	266,677

Source: PSA 2020, CPDO computation

Using the average household size as the divisor, projections of the number of households are made for 2023 to 2028.

Table 11. Actual and Projected Number of Households per Barangay (2020, 2023-2028)

Barangay	Actual	Projected (Simple Growth Rate)					
	2020	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
1&4	135	140	141	142	143	145	146
2	102	88	89	90	90	91	92
3	656	619	624	630	635	640	646
5	73	65	66	66	67	67	68
5-A	116	90	91	92	93	93	94
6	315	326	329	331	334	337	340
6-A	410	348	351	354	357	360	363
7	58	48	48	49	49	49	50
8	66	54	54	55	55	55	56
8-A	37	39	39	40	40	40	41
12	623	617	623	628	633	638	644
13	5	7	7	7	7	7	7
14	56	50	50	50	51	51	52
15	19	19	19	19	20	20	20
16	70	68	69	69	70	70	71
17	33	33	33	33	34	34	34
18	36	40	41	41	41	42	42
19	50	43	44	44	44	45	45
20	109	98	99	100	101	101	102
21	55	58	59	59	60	60	61
21-A	36	25	25	26	26	26	26
22	29	22	23	23	23	23	23
23	109	105	106	107	108	109	110
23-A	81	80	81	82	82	83	84
24	52	50	50	51	51	52	52
25	243	246	248	250	252	254	256
26	26	24	24	24	24	24	25
27	63	55	55	56	56	57	57
28	50	44	45	45	45	46	46
29	42	35	35	35	36	36	36
30	35	27	28	28	28	28	29
31	49	38	39	39	39	40	40
32	87	68	68	69	70	70	71
33	55	45	45	46	46	47	47
34	43	42	43	43	43	44	44
35	34	28	29	29	29	29	30
35-A	79	78	78	79	80	80	81
36	140	131	133	134	135	136	137
36-A	537	577	582	587	592	597	602
37	446	450	454	458	462	466	470
37-A	306	289	292	294	297	299	302
38	82	76	77	78	78	79	80
39	654	705	711	717	723	729	736

Barangay	Actual	Projected (Simple Growth Rate)					
	2020	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
40	37	35	35	36	36	36	36
41	16	19	19	19	19	19	19
42	172	175	176	178	179	181	182
42-A	386	351	353	356	359	362	365
43	80	78	78	79	80	80	81
43-A	187	194	196	197	199	201	202
43-B	230	236	238	240	242	244	246
44	78	59	59	60	60	61	61
44-A	49	42	42	43	43	43	44
45	62	53	54	54	55	55	56
46	80	68	69	69	70	70	71
47	96	75	76	76	77	78	78
48	89	71	72	73	73	74	74
48-A	85	66	67	67	68	68	69
48-B	52	42	43	43	43	44	44
49	254	230	232	234	236	238	240
50	88	63	63	64	65	65	66
50-A	134	144	145	147	148	149	150
50-B	178	162	164	165	166	168	169
51	91	80	80	81	82	82	83
51-A	24	25	25	26	26	26	26
52	150	138	140	141	142	143	144
53	127	117	118	119	120	121	122
54	21	19	20	20	20	20	20
54-A	101	78	79	80	80	81	82
55	166	161	162	164	165	167	168
56	267	274	276	279	281	283	286
56-A	27	22	22	22	22	22	23
57	243	241	243	245	247	249	252
58	146	130	131	132	133	134	136
59	808	797	804	811	818	825	832
59-A	802	853	860	867	875	882	889
59-B	165	154	156	157	158	160	161
60	236	228	230	232	233	235	237
60-A	98	94	94	95	96	97	98
61	73	58	59	59	60	60	61
62	390	399	402	406	409	413	416
62-A	1,092	1,162	1,172	1,182	1,192	1,202	1,212
62-B	791	813	819	826	833	840	847
63	479	476	480	484	488	493	497
64	489	498	502	506	510	514	519
65	161	150	151	152	154	155	156
66	92	91	91	92	93	94	95
66-A	64	62	62	63	63	64	64
67	150	136	137	138	139	140	141
68	228	219	220	222	224	226	228
69	243	242	244	246	248	250	252
70	61	45	46	46	46	47	47
71	1,009	1,106	1,115	1,125	1,134	1,144	1,153
72	140	145	146	147	148	150	151
73	131	96	97	97	98	99	100
74	1,821	1,834	1,849	1,865	1,880	1,896	1,912
75	138	117	118	119	120	121	122

Barangay	Actual	Projected (Simple Growth Rate)					
	2020	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
76	253	249	251	253	255	258	260
77	791	802	809	816	823	830	837
78	516	511	516	520	524	529	533
79	437	452	456	460	464	468	472
80	321	313	315	318	321	323	326
81	185	185	187	188	190	192	193
82	381	378	381	384	388	391	394
83	586	664	670	676	681	687	693
83-A	317	316	319	322	325	327	330
83-B	660	675	681	686	692	698	704
83-C	890	913	921	929	937	944	952
84	1,475	1,543	1,556	1,569	1,582	1,596	1,609
85	264	277	280	282	284	287	289
86	253	251	253	255	258	260	262
87	719	743	749	755	762	768	774
88	741	759	765	771	778	784	791
89	814	856	864	871	878	886	893
90	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
91	2,299	2,290	2,309	2,328	2,348	2,368	2,387
92	999	1,016	1,024	1,033	1,042	1,050	1,059
93	1,940	2,040	2,057	2,075	2,092	2,110	2,127
94	685	723	729	735	742	748	754
94-A	394	410	414	417	421	424	428
95	1,176	1,221	1,232	1,242	1,252	1,263	1,274
95-A	631	651	657	662	668	674	679
96	1,402	1,456	1,468	1,481	1,493	1,506	1,518
97	1,974	2,047	2,064	2,081	2,099	2,116	2,134
98	358	359	362	365	368	371	374
99	1,567	1,494	1,507	1,519	1,532	1,545	1,558
100	745	767	774	780	787	794	800
101	879	858	865	872	880	887	894
102	105	91	91	92	93	94	95
103	1,005	1,091	1,100	1,109	1,118	1,128	1,137
103-A	98	86	87	88	89	89	90
104	532	546	551	556	560	565	570
105	2,803	2,864	2,888	2,912	2,936	2,961	2,986
106	2,379	2,718	2,740	2,763	2,787	2,810	2,834
107	429	408	411	414	418	421	425
108	1,071	1,098	1,107	1,116	1,126	1,135	1,145
109	1,110	1,184	1,194	1,204	1,214	1,224	1,234
109-A	1,768	1,873	1,889	1,905	1,921	1,937	1,953
110	1,619	1,629	1,642	1,656	1,670	1,684	1,698
	57,251	**58,126**	**58,614**	**59,106**	**59,603**	**60,103**	**60,608**

Source: PSA 2020, CPDO computation

In terms of age, the population structure is considerably bottom-heavy, with 149,214 (59%) individuals belonging to the 0-29 years old bracket. On the other hand, there are 19,944 (8%) senior citizens. The working age population, or those aged 15-64, is 158,755 (64%).

Other population metrics are the school-age population, composed of individuals 5-24 years old, and the dependent population, which includes those under 15 years old and those 65 years old and above. The figures as of 2020 stand at 100,792 (40%) and 90,660 (36%), respectively.

Table 12. Household Population by Age and Sex (2020)

Age Group	Total	Men	Women
0 - 4	26,904	13,029	13,875
5 - 9	26,758	12,862	13,896
10 - 14	24,672	11,928	12,744
15 - 19	24,209	11,951	12,258
20 - 24	25,153	12,487	12,666
25 - 29	21,518	10,602	10,916
30 - 34	18,153	8,883	9,270
35 - 39	15,937	7,671	8,266
40 - 44	13,866	6,786	7,080
45 - 49	12,032	5,942	6,090
50 - 54	10,842	5,460	5,382
55 - 59	9,427	4,764	4,663
60 - 64	7,618	3,941	3,677
65 - 69	5,112	2,824	2,288
70 - 74	3,414	2,003	1,411
75 - 79	1,997	1,216	781
80 years and over	1,803	1,241	562
	249,415	**123,590**	**125,825**

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority 2020

There are more women than men in the population as of 2020, a reversal of the distribution recorded in 2015. Cross-referencing this with age statistics, the turnaround results from more female births in at least the past two decades, signified by the skew towards women population among age groups 0-19. Meanwhile, men appear to have a higher life expectancy than women as the elderly population of 60 years old and above is dominated by the former at 11,225 versus 8,719 of the latter. The difference in working-age population is relatively marginal at 78,487 and 80,268 for men and women, respectively.

The graphical presentation in Figure 56 shows that the bias towards the women population can barely be discerned.

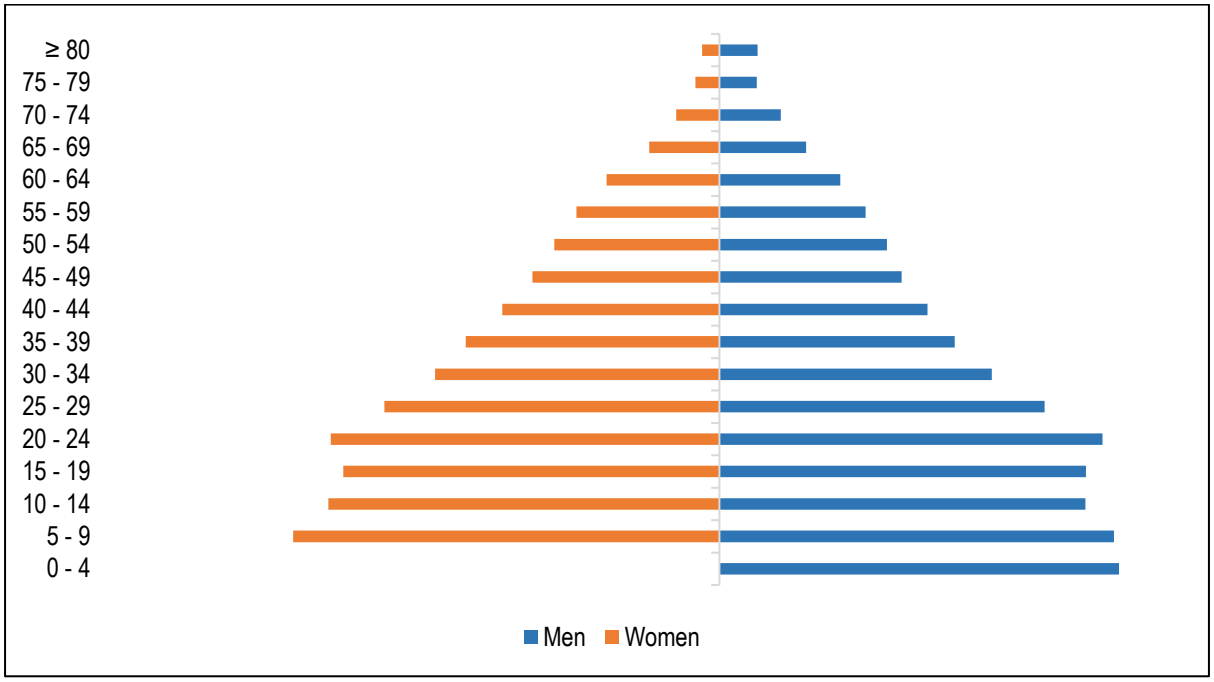


Figure 56. Distribution of Household Population by Age and Sex (2020)

Table 13. Projected Household Population by Age and Sex (2023-2025)

Age Group	2023			2024			2025		
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
0 - 4	26,904	13,029	13,875	27,819	14,347	13,472	28,053	14,468	13,585
5 - 9	26,758	12,862	13,896	27,668	14,369	13,300	27,901	14,490	13,411
10 - 14	24,672	11,928	12,744	25,511	13,178	12,334	25,726	13,288	12,437
15 - 19	24,209	11,951	12,258	25,033	12,675	12,358	25,243	12,782	12,461
20 - 24	25,153	12,487	12,666	26,009	13,097	12,912	26,227	13,207	13,020
25 - 29	21,518	10,602	10,916	22,250	11,287	10,963	22,437	11,382	11,055
30 - 34	18,153	8,883	9,270	18,771	9,585	9,185	18,928	9,666	9,262
35 - 39	15,937	7,671	8,266	16,479	8,547	7,932	16,618	8,619	7,999
40 - 44	13,866	6,786	7,080	14,338	7,321	7,017	14,458	7,382	7,076
45 - 49	12,032	5,942	6,090	12,441	6,297	6,144	12,546	6,350	6,196
50 - 54	10,842	5,460	5,382	11,211	5,565	5,646	11,305	5,612	5,693
55 - 59	9,427	4,764	4,663	9,748	4,822	4,926	9,830	4,862	4,967
60 - 64	7,618	3,941	3,677	7,877	3,802	4,075	7,943	3,834	4,109
65 - 69	5,112	2,824	2,288	5,286	2,366	2,920	5,330	2,386	2,945
70 - 74	3,414	2,003	1,411	3,530	1,459	2,071	3,560	1,471	2,089
75 - 79	1,997	1,216	781	2,065	808	1,257	2,082	814	1,268
80 years and over	1,803	1,241	562	1,864	581	1,283	1,880	586	1,294
	249,415	**123,590**	**125,825**	**257,902**	**130,106**	**127,795**	**260,068**	**131,199**	**128,869**

Source: CPDO computation

Table 14. Projected Household Population by Age and Sex (2026-2028)

Age Group	2026			2027			2028		
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
0 - 4	28,289	14,589	13,700	28,526	14,712	13,815	28,766	14,835	13,931
5 - 9	28,135	14,611	13,524	28,372	14,734	13,638	28,610	14,858	13,752
10 - 14	25,942	13,400	12,542	26,160	13,512	12,647	26,380	13,626	12,754
15 - 19	25,455	12,889	12,566	25,669	12,997	12,672	25,884	13,106	12,778
20 - 24	26,448	13,318	13,130	26,670	13,430	13,240	26,894	13,543	13,351
25 - 29	22,626	11,478	11,148	22,816	11,574	11,241	23,007	11,671	11,336
30 - 34	19,087	9,747	9,340	19,248	9,829	9,419	19,409	9,912	9,498
35 - 39	16,757	8,691	8,066	16,898	8,764	8,134	17,040	8,838	8,202
40 - 44	14,580	7,444	7,135	14,702	7,507	7,195	14,826	7,570	7,256
45 - 49	12,651	6,403	6,248	12,758	6,457	6,300	12,865	6,511	6,353
50 - 54	11,400	5,659	5,741	11,496	5,707	5,789	11,592	5,754	5,838
55 - 59	9,912	4,903	5,009	9,995	4,944	5,051	10,079	4,986	5,094
60 - 64	8,010	3,866	4,144	8,077	3,899	4,179	8,145	3,931	4,214
65 - 69	5,375	2,406	2,969	5,420	2,426	2,994	5,466	2,446	3,019
70 - 74	3,590	1,484	2,106	3,620	1,496	2,124	3,650	1,509	2,142
75 - 79	2,100	821	1,279	2,117	828	1,289	2,135	835	1,300
80 years and over	1,896	591	1,305	1,912	596	1,316	1,928	601	1,327
	262,252	**132,301**	**129,951**	**264,455**	**133,413**	**131,043**	**266,677**	**134,533**	**132,144**

Source: CPDO computation

3.13 Population Density

Tacloban City has a total area of 20,172 hectares. It comprises 4,204.18 hectares of forest, 6,306.68 hectares of Alienable and Disposable lands, and 9,661.14 water bodies. In 2020, the city recorded a total population of 251,881 and a population density of 12.49 persons per hectare. Of the 138 barangays, 17 are considered rural barangays, and 121 are urban barangays. Markedly, downtown barangays rank high, with Barangay 36 being the most densely populated at 547.57 persons per hectare. This is due to the very limited area per barangay, some occupying as small as a portion of a block of buildings. At the opposite end is Barangay 90, with 0.17 people per hectare.

Table 15. Population Density per Barangay (2020, 2023-2028)

Barangay	Land Area	Population						
		Actual	Projected (Simple Growth Rate)					
		2020	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Rural								
12	46.84	57	57	58	58	58	59	59
37-A	39.79	31	31	32	32	32	33	33
93	1,110.84	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
94-A	135.84	13	13	13	13	13	14	14
97	389.58	23	23	23	23	23	24	24
98	970.51	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
99	225.17	28	29	29	29	29	30	30
100	432.05	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
101	203.74	18	18	18	19	19	19	19
102	117.55	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
103	600.66	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
103-A	494.37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
104	397.84	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
105	817.25	15	15	15	15	16	16	16
106	585.70	20	20	20	20	21	21	21
107	188.88	9	9	9	9	10	10	10
108	308.18	15	16	16	16	16	16	16
Urban								
1&4	36.54	16	17	17	17	17	17	17
2	15.44	25	25	25	26	26	26	26
3	60.81	44	44	44	45	45	46	46
5	2.85	112	113	113	114	115	116	117
5-A	2.32	178	179	181	182	184	185	187
6	12.25	119	120	121	122	123	124	125
6-A	3.04	496	500	504	508	513	517	521
7	1.00	205	207	208	210	212	214	216
8	1.38	193	194	196	198	199	201	203
8-A	1.23	139	140	141	143	144	145	146
13	1.21	23	23	24	24	24	24	24
14	2.17	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
15	2.04	40	41	41	41	42	42	42
16	1.15	254	256	258	260	263	265	267
17	2.09	70	71	72	72	73	73	74
18	0.94	200	202	203	205	207	209	210
19	1.59	117	118	119	120	121	122	123
20	2.85	148	149	150	151	153	154	155
21	0.90	311	314	316	319	322	324	327
21-A	1.00	108	109	110	111	112	113	114

Barangay	Land Area	Population						
		Actual	Projected (Simple Growth Rate)					
		2020	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
22	1.65	58	59	59	60	60	61	61
23	1.64	275	277	280	282	284	287	289
23-A	1.29	267	270	272	274	277	279	281
24	2.44	94	95	96	97	97	98	99
25	19.96	86	86	87	88	89	89	90
26	1.39	77	78	78	79	80	80	81
27	3.27	75	76	76	77	77	78	79
28	1.54	123	124	125	127	128	129	130
29	1.37	109	110	111	112	112	113	114
30	1.15	110	110	111	112	113	114	115
31	1.73	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
32	1.46	205	207	208	210	212	214	215
33	1.36	142	143	144	146	147	148	149
34	1.47	123	124	125	126	127	128	129
35	0.81	165	167	168	170	171	172	174
35-A	1.12	301	303	306	309	311	314	316
36	1.03	548	552	557	561	566	571	576
36-A	34.40	72	73	73	74	74	75	76
37	8.95	216	218	220	221	223	225	227
38	2.33	141	142	143	144	146	147	148
39	21.07	144	145	146	147	149	150	151
40	1.18	141	142	143	144	145	147	148
41	1.32	61	61	62	62	63	63	64
42	1.48	507	511	515	520	524	528	533
42-A	5.53	272	274	277	279	281	284	286
43	1.72	206	208	209	211	213	215	216
43-A	2.47	338	341	344	347	350	353	356
43-B	6.59	154	155	156	158	159	160	162
44	3.20	79	80	80	81	82	82	83
44-A	3.25	55	56	56	57	57	58	58
45	6.17	41	41	41	42	42	42	43
46	1.70	178	179	181	182	184	185	187
47	3.28	108	109	110	111	112	113	113
48	1.54	206	208	210	212	214	215	217
48-A	1.49	191	192	194	195	197	199	200
48-B	1.57	116	117	118	119	120	121	122
49	14.73	69	70	70	71	72	72	73
50	5.57	51	52	52	53	53	54	54
50-A	7.52	88	89	89	90	91	92	92
50-B	2.83	251	253	255	258	260	262	264
51	1.64	219	221	223	224	226	228	230
51-A	0.65	166	168	169	170	172	173	175
52	4.16	143	144	145	146	148	149	150
53	4.08	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
54	7.89	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
54-A	2.49	142	143	145	146	147	148	149
55	4.28	161	163	164	166	167	168	170
56	6.59	181	182	184	185	187	188	190
56-A	3.12	30	30	30	31	31	31	31
57	4.01	259	261	263	265	267	270	272
58	5.64	99	100	101	101	102	103	104
59	37.38	92	93	93	94	95	96	97

Barangay	Land Area	Population						
		Actual	Projected (Simple Growth Rate)					
		2020	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
59-A	14.86	247	249	251	253	255	258	260
59-B	5.90	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
60	3.51	278	281	283	285	288	290	293
60-A	3.62	111	112	113	114	115	116	117
61	6.41	39	39	40	40	40	41	41
62	15.81	109	110	111	112	113	114	115
62-A	16.60	300	303	306	308	311	313	316
62-B	16.60	210	212	214	215	217	219	221
63	14.52	141	142	143	144	146	147	148
64	9.57	223	225	227	229	231	233	235
65	9.40	69	70	71	71	72	72	73
66	4.08	95	96	97	98	99	99	100
66-A	3.64	73	73	74	75	75	76	77
67	5.54	105	106	107	108	109	110	110
68	8.92	105	106	107	108	109	110	111
69	32.42	32	32	33	33	33	33	34
70	4.49	49	50	50	50	51	51	52
71	80.13	59	60	60	61	61	62	63
72	15.57	40	40	41	41	41	42	42
73	4.29	97	98	99	100	101	101	102
74	115.38	68	69	69	70	71	71	72
75	17.50	29	29	29	29	30	30	30
76	15.11	71	71	72	73	73	74	74
77	70.21	52	52	52	53	53	54	54
78	38.54	58	58	59	59	60	60	61
79	22.63	88	88	89	90	91	91	92
80	15.09	89	90	90	91	92	93	94
81	58.50	14	14	14	14	15	15	15
82	59.06	27	28	28	28	28	29	29
83	14.49	197	198	200	202	203	205	207
83-A	15.85	86	86	87	88	89	89	90
83-B	71.13	41	41	41	42	42	42	43
83-C	10.99	357	360	363	366	369	372	375
84	100.86	66	66	67	67	68	68	69
85	6.90	172	174	175	177	178	180	181
86	8.72	125	126	127	128	129	130	131
87	59.06	54	55	55	56	56	56	57
88	224.49	16	16	16	16	17	17	17
89	99.70	37	37	37	38	38	38	39
90	27.93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91	687.85	14	15	15	15	15	15	15
92	129.26	34	34	34	35	35	35	36
94	124.06	26	26	26	27	27	27	27
95	133.06	39	40	40	40	41	41	41
95-A	132.72	21	21	22	22	22	22	22
96	53.98	116	117	118	119	120	121	122
109	60.69	84	85	86	86	87	88	88
109-A	90.16	89	90	91	92	92	93	94
110	286.13	25	25	25	25	26	26	26
	20,172	12.49	12.59	12.70	12.80	12.91	13.02	13.13

Source: City Planning and Development Office 2020

3.14 Languages Spoken

Tacloban City's populace is predominantly Waray. Waray-waray is the spoken dialect of 90% of the city's population. Cebuano-speaking populace accounts for 6.08% of the total population, 0.80% Tagalog, 0.10% Ilocano, 0.07% Kapampangan, and 2.95% from other ethnic regions.

3.15 Religious Affiliation

Roman Catholics comprise most of Tacloban City's population, at 233,194 persons (93.50%). Iglesia ni Cristo followed at 2,130 (0.85%).

Table 16. Household Population by Religious Affiliation (2020)

Religious Affiliation	Household Population
Roman Catholic, excluding Catholic Charismatics	233,194
Iglesia ni Cristo	2,130
Seventh Day Adventist	967
Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints	785
Islam	589
Christian Missions in the Philippines	581
Jehovah's Witness	539

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority 2020

3.16 Poverty Incidence

The Philippine Statistics Authority recorded Tacloban City's poverty incidence among the population in 2023 at 13.2%[2]. This marks a slight improvement from 15.6% in 2021 but is still slightly higher than the 2018 rate of 8.1%. According to the PSA, a family of five needs at least 13,665 pesos of monthly gross income to avoid being classified as "poor."

3.20 SOCIAL PROFILE

One of the priorities of the City Government of Tacloban is the well-being of its constituents. To bring this into motion, several activities related to the general health and welfare of the residents were conceived in partnership with the private sector and other government agencies. This will be presented in the succeeding sub-sector profiles in healthcare, nutritional status, population management, education, housing, social welfare, sports and recreation, and protection services. Tacloban's constituents enjoy a great deal of health packages being delivered to them through the regular conduct of Barangayans where most of the basic services are availed of for free, such as medical and dental consultations, medicines, child registration, personal hygiene demonstrations and other such services.

3.21 HEALTHCARE

Tacloban City has sufficient health care facilities both private and public. In the government sector, there is the Eastern Visayas Medical Center (EVMC), a fully equipped Level-3 hospital providing excellent medical care not only for the city population but for the whole region. Augmenting this is the Tacloban City Hospital (TCH) to cater to those residents who cannot afford to go to private hospitals. Five

[2] *Philippine Statistics Authority 2023, Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES).*

more private hospitals fulfill the health and medical needs of the Taclobanons. These are the Divine Word Hospital, Remedios Trinidad Romualdez (RTR) Hospital, Mother of Mercy Hospital, ACE Medical Center, and the United Shalom Hospital. The presence of health facilities will ensure that Tacloban residents have access to health services and medical care around the clock.

Table 17. Health Facilities (2023)

Health Facility	Bed Capacity	Number of Registered Ambulance	Level	Location
Government Hospital - 2				
Eastern Visayas Medical Center	629	1	Level 3	Barangay 93, Bagacay, Tacloban City
Tacloban City Hospital	25	2	Level 1	Barangay 80, Marasbaras, Tacloban City
District Health Center(s) – 8	99		Level 1	Within Tacloban City
Barangay Health Center(s) – 21	1			Within Tacloban City
Private Hospitals - 5				
Divine Word Hospital	179	1	Level 3	Barangay 44-A Avenida Veteranos, Tacloban City
Allied Care Experts (ACE) Medical Center	100	1	Level 2	Barangay 78, Marasbaras, Tacloban City, Leyte
Doña Remedios Trinidad-Romualdez Educational Foundation Hospital	100	1	Level 2	Calanipawan Road, Barangay 96, 1st District, Tacloban City
Mother of Mercy Hospital	80	1	Level 2	Benigno Aquino Avenue, Barangay 50-B Youngfield, Tacloban City
United Shalom Hospital	100	1	Level 1	Barangay 80. Marasbaras, Tacloban City

Source: Department of Health 2024

Table 18. Capacity of Health Services

Capacity of Public Health Services	Number
Doctors	77
Nurses	107
Midwives	26
Medical Technologists	34
Capacity of Private Health Services	**Number**
Doctors	271
Nurses	481
Midwives	41
Medical Technologists	105
Total	**1,142**

Source: Department of Health 2024

The above tables show that a pool of health facilities and manpower resources are present within the city. It has seven hospitals, eight district health centers, and 21 barangay health stations. There are two government-owned hospitals, namely: Eastern Visayas Medical Center (EVMC) at Barangay 93, Bagacay, which is under the Department of Health RO8; another is the Tacloban City Hospital at Barangay 80, Marasbaras, which is under the City Government of Tacloban. Five other hospitals are privately owned namely Divine Word Hospital, Remedios Trinidad Romualdez (RTR) Hospital, Mother of Mercy Hospital, ACE Medical Center, and the United Shalom Hospital. In line with hospital capabilities, EVMC and Divine Word Hospital provide the highest level of curative care (Tertiary Care/Level III), while others provide secondary level/Level II care.

The LGU provides, with efficiency, all the priority government health services in its eight district health centers and 21 barangay health stations. These eight district health centers are all PhilHealth accredited with Primary Care Benefit (PCB), Maternity Care Package (MCP), and Tuberculosis-Directly Observed Treatment Strategy (TB-DOTS) and one special health unit, the Mayor Alfred Social Action Center, is accredited with PCB. Tacloban City Hospital is a 25-bed hospital providing general adult and pediatric medical, obstetrics-gynecology, and surgical care.

In addition, two health centers donated by international non-governmental organizations have already been established as district health centers: Abucay District Health Center and Sto. Niño (GMA Kapuso Village) District Health Center, accommodating the population in Tacloban North.

As to the DOH-prescribed population-to-health personnel ratios, the city does not conform to the standards. As shown in Table 18, the city needs additional manpower resources. It is in dire need of doctors, nurses, midwives, medical technologists, and other allied health workers who will cater to the primary health care needs of the constituents. However, with the support of the DOH, by providing the City Government with additional manpower resources through their Deployment Program (NDP, RHMPP, PHA, DDP, MDP), the LGU can deliver efficient health services to the public.

The different barangay voluntary workers such as the Barangay Health Workers (BHW), Barangay Nutrition Scholars (BNS), and Barangay Service Point Officers (BSPOs) also provide health support services to the health centers/ stations at the community level. These volunteer workers are the LGU's active partners in delivering basic health care services to the communities. However, it is worth noting that Tacloban's health facilities (hospitals, district health centers and barangay health stations) are all vulnerable to typhoons. Flood prone BHS is Apitong BHS, while other BHS such as Magallanes BHS, BLISS Sagkahan BHS, Ilong BHS, Fatima Village BHS, Seawall BHS, Cabalawan BHS, Burayan BHS, Fisherman's Village BHS are storm surge susceptible.

Table 19. Medical Health Facilities, Manpower, and Hazard Susceptibility (2023)

Barangay	Health Facility	Type	Bed Capacity	Personnel							Hazard Susceptibility			
				Doctors	Nurses	Midwives	Administrative and allied medical personnel	Sanitary Inspectors	Others	Total	FI	Ty	LS	SSu
93	Eastern Visayas Medical Center	Public	629	111	150	12	209		225	707	L	M	M	
80	Tacloban City Hospital	Public	25	9	23	12	9		5	58	L	M		
44-A	Divine Word Hospital	Private	179	140	197	19	35	6		356	M	M		
96	RTR Hospital	Private	100	165	69	13				247		M		
50-B	Mother of Mercy Hospital	Private	80	148	78	4			45	275			M	
78	ACE Medical Center	Private	100									L		
54	United Shalom Hospital	Private	100									L		M
25	City Health Office Multiservices Clinic	Public	1	4 (2 Reg. 2 COS)	1 (DOH)	9 (2 Reg. 6 COS 1 DOH)	31	2	17	64		L		
61	Sagkahan District Health Center and Birthing Facility	Public	2	1 (COS)	3 (1 Reg. 1 DOH 1 COS)	8 (2 Reg. 5 COS 1 DOH)	6	1	39	58	L	L		M
109	V&G District Health Center and Birthing Facility	Public	2	1 (COS)	2 (1 Reg. 1 DOH)	2 (1 Reg. 1 DOH)	5	1	18	29	M	L		

Barangay	Health Facility	Type	Bed Capacity	Personnel							Hazard Susceptibility			
				Doctors	Nurses	Midwives	Administrative and allied medical personnel	Sanitary Inspectors	Others	Total	FI	Ty	LS	SSu
91	Abucay District Health Center and Birthing Facility	Public	4	1 (COS)	2 (1 Reg. 1 DOH)	3 (2 Reg. 1 DOH)	7	1	28	42		M		
99	Diit District Health Center and Birthing Facility	Public	2	1 (COS)	3 (1 Reg. 1 COS 1 DOH)	7 (2 Reg. 5 COS)	6	1	30	48	M	M		L
84	San Jose District Health Center and Birthing Facility	Public	2	1 (COS)	4 (2 Reg. 1 COS 2 DOH)	6 (2 Reg. 3 COS 1 DOH)	6	1	39	57	L	M		H
101	New Kawayan District Health Center	Public		1 (COS)	1 (Reg.)	1 (Reg.)	4	1	15	23	L	L		
106	Sto. Niño District Satellite Health Center	Public		1 (COS)	1 (DOH)	2 (1 Reg. 1 DOH)	4	0	35	43	L	L		L
92	Apitong Barangay Health Station	Public									L	M		
110	Utap Barangay Health Station	Public									M	M		
62-A	Ilong Barangay Health Station	Public									M	M		
54	Magallanes Barangay Health Station	Public									M	M		H

Barangay	Health Facility	Type	Bed Capacity	Personnel							Hazard Susceptibility			
				Doctors	Nurses	Midwives	Administrative and allied medical personnel	Sanitary Inspectors	Others	Total	FI	Ty	LS	SSu
75	Fatima Village Barangay Health Station	Public									L	M		
59	Picas Barangay Health Station	Public									L	M		
36-A	Imelda Village Barangay Health Station	Public									L	L		
77	Marasbaras Barangay Health Station	Public									L	L		
83-A	Burayan Barangay Health Station	Public									L	M		H
87	Fisherman's Village Barangay Health Station	Public									L	M		H
44	Sta. Cruz Barangay Health Station	Public									L	M		
68	Anibong Barangay Health Station	Public										M		H
74	Nulatula Barangay Health Station	Public									M	M	L	
93	Bagacay Barangay Health Station	Public									M	M		M

Barangay	Health Facility	Type	Bed Capacity	Personnel							Hazard Susceptibility			
				Doctors	Nurses	Midwives	Administrative and allied medical personnel	Sanitary Inspectors	Others	Total	FI	Ty	LS	SSu
100	San Roque Barangay Health Station	Public										M	L	
94	Tigbao Barangay Health Station	Public									M	M		L
94-A	Basper Barangay Health Station	Public									M	M		
103	Palanog Barangay Health Station	Public									M	M		
103-A	Palanog Barangay Health Station	Public									M	M		
104	Salvacion Barangay Health Station	Public									M	M		
37-A	Palanog Barangay Health Station	Public									M	M		
12	GE Palanog Barangay Health Station	Public									M	M		
102	Old Kawayan Barangay Health Station	Public									M	M		H
107	Sta. Elena Barangay Health Station	Public									M	M		

Barangay	Health Facility	Type	Bed Capacity	Personnel							Hazard Susceptibility			
				Doctors	Nurses	Midwives	Administrative and allied medical personnel	Sanitary Inspectors	Others	Total	FI	Ty	LS	SSu
108	Tagpuro Barangay Health Station	Public									M	M		H
97	Cabalawan Barangay Health Station	Public									M	M		M
98	Camansihay Barangay Health Station	Public									M	M		
105	San Isidro Barangay Health Station	Public												

Source: City Health Office 2024

3.21.1 General Health Situation

The present administration envisioned improving basic health and sanitation, nutrition, and other socio-economic and developmental services, including infrastructure responsive to the population's needs, especially for the poor and the underserved. The goal is to attain quality life for all Taclobanons, complementing the National Objectives for Health and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in implementing the framework for health reforms.

The vision is realized through plans programmed through socio-economic transformation towards urbanization. The City Government is equipped to meet the health demands of this general revolution towards progress that will give back every edge of benefit to its people. With the Lord Almighty's grace and its citizens' help and cooperation, Tacloban will be one of the healthiest and safest places to live in the Region and the Philippines.

Urbanization is a major challenge in the health sector. Implementing health interventions has been designed as a single package, which requires effective management, infrastructure and financing arrangement. This direction is geared towards achieving the following end-goals: a) Improve health system performance; b) Compliance with Health Regulations; c) Expand equitable health care financing; and d) More responsive health system in collaboration with the different government organizations, non – government organizations, development partners and donor agencies.

The table below shows comprehensive statistics on the health condition of the city for the past three years, from 2021 to 2023. These figures are not exclusive to the residents of the city because a modest number of residents from other municipalities or provinces who accessed the different healthcare facilities in the city were included in the statistics.

Table 20. General Health Indicators (2021-2023)

Health Indicator	2021		2022		2023	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Crude Birth Rates	2,741	10.32	2,908	10.78	5,845	22.57
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	1,241	4.67	2,981	11.05	3,141	12.13
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	20	7.30	147	50.55	80	13.69
Under Five Child Mortality Rate/1000 live births	22	8.03	204	70.15	119	20.36
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)/100,000 live birth	2	72.97	9	309.49	7	119.76
Neonatal Mortality Rate	7	2.55	67	23.04	34	5.82

Source: City Health Office 2024

In 2021, Tacloban City recorded a crude birth rate of 2,741 births, equating to 10.32 per thousand populations. By 2023, this number significantly increased to 5,845 births or 22.57 per thousand populations. Crude death rates also saw a rise, from 1,241 deaths or 4.67 per 1,000 populations in 2021 to 3,141 deaths or 12.13 per 1,000 populations in 2023.

The city's infant mortality rate (IMR) varied over the years, starting at 20 deaths or 7.30 per 1,000 live births in 2021, spiking to 147 deaths or 50.55 per 1,000 live births in 2022, before decreasing to 80 deaths or 13.69 per 1,000 live births in 2023. Similarly, the under-five child mortality rate saw fluctuations, with 22 deaths or 8.03 per 1,000 live births in 2021, peaking at 204 deaths or 70.15 per 1,000 live births in 2022, and then decreasing to 119 deaths or 20.36 per 1,000 live births in 2023.

The maternal mortality rate (MMR) was particularly concerning, with a notable increase from 2 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2021 (72.97 MMR) to 9 deaths in 2022 (309.49 MMR), before reducing to 7 deaths or 119.76 MMR in 2023. Neonatal mortality rates followed a similar trend, starting with 7 deaths or 2.55 per 1,000 live births in 2021, peaking at 67 deaths or 23.04 per 1,000 live births in 2022, and then reducing to 34 deaths or 5.82 per 1,000 live births in 2023.

These trends highlight the ongoing challenges in maternal and child health, with deaths often attributed to factors such as non-immunization, poor management of common childhood illnesses, poor health practices, especially in rural and informal settlements, poor environmental sanitation, and delayed or inadequate health-seeking behaviors. Addressing these challenges requires not only the strengthening of maternal and child health care programs but also an upliftment of the socioeconomic conditions in the city.

Prematurity among newborns continues to be a critical issue, often linked to gaps in care during the prenatal, childbirth, and immediate postnatal periods. Ensuring access to comprehensive prenatal care services is essential, particularly for the early detection and treatment of infections known to cause prematurity.

Maternal mortality remains a significant concern, with the 2023 data reflecting ongoing issues in the local government's Maternal, Neonatal, Child Health and Nutrition (MNCHN) Program. Common causes of maternal death include pregnancy-induced hypertension, bleeding/shock, obstetric complications, and pregnancy-related infections, often exacerbated by delays in seeking, reaching, and receiving appropriate care. Strengthening the Maternal Death Review process, particularly for hospital-based deaths, and bolstering MNCH interventions and advocacy campaigns are crucial steps in addressing these challenges.

Table 21. Ten Leading Causes of Morbidity (2023)

Causes	Frequency
1. Pneumonia	2,799
2. Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI), Unsp.	2,385
3. Hypertension	1,416
4. Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) in 5 and above	1,389
5. Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) in below 5	1,290
6. Tuberculosis (all forms)	1,093
7. Systemic Viral Illness (SVI)	1,069
8. Acute Lower Respiratory Tract Infection	919
9. Influenza-like illness	753
10. Urinary Tract Infection (UTI)	662

Source: City Health Office 2024

The table above illustrates the top ten leading causes of morbidity in 2023, where respiratory-related illnesses dominate among all ages. Pneumonia was the leading cause of morbidity, with 2,799 reported cases. Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI), unspecified, followed closely with 2,385 cases, making it the second leading cause. Hypertension ranked third, contributing to 1,416 cases of morbidity.

Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) in individuals aged 5 and above was the fourth most common cause, with 1,389 cases. At the same time, ARI in children below 5 years old was also significant, with 1,290 cases ranking fifth. Tuberculosis, in all its forms, continued to be a major health issue, with 1,093

cases, making it the sixth leading cause. Systemic Viral Illness (SVI) accounted for 1,069 cases, placing it seventh on the list.

Acute Lower Respiratory Tract Infection was the eighth leading cause, with 919 cases, followed by Influenza-like illness, which affected 753 individuals. Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) rounded out the list as the tenth leading cause of morbidity, with 662 cases.

The persistence of these diseases as leading causes of morbidity is largely due to factors such as poor environmental conditions, sudden climate changes, inadequate health and hygiene practices, particularly in rural and resettlement areas, congestion, and limited access to medical consultation due to financial constraints.

The high prevalence of these diseases remains a significant public health challenge in the city. There is a need to revisit and strictly enforce environment-friendly ordinances, such as anti-spitting regulations and solid waste management laws, to help curb disease transmission. Additional contributing factors include congestion in living spaces, climate conditions, patient compliance with treatment, and financial capacity.

The lack of a permanent National Tuberculosis Program (NTP) nurse has severely impacted the program's implementation. This has led to disruptions in continuity of care, delays in data gathering, recording, monitoring, and reporting, and challenges in scheduling sputum exams and follow-up examinations. The inability to track lost-to-follow-up patients (TALF) has resulted in a decline in the Cure Rate. Strengthening advocacy, communication, and social mobilization efforts is critical. Currently, there is no established community-based organization to assist in disseminating information and enhancing awareness and education in the fight against TB.

Table 22. Ten Leading Causes of Mortality (2023)

Causes	Frequency
1. Pneumonia, Unsp.	535
2. Sepsis	216
3. Chronic Kidney Disease	197
4. Hypertensive Cardiovascular Disease (HCVD)	176
5. Undetermined Natural Cause	156
6. Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)/ Cerebrovascular accident (CVA)	122
7. Vehicular Accident	120
8. Malignant Neoplasm, Unsp.	104
9. Diabetic Mellitus 2 / Diabetic Neuropathy	93
10. Myocardial Infarction	88

Source: City Health Office 2024

The table above indicates that in 2023, the top five leading causes of mortality in Tacloban City were Pneumonia, Sepsis, Chronic Kidney Disease, Hypertensive Cardiovascular Disease (HCVD), and Undetermined Natural Causes. Pneumonia was the most significant cause, claiming 535 lives. Sepsis followed as the second leading cause of death, with 216 cases. Chronic Kidney Disease ranked third, resulting in 197 deaths. Hypertensive Cardiovascular Disease accounted for 176 deaths, while Undetermined Natural Causes led to 156 deaths.

Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)/Cerebrovascular Accident (CVA) was the sixth leading cause, with 122 fatalities. Vehicular accidents contributed to 120 deaths, making it the seventh leading cause of mortality. Malignant Neoplasm, unspecified, was the eighth leading cause, with 104 deaths. Diabetes

Mellitus Type 2/Diabetic Neuropathy caused 93 deaths, ranking ninth, and Myocardial Infarction rounded out the top ten, with 88 fatalities.

Healthy Lifestyle and Health Risk Management Initiatives have been implemented to reduce the prevalence of these common causes of mortality and morbidity. The effects of these initiatives are starting to be seen, as evidenced by the presence of lifestyle diseases in the line list. Increased health consciousness and adopting healthy lifestyle practices, including regular exercise, have played a significant role. Additionally, the provision of maintenance medications for hypertensive and diabetic patients has contributed to this progress.

There is a need to emphasize health service delivery to prevent lifestyle diseases further. This can be achieved by promoting healthy lifestyle advocacies and activities. However, there are limitations in providing diagnostic and therapeutic support to these patients at primary healthcare facilities. These limitations include a shortage of medical technologists and laboratory equipment, such as those required for blood chemistry analysis and ECG. The provision of necessary medications also remains limited.

3.22 NUTRITIONAL STATUS

The City Nutrition Office (CNO) monitors the nutritional status of preschool children in Tacloban City. The office provides various nutrition-related programs and services with the assistance of trained Barangay Nutrition Scholars (BNS).

Table 23 presents the nutritional status of preschool children in Tacloban City from 2021 to 2023. In 2023, out of 16,275 preschool children weighed, 264 (1.62%) were identified as severely underweight, 719 (4.42%) were underweight, and 611 (3.75%) were overweight. A majority of preschool children, 14,681 (90.21%), were assessed as having a normal nutritional status.

Table 23. Nutritional Status of Children 0-59 months old (2021-2023)

YEAR	2021	Percent	2022	Percent	2023	Percent
Normal	14,868	88.64%	18,441	91.84%	14,681	90.21%
Underweight	1,090	6.50%	605	3.01%	719	4.42%
Severely Underweight	267	1.59%	809	4.03%	264	1.62%
Overweight	549	3.27%	225	1.12%	611	3.75%
Total	**16,774**	**100.00%**	**20,080**	**100.00%**	**16,275**	**100.00%**

Source: City Nutrition Office 2024

Several factors contribute to the prevalence of underweight and severely underweight children, including inadequate access to nutritious food, a lack of knowledge about proper nutrition, and limited access to potable water. The data shows fluctuations over the years. In 2021, 1,090 children (6.50%) were underweight, and 267 children (1.59%) were severely underweight. However, the efforts of the CNO through various nutrition programs have led to improvements, particularly in 2022, when the number of children with normal nutritional status increased to 18,441 (91.84%).

Despite these improvements, challenges remain, particularly in barangays such as Barangay 88 San Jose, which has the highest number of both severely underweight and underweight children. Other barangays, including Barangays 97, 107, 88, 71, and 91, also report high numbers of underweight children. Many of these children belong to families resettled from the city proper due to Super Typhoon

Yolanda, presenting significant challenges to the Local Government Unit (LGU), particularly the CNO and the City Nutrition Committee.

In response, the city government has implemented various programs to address undernutrition in collaboration with NGOs, INGOs, and other agencies. One key initiative is the Food Assistance Program, which provides nutritious, balanced meals to undernourished children from poor families in 25 barangays. These meals include a variety of vegetables and fruits specifically tailored to the needs of informal settler families. The success of these local government practices is crucial in reducing the number of severely underweight children and lowering the prevalence of underweight children. This aligns with the broader goal of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly the first goal, which aims to eradicate extreme hunger and poverty by 2030.

Table 24. Weight for Age of Children 0-59 Months Old (2022-2023)

WEIGHT FOR AGE	2022				2023			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Prevalence	Boys	Girls	Total	Prevalence
Normal	2,597	15,844	**18,441**	91.84%	5,200	9,481	**14,681**	90.21%
Overweight	119	486	**605**	3.01%	194	417	**611**	3.75%
Underweight	140	669	**809**	4.03%	345	347	**719**	4.42%
Severely Underweight	38	187	**225**	1.12%	100	164	**264**	1.62%

Source: City Nutrition Office 2024

Table 24 illustrates the nutritional status of children aged 0-59 months in terms of their weight for age in 2022 and 2023. In 2023, 14,681 children (90.21%) were classified as having a normal weight, with 9,481 girls and 5,200 boys. This represents a slight decrease compared to 2022, when 18,441 children (91.84%) had a normal weight, with a higher prevalence among girls than boys.

In terms of undernutrition, 264 children (1.62%) were identified as severely underweight in 2023, with 100 boys and 164 girls affected. This is an increase from 2022, when 225 children (1.12%) were severely underweight, with 38 boys and 187 girls.

Additionally, underweight children increased in 2023 to 719 (4.42%), comprising 345 boys and 347 girls. This compares to 2022, when 809 children (4.03%) were underweight, with 140 boys and 669 girls affected.

The prevalence of overweight children also showed an increase in 2023, with 611 children (3.75%) being classified as overweight, including 194 boys and 417 girls. This is up from 2022, when 605 children (3.01%) were overweight, with 119 boys and 486 girls.

Table 25. Height for Age of Children 0-59 Months Old (2022-2023)

HEIGHT FOR AGE	2022				2022			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Prevalence	Boys	Girls	Total	Prevalence
Normal	2,364	14,506	**16,870**	84.15%	4,342	8,411	**12,753**	78.36%
Tall	149	744	**893**	4.45%	289	740	**1,029**	6.32%
Stunted	263	1,402	**1,665**	8.31%	799	968	**1,767**	10.86%
Severely Stunted	118	501	**619**	3.09%	429	317	**746**	4.58%

Source: City Nutrition Office 2024

Table 25 reveals the height status of children aged 0-59 months. In 2023, 12,753 children (78.36%) had a normal height for their age, with 8,411 girls and 4,342 boys. This is a decrease from

2022, when 16,870 children (84.15%) were reported to have a normal height, with 14,506 girls and 2,364 boys.

The prevalence of tall children also increased in 2023, with 1,029 children (6.32%) being classified as tall, including 289 boys and 740 girls. This compares to 2022, when 893 children (4.45%) were tall, with 149 boys and 744 girls.

Stunting, which reflects chronic malnutrition and affects children's growth and development, showed an increase in 2023. A total of 1,767 children (10.86%) were reported as stunted, with 799 boys and 968 girls. This is higher than in 2022, when 1,665 children (8.31%) were stunted, with 263 boys and 1,402 girls affected.

Additionally, the number of severely stunted children increased in 2023 to 746 children (4.58%), with 429 boys and 317 girls affected. This compares to 2022, when 619 children (3.09%) were severely stunted, with 118 boys and 501 girls.

The observed trends highlight the ongoing challenges related to malnutrition, repeated infections, and insufficient psychosocial stimulation, which contribute to stunting and severe stunting among young children.

Table 26. Weight for Length/ Height for Age of Children 0-59 Months Old (2022-2023)

WEIGHT FOR LENGTH/HEIGHT	2022				2023			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Prevalence	Boys	Girls	Total	Prevalence
Normal	2,533	15,459	**17,992**	90.04%	5,026	9,301	**14,327**	88.03%
Overweight	115	630	**745**	3.73%	266	385	**651**	4.00%
Obese	94	480	**574**	2.87%	234	346	**580**	3.56%
Moderately Wasted	105	348	**453**	2.27%	196	252	**448**	2.75%
Severely Wasted	47	171	**218**	1.09%	117	152	**269**	1.65%

Source: City Nutrition Office 2024

Table 26 presents the nutritional status of children aged 0-59 months in terms of their weight for length/height for the years 2022 and 2023. In 2023, 14,327 children (88.03%) had a normal weight for length/height, which includes 9,301 girls and 5,026 boys. This represents a slight decrease from 2022, when 17,992 children (90.04%) were reported to have a normal weight for length/height, with 15,459 girls and 2,533 boys.

The prevalence of overweight children increased to 4.00% in 2023, with 651 children (266 boys and 385 girls) classified as overweight. In 2022, 745 children (3.73%) were overweight, including 115 boys and 630 girls.

Obesity also saw a rise in 2023, with 580 children (3.56%) being categorized as obese, comprising 234 boys and 346 girls. This compares to 2022, when 574 children (2.87%) were reported as obese, with 94 boys and 480 girls affected.

Moderate wasting was observed in 448 children (2.75%) in 2023, with 196 boys and 252 girls affected. This is slightly higher than in 2022, when 453 children (2.27%) were moderately wasted, including 105 boys and 348 girls.

The number of severely wasted children also increased in 2023, with 269 children (1.65%) affected, comprising 117 boys and 152 girls. This compares to 2022, when 218 children (1.09%) were severely wasted, with 47 boys and 171 girls impacted.

According to UNICEF, children who do not gain sufficient weight or lose weight become severely wasted due to insufficient dietary intake or illnesses such as respiratory infections and digestive issues. A child who is moderately or severely wasted faces an increased risk of death, but treatment-related nutritional programs can significantly improve their condition.

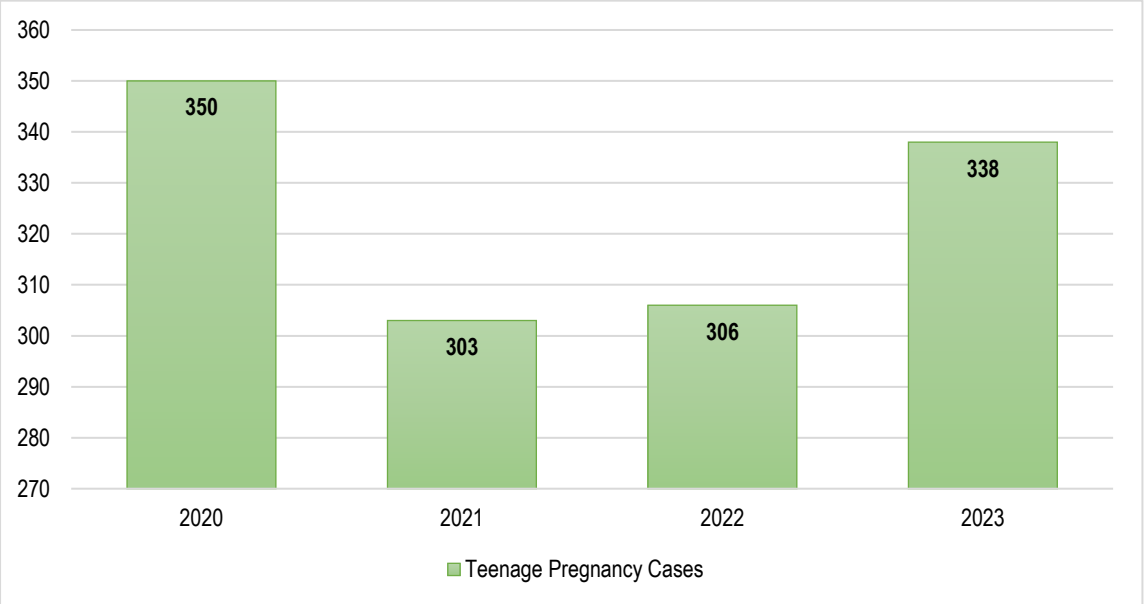
3.23 POPULATION MANAGEMENT

The 2020 Census of Population and Housing revealed that Tacloban City has a population of 251,881 with an average annual population growth rate of 0.84% from 2015 to 2020, higher than the population growth rate in the years 2010 to 2015.

The 2020 recorded population of 251,881 is expected to grow to 269,313 by 2028, the end of the current planning term. The projected increase of 17,432 is lower than the 28,145 projected between 2017 and 2022. This taper in population growth may be a reflection of Tacloban City's movement towards a higher stage of development and a signal of the prioritization of labor and production over reproduction.

In 2023, there were 338 recorded cases of teenage pregnancy in Tacloban City, a slight increase from the 306 cases recorded in 2022. Despite a decrease in the number of teenage pregnancies from 2020 to 2021, with figures dropping from 350 to 303, the recent rise in cases indicates the need for continuous and enhanced interventions.

Figure 57. Prevalence of Teenage Pregnancy (2023)



Source: City Population Office 2024

Table 27 shows the distribution of teenage pregnancy cases across different areas in Tacloban City. The highest number of cases was recorded in Area 9, with 213 cases, followed by Area 7, with 39

cases. Barangays 105, 106, and 97 had the highest concentrations within these areas, with 35, 34, and 29 cases, respectively.

The age distribution of teenage pregnancy cases is shown in Table 29. The highest number of cases were among 19-year-olds (82 cases), followed by 20-year-olds (72 cases) and 18-year-olds (63 cases). Alarmingly, pregnancies were also recorded among girls as young as 13 years old, emphasizing the need for targeted educational and health interventions for this vulnerable age group.

Table 30 provides information on the civil status of teenage mothers in 2023. The majority were solo parents (178), followed by those in live-in arrangements (159), with only one case involving a married teenager. This data underscores the social challenges teenage mothers face and the importance of providing adequate support services.

Table 27. Teenage Pregnancy Cases per Area (2023)

Area	Number of Cases
Area 1	24
Area 2	6
Area 3	14
Area 4	13
Area 5	6
Area 6	0
Area 7	39
Area 8	18
Area 9	213
Area 10	5
TOTAL	**338**

Source: City Population Office 2024

*Barangays 105 (35 cases), 106 (34 cases), and 97 (29) have the highest number of cases.

Table 28. Teenage Pregnancy Cases per Place of Birth Delivery (2023)

Place of Birth Delivery	Number of Cases
Eastern Visayas Regional Medical Center	327
Tacloban City Hospital	7
Sagkahan District Health Center	2
United Shalom Hospital	1
San Jose District Health Center	1
TOTAL	**338**

Source: City Population Office 2024

Table 29. Teenage Pregnancy Cases per Age (2023)

Ages	Number of Cases
20 years old	72
19 years old	82
18 years old	63
17 years old	56
16 years old	35
15 years old	24
14 years old	4
13 years old	2
TOTAL	**338**

Source: City Population Office 2024

Table 30. Teenage Pregnancy Cases per Civil Status (2023)

Civil Status	Number of Cases
Solo Parent	178
Live-in	159
Married	1
TOTAL	**338**

Source: City Population Office 2024

The prevalence of teenage births, particularly in Tacloban North barangays, where economic conditions are less favorable, highlights the urgent need for integrated social and economic interventions. Programs focused on education, health services, and economic development must be prioritized to address the root causes of teenage pregnancy and support young mothers in these areas.

3.23.1 Family Planning Services

The City Population and the City Health Office are extending family planning services to Taclobanons. They offer various family planning services as well as client evaluation. The basic services provided are as follows:

- Motivation of parents on different FP methods
- Pre-marriage counseling
- Provision of different contraceptive methods
- Conduct Responsible Parenthood Movement (RPM) classes in coordination with the City Population Office
- Referrals of clients for permanent ecords (TBL/Vasectomy)
- Follow up clients thru home visitation.

3.23.2 Sanitation

According to the 2023 data from the City Health Office, sanitation in Tacloban City shows a mix of progress and areas needing improvement. Of the 58,875 households surveyed, 65.49% (38,560) use water-sealed sewer septic tank toilets, indicating that most have access to sanitary facilities for safe human waste disposal.

Table 31. Kind of Toilet Facility (2023)

Kind of Toilet Facility	Number of Households	Percentage
Water- sealed sewer septic tank	38,560	65.49%
Water- sealed other depository	Not applicable	
Closed Pit	Not applicable	
No toilet facility	6,815	11.58%
Open Pit	Not applicable	
Others (VIP Latrine)*	13,500	22.93%
Total	**58,875**	**100.00%**

Source: City Health Office 2024
**VIP –Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrine*

However, a significant portion of the population still lacks access to improved sanitation. Specifically, 22.93% (13,500 households) utilize other types of toilet facilities, such as Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) Latrines, which, while better than open defecation, may still pose health risks if not properly maintained. Furthermore, 11.58% (6,815 households) do not have any toilet facilities, leading to open defecation or other unsafe waste disposal methods.

The presence of unsanitary or no toilet facilities can be attributed to several factors, including a lack of knowledge about the importance of sanitation, financial constraints, geographical challenges, and issues related to land ownership. The unsafe disposal of human waste poses significant health risks, including the spread of cholera and other waterborne diseases. Additionally, human waste exposed to flies and other insects can transmit diseases to humans, further exacerbating public health issues.

To address these challenges, the city has implemented several initiatives aimed at improving sanitation. Advocacy campaigns on the Philippine Approach to Total Sanitation (PhATS) and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Promotion (WASH) activities have been carried out, focusing on raising awareness about the importance of proper sanitation and promoting the use of safe toilet facilities. These efforts are crucial in reducing the prevalence of diseases linked to poor sanitation and in improving the overall health and well-being of the population.

3.23.3 Solid Waste Management

Tacloban City currently manages its waste disposal through a Sanitary Landfill Facility located in Brgy. 100 San Roque,which serves as the central facility for the final disposal of the city's garbage. The management of solid waste is a significant concern, as improper disposal poses serious health risks and raises concerns about handling the large volume of garbage generated daily.

According to 2023 data from the City Environment and Natural Resources Office (CENRO), Tacloban City generates approximately 444.7 tons of solid waste daily. This waste is categorized as follows: residential (domestic): 369 tons/day, commercial (domestic): 62.08 tons/day, and street sweeping (mixed): 13.62 tons/day.

Table 32. Solid Waste Generation by Source (2023)

Sources	Types of Waste	Solid waste Generated Tons/day	Solid Waste Collected Tons/day	Disposal methods facilities	Disposal Site
Residential	Domestic	369	127 tons/ day	MRF/ Garbage Trucks	Sanitary Landfill (Brgy. 100, San Roque)
Commercial	Domestic	62.08			
Street Sweeping	Mix	13.62			
Total		**444.7**	**127 tons/ day**		

Source: City Environment and Natural Resources Office 2024

Out of the total waste generated, only 127 tons per day are collected through the use of Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs) and garbage trucks, which transport the waste to the sanitary landfill in Brgy. 100, San Roque.

The challenge of managing solid waste effectively can be addressed through source segregation and the application of the 3R's scheme: reduce, reuse, and recycle. It has been proposed that penalties be imposed on households that fail to practice proper waste segregation as a way of enforcing the provisions of R.A. 9003 (Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000). Additionally, clean barangays may be rewarded as an incentive to encourage proper waste management practices.

In terms of waste disposal methods, they are categorized as follows: re-use, recovery, recycling, biocomposting: 317.7 tons/day (71%) and direct disposal to sanitary landfill (SLF): 127 tons/day (29%).

Table 33. Manner of Garbage Disposal (2023)

Manner of Garbage Disposal	Solid Waste Collected Tons/day	Percent
Re-use, Recover, Recycle, Biocomposting	317.7	71%
Direct Disposal to SLF	127	29%
Total	**444.7**	**100%**

Source: City Environment and Natural Resources Office 2024

Most of the waste (71%), is managed through re-use, recovery, recycling, and biocomposting, which helps reduce the amount of waste that ultimately needs to be transported to the Sanitary Landfill. This approach reduces the burden on the landfill and promotes environmental sustainability through resource recovery and waste minimization.

In contrast, the remaining (29%) of the waste is directly disposed of at the Sanitary Landfill in Brgy. 100 San Roque. This method, while necessary for non-recyclable and hazardous waste, contributes to the ongoing challenge of managing landfill capacity and minimizing environmental impact.

3.23.4 Cemeteries and Memorial Parks

Tacloban City has two public cemeteries. The old cemetery located at Brgy. 55 El Reposo, has reached its maximum capacity with approximately 10,000 bodies buried. The Basper Cemetery, located at Brgy. 94-A is almost full and has approximately 7,000 dead, with 350 niches available. This creates a problem for the LGU to establish additional facilities to accommodate the bodies of individuals from low-income families. The problem of overcrowded cemeteries was partly solved by the availability of four private cemeteries, namely: Holy Cross Memorial Garden located at Brgy. 94-A; Leyte Memorial Park Cemetery at Brgy. 99; Chinese Cemetery at Brgy. 96; and Superior Memorial Garden at Brgy. 99.

The CPDO's death projection was based on the projected population and crude death rate for 2014. The estimated area needed for burial grounds was calculated using the projected number of deaths and the standard minimum plot size of 1.0 meters by 2.44 meters. According to the calculations, the city will require a total of 6.8 hectares over the next nine years. The LGU has identified two potential sites for public cemeteries in the northern and southern parts of the city. The complications of the existing public grave sites in Tacloban City prompted the demand for a new public cemetery/memorial park.

Table 34. Cemeteries & Memorial Parks (2023)

Name & Location of Cemetery	Ownership	Area in hectares	Capacity (Plots)
1. El Reposo Cemetery at Brgy. 55	Public	3.00	12,500
2. Tacloban Chinese Cemetery at Brgy. 96	Private	2.93	12,208
3. Holy Cross Memorial Garden at Brgy. 94A	Private	7.50	31,250
4. Basper Cemetery at Brgy. 94A	Public	5.00	20,833
5. Leyte Memorial Park at Brgy. 99	Private	6.87	28,625
6. Superior Memorial Garden at Brgy. 99	Private	10.18	42,429
Total		**35.48**	**147,845**

Source: City Planning and Development Office 2024

3.24 EDUCATION

The Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), as part of its 2020 census, surveyed the literacy status of the household population aged 5 years and over in Tacloban City. The results indicate a high literacy rate among the 222,511 individuals surveyed, with 216,270 (97.19%) being literate—able to read and write. The data shows that slightly more males (108,504) are literate compared to females (107,766), although the difference is minimal.

The literacy rates are consistently high across various age groups, with minor variations. For instance, the 10-14 age group has the highest literacy rate at 99.41%, while the lowest rate is observed in the 5-9 age group at 81.17%. This distribution underscores the city's strong emphasis on education and literacy, with programs effectively reaching most age groups. However, the remaining illiteracy rate of 2.81% (6,241 individuals) highlights the need for ongoing educational efforts, particularly in targeting younger age groups to reduce illiteracy further.

Table 35. Household Population 5 Years Old and Over by Literacy Status, Age Group, and Sex (2020)

Age Group	Household Population			Literate			Illiterate
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
5 - 9	26,758	13,896	12,862	21,719	11,194	10,525	5,039
10 - 14	24,672	12,744	11,928	24,527	12,645	11,882	145
15 - 19	24,209	12,258	11,951	24,137	12,205	11,932	72
20 - 24	25,153	12,666	12,487	25,063	12,613	12,450	90
25 - 29	21,518	10,916	10,602	21,420	10,854	10,566	98
30 - 34	18,153	9,270	8,883	18,056	9,209	8,847	97
35 - 39	15,937	8,266	7,671	15,844	8,208	7,636	93
40 - 44	13,866	7,080	6,786	13,793	7,026	6,767	73
45 - 49	12,032	6,090	5,942	11,948	6,036	5,912	84
50 - 54	10,842	5,382	5,460	10,763	5,328	5,435	79
55 - 59	9,427	4,663	4,764	9,335	4,606	4,729	92
60 - 64	7,618	3,677	3,941	7,550	3,635	3,915	68
65 years and over	12,326	5,042	7,284	12,115	4,945	7,170	211
Total	**222,511**	**111,950**	**110,561**	**216,270**	**108,504**	**107,766**	**6,241**

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority 2024

The PSA polled 102,653 individuals from the household population aged 5 to 24 in Tacloban City who were currently enrolled in school in 2015. Of these, 71,877 (70.04%) were attending school, while 30,776 (29.96%) were not. Among those currently in school, males slightly outnumber females, with 36,397 males and 35,480 females attending. However, among those not in school, females (19,817) outnumber males (8,900) significantly, particularly in the 20-24 age group. This highlights a trend where more females are not attending school as they get older, compared to their male counterparts.

Table 36. Household Population 5 to 24 Years Old Currently in School by Age Group (2015)*

Age Group	Household Population 5 to 24 Years Old			Currently Attending School 5 to 24 Years Old			Not Currently Attending School
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
5 – 9	24,701	12,823	11,878	23,535	12,165	11,370	1,166
10 – 14	24,499	12,597	11,902	23,606	12,006	11,600	893
15 – 19	28,088	13,949	14,139	19,188	9,222	9,966	8,900
20 – 24	25,365	12,890	12,475	5,548	3,004	2,544	19,817
Total	**102,653**	**52,259**	**50,394**	**71,877**	**36,397**	**35,480**	**30,776**

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority 2024
**Latest available data from PSA. 2024 POPCEN-CBMS data is still undergoing.*

In terms of level of education, Table 37 shows the highest educational attainment. A total of 222,511 respondents reported their educational status. The data reveals that 18.84% of the population are academic degree holders, while 34.14% are high school graduates, and 25.98% are elementary graduates. Those with post-baccalaureate degrees (master's and doctorate) account for 1.24% of the population. Unfortunately, 4,549 individuals, or 2.04%, have no formal education.

Table 37. Household Population 5 Years Old and Over by Highest Grade/Year Completed, Sex, and Age: (2020)

Level of Education	Male	Female	Total	Percent
No Grade Completed	2,473	2,076	4,549	2.04
Early Childhood Education	3,072	2,818	5,890	2.65
K to 12 Curriculum (Kindergarten)	3,060	2,812	5,872	2.64
Old Curriculum (Preschool)	12	6	18	0.01
Elementary	32,151	25,663	57,814	25.98
Undergraduate	22,997	17,704	40,701	18.29
K to 12 Curriculum	14,774	12,987	27,761	12.48
Old Curriculum	8,223	4,717	12,940	5.82
Graduate	9,081	7,913	16,994	7.64
K to 12 Curriculum	3,113	2,590	5,703	2.56
Old Curriculum	5,968	5,323	11,291	5.07
Inclusive/Special Needs Education Program	57	37	94	0.04
Continuing/Second-Chance Education Program	16	9	25	0.01
High School	38,524	37,445	75,969	34.14
Undergraduate	20,874	18,824	39,698	17.84
Junior High School	9,371	8,512	17,883	8.04
Senior High School	1,964	2,228	4,192	1.88
Old Curriculum	9,539	8,084	17,623	7.92
Inclusive/Special Needs Education Program	17,566	18,523	36,089	16.22
Continuing/Second-Chance Education Program	2,662	2,894	5,556	2.50
Post-Secondary	2,094	2,320	4,414	1.98
Undergraduate	12,810	13,309	26,119	11.74
Graduate	21	14	35	0.02
Short-Cycle Tertiary	63	84	147	0.07
Undergraduate	723	397	1,120	0.50
Graduate	18	17	35	0.02
College	705	380	1,085	0.49
Undergraduate	1,390	1,426	2,816	1.27
Graduate	37	20	57	0.03
Post Baccalaureate	1,353	1,406	2,759	1.24
Undergraduate	32,473	39,137	71,610	32.18
Master's Degree	12,688	13,347	26,035	11.70
Doctorate Degree	19,785	25,790	45,575	20.48
Not Reported	916	1,507	2,423	1.09
Total	**111,950**	**110,561**	**222,511**	**100.00**

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority 2024

When examining the data by gender, females are more likely to attain higher education, with 25,790 female academic degree holders compared to 19,785 males. Additionally, females also outnumber males in post-baccalaureate achievements, with 1,406 females compared to 1,353 males. However, the number of males surpasses females in elementary-level education, particularly in the undergraduate category (32,151 males vs. 25,663 females).

In support of the implementation of quality academic development programs and projects, various education sectors and institutions, both public and private, are working together to achieve quality education for all. Tacloban City faces the challenge of sustaining and maintaining its status as the region's center of excellence in education. The LGU must plan for an increasing student population from pre-elementary to tertiary levels, necessitating modern educational equipment and facilities, particularly in public schools. The training and capability development of teachers and other school personnel must also be improved.

Following the 2013 typhoon disaster, the education sector recovered quickly with the assistance of various NGOs, INGOs, and private and government sectors. More resilient school buildings are being built, and training on disaster preparedness and mitigation is ongoing within the education sector. Despite these developments, there remains a need for the construction of more school buildings, particularly in Tacloban North, where displaced families are being relocated. Additional elementary and high school classrooms have already been established in Tacloban North to accommodate the growing population.

The City Schools Division consists of three levels of education: Kindergarten, Elementary, and Secondary (Junior and Senior High). Among these levels, elementary education has the highest enrollment rate, particularly in public schools. Table 38 provides statistical data on the current situation of comparative enrollment in schools by level, with updated data from the Department of Education's statistical report for the school years 2021-2022 and 2022-2023.

Table 38. Comparative Enrolment Schools by Level (SY 2021-2022 and SY 2022-2023)

Level of Education	Public		Private		SUCs		Total		Percent
	SY 21-22	SY 22-23	SY 21-22	SY 22-23	SY 21-22	SY 22-23	SY 21-22	SY 22-23	
Kindergarten	4,538	4,037	470	621	45	45	5,053	4,703	-6.93%
Elementary	28,493	28,001	2,404	2,810	269	285	31,166	31,096	-0.22%
Junior HS	19,589	18,090	2,033	1,916	585	569	22,207	20,575	-7.35%
Senior HS	7,140	7,327	5,616	6,135	357	367	13,113	13,829	5.46%
TOTAL	**59,760**	**57,455**	**10,523**	**11,482**	**1256**	**1,266**	**71,539**	**70,203**	**-1.87%**

Source: City Schools Division 2024

The comparative data shows a slight decrease in total enrollment from 71,539 in SY 2021-2022 to 70,203 in SY 2022-2023, indicating a reduction of 1,336 students or 1.87%. Elementary Education remains the largest group, although it saw a slight decrease in total enrollment by 70 students or 0.22%. Junior High Schools experienced a notable decline in enrollment by 1,632 students or 7.35%. Senior High Schools witnessed an increase in enrollment by 716 students or 5.46%, making it the only level with a significant rise in numbers. Kindergarten enrollment dropped by 350 students or 6.93%.

The data also shows that while public and SUCs (State Universities and Colleges) posted minimal changes, private schools experienced a notable increase of 959 students or 9.11% overall, largely driven by the rise in Senior High School enrollment. This indicates that more students choose private education at the higher levels, particularly in Senior High School.

These shifts reflect various factors, including changes in population demographics, economic conditions, and preferences for public versus private education. The overall decrease in enrollment, particularly at the lower levels, may require further investigation and targeted interventions by the city's educational authorities.

The Schools Division of Tacloban provided the recent statistical data for the education profile of public schools for S.Y. 2022–2023. The total number of public schools is 60, including 42 purely elementary schools, 4 purely junior high schools, 1 purely senior high school, 4 integrated schools, and 9 junior high schools with senior high school programs.

Table 39. Number of Schools per Level of Education (SY 2022-2023)

LEVEL OF EDUCATION OFFERED	TOTAL
Purely Elementary Kindergarten- Grade 6	42
Purely Junior HS Grade 7-Grade 10	4
Purely Senior HS Grade 11-12	1
Integrated School Kinder-Grade 10	4
Junior HS with Senior High School Grade 7-12	9
TOTAL	**60**

Source: City Schools Division 2024

Table 40 shows the overview of the enrollment numbers for purely elementary schools (Kindergarten - Grade 6) for SY 2022–2023. The total number of enrollees across these schools is 27,477. Notably, San Jose Central School has the highest enrollment with 2,254 students, followed by Rizal Central School with 1,978 students and Sagkahan Central School with 1,499 students. On the other end of the spectrum, several schools have lower enrollment figures, including Sto. Nino Elementary School with 182 students, San Roque Elementary School with 132 students, and Old Kawayan Elementary School with 83 students.

Table 40. List of Purely Elementary Kinder- Grade 6 Enrollees (2022-2023)

Elementary & Kindergarten School	Enrollment S.Y. 2022-2023
Anibong Elementary School	481
B. Bulante Elementary School	394
Bagacay Elementary School	594
Basper Elementary School	304
Bayanihan Elementary School	540
Bliss Elementary School	423
Cabalawan Elementary School	434
Caibaan Elementary School	885
Camansihay Elementary School	488
City Central School	779
Don Vicente Quintero Memorial School	501
Dr. AP Banez Memorial School	568
Fisherman's Village Elementary School	180
Judge Antonio R. Montilla, Sr. Elementary School	645
Kapangian Central School	1,160
Lorenzo Daa Memorial School	179
Lucio Vivero Central School	742
Manlurip Elementary School	422
Marasbaras Central School	923
Mercyville Elementary School	567
New Hope Elementary School	569
Nula Tula Elementary School	420
Old Kawayan Elementary School	83
Palanog Elementary School	839
Palanog Resettlement Elementary School	505
Panalaron Central School	405
Remedios T. Romualdez Elementary School	568
Rizal Central School	1,978
Sagkahan Central School	1,499

Elementary & Kindergarten School	Enrollment S.Y. 2022-2023
Salvacion Elementary School	406
San Fernando Central School	1,161
San Jose Central School	2,254
San Roque Elementary School	132
Scandinavian Elementary School	362
St. Francis Elementary School	526
Sta. Elena Elementary School	224
Sto. Nino Elementary School	182
Sto. Nino SPED Center	1,278
Tagpuro Elementary School	407
Tigbao-Diit Central School	708
UTAP Elementary School	537
V & G Memorial School	1,225
Total	**27,477**

Source: City Schools Division 2024

Figure 58. Location of Elementary Schools, CPDO 2020

Moreover, Table 41 details the enrollment numbers for purely junior high schools and junior high schools with senior high schools for SY 2022–2023. The total enrollment for purely junior high schools is 3,778 students. Among these, Cirilo Roy Montejo National High School has the highest enrollment with 1,375 students, followed by Tacloban City National High School with 1,355 students.

For junior high schools with senior high schools, the total enrollment is 19,044 students. Leyte National High School has the highest enrollment with 10,153 students, followed by Sagkahan National High School with 2,746 students.

Three night high schools were already closed: Anibong Night High School, Cirilo Roy Montejo Night High School, San Jose Night High School. These schools are no longer operational since 2021.

Table 41. List of Purely Junior High Schools and Junior High School with Senior High School (2022-2023)

Junior High School	**Enrollment S.Y. 2022-2023**
Anibong Night High School	Closed last 2021
Cirilo Roy Montejo National High School	1,375
Cirilo Roy Montejo Night High School	Closed last 2021
Marasbaras National High School	734
San Jose Night High School	Closed last 2021
Tacloban City National High School	1,355
Tacloban City Night High School	314
Total	**3,778**
Junior High School with Senior High School	**Enrollment S.Y. 2022-2023**
Northern Tacloban City National High School	1,912
Antonio Balmes National High School	331
Scandinavian National High School	617
Tacloban City National Agri. School	960
Leyte National High School	10,153
Sagkahan National High School	2,746
V&G National High School	589
San Jose National High School	1,736
Total	**19,044**

Source: City Schools Division 2024

Furthermore, Table 42 reveals the list of purely senior public high schools along with the number of enrollees for S.Y. 2022–2023. Sto. Nino Senior High School is the sole institution for Grade 11 to Grade 12 students, with an enrollment of 394. On the other hand, integrated schools (Kinder - Grade 10) total 5,124 students, with Kapuso Village Integrated School and Ridge View Park Integrated School each having 1,632 students. North Hill Arbours Integrated School has 1,302 students, and Greendale Residences Integrated School has 558 students. For integrated schools with complete grade levels (K-12), Guadalupe Heights Integrated School has an enrollment of 1,656 students.

Table 42. List of Purely Senior Public High Schools and Integrated Schools (2022-2023)

Senior High School	**Enrollment S.Y. 2022-2023**
Sto. Nino Senior High School	394
Total	**394**
Integrated School Kinder-Grade 10	**Enrollment S.Y. 2022-2023**
Kapuso Village Integrated School	1,632
Ridge View Park Integrated School	1,632
North Hill Arbours Integrated School	1,302
Greendale Residences Integrated School	558
Total	**5,124**
Integrated School with Complete Grade Levels (K-12) (2022-2023)	**Enrollment S.Y. 2022-2023**
Guadalupe Heights Integrated School	1,656
Total	**1,656**

Source: City Schools Division 2024

Figure 59. Location of Secondary Schools, CPDO 2020

Table 43 shows the data of the public schools per district learning center for SY 2022–2023. The data covers 60 schools across 10 district learning centers (DLCs).

Each district has varying types of schools. DLC I has 6 elementary schools, 1 integrated elementary and junior high school, and 1 junior high school with senior high school, totaling 8 schools. DLC II features 4 elementary schools, 3 integrated elementary and junior high schools, and 1 complete integrated school (K-12), also totaling 8 schools. Other districts have a mix of elementary, integrated, and junior high schools, with the total number of schools in each district ranging from 5 to 8.

In summary, there are 42 elementary schools, 4 integrated schools for elementary and junior high, 4 secondary junior high schools, 8 junior high schools with senior high school programs, 1 secondary senior high school, and 1 complete integrated K-12 school, making up a total of 60 public schools across all districts.

Table 43. Public Schools per District Learning Center (DLC) (SY 2022-2023)

District	Schools						Total Schools
	Elementary	Integrated Elementary and Junior High School	Secondary – Junior High School	Junior High School with Senior High School	Secondary - Senior High School	Complete Integrated Schools (K-12)	
DLC I	6	1	0	1	0	0	8
DLC II	4	3	0	0	0	1	8
DLC III	6	0	1	1	0	0	8
DLC IV	5	0	0	1	0	0	6
DLC V	4	0	0	1	0	0	5
DLC VI	3	0	1	0	1	0	5
DLC VII	3	0	1	1	0	0	5
DLC VIII	4	0	0	1	0	0	5
DLC IX	3	0	1	1	0	0	5
DLC X	4	0	0	1	0	0	5
TOTAL	**42**	**4**	**4**	**8**	**1**	**1**	**60**

Source: City Schools Division 2024

3.24.1 Existing Schools, Location, Facilities & Conditions

It should be noted that all public schools, particularly those in downtown area and the San Jose District, are vulnerable to storm surge. This was evident during the Supertyphoon Yolanda's devastation. These public schools served as evacuation centers as well. However, only a few private schools were used as evacuation centers. These schools were repaired and reconstructed after two years, making them more resilient. It is recommended that schools in high-risk areas be reconfigured, rebuilt, or relocated to a higher or safer location. Some of the schools that received assistance from various INGOs were able to construct resilient classrooms or school buildings. These schools include the Marasbaras Elementary School, San Fernando Elementary School, San Jose Elementary, etc. They now have better facilities than before.

3.25 HOUSING

The Tacloban Development Group (TACDEV) was created to develop a plan to address the increasing housing backlog in the city. A Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment (CCVA) was conducted with various stakeholders, analyzing the city's exposure, sensitivity, adaptive capacity, and relative vulnerability to climate change. Out of the 138 barangays, 102 were identified as coastal, citing R.A. 8550, known as the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, which defines coastal barangays as those within 1 km from the shoreline.

Based on the Tenure Status of Housing Survey conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority in 2014, 89.29% of Taclobanons owned the house they lived in (some owned the lot, others rented the lot). The remaining 12.71% of the population rented from other homeowners.

In 2015, data from the PSA indicated that out of 49,541 total occupied housing units, 94.63% (46,878 units) used galvanized iron or aluminum as roofing material. Only 343 units (0.69%) used tile concrete or clay tile, while 696 units (1.41%) used a combination of galvanized iron and concrete. Houses with bamboo, cogon, nipa, or anahaw as roofing materials accounted for 685 units (1.38%).

By 2020, the total number of occupied housing units had increased to 55,353, reflecting the city's growth and ongoing development efforts. The use of galvanized iron or aluminum as roofing material remained the predominant choice, with a slight increase to 94.73% (52,434 units). The number of units using tile concrete or clay tile saw a significant rise to 1,537 units (2.78%), indicating a shift toward more durable roofing materials. Additionally, the number of houses utilizing a combination of galvanized iron and concrete decreased slightly to 537 units (0.97%). Interestingly, the use of bamboo, cogon, nipa, or anahaw as roofing materials declined to 477 units (0.86%), suggesting a gradual move away from traditional materials in favor of more modern options.

The comparison between 2015 and 2020 presented the continued preference for galvanized iron and aluminum roofs while also showing increased adoption of tile concrete or clay tiles, likely due to efforts to improve housing durability and resilience in response to climate change and other environmental factors.

Table 44. Type of Roofing Materials (2020)

Construction Materials of the Outer Walls	Total Occupied Housing Units	Construction Materials of the Roof									
		Galvanized Iron/ Aluminum	Tile Concrete/ Clay Tile	Half Galvanized Iron and Half Concrete	Wood/ bamboo	Cogon/ nipa/ anahaw	Asbestos	Makeshift/ salvaged/ improvised materials	Others	Not reported	Not applicable
Concrete/ brick/ stone	32,997	31,703	1,133	131	15	1	-	8	6	-	-
Wood	11,130	10,253	266	166	363	48	9	22	2	1	-
Half concrete/ brick/ stone and half wood	6,453	6,115	99	209	20	6	1	3	-	-	-
Galvanized iron/ aluminum	2,068	1,981	29	28	13	9	-	8	-	-	-
Bamboo/ sawali/ cogon/ nipa	805	679	-	-	57	58	-	7	1	3	-
Asbestos	8	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glass	31	30	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Makeshift/ salvaged/ improvised materials	1,387	1,219	-	-	9	20	-	133	6	-	-
Others	405	395	1	-	-	4	-	1	4	-	-
None	32	24	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not reported	31	28	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Not applicable	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Total	**55,353**	**52,434**	**1,537**	**537**	**477**	**146**	**10**	**182**	**19**	**5**	**6**

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority 2024

Tacloban City faces an increasing demand for housing, driven by rapid population growth and economic activity as a Highly Urbanized City (HUC). The influx of people seeking economic opportunities has led to a rise in informal settlers, often comprising daily wage earners such as vendors, drivers, farmers, fisherfolk, and migrants, occupying around 37.60 hectares of land in urban areas where they have access to facilities, utilities, and amenities like electricity, water, and transportation.

The City Housing and Community Development Office has provided projections for the housing needs of Tacloban City from 2017 to 2025. As of 2023, the city had 67,454 households, with 1,406 housing units needed. Of these, 352 units are targeted for socialized housing, which would require 3.52 hectares of land. Additionally, 1,054 other housing units are projected to be needed, necessitating 21 hectares of land.

The total housing needs from 2017 to 2025 are projected to reach 26,816 units, with 17,698 being socialized housing units. To accommodate these needs, 176.98 hectares of land are required for socialized housing, while 183.22 hectares are needed for other housing units.

Currently, 31 resettlement areas or socialized housing projects are in Tacloban North, particularly in the Barangays of Sto. Niño, Cabalawan, and San Isidro are considered relatively safe for housing and have sufficient land area for relocation projects.

As the demand for housing continues to grow, particularly due to the increase in informal settlers, the city must focus on addressing the housing backlog and ensuring that adequate land and resources are allocated to meet the needs of its population.

Table 45. Projected Housing Needs of Tacloban City (2017-2025)

Year	No. of Household	Present & Projected Housing Needs	Targeted Socialized Housing Needs	Area Required for Socialized Housing (.01 has)	Other Housing Units	Area Required for Other Housing Units (.02 has)
Housing Backlog		14,659	14,659	147 has.		
2016	58,202					
2017	59,442	1,240	310	3.10	930	18.61
2018	60,708	1,266	316	3.16	950	19.00
2019	62,001	1,293	323	3.23	970	19.40
2020	63,321	1,320	330	3.30	990	20.00
2021	64,670	1,349	337	3.37	1,012	20.20
2022	66,048	1,378	345	3.45	1,033	21.00
2023	67,454	1,406	352	3.52	1,054	21.00
2024	68,891	1,437	359	3.59	1,078	22.00
2025	70,359	1,468	367	3.67	1,101	22.02
Total		**26,816 Current & Projected Housing needs**	**17,698 Socialized Housing**	**176.98has. (Socialized Housing)**	**9,118**	**183.22**

Source: City Housing and Community Development Office 2024

Tacloban City continues to experience a significant number of informal households, which reflects the ongoing challenges in addressing the housing needs of its population. According to the CHCDO, there are 26,356 informal households as of 2023. These households include renting, living rent-free with the owner's consent, or living rent-free without the owner's consent. Most of these informal households are concentrated in various barangays across the city, with notable concentrations in Barangays 91 (1,208), 105 (1,132), and 106 (1,343). Table 46 provides a detailed breakdown of the number of informal households by barangay.

Table 46. Location and Number of Informal Households in Tacloban City (2023)

Barangay	Number of Informal Households
Barangay 1 & 4	101
Barangay 2	29
Barangay 3	694
Barangay 5	30
Barangay 5-A	29
Barangay 6	214
Barangay 6-A	241
Barangay 7	44
Barangay 8	14
Barangay 8-A	15
Barangay 12	209
Barangay 13	5
Barangay 14	37
Barangay 15	8
Barangay 16	4
Barangay 17	6
Barangay 18	18
Barangay 19	23
Barangay 20	68
Barangay 21	15
Barangay 21-A	1
Barangay 22	3
Barangay 23	5
Barangay 23-A	35
Barangay 24	23
Barangay 25	328
Barangay 26	2
Barangay 27	6
Barangay 28	29
Barangay 29	3
Barangay 30	3
Barangay 31	24
Barangay 32	8
Barangay 33	10
Barangay 34	3
Barangay 35	5
Barangay 35-A	80
Barangay 36	75
Barangay 36-A	151
Barangay 37	84
Barangay 37-A	304
Barangay 38	28
Barangay 39	593
Barangay 3-A	6
Barangay 40	129

Barangay	Number of Informal Households
Barangay 41	10
Barangay 42	66
Barangay 42-A	330
Barangay 43	3
Barangay 43-A	124
Barangay 43-B	313
Barangay 44	26
Barangay 44-A	36
Barangay 45	26
Barangay 46	65
Barangay 47	42
Barangay 48	7
Barangay 48-A	17
Barangay 48-B	33
Barangay 49	458
Barangay 50	32
Barangay 50-A	21
Barangay 50-B	82
Barangay 51	6
Barangay 51-A	9
Barangay 52	61
Barangay 53	81
Barangay 54	6
Barangay 55	20
Barangay 56	34
Barangay 56-A	15
Barangay 57	14
Barangay 58	34
Barangay 59	593
Barangay 59-A	170
Barangay 59-B	81
Barangay 60	154
Barangay 60-A	79
Barangay 61	55
Barangay 62	195
Barangay 62-A	589
Barangay 63	428
Barangay 64	88
Barangay 66	18
Barangay 67	62
Barangay 68	150
Barangay 69	244
Barangay 70	3
Barangay 71	594
Barangay 72	54
Barangay 73	15
Barangay 74	584
Barangay 75	60
Barangay 76	68
Barangay 78	203
Barangay 80	249
Barangay 81	112
Barangay 82	178
Barangay 83	238
Barangay 83-A	199

Barangay	Number of Informal Households
Barangay 83-B	236
Barangay 83-C	494
Barangay 84	131
Barangay 85	105
Barangay 86	177
Barangay 87	250
Barangay 88	540
Barangay 89	418
Barangay 91	1,208
Barangay 92	572
Barangay 93	742
Barangay 94	469
Barangay 94-A	265
Barangay 95	844
Barangay 95-A	532
Barangay 96	915
Barangay 97	847
Barangay 98	279
Barangay 99	348
Barangay 100	609
Barangay 101	4
Barangay 102	89
Barangay 103	336
Barangay 103-A	115
Barangay 104	487
Barangay 105	1,132
Barangay 106	1,343
Barangay 107	306
Barangay 108	197
Barangay 109	460
Barangay 109-A	2
Barangay 110	728
Total	**26,356**

Source: City Housing and Community Development Office 2024
*The data above only includes households that are Renting, Rent-Free with Consent of the Owner, and Rent-Free without the Consent of the Owner.

The City Government has been actively working to provide housing facilities and resettlement lots to informal settlers, ensuring that they can build their own homes and live decent lives. The LGU has streamlined the application process for low-cost and socialized housing, enabling more people to own homes at a reasonable cost.

Several international and local non-governmental organizations (INGOs, NGOs) and the Department of Transportation (DOTr) have been involved in housing projects across the city. These efforts have targeted 14 locations to construct new housing units, focusing on providing shelter to those in need. The largest project is located in Brgy. 93 Bagacay under the CRS Anibong Resettlement Site targeted 883 units, of which 663 are already occupied. The Pope Francis Village - UPA in Brgy. 99 Diit is another significant project, with 561 target units and 520 already occupied. A detailed breakdown of these projects is provided in Table 47.

Table 47. INGO/NGO/DOTR Housing Projects (2023)

Address	Name of Project	Target Unit	Raffled Beneficiaries/ Awards	Occupied	No. of Released Land Title
Brgy. 93 Bagacay	CRS Anibong Resettlement Site	883	883	633	0
Brgy. 97 Cabalawan	Lion's Village	100	100	92	0
Brgy. 99 Diit	Pope Francis Village - UPA	561	561	520	0
Brgy. 97 Cabalawan	UNDP Housing Project	55	55	55	0
Brgy. 101 New Kawayan	Pope Francis Village - SM Cares	400	396	389	0
Brgy. 103 Palanog	Community of Hope - OB	97	97	88	0
Brgy. 106 Sto. Niño	Aeroville	498	498	351	0
	GMA Kapuso Village	402	402	375	0
	Habitat Village (Lot 4428)	560	560	512	0
	Habitat Village (Lot 4466)	50	50	45	0
	Core Housing Project (Lot 4428)	72	72	72	0
	Global Medic Housing Project	16	16	16	0
	SOS Housing Project	142	142	126	0
	PICE Housing Project	28	28	27	0
TOTAL		**3,864**	**3,860**	**3,301**	**0**

Source: City Housing and Community Development Office 2024

The National Housing Authority (NHA) has also been instrumental in addressing housing needs through its resettlement housing projects. In 2023, the NHA targeted 8,143 housing units across several barangays in Tacloban North. The North Hill Arbours 1 project in Brgy. 106 Sto. Niño had the highest target with 1,088 units, of which 1,459 are already occupied, surpassing the initial target. Other notable projects include St. Francis Village 1 and Guadalupe Heights 1 & 2, each targeting 1,000 units. Details of these projects are presented in Table 48.

Table 48. NHA Resettlement Housing Project (2023)

Address	Name of Project	Target Unit	Raffled Beneficiaries/ Awards	Occupied	No. of Released Land Title
Brgy. 105 Suhi	Greendale Residence 1	327	327	232	181
	Greendale Residence 3	395	394	255	0
	Guadalupe Heights 3	600	595	352	0
	St. Francis Village 1	1,000	1000	694	547
	St. Francis Village 2	526	505	380	128
Brgy. 106 Sto. Niño	North Hill Arbours 1	1088	1088	1459	1303
	North Hill Arbours 2	1,000	1,000		
Brgy. 101 New Kawayan	Villa Diana	409	408	342	268
Brgy. 108 Tagpuro	Villa Sofia	554	554	289	281
Brgy. 107 Sta. Elena	New Hope Village	1,000	999	674	112
Brgy. 104 Salvacion	Salvacion Heights	258	235	0	0
Brgy. 98 Camansihay	Knightsridge Residence	986	955	573	0
TOTAL		**8,143**	**8,060**	**5,250**	**2,820**

Source: City Housing and Community Development Office 2024

Additionally, there are ongoing NHA resettlement housing projects that have not yet been fully turned over to beneficiaries. These projects, detailed in Table 49, involve a total of 4,572 housing units across multiple barangays. For instance, Ridgeview Park 1 in Brgy. 97 Cabalawan has 919 target units, with 1,258 already occupied, but land titles have yet to be released. Similar situations are observed in

other projects, indicating the need for continued efforts to ensure that all beneficiaries receive formal ownership of their homes.

Table 49. Not Turned Over - NHA Resettlement Housing Project (2023)

Address	Name of Project	Target Unit	Raffled Beneficiaries/ Awards	Occupied	No. of Released Land Title
Brgy. 97 Cabalawan	Ridgeview Park 1	919	914	1,258	0
	Ridgeview Park 2	799	798		0
Brgy. 105 Suhi	Guadalupe Heights 1	1,000	983	505	0
	Guadalupe Heights 2	1,000	996	600	0
	Greendale Residence 2	854	594	210	0
TOTAL		**4,572**	**4,285**	**2,573**	**0**

Source: City Housing and Community Development Office 2024

Table 50 lists 65 subdivisions located across various barangays in Tacloban City as of 2023. This data reflects the residential landscape, showing how diverse and widespread the housing developments are throughout the city.

Table 50. List of Subdivisions (2023)

Name of Subdivision	Location
Aguirre Subdivision	Brgy. 110 Utap
Basioville Subdivision	Brgy. 94 Tigbao
Beriso Heights Subdivision	Marasbaras
Cancabatoville	Brgy. 88 San Jose
Citi Homes	Brgy. 91
GB Homes	Brgy. 94 Tigbao
Kassel City	Brgy. Abucay 91
Kassel Homes Subdivision	Brgy. 71
Kassel/Kristina Heights	Brgy. 71 Naga-Naga
Lolita Village	Brgy. 96 and Brgy 92
Peerless Village	Brgy. 93
Richmond Court Subdivision	Brgy. 93
RJD Homes Subdivision	Brgy. 84 Manlurip
St Andrew Subdivision	Brgy. 78
Tacloban Verde Subdivision	Manlurip , San Jose
Villa Cinco Subdivision	Brgy. 88 San Jose
Villa Dolina Subdivision	Brgy. 80 Marasbaras
Villa Leoncia Subdivision	Cogon San Jose
Villa Lolita	Marasbaras& San Jose
Villa Mayor Subdivision	Caibaan
Villa Rita Subdivision	Manlurip San Jose
San Gerardo Subdivison	Brgy. Nula-Tula
Alande Subdivision	Brgy. 36-A
Algo Homes	Burayan San. Jose
Beta Bayview Homes	Brgy. 88 San Jose
Delgado Subdivsion	Brgy. 95-A
El Nido Village	Naga-Naga
GreenVille	Marasbaras
Hacienda Verde	Utap
Imelda Village	Brgy. 71 Naga-Naga
Jiboren Ville	Marasbaras

Name of Subdivision	Location
Manuela Garden	Sn Jose
Natividad De Los Santos	Caibaan
PHHC	Brgy. 72 & 73
Pleasantville	Sagkahan
Rainbow Village	Brgy. 84
San Gerardo Heights	Brgy. 74
San Juanico Highlands	Brgy. Nula-Tula
Ubaldo Subdivision	Brgy. 74
V&G Subdivision	Brgy. 109
Villa de San Juanico	Brgy. 93
Villa Ines Homes	Brgy 92 Apitong
Villa Ines Homes	Brgy 87 San Jose
Brigham Estate Housing	Brgy. 91, Bagacay
Bliss	Brgy. 74
Don Alberto Subdivision	Brgy. 93, Bagacay
Fisherman's Village	Brgy. 88
G.B. Realty Dev't Corp	Brgy. 94 Tigbao
GSIS Village	Brgy. 71
Homeland Zion Subd.	Brgy. 93, Bagacay
Lexington Subdivision	Brgy. 93, Bagacay
Mary Queen Ville	Brgy. 94 Tigbao
Regina Heights	Brgy 74 Abucay
Sangyaw AFP Housing	Brgy. 108 Tagpuro
Sto Niño Homeowners	Brgy 77 Marasbaras
Sunny Ville	Brgy 87 Sn Jose
Survivor Horizon Subdivision	Brgy. 93, Bagacay
Teacher's Village	Brgy 87 San Jose
Vista Estrella	Brgy. 97 Cabalwan
Xanadu Village	Brgy. 94 Tigbao
Residencia Esperas Subdivision	Brgy. 110 Utap
Integrated People-Driven Model Community in Post Yolanda	Brgy. 99 Diit
Green Land Townhomes	Brgy. 110 Utap
Virgen Dela Candelaria Housing Project	Brgy. 93, Bagacay
Mountview Subdivision	Brgy. 94 Tigbao

Source: City Planning and Development Office 2024

3.25.1 Sources of Drinking Water

The primary source of drinking water in Tacloban City is provided by the Leyte Metropolitan Water District (LMWD), with the main supply coming from the Tingib and Dagami systems, which serve most of the city. However, residents outside the LMWD service area, particularly in the Northern Barangays (Cabalawan-Tagpuro areas), rely on shallow and deep wells for their drinking water. Additionally, alternative water suppliers, such as Mactan Rock and San Juanico Spring Water in Cabalawan, utilize sub-surface water and filtration systems. These suppliers mainly serve areas like V&G and the Tacloban North housing project (GMA).

According to the 2018 RAPID Project survey on drinking water sources, 97.82% of Tacloban residents access clean water sources (e.g., bottled water, piped water, tanker trucks, and protected springs), while 2.18% rely on unsafe water sources (e.g., unprotected springs, unprotected dug wells, and rainwater).

Table 51. Main Source of Drinking Water (2023)

	Main Source
1. Plant I and Plant II	Binahaan River
2. Tacloban North Water Treatment Plant	Baruguan River
3. San Gerardo Pumping Station	Deepwell at San Gerardo

Source: Leyte Metropolitan Water District 2024

Table 52. Main Source of Drinking Water (2018)

Drinking Water Source	Total	Percent
Bottled water	30,300	61.91
Piped water	12,940	26.45
Public tapped stand pipe	2,020	4.13
Piped water to yard	1,830	3.74
Tanker truck	397	0.81
Cart with small tank	34	0.07
Protected spring	252	0.52
Semi-protected Dug well	91	0.19
Unprotected water from spring	48	0.10
Unprotected water from dug well	47	0.10
Well bore hole	490	1.00
Dug well	459	0.94
Rain water	22	0.04

Source: RAPID Survey

3.26 SOCIAL WELFARE

The City Government of Tacloban, through the City Social Welfare and Development Office (CSWDO), provides various social welfare programs and services aimed at supporting the less-privileged and disadvantaged. The CSWDO operates with a 52-personnel complement, offering services to different clientele, including people with disabilities, the elderly, women, children, and other vulnerable groups.

Table 53 outlines the programs implemented by the CSWDO and their respective target clientele. In 2023, the CSWDO successfully implemented 11 programs, serving a total of 49,226 individuals. Among these, the Children's Welfare Program provided essential services such as education, medication, transportation, and food assistance to disadvantaged children aged 0-14 years. The Youth Welfare Program focused on supporting disadvantaged youth aged 15-24 years, while financial assistance and counseling were offered to parents and youth who violated curfew ordinances.

Table 53. CSWDO Programs Implemented and Target Clientele (2023)

Name of Program	Target Clientele
1. Child Welfare Program (0-14 years old)	Disadvantaged children 0 – 14 years old
2. Youth Welfare Program (15-24 years old)	Disadvantaged youth 15 – 24 years old
3. Women Welfare Program	Women in difficult circumstances and other needy women
4. Family and Community Welfare Program	Disadvantaged families and communities
5. Senior Citizens Welfare Program	Senior Citizens 60 years old and above
6. Persons with Disability Welfare Program	Disable person or differently abled persons
7. Emergency Assistance Program	Individuals in crisis situation
8. Housing and Resettlement Welfare Program	Families and individual residing in resettlement areas
9. Sustainable Livelihood Program	Families/individuals 18 years old and above
10. Community Based Street Children	Street and working children in the community
11. Social Development Center for Children	Street children and other needy children

Source: City Social Welfare and Development Office 2024

Table 54 presents the population served by the CSWDO from 2021 to 2023, showing a total of 77,367 clients in 2021, 41,072 in 2022, and 49,226 in 2023. The data reflects changes across different client categories, with notable variances such as the increase in senior citizens served from 14,326 in 2022 to 17,336 in 2023, and a significant decrease in trafficked victims/sexually abused individuals from 19 in 2022 to 2 in 2023.

Table 54. Population Served by CSWDO by Type of Clientele (2021-2023)

Type of Clientele	2021	2022	2023	VARIANCE
1. Day care Children	4,505	4,505	4,503	-2
2. Abused children and youth				0
Sexually	37	30	26	-4
Physically	10		6	6
Emotionally/Psychologically	1		6	6
3. Abandoned/Foundling	-			0
4. Orphaned	-			0
5. Neglected	-			0
6. Pre-delinquent Children and Youth	225	60	62	2
7. Children in Conflict with Law	52	27	29	2
8. Street Children (Center Based)	57	52	57	5
9. Children at Risk (Community Based)	93	78	41	-37
10. Trafficked Victims/Sexually Abused	15	19	2	-17
11. Vagrant	87		111	111
12. Strandee	-	4	42	38
13. Women				0
VAWC Cases	26	9	10	1
Exploited Women	44	28	24	-4
Other Needy Women	106	324	189	-135
14. Parents/Family Heads	2,796	3,432	6,763	3,331
15. Solo Parents	640	1517	788	-729
16. Needy Youths	1,061	1,740	4,490	2,750
17. Pag-asa Youth Asso. of the Phil.	1,590	1,430	1,745	315
18. Would-be couples	192	558	607	49
19. Persons with Disability	985	1403	1661	258
20. Mentally	54			0
21. Other Needy Adults	9,819	11,438	9,540	-1,898
22. Senior Citizen	10,863	14,326	17,336	3,010
23. Victims of Disaster				0
Typhoon	44,109			0
Landslide	-			0
Fire	-		1015	1,015
Health Emergency (COVID-19)	-			0
24. Persons Who Used Drugs (PWUDs)		92	173	81
TOTAL	**77,367**	**41,072**	**49,226**	**8,154**

Source: City Social Welfare and Development Office 2024

Table 55 lists the various social welfare facilities in Tacloban City, encompassing both government and private institutions. These facilities provide essential services, including financial assistance, referrals, shelter, counseling, training, and livelihood opportunities.

Facilities such as the Women's Shelter and Social Development Center for Children offer temporary residential care and protection to children, youth, and women who have been abandoned, orphaned, abused, exploited, or neglected.

Despite the presence of these social welfare facilities, Tacloban City still faces a shortage of essential services, such as:

- **Holding Center for Children in Conflict with the Law (CICL).** This center is intended for pre-delinquent children, youth, and CICLs. CICLs are children whose cases are filed in court or adjudged, while delinquent youth/children have committed crimes but do not have cases filed in court. They often undergo diversion programs facilitated by social workers, barangay councils, and parents/guardians. However, repeat offenses indicate the ineffectiveness of previous diversion programs.
- **Hospital or Center for Mentally Challenged Individuals.** Although this is a regional concern, the LGU, through the CSWDO, allocates a budget for the medical needs of mentally challenged residents of the city. Unfortunately, 90% of mentally challenged individuals roaming the city come from other municipalities. The lack of mental health facilities in their areas leaves them without proper care or confinement.

Table 55. Presence of Social Welfare Services & Clientele (2023)

Type of Facility	Brgy	Service Offered	Type of Client
1. Day Care Centers (56 units, all accredited)	See Listing	Early Childhood Care and Development	Children 3 -4 years old
2. CSWDO	Brgy. 25	Referrals to charitable institutions by providing social case study reports, brief case findings, family assessment, pre-marriage counselling services, financial, food and non-food assistance for victims of calamities, rescue operation	Disadvantaged families, individuals, communities, PWDs, Senior Citizens and children
3. DSWD Regional Office VIII	Brgy. 1 and 4	Educational, Medical, Burial, Transportation, Livelihood, Food and Financial Assistance for victims of calamities	Disadvantaged families and individuals
4. Women's Shelter	Brgy. 25	Homelife services, rescue operation; facilitates issuance of BPO, TPO, PPO, attendance to court hearings on VAWC, trafficked victims and abused children and youth	Women in difficult circumstances and their children, children and youth victims of abuse and trafficked person
5. Social Development Center for Children	Brgy. 108	Homelife services, educational assistance, saturation drive, rescue operation, psychosocial support services	Street children
6. Tacloban City Youth Hub	Brgy. 25	Free space for trainings and other activities; skate park; health clinic	Adolescents and young people; street children
7. SOS Children's Village (privately owned	Brgy. 99	Residential care/ homelife services, educational assistance	Abandoned, orphaned, neglected children and youth
8. Missionaries of Charity (privately owned)	Brgy. 62B	Residential care/ homelife services	Mendicants, neglected, sickly older persons and children
9. Miserecordia Children's Center, Inc. (Caritas Germany)	Brgy. 110 (Holy Infant College)	Psychosocial support services to children and their families, food and educational assistance	Children and youth in street situation

Type of Facility	Brgy	Service Offered	Type of Client
10. 10. Women Friendly Space	Brgy. 106 Sto. Niño	Advocacy on social protection issues for women	Women in difficult circumstances and other needy women
11. Tacloban Pilot Evacuation Center	Brgy. 91 Abucay	Victims of natural and man-made disasters	Disadvantaged families, individuals, communities, PWDs, Senior Citizens and children, women (pregnant and lactating)

Source: City Social Welfare and Development Office 2024

3.25.2 Day Care Centers

Tacloban City has 56 daycare centers catering to children aged three to five years old. These daycare centers become the basic values and educational arena for children. Enrolled pupils are being prepared for primary school. This is a free service given by daycare workers in the LGU. Most of the children enrolled in these centers come from middle and low-income working families and those who cannot afford the private pre-school institutions.

Table 56. Location of Day Care Centers (2023)

AREA	CHILD DEVELOPMENT WORKER	ASSIGNED DAYCARE CENTER
1	HAZEL BOLLIDO	BRGY. 03 UPPER NULA-TULA
	JULIE FE JADULCO	BRGY. 71 NAGA-NAGA
	JULIE ANN ROTIA	BRGY. 73 PHHC
	RIZA LACBAYO	BRGY. 74 NULA-TULA
2&8	LEAH MARAYA	BRGY. 02 JONES
	JOCELYN SALENTES	BRGY. 25 PATERNO
	JURIE ANN BALLADARES	BRGY. 39 CALVARY HILL
	JENNILYN BAGON	BRGY. 42-A QUARRY
3	LENIE RAMOS	BRGY. 79 MARASBARAS
	JOAN RADAZA	BRGY. 83 PARAISO
		BRGY. 83-A BURAYAN
	MARIVIC POLANCOS	BRGY. 83-C TAGUICTIC
	YVONNE CLAIRE BOADO	BRGY. 84 RJD SAN JOSE
	MARIA GENEVIEVE MALATE	BRGY. 85 SAN JOSE
	VANELYN LORENZO	BRGY. 86 SAN JOSE
	MARISSA QUIRANTE	BRGY. 87 SAN JOSE
	EDERLINA MIA	BRGY. 89 SAN JOSE
4	MARIAN LADAN	BRGY. 59 PICAS
	JOANNE DABAN	BRGY. 59-A SAMPAGUITA
	LEALINDA YU	BRGY. 60 ASLUM
	MARIFER BERJA	BRGY. 62-A SAGKAHAN
	LYDIA TORRE	BRGY. 62-B MOLAVE
	JOSEFINA ELUIDA	BRGY. 63 MANGGA
	JOAN OMANGAY	BRGY. 64 BLISS SAGKAHAN
5 & 10	ROVELYN NAVARRO	BRGY. 43-A QUARRY
	RUBY ANN CABLAO	BRGY. 43-B
	RUBYLINDA ILAYA	BRGY. 49 YOUNGFIELD
	DANDILYN SABELA	BRGY. 56 PERICOHON
	MARY ROSE GUINO-OHAN	BRGY. 57 WHITELANE
7	BELLA MENDIOLA	BRGY. 77 FATIMA
	ELLEN TANPIENGCO	BRGY. 95 CAIBAAN
	NIÑA DULCE DELA PEÑA	BRGY. 95-A CAIBAAN
	MATILDE VILLAJOS	BRGY. 91 ABUCAY
	MADELAINE OBSUNAR	BRGY. 92 APITONG

AREA	CHILD DEVELOPMENT WORKER	ASSIGNED DAYCARE CENTER
	MIGDONIA BIANO	BRGY. 96 CALANIPAWAN
	DARLEEM DIMASANGCAI	BRGY. 109-A V & G
	MARY JANE SABELA	BRGY. 110 UTAP
9	ROSALIE MORADO	BRGY. 12 PALANOG
	JULIE FE JADULCO	BRGY. 37-A
	ELIZABETH GULRAJANI	BRGY. 93 BAGACAY
	VIRGINIA ANCHETA	BRGY. 94 TIGBAO
	GESILA LABANAN	BRGY. 94-A BASPER
		BRGY. 104 SALVACION
	MA. CRISTINA OREO	BRGY. 98 CAMANSIHAY
	EDITHA HOMERES	BRGY. 99 DIIT
	VIOLETA ELCARTE	BRGY. 100 SCANDINAVIAN
	JANE VERO	BRGY. 101 NEW KAWAYAN
	LYKA MORADO	BRGY. 103 PALANOG
	ADELFA BALMES	BRGY. 103-A PAGLAUM
	FLORDELIZA DIWATA	BRGY. 97 CABALAWAN
	BERNADETTE ORFILLA	BRGY. 105 SUHI
	MARISSA COMIQUE	BRGY. 105 ST. FRANCIS
	ELGINE VIÑAS	BRGY. 106 HABITAT
	MARY ANN PERANTE	BRGY. 106 TRIPLE GEM
	MINELLI BITUIN	BRGY. 107 STA. ELENA
	SHIELA MAE NAVIGANTE	BRGY. 108 TAGPURO
	Total Number of DCW: 53	**Total Number of DCC: 56**

Source: City Social Welfare and Development Office 2024

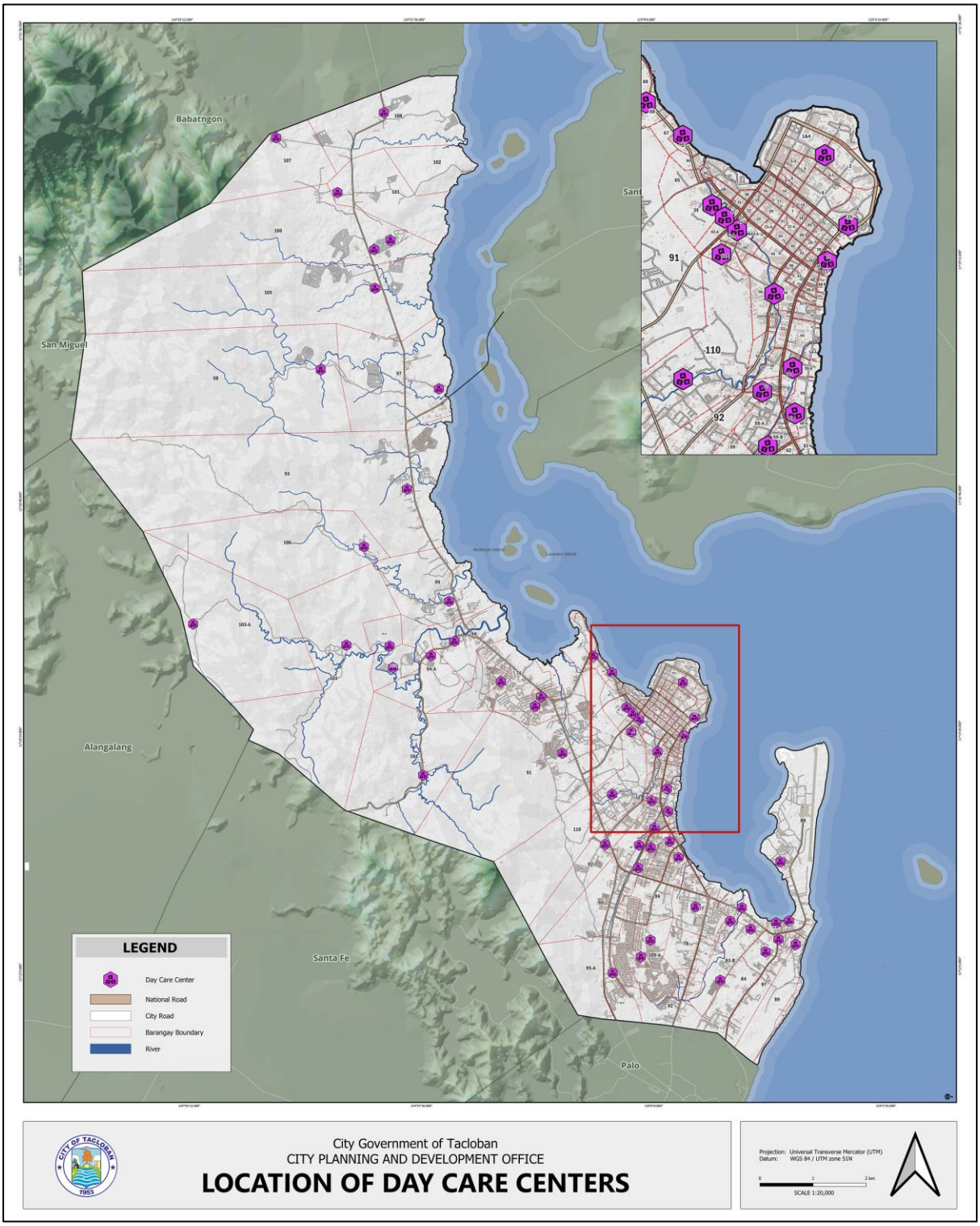


Figure 60 Location of Day Care Centers, CPDO 2022

The projected number of social welfare clients in 2017 is 51,120 and 60,508 in 2025 or an increase of 18.36%. This increase is minimal on the assumption that the social welfare clientele decreased because the individual clientele provided by the social services had improved their way of living and are now self-reliant. It is also assumed that the social welfare facilities have been improved and are more resilient where the needed services were provided. The computation was based on the assumption that 20% of the population belongs to the bottom 20% of the poor. The poverty incidence in Tacloban City is 20% based on the 2010 PSA Survey. Please see the table below.

Table 57. Projected Number of Social Welfare Clientele (2017-2025)

Year	Total No. of Population	Projected No. of Social Welfare Clientele
2017	255,599	51,120
2018	261,043	52,209
2019	266,603	53,321
2020	272,282	54,456
2021	278,082	55,616
2022	284,005	56,801
2023	290,054	58,011
2024	296,232	59,246
2025	302,542	60,508

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, CPDO computation

3.27 SPORTS AND RECREATION

3.27.1 Type, number, and location of sports and recreational facilities

There are different kinds of sports and recreational facilities present in the city. In different areas, mini gyms and basketball courts can be found in different areas, particularly in the city proper and barangays with huge areas. The city also has billiard halls, swimming pools, tennis courts, beach resorts, and the San Juanico Golf Course located at Barangay Cabalawan. There is also a new recreational site, Villa Francisco Resort, located at Brgy. 100, San Roque. It has amenities such as a swimming pool, horseback riding, and billiards and provides beautiful mountainous scenery. Concert, PBA games, and other events are held in the Astrodome, which can accommodate 7,000 spectators. The Robinsons Malls are also venues for recreational activities such as movies, computer games, shopping and eating. All of these facilities provide for the sports and recreational needs of the Taclobanons as well as guests and tourists coming from other places, both local and international.

With the guidance and assistance of the City Physical Fitness and Sports Development Office, sports activities are conducted not only during the summer period but all year around. The common sports activities/tournaments and sports competition conducted are the following: amateur boxing, taekwando, basketball, fun run, volleyball, football clinic, swimming, chess, golf, body building, billiard and tennis. It can be noted that all these sports activities not only make the body physically healthy but also provide worthwhile activities to the youth sector and even for other age groups.

Fitness is a lifestyle for Taclobanons. An increased number of fitness centers are established in the city as people become health conscious. The Taebo Jam is a regular fitness activity participated by many individuals. As part of the LGU program ‘Labs ko an Lawas ko’, Zumba is regularly conducted at the Tacloban City Hall grounds. Trainings and sports clinic are also conducted for students and other youth to improve and enhance their respective sport.

3.28 PROTECTIVE SERVICES

3.28.1 Tacloban City Police

The major concern of the Tacloban City Police Office (TCPO) is to provide general safety and security to the constituents of the city. Their focus is a widespread campaign on crime prevention and control. They introduced new strategies and devices to combat criminality, which brought about a reduction in crime incidents.

However, the rapid increase in population with the influx of people coming from other municipalities and cities in the region for various purposes poses a threat to peace and order. The recent augmentation of police personnel and police volunteers is still not enough to provide for the general safety and security of not only the Taclobanons but also of the other people who frequent the city. There is also a need to provide modern equipment and weapons in the different substations to upgrade the crime prevention system. There is also a need to strengthen and expand the campaign to discourage crime and illegal activities.

The increase in crime solution efficiency can be attributed to the widespread campaign of the police against all forms of criminal acts. The involvement of barangay officials and the people can also contribute to minimizing crimes. Police visibility is also effective in crime control and prevention. The establishment of more police substations in strategic areas is also a way of preventing crime and illegal activities.

As part of continuous efforts in the overall development of TCPO and improvement of police service for the populace, the construction of buildings for Police Stations 4, 5, and 6 is being proposed. This will directly provide police assistance for the growing number of residents in the northern part of the city with the highest number of resettlement sites following rehabilitation efforts after the onslaught of Super Typhoon Yolanda.

Comparative Crime Statistics

In 2023, the total crime volume in Tacloban City decreased by 96 incidents (-6.23%) compared to 2022, with 1,731 incidents reported. This reduction reflects a positive trend in the city's safety efforts. Notably, index crimes saw mixed changes: crimes against persons decreased significantly by 26 incidents (-37.14%), while crimes against property increased by 19 (10.91%). On the other hand, non-index crimes, which encompass violations of special laws and minor offenses, also declined, with 89 fewer incidents (-5.50%) compared to the previous year.

Table 58. Crime Volume Statistics Comparison (2020-2023)

PARTICULAR	2020	2021	2022	2023	VARIANCE	PERCENT
1. Index Crime						
Crimes Against Person	86	65	70	44	-26	-37.14%
Crimes Against Property	105	79	155	174	19	10.91%
2. Non-Index Crime	1,294	1,399	1,602	1,513	-89	5.50%
Crime Volume Total	**1,485**	**1,543**	**1,827**	**1,731**	-96	-6.23%

Source: Tacloban City Police Office 2024

Table 59. Solution & Crime Clearance Efficiency (2020-2023)

PARTICULAR	2020	2021	2022	2023	VARIANCE (2022-2023)
Crimes Solved	1,383	1,310	1,629	1,544	-85
	-93.13%	-84.90%	87.84%	89.72%	1.88%
Crimes Cleared	1,463	1,382	1,761	1,630	-131
	-98.52%	-89.57%	96.25%	94.71%	-1.54%
AMCR (Average Monthly Crime Rate)	**48.57**	**48.77**	**69.16**	**54.40**	**-14.76**

Source: Tacloban City Police Office 2024

Records indicate that between 2022 and 2023, there was a slight decrease in both crimes solved and crimes cleared in Tacloban City. Crimes solved dropped by 85 incidents, from 1,629 in 2022 to 1,544 in 2023, while crimes cleared decreased by 131 incidents, from 1,761 in 2022 to 1,630 in 2023. Despite these declines, the crime solution efficiency improved by 1.88%, reaching 89.72% in 2023. However, the crime clearance efficiency slightly decreased by 1.54%, with a rate of 94.71%. Additionally, the Average Monthly Crime Rate (AMCR) fell by 14.76 points, from 69.16 in 2022 to 54.40 in 2023, indicating an overall reduction in crime incidence during the period.

3.28.2 Bureau of Fire Protection

Aside from the main fire station in the central business district, Tacloban City has two fire substations: San Jose Fire Substation and V&G Fire Substation, both of which are led by a single Substation Commander. The whole organization is being operated by a total of 96 personnel.

Fire Safety

In terms of fire safety and suppression, the BFP boasted an 81% decrease in the estimated damage to fire incidents in 2023 versus 2022 with credit to the enhanced fire safety awareness of city residents and business. Along this front, fire personnel engaged in information dissemination campaign such as the Bandilyo sa Barangay and Bandilyo sa Eskwelahan. BFP also laid out hose maps for 54 high risk barangays, as well as the updated the inventory of standby fire trucks and fire hydrants.

Fire Prevention

A total of 205 fire drills were conducted in establishments as a requirement for the issuance of Fire Safety Inspection Certificate.

Emergency and Crisis Management

The BFP Tacloban City emergency medical services team responded to 210 incidents of medical and vehicular nature, participated in seven rescue activities, and delivered 26 lectures on basic first aid and basic life support.

3.28.3 Bureau of Jail Management & Penology

As one of the five pillars of the Criminal Justice System, the BJMP was created to address the growing concern of jail management and penology problem. Primarily, its clients are detainees accused before a court who are temporarily confined in such jails undergoing investigation, waiting final judgement and those who are serving sentence promulgated by the court three years and below.

The BJMP plays an important function in maintaining public safety in the country not only by keeping the inmates where they should be in but also in developing these PDLs into productive citizens prior to their eventual reintegration into mainstream society.

The BJMP has four (4) major thrusts in its Welfare and Development (WD) Programs namely; Livelihood Trainings and Projects; Educational and Vocational trainings; Recreation and Sports; and Religious/Spiritual Activities. These are continuously implemented in all of its jails to eliminate the offenders' pattern of criminal behavior and to develop them into law-abiding and productive citizens.

Jail Personnel

As of 2023, the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) in Tacloban has a total of 79 personnel. These Jail Wardens are responsible for overseeing an inmate population of 614. To manage this population, the 39 Jail Wardens are divided into three shifts, with 13 Wardens per shift. This results in a ratio of 1 Jail Warden for every 47 inmates, a figure that falls significantly short of the ideal custodial staffing ratio of 1:7 personnel per PDL (Persons Deprived of Liberty) per shift. Additionally, for escorting duties, the standard requires a ratio of 1:1 plus 1 personnel per PDL.

In order to meet the ideal 1:7 Jail Warden-to-PDL ratio, BJMP Tacloban would need 87 Jail Wardens. Moreover, considering an anticipated annual increase of 3% in the inmate population, it is projected that BJMP Tacloban will require an additional 5 to 6 Jail Wardens each year to maintain appropriate staffing levels.

By 2024, the inmate population is projected to reach 615 PDL, requiring 88 personnel. This number is expected to grow in subsequent years, with 630 PDL and 90 personnel in 2025, 645 PDL and 92 personnel in 2026, 661 PDL and 95 personnel in 2027, and 677 PDL and 97 personnel in 2028. By 2035, the population is projected to reach 763 PDL, necessitating 109 personnel. This highlights the increasing need for additional Jail Wardens as the inmate population continues to rise, ensuring that the facility maintains the necessary standards for both safety and care.

Table 60. Current and Projected Requirement for Jail Personnel (2023, 2024-2035)

	Existing Number (2023)	Projected Population and Required No. of Personnel					
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2035
Jail Personnel	79	615 PDL/ 88 personnel	630 PDL/ 90 personnel	645 PDL/ 92 personnel	661 PDL/ 95 personnel	677 PDL/ 97 personnel	763 PDL/ 109 personnel

Source: Bureau of Jail Management and Penology 2024
**PDL – Persons Deprived of Liberty*

CHAPTER 4 ECONOMIC

As the first Highly Urbanized City (HUC) in Region 8, Tacloban has aggressively pushed its priorities in terms of economic gains and self-sufficiency. Tacloban City is positioned for full development and expansion with a healthy local economy and a receptive citizenry.

Based on the survey of gainful workers 15 years old and over by major occupation group conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) in 2015, the distribution of occupations in Tacloban reflects a diverse workforce. Of the total workforce, 35.60% are professionals, including managers, technicians, associate professionals, and clerical support workers. Skilled workers, which include service and sales workers, skilled agricultural forestry and fishery workers, craft and related trades workers, and plant and machine operators and assemblers, account for 42.68% of the workforce. Elementary occupations comprise 21.22%, while armed forces and those not reported comprise a small percentage.

Table 61. Gainful Workers 15 Years Old and Over by Major Occupation (2015)*

Major Occupation Group	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Managers	4,016	6,839	10,855	11.65
Professionals	3,323	5,545	8,868	9.52
Technicians and Associate Professionals	3,434	2,669	6,103	6.55
Clerical Support Workers	2,936	4,434	7,370	7.91
Service and Sales Workers	10,579	9,362	19,941	21.4
Skilled Agricultural Forestry and Fishery Workers	3,039	354	3,393	3.64
Craft and Related Trades Workers	8,198	724	8,922	9.58
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	7,369	161	7,530	8.08
Elementary Occupations	14,251	5,528	19,779	21.22
Armed Forces Occupations	166	7	173	0.19
Not Reported	-	-	290	0.32
Total	**57,469**	**35,755**	**93,224**	**100.00**

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority 2024
**Latest available data from PSA. 2024 POPCEN-CBMS data is still undergoing.*

A notable gender difference exists in the workforce composition. Female workers dominate in professional roles, such as managers and professionals, with 6,839 female managers compared to 4,016 males and 5,545 female professionals compared to 3,323 males. Conversely, male workers are more prevalent in skilled occupations, such as craft and related trades (8,198 males versus 724 females) and plant and machine operators (7,369 males versus 161 females). This highlights the gender-based disparities in occupation distribution in Tacloban City.

Additionally, the survey on household sources of income reveals that 23.51% of Taclobanons engage in entrepreneurial activities, such as profits, rentals, and dividends. Meanwhile, 66.33% rely on salaries, 6.31% receive assistance from local and abroad, and 3.85% depend on pension and retirement income.

4.10 PRIMARY ECONOMIC SECTOR

Over the last five years, the LGU's Total Tax Revenue grew at an average rate of 7.13%. The most significant increase occurred between 2021 and 2022, where Total Tax Revenue rose by 28.59%, largely driven by a substantial boost in the share from national tax collection, alongside steady growth in local tax revenue. However, in 2023, there was a decline in Total Tax Revenue, with a decrease of 6.18%

compared to 2022, primarily due to a reduction in the share from national tax collection and a decline in tax revenue growth.

Despite this, Total Tax Revenue generally grew at a faster pace than Current Operating Expenses. The latter increased at an average rate of 3.89% over the same period. While the City's expenses continued to rise, the surplus remained positive, reflecting prudent financial management. For instance, in 2022, the surplus from current operations peaked at ₱464 million, though it declined to ₱276 million in 2023. This trend highlights the rising cost of services demanded from the City and the need to maintain a balanced approach to revenue generation and expense management.

Table 62. Comparative Combined Financial Statement (2019-2023)

Particulars	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total Tax Revenue	**1,276,246,172.82**	**1,326,035,669.89**	**1,388,412,267.54**	**1,785,376,425.76**	**1,675,008,357.39**
Tax Revenue	302,998,503.68	312,243,455.06	278,278,213.95	334,222,919.65	378,364,724.31
Share from National Tax Collection	790,319,753.00	886,953,661.00	950,608,173.00	1,284,084,757.00	1,094,516,832.00
Share from National Wealth	10,200.00	3,060.00	5,549,120.95	4,440.00	1,921,872.37
Service and Business Income	169,849,929.31	118,697,769.68	136,171,163.77	153,343,481.83	178,820,537.76
Other Income	13,067,786.83	8,137,724.15	17,805,595.87	13,720,827.28	21,384,390.95
Current Operating Expenses	**1,199,292,054.30**	**1,286,238,329.91**	**1,236,113,743.91**	**1,321,152,743.44**	**1,398,272,165.12**
Personal Services	461,933,800.25	430,169,424.77	432,737,974.13	483,696,370.20	493,835,588.13
Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses	563,255,172.77	664,484,937.55	594,454,698.28	623,457,433.88	665,062,176.77
Non-Cash Expenses	149,171,014.14	176,206,178.36	180,738,131.27	187,017,513.45	206,912,743.30
Financial Expenses	24,932,067.14	15,377,789.23	28,182,940.23	26,981,425.91	32,461,656.92
Surplus (Deficit)	**76,954,118.52**	**113,710,144.98**	**152,298,523.63**	**353,346,274.64**	**182,874,617.31**
Surplus (Deficit) from Current Operation	76,954,118.52	39,797,339.98	152,298,523.63	464,223,682.32	276,736,192.27
Add (Deduct)					
Transfer, Assistance and Subsidy From		73,912,805.00			
Transfer, Assistance and Subsidy To				110,877,407.68	(93,861,574.96)

Source: City Accountant's Office 2024

In terms of the primary economic sector of the LGU, which includes crops, fisheries, livestock and poultry, forestry, and agriculture, these activities contribute to Tacloban City's economic foundation. Each sub-sector plays a crucial role in ensuring food security, providing employment, and contributing to the city's overall economic stability. Despite these contributions, the city's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from the agriculture, forestry, and fishing (AFF) sector has exhibited a declining trend from 2018 to 2022.

In 2018, the GDP stood at 815,624, which increased slightly to 844,032 in 2019, reflecting a 3.5% growth rate. However, this growth was not sustained, as the sector experienced consecutive declines in the following years due to the pandemic. The GDP decreased by 3.7% from 2019 to 2020, further dropped

by 2.9% between 2020 and 2021, and continued to fall by 5.2% from 2021 to 2022, reaching a low of 748,106 in 2022.

The declining growth rates indicate challenges within the AFF sector, potentially due to various factors such as the reclassification of agricultural lands for residential use, reduced investments, or inefficiencies in production and resource management. The steady decline suggests the need for interventions and strategies to revitalize this sector, which is critical for the city's economic vitality. The City Agriculturist's Office is mandated to include the development of plans and programs related to agricultural development, as well as ensuring that assistance and access to resources in the production and processing of agricultural, fisheries, and marine products are extended to farmers and fisherfolks.

Table 63. Gross Domestic Product of Tacloban City by AFF from 2018 to 2022 (Growth Rates) at Constant 2018 Prices

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	815,624	844,032	812,555	788,998	748,106
		2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Growth rate		3.5	-3.7	-2.9	-5.2

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority 2023, Provincial Product of Accounts

4.11 CROPS

Tacloban City continues to support the Agrarian Reform Program, with several areas designated for farmer-beneficiaries who actively cultivate their assigned lands. This cultivation has significantly contributed to the city's food security and economic stability.

In 2023, vegetable crops remained a major contributor to the agricultural sector, generating a total value of Php 282 million despite a decrease in production volume to 2,888 metric tons. Fruit crops followed, with a production value of Php 142 million, even though there was a significant decline in production volume to 2,143 metric tons. Meanwhile, rice crops showed resilience with a production value of Php 36.35 million from a volume of 1,269 metric tons. However, there was a notable decrease in the area cultivated for rice, which dropped to 195 hectares, reflecting a broader trend of reduced agricultural land use across the city.

Overall, the total production volume for major crops decreased from 12,426 metric tons in 2022 to 8,035 metric tons in 2023. Despite this decline, the total production value increased by Php 53.28 million, reaching Php 532.09 million, indicating a rise in the market value of agricultural products.

Table 64. Existing Major Agricultural Crops by Area (2023)

MAJOR CROP	2020	2021	2022	2023	VARIANCE
Vegetable - (area) hectares	309.4	201.92	201.92	198.23	-3.69
Production (Volume) mt.	3403.4	3,660	3,775	2,888	-887
Production (Value) (PhP/M)	97.24	219.60	226.5	282	55.5
Corn - (area) hectares	40.0	45	45	32	-13
Production (Volume) mt.	1800	1,125.09	1,187	873	-314
Production (Value) (PhP/M)	32.40	25.28	29.67	38.32	8.65

MAJOR CROP	2020	2021	2022	2023	VARIANCE
Root Crops - (area) hectares	80	109	109	82	-27
Production (Volume) mt.	512	1,010.78	1,042	862	-180
Production (Value) (PhP/M)	26.45	25.28	31.26	33.42	2.16
Fruit Crops - (area) hectares	203	243	243	218	-25
Production (Volume) mt.	1048	3,692	3,897	2,143	-1754
Production (Value) (PhP/M)	21	92.3	155.88	142	-13.88
Rice - (area) hectares	338.4	377	377	195	-182
Production (Volume) metric tons	1269	2,503.8	2,525	1,269	-1256
Production (Value) Million Pesos	24.58	92.3	35.35	36.35	1
Total Production (Volume) mt.	**8032.4**	**11,991.67**	**12,426**	**8,035**	**-4391**
Total Production (Value) (PhP/M)	**201.64**	**400.34**	**478.81**	**532.09**	**53.28**

Source: City Agriculturist's Office 2024

4.12 FISHERIES

The sustainability of Tacloban City's fisheries remains a critical concern, particularly in the face of challenges such as overpopulation in coastal communities, pollution, siltation, resource conflicts, climate change, and natural calamities. The recovery of vital marine habitats like corals, mangroves, and seagrass beds is a long-term process, and their protection is essential for ensuring food security.

The LGU, in collaboration with national government agencies, local and international NGOs, and the local community, has made significant efforts to rehabilitate and restore the city's coastal and marine ecosystems. Despite these efforts, fully restoring these ecosystems to their pre-calamity state remains an ongoing challenge.

In 2023, the production value of captured fishes, including species such as lapu-lapu and sagision, increased to Php 209.66 million from a production volume of 1,048.32 metric tons. This represents a significant recovery from the previous year's lower value of Php 120.01 million and production volume of 1,200.12 metric tons. Aquaculture, specifically fish cage farming of bangus, also showed improvement, with a production value of Php 31.41 million from 205.28 metric tons, compared to Php 8.78 million from 87.81 metric tons in 2022.

Overall, the total production volume of fisheries slightly decreased from 1,287.93 metric tons in 2022 to 1,253.60 metric tons in 2023. This is in congr However, the total production value saw a considerable increase, rising from Php 128.79 million to Php 241.07 million. This growth in value underscores the importance of continued investment in the sustainable management and rehabilitation of the city's marine resources.

Table 65. Volume and Value of Production of Fishing Grounds (2021-2023)

FISHERY PRODUCT	2021	2022	2023
Capture Fishes: Lapu-lapu, sagision, etc.			
Volume of Production in metric tons	1,213.92	1,200.12	1,048.32
Value of Production (million pesos)	242,784,000.00	120,012,000.00	209,664,000.00

FISHERY PRODUCT	2021	2022	2023
Aquaculture (Fish Cage) Bangus			
Volume of Production in metric tons	442.616	87.81	205.28
Value of Production (Million)	66,392,400.00	8,780,700.00	31,407,840.00
TOTAL Production (Volume) mt.	**1,656.53**	**1,287.93**	**1,253.60**
TOTAL Production (Value) (PhP/M)	**309,176,400.00**	**128,792,700**	**241,071,840**

Source: City Agriculturist's Office 2024

4.12.1 Fishery Resources and Facilities

Some residents of Tacloban City are actively involved in various fishery-related activities, including deep-sea fishing, direct selling, aquaculture, shell collection, fish fry collection, and the cultivation of algae. These activities form a vital part of the city's economy and contribute significantly to the livelihoods of many families.

The city's fishery resources are supported by a range of technologies that enhance both capture and aquaculture. For fish capture, methods such as hook and line, gillnet, fishpot, and crabnet are commonly used. Aquaculture activities, particularly the farming of bangus and lapu-lapu, are facilitated through the use of fish cages. Post-harvest processes, such as fish drying and bangus deboning, further add value to the fishery products.

Table 66. Fishery Resources and Technology (2023)

Resource	Technology
Fish Capture	Hook & Line, Gillnet, Fishpot, Crabnet
Aquaculture	Fish Cages, (Bangus & Lapu-Lapu)
Post-Harvest	Fish Drying, Bangus Deboning

Source: City Agriculturist's Office 2024

One notable facility in Tacloban City is the TBK Seaweed Processing plant located in Brgy. 74 Nula-Tula. This plant produces a significant output of processed seaweed, which is then exported to other parts of the country, contributing to both local employment and the broader economy.

To maximize the potential of the fishing sector and ensure its sustainability, the City Agriculturist's Office, along with other agencies, actively promotes the transfer of new technologies and skills to local fishers. This ongoing support is essential for maintaining the productivity and long-term viability of this crucial economic sector.

As illustrated in Table 67, various types of fishermen operate along the bays surrounding Tacloban City, contributing to the local economy. The data indicates a dynamic fishery sector, with different types of fishing activities showing varying trends over the years.

In 2023, the number of fishermen involved in capture fisheries, gleaning, and shell collection decreased to 1,365, representing a significant decline of 933 individuals compared to 2020. Aquaculture saw a positive increase, with 94 fishermen involved, up by 44 from the previous years. The number of fish vendors also decreased, with 598 vendors reported in 2023, a reduction of 202 from the previous

year. Post-harvest activities were recorded with 23 individuals engaged, marking an increase since no data was available in the previous two years.

Table 67. Number of Fishermen by type (2023)

TYPE OF FISHING	2020	2021	2022	2023	VARIANCE (2020-2021)
Capture Fisheries and gleaning/ shell collector	2,629	1,803	2,298	1,365	-933
Aquaculure	72	72	50	94	44
Fish Vending/vendors	438	1,053	800	598	-202
Post-Harvest	24	-	-	23	23.00
Total	**3,163**	**2,529**	**3,148**	**2,080**	**-1,068**

Source: City Agriculturist's Office 2024

Overall, the total number of fishermen by type in 2023 was 2,080, reflecting a decrease of 1,068 compared to 2022. This decline indicates challenges within the sector, particularly in capture fisheries and fish vending, highlighting the need for continued support and development to sustain the livelihoods dependent on these activities.

4.13 LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

As Tacloban City continues to strive for self-sufficiency, livestock and poultry production play a crucial role in promoting economic stability. These sectors not only provide local employment and generate income for the city government through various revenues but also contribute significantly to food security.

Between 2022 and 2023, there was a noticeable shift in the number of animals slaughtered (heads). The number of carabaos slaughtered decreased by 324 heads, marking a 13.66% decline. In contrast, cattle slaughter increased slightly by 28 heads, a modest growth of 3.06%. The most significant change was observed in the hogs category, where the number of heads slaughtered surged by 7,056, representing a substantial increase of 30.67%.

Overall, the total number of animals slaughtered in 2023 reached 35,080 heads, reflecting an 8,783 head increase, or 33.40% growth compared to 2022. This upward trend in the total number of slaughtered animals indicates a robust demand for meat products in the city, contributing positively to the local economy and food security efforts.

Table 68. Comparative Data on Animal Slaughtered (heads) (2020-2023)

SPECIES	2020	2021	2022	2023	VARIANCE (2022-2023)	Percentage (2022-2023)
Carabao	289	2,372	2,372	2,048	-324	-13.66%
Cattle	502	916	916	944	28	3.06%
Hogs	21,569	26,534	23,009	30,065	7,056	30.67%
Total	**22,360**	**29,822**	**26,297**	**35,080**	**8,783**	**33.40%**

Source: City Veterinary Office 2024

Between 2022 and 2023, the total weight of animals slaughtered (kilos) saw significant increase across all species. Carabao meat production rose by 64,140 kilograms, representing a 12.59% increase. Cattle meat production also grew by 13,620 kilograms, a 7.99% increase. The most substantial growth was seen in hog meat production, which surged by 721,328.55 kilograms, a 34.83% increase.

Overall, the total weight of animals slaughtered in 2023 amounted to 3,549,659 kilograms, marking a substantial increase of 799,088.55 kilograms, or 29.05%, compared to 2022. This significant rise in the total weight of slaughtered animals indicates a robust demand for meat products, further contributing to the city's economic growth and food security efforts.

Table 69. Comparative Data on Animal Slaughtered (kilos) (2020-2023)

SPECIES	2020	2021	2022	2023	VARIANCE (2022-2023)	Percentage (2022-2023)
Carabao	52,598.00	478,195.5	509,300	573,440	64,140.00	12.59%
Cattle	45,682.00	115,416	170,460	184,080	13,620.00	7.99%
Hogs	992,174.00	1,857,380	2,070,810	2,792,138.55	721,328.55	34.83%
Total	**1,090,454.00**	**2,450,991.5**	**2,750,570**	**3,549,659**	**799,088.55**	**29.05%**

Source: City Veterinary Office 2024

Food Self-Sufficiency Assessment

Although vegetable production in the city is economically flourishing because of the support extended by the City Agriculturist's Office and the Department of Agriculture, it is often not sufficient to supply the demand for vegetables in the city. To remedy the situation, the city is importing vegetable products from nearby towns and cities as far as Davao City, which is abundant in vegetable products.

Tacloban City is not self-sufficient in fish products and other marine products because of the damage to the natural habitat in the waters along the San Pedro, Cancabato, Panalaron, and Anibong Bays due to previous natural calamities. This is being remedied by importing fishery products from nearby towns, provinces and areas as far as General Santos, which is abundant in tuna products.

The local supply is inadequate in the animal commodity and meat sectors. The remedy for this situation is the importation of livestock and poultry products from other provinces and regions. In addition, the local supply of rice is considered very insufficient and the city gets its rice allocation from the nearby rice-growing municipalities, provinces and the regions in Luzon.

4.14 FORESTRY

Tacloban City encompasses a total forest area of 3,964.50 hectares, which is categorized into tenured and untenured areas for both production and protection purposes. The tenured forest production area covers 1,490.75 hectares and operates under various permits such as Socialized Industrial Forest Management Agreements (SIFMA), Integrated Forest Management Agreements (IFMA), and Community-Based Forest Management Agreements (CBFMA). The untenured forestland spans 2,473.75 hectares, with 283.81 hectares designated for production activities, including Fuelwood Gathering, Agroforestry, and areas covered by the National Greening Program (NGP). The remaining 2,189.94 hectares are reserved for protection, comprising indigenous tree species and additional NGP areas.

In 2023, forest areas under different management agreements were distributed across various locations. The SIFMA, covering Brgy. Camansihay, is managed by private individuals, while the IFMA in Brgy. Bagacay is operated by a People's Organization. Additionally, the CBFMA extends across multiple barangays including Bagacay, San Roque, Palanog, Sta. Elena, Sto. Niño, Salvacion, Abucay, and Caibaan, also managed by People's Organizations.

Table 70. Area and Location of Forestland by Sub-Category and Primary Use (2023)

Forest Production Area	Area (ha)	Type of Permit
I. Tenured	**1,490.75**	SIFMA
		IFMA
		CBFMA
II. Untenured	**2,473.75**	
a. Production	283.81	
FGT		
Agro-forest		
Fuelwood		
NGP Area		
b. Protection	2,189.94	
Indigenous Trees		
NGP Area		
TOTAL	**3,964.50**	

Source: City Environment and Natural Resources Office 2024

Table 71. Type of Project in Forest Area (2023)

Name/ Type of Project	Location	Type
Socialized Industrial Forest Management Agreements (SIFMA)	Brgy. Camansihay	Private/ Individual
Integrated Forest Management Agreement (IFMA)	Brgy. Bagacay	People's Organization
Community Based Forest Management Agreement (CBFMA)	Brgy. Bagacay, San Roque, Palanog, Sta. Elena, Sto. Niño, Salvacion, Abucay, and Caibaan	People's Organization

Source: City Environment and Natural Resources Office 2024

Economic activities within these production forest areas are significant, with dominant tree species being indigenous varieties. Specifically, the SIFMA (Veloso) covers 376.14 hectares, the IFMA (Manobo Tribe) covers 110.03 hectares, and the CBFMA's total 1,004.53 hectares. These areas collectively contribute to the city's forest production, safeguarding the environmental and economic interests of the region.

Table 72. Economic Activities in Production Forest Areas (2023)

Forest Concessionaire	Area in hectares	Dominant Tree Specie
SIFMA (Veloso)	376.14	Indigenous Species
IFMA (Manobo Tribe)	110.03	
CBFMA's	1004.53	
TOTAL	**1,490.70**	

Source: City Environment and Natural Resources Office 2024

4.15 AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT FACILITIES

The City Agriculturist's Office (CagriO) is the primary agricultural support of the city, with the Department of Agriculture having its office in the city and extending technical support to the needs of the stakeholders in the agriculture sector.

The CAgriO extended support services in the production and post-production phases of cropping. Likewise, in the fishery sector, the office handles and gives support for its development and proper management.

Agricultural support is divided into production and post-production phases, wherein the specific activities are enumerated as follows:

4.15.1 Production Support Facilities

Farming of Rice, Corn, Vegetable and Fruits

a. Distribution of high yielding rice and corn inbred and hybrid varieties
b. Establishment of techno-demo farms to demonstrate the adaptability of new vegetable seed varieties
c. Provision of technical Assistance
    1) Cultural management in rice and vegetable production
    2) Flower induction for flower and mangoes
    3) Prevention and control of pests and diseases
    4) Plant propagation and other new techniques
    5) Soil sampling for laboratory analysis
    6) Assistance in planting material procurement and distribution
    7) Plant nursery construction and Growell medium formulation
    8) School garden establishment
d. Conduct of farmers classes/seminars and trainings
    1) Off-season vegetable production
    2) High-value vegetable production
    3) Proper handling and use of pesticides
    4) Cultural management of cassava
    5) Mushroom culture
    6) Corn production technology
    7) Banana production
    8) General pesticide information and pest control
    9) Soil sampling techniques
    10) Production of coconut sugar
    11) Drenching and pruning
e. Provision of agricultural materials such as seedlings, fertilizer and other agricultural implements to selected farmers or cooperatives
f. Extend financial assistance to farmer beneficiaries through the City Cooperative Development and Livelihood Assistance Office (CCDLAO) and/or recommend to various government lending institutions for extension of loans

Livestock and poultry farming

a. Animal dispersal
b. Provision of veterinary services through the City Veterinary Office (CVO) and the CAgriO
c. Conduct of various training/seminars on livestock and poultry farming
d. Livelihood skills trainings on livestock and poultry raising
e. Extend technical services to farmers/breeders
f. Extend financial assistance/augmentation through the CCDLAO or give referrals to various agencies for financial support

Fishery and aquatic resources

a. Dispersal of fingerlings to selected farmers/fish pen operators
b. Provide technical assistance on the construction of fish cages, fish pens and other aquaculture projects

c. Promote intensive but cost-efficient production technologies with ecological limits
d. Develop Mariculture Zone for enhanced productivity of the city's fisheries resources
e. Enforce fishing laws aggressively by unifying fishery ordinances to safeguard the legitimate fishing sector and secure sea ecology
f. Conduct various trainings/seminars related to fish production and other marine products for enhanced economic profitability
g. Provide loans/financial assistance through the CCDLAO or other agencies
h. Installation of artificial coral reefs
i. Encourage cooperatives and constantly monitor existing organized cooperatives

4.15.2 Post-Production Support Facilities

1. Rice, corn, vegetable and fruit farming
   a. Construction/rehabilitation of a "Bagsakan Area" in the Tacloban Supermarket for all farm products and make for a common price ledger for all farm products
   b. Presence of big private rice millers with mechanical dryers and solar concrete dryers
   c. Presence of several copra business establishments
   d. Presence of several palay business establishments
2. Livestock and poultry products
   a. Slaughtering of animal commodities is done in the Tacloban Slaughterhouse and abattoir located in Barangay Diit, Tacloban City
   b. Availability of several private meat shops, supermarts and malls aside from the meat section of the Tacloban Supermarket with at least 100 meat vendors
   c. Implementation of the ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections of the CVO
3. Fisheries sector
   a. Availability of a Fish Shed area where all fish products are landed from fishing boats
   b. Availability of private ice plants and storage in the city to handle large-scale fish catch
   c. There are at least a little less than 100 fish dealers in the city handling local fish catch from 391 fish operators and 7 aquaculture operators. This number does not include fish landed by trawlers of nearby municipalities and provinces. Fish landed go directly to the fish section in the Tacloban Supermarket, while a negligible percentage is brought to Manila in fish vans. Most of the fish landed are consumed locally or brought to nearby municipalities.

4.20 SECONDARY ECONOMIC SECTOR

The activities that fall under the secondary economic sector concern manufacturing, construction, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water. Although they are categorized as secondary economic activities, they principally highlight the trade and commerce industry in the city and the main source of revenue for the LGU aside from real estate taxes. In the succeeding tables, specific data on the sector illustrates the city's robust and promising economic situation.

4.21 MANUFACTURING

In 2023, the inventory of commercial establishments in Tacloban City saw a notable increase, with 9,035 establishments recorded, up from 8,319 in 2022. Despite this growth in the number of establishments, overall employment was significantly reduced, dropping from 54,059 employees in 2022 to 33,336 in 2023.

Among the various economic activities, Contractor and Services establishments were the most prevalent, with 2,363 establishments in 2023, up from 2,187 in 2022. However, the number of employees in this sector declined sharply from 16,848 in 2022 to 11,420 in 2023. General Merchandise/Non-Essential Retailer establishments also saw an increase in the number of establishments, from 1,508 in 2022 to 1,595 in 2023, but experienced a substantial drop in employment, from 12,035 employees in 2022 to 4,984 in 2023.

Table 73. Inventory of Commercial Establishments by Economic Activity (2022-2023)

Economic Activities	2022		2023	
	Number of Establishments	Number of Employees	Number of Establishments	Number of Employees
Boarding House	180	246	297	268
Contractor and Services	2,187	16,848	2,363	11,420
Cooperative	39	249	38	222
Eatery Establishment	834	6,480	945	4,916
Entertainment	41	118	52	135
Financial Institution	349	1,987	353	1,618
General Merchandise/ Essential Retailer	1,129	4,716	1,173	2,634
General Merchandise/ Essential Wholesaler	286	2,771	315	1,216
General Merchandise/ Non-Essential Retailer	1,508	12,035	1,595	4,984
General Merchandise/ Non-Essential Wholesaler	290	3,761	290	1,578
Hotel	94	1,106	100	1,626
Manufacturer/ Essential	143	1,265	145	896
Manufacturer/ Non-Essential	34	797	36	397
Real Estate Lessor	637	998	693	874
Sari-sari Store	563	657	635	532
Publication	5	25	5	20
	8,319	**54,059**	**9,035**	**33,336**

Source: Business Permits and Licenses Division 2024

Other sectors, such as Eatery Establishments and General Merchandise/Essential Retailers, followed similar trends, with increased establishments but decreased employment. For instance, Eatery Establishments grew from 834 in 2022 to 945 in 2023, while employment in this sector dropped from 6,480 to 4,916. Similarly, General Merchandise/Essential Retailer establishments increased from 1,129 to 1,173, but the number of employees fell from 4,716 to 2,634.

This shift suggests that while the commercial landscape in Tacloban City is expanding in terms of the number of businesses, these businesses are employing fewer people, possibly due to changes in operational efficiency, automation, or other economic factors impacting labor demand.

4.22 ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER

4.22.1 Electricity

Leyte II Electric Cooperative, or LEYECO II, is the primary power distribution utility for Tacloban City and its neighboring municipalities. With its main office located on Real Street, Tacloban City also

houses two of LEYECO II's four substations, namely the Sagkahan and Abucay Substations. LEYECO II holds an A+ Extra Large Electric Cooperative classification, indicating its substantial capacity to meet the energy demands of large companies and institutions. This makes the city an attractive destination for industrialization, ensuring investors a reliable power supply for their ventures.

According to a 2018 household survey conducted by the City RAPID Project, LEYECO II was the predominant source of power for lighting in Tacloban City, serving 97.90% of households. Other sources included generators (0.90%), solar panels (0.50%), and other minor sources (0.20%), with a small percentage of households (0.20%) reporting no access to power.

The Sagkahan Substation has two power transformers—Sagkahan I and Sagkahan II—with capacity ratings of 10 MVA and 5 MVA, respectively, and a combined peak demand averaging 11,406 KW. This substation supplies power to three feeders, while the Abucay Substation, with a 20 MVA capacity, serves parts of Tacloban City and the entire municipality of Babatngon.

With its reliable power infrastructure, Tacloban City is well-positioned to attract larger corporations, similar to the Robinsons Land Corporation, potentially leading to increased job creation and economic opportunities in the region.

Table 74. Source of Power for Lighting (2023)

Source	
1.	Green Core Geothermal, Inc.
2.	GNPower Dinginin Ltd. Co. (January to August 2023)
3.	FDC Misamis Power Corporation (August 2023 to current)
4.	Independent Electricity Market Operator Philippines

Source: Leyte II Electric Cooperative 2024

In 2023, the primary sources of power for Tacloban City were provided by Green Core Geothermal, Inc., GNPower Dinginin Ltd. Co. (from January to August 2023), FDC Misamis Power Corporation (starting from August 2023), and the Independent Electricity Market Operator Philippines (IEMOP), as reported by the Leyte II Electric Cooperative (LEYECO II).

Distribution of Power Consumer

Table 75. Number of Connections by Type of Consumer (2021-2023)

Type of Consumer	2021	2022	2023	VARIANCE
Low Voltage Consumers	**56,462**	**57,839**	**58,662**	**823**
Residential	51,056	52,326	53,055	729
Commercial	4,037	4,096	4,154	58
Industrial	795	832	855	23
Public Buildings	420	431	441	10
Streetlights	154	154	157	3
Higher Voltage Consumers	**78**	**81**	**86**	**5**
Industrial	78	81	86	5
Total Number of Consumers per Account Type	**56,540**	**57,920**	**58,748**	**828**

Source: Leyte II Electric Cooperative 2024

The number of power connections has steadily increased in recent years, with total connections reaching 58,748 in 2023, compared to 56,540 in 2021. The residential sector continues to lead with 53,055 connections in 2023, reflecting a growth of 729 connections since 2021. Commercial connections

follow, reaching 4,154 in 2023, up by 117 connections over the two-year period. The industrial sector has also shown growth, with connections rising from 795 in 2021 to 855 in 2023, marking an increase of 60 connections. Public buildings saw a modest increase, with connections growing from 420 to 441, while streetlights experienced a slight rise from 154 to 157 connections. Additionally, higher voltage consumers, particularly in the industrial sector, grew from 78 to 86 connections during the same period, reflecting the continued demand for electricity across various sectors in the city.

Table 76. Total Energy Consumption Comparison by Type of Consumer (2021-2023)

Data/ Type of Consumer	Year		
	2021	2022	2023
1. Energy sold per customer class (Kwh)			
Residential Customers	120,861,445	121,224,759	130,541,532
Low Voltage Customers			
Commercial	25,540,584	26,964,999	29,083,296
Industrial	38,530,955	44,370,898	49,849,262
Public building	11,292,879	11,738,969	13,049,878
Streetlights	1,857,633	1,813,598	1,913,906
High Voltage Customers			
Industrial	48,661,128	55,542,783	61,603,756
Non-Regulated Retail Serv.	15,735,907	20,653,740	22,560,567
2. Peso revenue (PhP) by customer class			
Residential Customers	1,020,489,911	1,277,731,252	1,198,464,662
Low Voltage Customers			
Commercial	219,769,157	290,306,122	270,499,933
Industrial	322,736,421	468,061,669	453,377,509
Public building	95,528,511	124,424,812	119,195,288
Streetlights	15,654,157	19,174,931	17,713,581
High Voltage Customers			
Industrial	401,133,163	575,527,465	549,558,276
Non-Regulated Retail Serv.	31,199,611	41,686,447	36,681,218
3. Energy purchased (PhP) and (Kwh)			
Php	401,133,163	575,527,465	549,558,276
Kwh	278,497,091	302,067,532	329,314,649
4. Effective rates (PhP/Kwh)			
Residential Customers	9.2066	11.3179	9.8266
Low Voltage Customers			
Commercial	8.9150	11.0200	9.5111
Industrial	8.9150	11.0200	9.5111
Public building	8.9150	11.0200	9.5111
Streetlights	8.9150	11.0200	9.5111
High Voltage Customers			
Industrial	7.5537	9.6522	8.1915
Non-Regulated Retail Serv.	1.3508	1.4056	1.0603
5. Distribution rates (PhP/Kwh)			
Residential Customers	1.1866	1.1866	1.1866
Low Voltage Customers			
Commercial	0.5266	0.5266	0.5266
Industrial	0.5266	0.5266	0.5266
Public building	0.5266	0.5266	0.5266
Streetlights	0.5266	0.5266	0.5266
High Voltage Customers			
Industrial	0.1518	0.1518	0.1518
Non-Regulated Retail Serv.	0.1518	0.1518	0.1518

Source: Leyte II Electric Cooperative 2024, Provincial Product Accounts Survey

The total energy consumption across all types of consumers has similarly seen an upward trend, with residential customers consuming 130,541,532 kWh in 2023, a significant increase from 120,861,445 kWh in 2021. Commercial and industrial sectors also saw substantial increases in energy consumption, reaching 29,083,296 kWh and 49,849,262 kWh, respectively, by 2023. Public buildings and streetlights maintained steady consumption, while high-voltage industrial consumers increased their usage to 61,603,756 kWh in 2023.

In terms of revenue, residential customers contributed Php 1.198 billion in 2023, while the industrial sector generated Php 549 million. Commercial establishments brought in Php 270 million, and public buildings accounted for Php 119 million. Despite variations in effective rates over the years, distribution rates have remained consistent across all consumer classes, ensuring a stable pricing structure for electricity in the city.

This growth in connections and consumption highlights the city's expanding energy needs, driven both by rapid urbanization and industrialization.

4.22.2 Gas

Three of the large oil companies in the Philippines have depots in Tacloban City. As Tacloban City's economic growth is continuously on an upward trend, fuel will be an important factor that will sustain economic activities during an era where development is supported by power and fuel. These depots could supply the city and the whole region's fuel needs. As of 2023, the city has 85 gasoline refueling stations and 66 LPG and petroleum products distributors based on the latest survey from the Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index (CMCI).

Table 77. Number of Gas Stations (2023)

Types of Gas Stations	Total
Shell	9
Petron	13
Total Gas	2
Caltex	4
Seaoil	3
Flying V	1
Other Gas Stations	53
Total	**85**

Source: City Planning and Development Office 2024, Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Survey

4.22.3 Water

Table 78. Total Water Consumption Comparison (2021-2023)

Year	Total
2021	7,678,912.61
2022	8,183,412.13
2023	8,459,873.00
TOTAL	**24,322,197.74**

Source: Leyte Metropolitan Water District 2024

Based on the data gathered from the Leyte Metropolitan Water District (LMWD), the city's total water consumption has steadily increased over the past three years. In 2021, the total consumption was recorded at 7,678,912.61 cubic meters, which increased to 8,183,412.13 cubic meters in 2022 and further

to 8,459,873.00 cubic meters in 2023, bringing the total consumption over this period to 24,322,197.74 cubic meters.

When broken down by type of consumer, residential customers were the largest consumers, with 5,358,080 cubic meters in 2023, up from 5,066,835 cubic meters in 2021. Commercial consumption also increased significantly, from 1,869,842 cubic meters in 2021 to 2,273,091 cubic meters in 2023. Government and industrial sectors showed fluctuations, with government consumption rising to 437,166 cubic meters in 2023 and industrial consumption peaking at 316,875 cubic meters in 2022 before slightly declining to 288,663 cubic meters in 2023. Public faucet usage, however, showed a downward trend, decreasing from 38,650 cubic meters in 2021 to 23,651 cubic meters in 2023. A minimal bulk or wholesale water consumption was recorded in 2023.

Table 79. Total Water Consumption Comparison by Type of Consumer (2021-2023)

Data/ Type of Consumer	Year		
	2021	2022	2023
1. Water Production (cu.m)	-	-	-
2. Gross Billed Volume per customer type			
Residential	5,066,835	5,232,940	5,358,080
Commercial	1,869,842	2,170,838	2,273,091
Industrial	257,967	316,875	288,663
Government	422,806	387,759	437,166
Public Faucet	38,650	28,936	23,651
Bulk/ Wholesale	-	-	415
3. Gross Billed Amount per customer			
Residential	104,619,232.92	108,783,560.77	142,387,675.96
Commercial	88,993,793.49	102,814,724.12	144,152,581.57
Industrial	13,638,273.11	16,604,185.27	20,236,390.24
Government	11,086,694.83	10,297,913.60	15,452,282.68
Public Faucet	839,365.06	637,872.48	669,475.36
Bulk/ Wholesale	-	-	-
4. Selling Unit Price per customer type per volume (Php/cu.m)			
Residential	20.65	20.79	26.57
Commercial	47.59	47.36	63.42
Industrial	52.887	52.40	70.10
Government	26.22	26.56	35.35
Public Faucet	21.72	22.04	28.31
Bulk/ Wholesale			24.18

Source: Leyte Metropolitan Water District 2024, Provincial Product Accounts Survey

Financially, the gross billed amounts reflected the increased consumption, with residential customers being billed Php 142.39 million in 2023, while commercial customers were billed Php 144.15 million. Industrial and government sectors were billed Php 20.24 million and Php 15.45 million, respectively. The selling unit price per cubic meter also saw an increase across all consumer types, with residential rates rising from Php 20.65 in 2021 to Php 26.57 in 2023, and commercial rates increasing from Php 47.59 to Php 63.42 during the same period.

Despite the increase in water consumption, the city's water supply remains less than sufficient. According to the LMWD, low water pressure affects almost all areas, and certain barangays in the northern part of the city are not serviced by the LMWD. Many consumers resort to using electric pumps, deep-well water pumps, or dug wells to meet their water needs.

The LGU is exploring solutions to address the water supply challenges, including the construction of a parallel supply from the main source. Additionally, other water service providers, such as Mactan Rock, which uses sub-surface water with a series of filters, supply water to parts of V&G Subdivision and GMA Kapuso Village in Barangay New Kawayan. San Juanico Spring, located in Cabalawan, also provides water to some northern barangays, particularly in subdivisions. These efforts aim to improve the availability and reliability of water supply in the city.

4.23 CONSTRUCTION

Tacloban City's construction industry has been thriving, and it has been the heart of the city's development since 2013; credits go to rebuilding damaged structures. As the population grows, so does the demand for construction activities. Horizontal and vertical projects are being undertaken, such as widening national highways and constructing city bridges. This phenomenon allows for the creation of jobs for skilled workers. Aside from non-registered subcontractors who make a legitimate living through registered builders, there are 175 registered building contractors in 2023[3].

As a new face of Tacloban emerges, new buildings rise one after the other, and new businesses open. The construction boom is expeditious, and the economic layout of a healthy economic stature matches the physical change of the city. Large and medium hardware and construction material establishments substantiate the present setting in the construction and infrastructure scene.

4.30 TERTIARY ECONOMIC SECTOR

4.31 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Tacloban City is recognized as the center of trade and industry in the region. As a result, the tertiary economic sector is home to banking and financial institutions, wholesale and retail trade, transportation and communication, and personal and community services. As of 2023, 187 banking and financial institutions in the city attest to the city's brisk economic motion and financial accommodations.

Table 80. Number of Banking and Financial Institutions (2023)

Types of Banks	Total
Number of Universal/Commercial Banks	33
Number of Thrift and Savings Banks	8
Number of Rural Banks	9
Number of Non-Bank Financial Institutions (microfinance, cooperatives)	32
Number of Pawnshops/Money Changers/ Foreign Exchange/ Remittance Center	105
Total	**187**

Source: City Planning and Development Office 2024, Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index (CMCI) Survey

4.32 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE

Commercial trade, encompassing both wholesale and retail activities, remains a vital economic driver in Tacloban City. Given the city's significant population and strategic location, Tacloban serves as the region's hub for commercial activities, including wholesale trading, retail businesses, and other market-related enterprises.

[3] *Business Permits and Licensing Office 2024, Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index (CMCI) Survey.*

Table 81. Inventory of Wholesale and Retail Trade Activities (2022-2023)

Wholesale and Retail Trade Activities	2022		2023	
	Number of Establishments	Number of Employees	Number of Establishments	Number of Employees
General Merchandise/ Essential Retailer	1,129	4,716	1,173	2,634
General Merchandise/ Essential Wholesaler	286	2,771	315	1,216
General Merchandise/ Non-Essential Retailer	1,508	12,035	1,595	4,984
General Merchandise/ Non-Essential Wholesaler	290	3,761	290	1,578
Total	**3,213**	**23,283**	**3,373**	**10,412**

Source: Business Permits and Licenses Division 2024

In 2023, there were a total of 1,173 registered establishments categorized as essential retailers and 315 as essential wholesalers. On the non-essential side, there were 1,595 non-essential retailers and 290 non-essential wholesalers. This brings the total number of general merchandise establishments to 1,488 essential and 1,885 non-essential businesses, illustrating the city's robust trade sector.

4.33 TRANSPORTATION

The city is accessible by land, sea and air travel. It is the gateway to the south and north by land travel through the San Juanico Bridge and by air travel through the DZR Airport. Urbanization requires the modernization of travel to allow people to have unhampered mobility. For some, this may constitute a problem, but it is inevitable and a consequence of development.

4.33.1 LAND TRANSPORTATION

Aside from the existing spacious North Transportation Terminal in barangay Abucay to accommodate vehicles going to and from Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao, the new South Transport Terminal beside the Robinsons Mall in Marasbaras operates to serve commuters from the southern municipalities and cities of the region. The new facility was built to improve land transportation and bring convenience to the riding public.

In 2023, transportation around the city proper and suburbs is provided by jeepneys, multicabs and tricycles. In the barangays, there are pedicabs plying only within its jurisdiction as this mode of transport is not allowed in the national highways and city roads. To travel to the nearby municipalities and provinces in the region, there are several vans, buses and minibuses to every point of destination. There are 778 PUJ and 2,117 MCH, 28 Yellow Cabs, 18 e-Jeeps, and 3 e-Tricycles that travel within the city proper to augment the demand and serve the transportation needs of the population[4].

4.33.2 SEA TRANSPORT

Tacloban City hosts one operational port, directly managed and supervised by the Philippine Ports Authority (PPA). This port accommodates a variety of vessels, including local and foreign ships, fishing boats, and smaller motorboats.

[4] *Business Permits and Licensing Office 2024, Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index (CMCI) Survey.*

Numerous motor bancas line the area from the main port to Quezon Boulevard. While these motor bancas and motorboats are privately owned, many are used as public transportation, serving residents of nearby municipalities in Samar.

Sea travel remains preferred for some travelers heading to nearby municipalities or provinces such as Samar, Southern Leyte, or other parts of Leyte. Motorboats of all sizes are docked at the wharf area, alongside other sea vehicles, serving as the main embarkation point for passengers traveling to these destinations.

Below is a list of shipping lines operating in Tacloban City as of 2023, according to the PPA:

1. Agro Bulk Marine Corp.
2. Apo Cement Corporation
3. Asia Brewery Inc.
4. Avega Bros. Integrated Shipping Corp.
5. CASH
6. CSL Shipping Lines
7. Easternwind Line Inc.
8. Evaristo Shipping Lines
9. Fortem Cement Corporation
10. Fortune Sea Carrier Inc.
11. Goldstar Shipping Lines Inc.
12. Gothong Southern Shipping Lines Inc.
13. JB & Sons Shipping Corp.
14. Jehan Shipping Corporation
15. Jerlyn's Shipping Lines, Inc.
16. JFAP Construction
17. Kheri Lines, Inc.
18. L & S Logistics Corp.
19. LD Shipping Line
20. Lilygene Sea Transport Corp
21. Malayan Maritime Services, Inc.
22. MC Phil Maru Shipping Corporation
23. Medallion Transport Inc.
24. Meridian Cargo-Forwarders Inc.
25. Meridian Shipping & Container Carrier, Inc.
26. N & L Cargo Shipping Corporation
27. Oceanic Container Lines Inc.
28. Pherwin Shipping Corporation
29. Philippine Navy
30. Pilmico Foods Corporation
31. PKS Shipping Company, Inc.
32. Realship
33. Rendec Maxine
34. RJ Sea Cargo Shipping Co. Inc.
35. RLS Shipping Lines
36. Roble Shipping Lines
37. Sark Transport Systems Corp.
38. Seaford Shipping Lines Inc.
39. Seen Sam Shipping Lines Incorporated
40. Sunwest, Inc.
41. Taiheiyo Cement Philippines Inc.
42. Titan Shipping Lines
43. Villa Shipping Lines Inc.
44. Whale Shipping Corporation
45. Zamboanga Golden Dragon Shipping Corp.
46. Bothwin Corp.
47. GAC Shipping and Cargo Systems
48. Inter Asia Marine Transport Inc.
49. Lionship Phils. Inc.
50. NFD Maritime Port Services
51. OMS Shipping Services and Logistics, Inc.
52. Philhua Shipping, Inc.
53. Unitramp, Inc.

4.33.3 AIR TRANSPORTATION

Tacloban City serves as the central aviation hub of the region and was the 7th busiest airport in the Philippines in 2023. The Daniel Z. Romualdez Airport (DZR Airport) is located approximately 4.3 nautical miles southeast of Tacloban City proper, with a road distance of about ten (10) kilometers from kilometer zero (0). The airport features a runway that is 2,140 meters long and 45 meters wide, with 1,000-meter-wide easements on either side. These dimensions are sufficient to accommodate large aircraft, such as Boeing 737 planes. The Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines (CAAP) manages and maintains the airport.

Construction is currently underway to upgrade the DZR Airport into an international airport, reflecting its growing importance in the region. This transformation is part of a larger vision, with the airport set to become Eastern Visayas' first international hub by 2026. This major infrastructure project, backed by a P2.57 billion budget, will significantly expand the airport's capacity, covering approximately 3.63 hectares[5]. The DZR Airport recorded a substantial volume of air traffic in 2023, with a total of 12,926 flights and 1,496,096 passengers traveling to and from major destinations like Manila, Cebu, Davao, and Clark. These figures underscore the airport's status as one of the busiest in the country and highlight its critical role in supporting the region's economic growth and tourism.

[5] *City Information Office 2024.*

Table 82. Inventory of Air Transport in Tacloban (2023)

2023	Aircraft Movement (2023)						Passenger Movement		Cargo Movement	
	Commercial Flights		General Aviation Flights		Military Flights		Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing
	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing				
January	504	504	15	15	3	3	64,212	70,528	265,354	216,192
February	479	479	12	12	43	43	57,735	63,041	237,807	128,103
March	491	491	40	40	10	10	64,533	64,977	277,788	173,372
April	458	458	27	27	13	13	62,737	61,406	218,100	159,598
May	498	498	31	31	19	19	74,411	71,008	291,403	176,464
June	484	484	28	28	5	5	69,713	70,125	258,845	196,745
July	503	503	25	25	9	9	70,132	72,831	262,952	227,015
August	518	518	29	29	17	17	68,424	69,727	252,837	272,653
September	461	461	26	26	11	11	57,667	60,136	258,581	249,193
October	492	492	38	38	12	12	64,056	60,518	287,712	194,139
November	485	485	37	37	30	30	56,371	64,621	307,674	153,197
December	549	549	30	30	17	17	70,329	64,063	329,475	294,031
GRAND TOTAL	**5,922**	**5922**	**338**	**338**	**189**	**189**	**780,320**	**792,981**	**3,248,528**	**2,440,702**

Source: Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines 2024

4.34 COMMUNICATIONS

Tacloban City is the axis of communications in the region. Communication facilities in the city are attached to the present development trend in terms of expansion, technology and convenience. It has also been at the forefront of this economic service area, and the people regard this as a vital component of development.

Bayantel, a telephone service provider, is located in the city and is the largest company in terms of landline connections in the city and the region. Also, two of the prime communications giants in the country, Globe and Smart Communications have their regional branches in the city. Telecommunications, television, and radio broadcasts open all the communication channels in the city to the world. Constituents have adapted to this trend very well using other forms of communication equipment, such as international networking through computers and other smaller gadgets such as cellular phones. On the other hand, the government telecommunications bureau still caters to other clients who wish to transmit their communications through telegraphs to other specific areas.

4.35 PERSONAL SERVICES

Personal services represent a vital sub-sector within the city's local economy. The LGU actively encourages small and medium business entrepreneurs to operate in Tacloban by offering a one-stop-shop for business registration and licenses, ensuring that license fees and dues remain stable. As of December 2023, there were 1,209 approved business permits for new business applications and 7,443 approved business renewals, demonstrating an increase from the 956 new applications and 7,008 renewals in 2023. This upward trend highlights the growing confidence in the city's business environment and the continuing expansion of personal services establishments.

Table 83. Total Number of Business Registrations (2023)

	2022	2023
Number of approved business permits for NEW business applications	956	1,209
Number of approved business RENEWALS	7,008	7,443

Source: Business Permits and Licensing Office 2024, Cities and Municipalities Competitiveness Index (CMCI) Survey

CHAPTER 5 INFRASTRUCTURE, UTILITIES, AND FACILITIES

The infrastructure development of the city is essential in the support of its economic advancement Tacloban City's socioeconomic development cannot proceed unless the necessary infrastructure is established. These buildings act as centers for the production of diverse services.

5.10 ROADS AND BRIDGES

Tacloban City has a total 83.12 kilometers of road network, which includes national roads, city roads, and barangay roads. Based on the 2022 Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) data, the city has 47.88 kilometers of asphalt roads, 32.82 kilometers of concrete roads, and bridges with total length of 2.408 kilometers.

The LGU is continuously upgrading or repairing its roads and constructing new ones, which are not yet included in the inventory. These new roads are being built owing to the expansion and development of some barangays and the establishment of housing sites. Table 80 illustrates the list of national roads in the city and their corresponding condition rating and length in total.

Table 84. List of National Roads with Condition Rating (2022)

DEO / Functional Classification /Road Name / Road Number		Condition Rating					Total (in km)
		Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	No Assessment	
	***Primary Roads**	**4.24**	**2.94**	**1.30**	**0.81**	**6.20**	**15.50**
1-1	**Daang Maharlika (LT)**	**4.18**	**2.94**	**1.30**	**0.81**	**3.29**	**12.51**
	Asphalt	4.18	2.94	1.30	0.81	2.18	11.41
	Concrete	-	-	-	-	1.11	1.11
2-2	**Daang Maharlika (Sn Juanico Br)**	**0.07**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.92**	**2.99**
	Asphalt	0.07	-	-	-	2.92	2.99
	****Secondary Roads**	**7.47**	**3.38**	**1.58**	**0.38**	**4.73**	**17.55**
3-3	**Gov Benjamin "Kokoy" T Romualdez Div Rd**	**0.32**	**0.71**	**0.27**	**-**	**0.76**	**2.06**
	Asphalt	0.32	0.71	0.27	-	0.46	1.76
	Concrete	-	-	-	-	0.30	0.30
4-4	**Magsaysay Blvd**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3.11**	**3.11**
	Asphalt	-	-	-	-	2.88	2.88
	Concrete	-	-	-	-	0.23	0.23
5-5	**Picas-Sn Jose DZR Airport Rd**	**2.28**	**-**	**0.98**	**0.05**	**0.14**	**3.45**
	Asphalt	2.28	-	0.98	0.05	0.13	3.43
	Concrete	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02
6-6	**Rizal Ave (R00074LT)**	**0.35**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.35**
	Asphalt	0.35	-	-	-	-	0.35
7-7	**Rizal Avenida Ext Rd**	**0.94**	**0.51**	**-**	**-**	**0.34**	**1 .80**
	Asphalt	0.77	0.37	-	-	-	1.14
	Concrete	0.18	0.14	-	-	0.34	0.66
8-8	**Tacloban-Baybay South Rd**	**3.58**	**1.74**	**0.34**	**0.27**	**0.32**	**6 .26**
	Asphalt	2.74	1.74	0.34	0.27	-	5.09

DEO / Functional Classification /Road Name / Road Number		Condition Rating					Total (in km)
		Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	No Assessment	
	Concrete	0.84	-	-	-	0.32	1.16
9-9	**Trece Martirez St**	**-**	**0.42**	**-**	**0.06**	**0.06**	**0.53**
	Asphalt	-	0.42	-	0.06	0.06	0.53
	***Tertiary Roads**	**18.11**	**11.87**	**1.98**	**1.13**	**5.59**	**38.69**
A	**Apitong-Paterno Rd**	**1.12**	**0.48**	**-**	**-**	**0.77**	**2.37**
	Asphalt	1.12	0.48	-	-	0.07	1.66
	Concrete	-	-	-	-	0.71	0.71
B	**Avenida Veteranos St**	**0.25**	**0.39**	**0.23**	**-**	**-**	**0.87**
	Asphalt	-	0.39	0.23	-	-	0.62
	Concrete	0.25	-	-	-	-	0.25
C	**Burgos St**	**1.03**	**0.27**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.30**
	Asphalt	0.95	0.27	-	-	-	1.22
	Concrete	0.08	-	-	-	-	0.08
D	**Caibaan Rd**	**1.83**	**0.80**	**-**	**-**	**0.96**	**3.60**
	Concrete	1.83	0.80	-	-	0.96	3.60
E	**Calanipawan Rd**	**1.18**	**0.52**	**0.50**	**0.06**	**0.02**	**2.29**
	Asphalt	0.81	0.28	0.50	-	0.02	1.61
	Concrete	0.37	0.25	-	0.06	-	0.68
F	**Gov Benjamin "Kokoy" T Romualdez Div Rd**	**-**	**0.06**	**-**	**-**	**0.06**	**0.11**
	Asphalt	-	0.06	-	-	-	0.06
	Concrete	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.06
G	**Justice Romualdez St**	**0.79**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.09**	**0.87**
	Asphalt	0.79	-	-	-	-	0.79
	Concrete	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.09
H	**Leyte-Samar Rd (via Guintigui-an)**	**0.63**	**3.45**	**1.14**	**0.06**	**1.28**	**6.55**
	Asphalt	0.58	-	0.18	-	0.79	1.55
	Concrete	0.05	3.45	0.97	0.06	0.49	5.00
I	**Naga-Naga Anibong Rd**	**2.07**	**0.50**	**-**	**-**	**0.42**	**3.00**
	Asphalt	1.95	-	-	-	0.15	2.10
	Concrete	0.13	0.50	-	-	0.27	0.90
J	**Picas-Sn Jose DZR Airport Rd**	**0.09**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.09**
	Asphalt	0.09	-	-	-	-	0.09
K	**Sn Jose-Candahug Rd**	**1.85**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.07**	**1.92**
	Concrete	1.85	-	-	-	0.07	1.92
L	**Sn Jose-Manlurip-MacArthur Park Rd**	**1.50**	**1.61**	**0.11**	**-**	**0.12**	**3.33**
	Asphalt	0.91	1.61	0.11	-	0.04	2.67
	Concrete	0.58	-	-	-	0.08	0.66
M	**Tacloban-Baybay South Rd**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.08**	**0.08**
	Concrete	-	-	-	-	0.08	0.08
N	**Tigbao-Sta Fe-Sn Miguel Rd**	**5.77**	**3.80**	**-**	**1.01**	**1.75**	**12.33**

DEO / Functional Classification /Road Name / Road Number		Condition Rating					Total (in km)
		Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	No Assessment	
	Asphalt	1.01	1.79	-	0.96	0.05	3.81
	Concrete	4.76	2.01	-	0.05	1.70	8.51
TOTAL		**29.82**	**18.20**	**4.86**	**2.32**	**16.53**	**71.74**

Source: Road and Bridge Information Application Database, Department of Public Works and Highways

Notes:
**Primary Roads - A contiguous length of significant road sections extending linearly without any breaks or forks that connect major cities (At least around 100,000 population) comprising the main trunk line or the backbone of the National Road System.*

***Secondary Roads - Directly connect cities to national primary roads (except in metropolitan areas) or those not included in the category of major cities. Likewise, said roads directly connect major ports, major ferry terminals, major airports, tourist service centers, major government infrastructure to national primary roads. They also directly connect provincial capitals within the same region.*

****Tertiary Roads - Other existing roads under DPWH which perform a local function.*

Table 85. List of National Bridges with Length, Type, and Condition (2022)

Bridge No.	Bridge ID	Bridge Name	Bridge Type		Overall Condition	Length (linear meters)
1	B00023LT	Bagacay Br.	Permanent	Concrete	Fair	10
2	B00024LT	Diit Br.	Permanent	Concrete	Good	22
3	B00658LT	Tigbao Br.	Permanent	Concrete	Poor	48.8
4	B00018LT	San Juanico Br.	Permanent	Steel	Fair	2100
5	B00649LT	Burayan Br.	Permanent	Concrete	Good	25
6	B00029LT	Mangonbangon Br. 2	Permanent	Concrete	Fair	12.3
7	B00030LT	Apitong Br.	Permanent	Concrete	Fair	12
8	B00019LT	Baruguan Br.	Permanent	Concrete	Fair	32
9	B00021LT	Suhi Br.	Permanent	Concrete	Fair	15.7
10	B00022LT	Kawayan Br.	Permanent	Concrete	Fair	14.65
11	B00484LT	Payapay Br.	Permanent	Concrete	Good	26.3
12	B00659LT	Payapay Parallel Br.	Permanent	Concrete	Good	26

Source: Road and Bridge Information Application Database, Department of Public Works and Highways

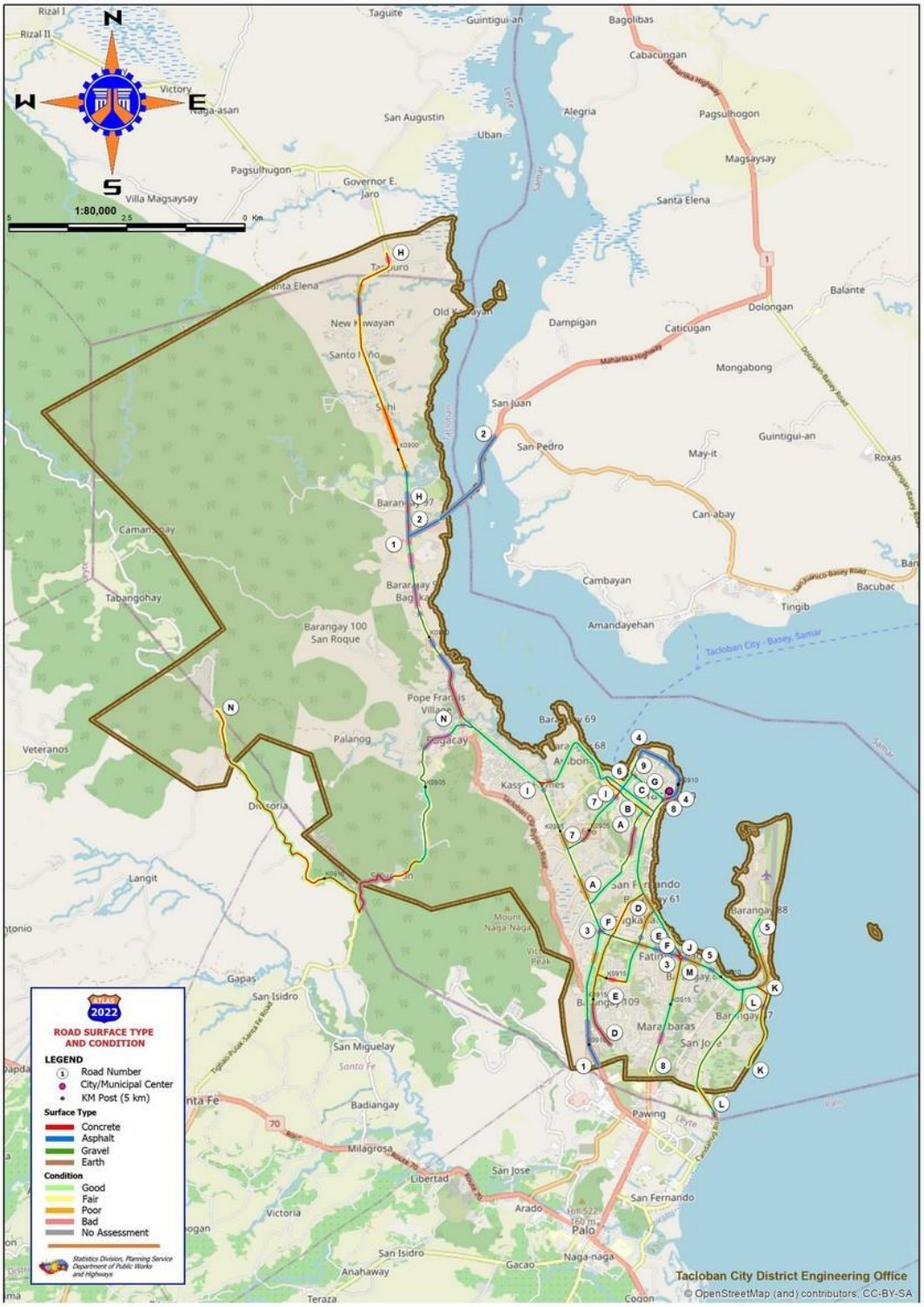


Figure 61. Road Surface Type and Condition, TAC-DEO 2022

5.20 FLOOD CONTROL AND DRAINAGE

The barangays of Tacloban City, situated in the low-lying areas and along the coastline, experience frequent flooding. The city's drainage and sewerage systems are to be upgraded to conform to the Master Drainage Plan of the LGU. The present sewerage drains to the 4 catchment basins in the city, namely the Tanghas-Lirang Creek, Mangonbangon River, Abucay and Burayan Rivers.

Except for the Central City Proper, which is provided with a system of drainage pipes, some built-up portions along Real Street, which are drained by pipes, open canals and culverts and bigger housing areas like V&G and Imelda Village subdivisions, where networks of drainage pipes exist, are practically unsewered. In some congested and blighted residential areas and in some subdivisions, there are shallow earth ditches that are virtually filled-up and often times do not lead to any particular discharge point.

There is a particular concern that developers of new subdivisions do not conform to the Master Drainage Plan. Residents of these subdivisions are the most affected during heavy downpours. Although there are designated catch basins in strategic places, the proliferation of informal settlers along riverbanks and the clogging of waterways aggravates the situation. The existing drainage system constructed way back in 1975, is the only structure serving the dense commercial and residential areas in the city proper.

Tacloban City's Master Drainage Plan has yet to be fully implemented into the present drainage system. In the meantime, the canals and rivers are regularly declogged and worn-out drainage pipes are likewise repaired. The increase in population paralleled by the increase in garbage that clogs the waterways and catch basins, causing these habitual inundations.

5.30 WATER SUPPLY

The water supply condition in the city is not sufficient compared to other municipalities being serviced by LMWD. Despite this, the LGU is trying to look for ways to improve the situation including the possibility of having its own water system.

Tacloban City's main water supply is from the LMWD. The water source is from Tingib River of Pastrana and Dagami, Leyte which is inadequate in relation to the water requirements of the city. In the northern barangays where there is no piped water service, people use deep wells or shallow wells for their water needs. Some residents have their water supply delivered in tanks by LMWD while others resort to the use of electric motor-driven deep wells.

There are two other water service providers. These are the Mactan Rock, which derived its source from sub-surface, and the San Juanico Spring located in Cabalawan, which delivers water to some parts of the northern barangays.

5.40 ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY

Tacloban City has more than sufficient power supply provided by the Leyte II Electric Cooperative, or LEYECO II. It has its main office in Real Street, Tacloban City and has three substations, two of which are located in Tacloban City. Its total capacity of power generation is 45 megawatts, enough to supply any projected increase of power needs for the next five years. The city is completely energized. Although there are occasional power outages, these are immediately addressed.

5.50 TRANSPORT FACILITIES

Tacloban City possesses of transport facilities for land, sea, and air travel. Anyone can access the city through these modes, which are operating 24/7. The DZR Airport connects Tacloban to other destinations such as Manila, Cebu, and Clark in Pampanga. It also serves as jumping-off point for people desiring to visit tourist spots in Eastern Visayas. For land travel, the North and South Transport Terminals provide different modes of transportation for any type of passenger. The terminals connect the city with nearby provinces and even other regions in the country, as buses plying nationwide routes consider them as regular stops. In terms of transportation by the sea, motorized sea transport can be accessed in the Tacloban Port along Quezon Boulevard. The port is operated by the Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) and caters to local and foreign vessels, fishing boats and other smaller motorboats.

Table 86. Transportation Terminals by Location (2023)

Terminal	Location	Area in hectares	Operator	Facilities
Port of Tacloban	Barangay 1 and 4, B Port Area, Tacloban City	3.50	Philippine Ports Authority	Berthing facilities Open storage area Fendering system Mooring facilities Warehouse/transit shed Port operations building
New Bus Terminal	Brgy. 91 Abucay, Tacloban CIty	1.80	City of Tacloban	Passenger lounge Ticketing booths
South Bus Terminal	Robinsons Complex, Marasbaras, Tacloban City	-	City of Tacloban	Passenger lounge Ticketing booths
Daniel Z. Romualdez Airport	Barangay 88, Tacloban City	81.00	Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines	Passenger lounge Ticketing offices Luggage carousel X-ray machines Airport operations building Parking area

Note: All terminals are in good condition.

5.51 By Land

Public transportation within Tacloban City and its suburbs is facilitated by various vehicles, including public utility jeepneys (PUJs), electric jeeps (E-Jeeps), multicabs (Filcabs), tricycles, and electric tricycles (E-Tricycles). In the barangays, pedicabs provide transportation exclusively within their jurisdiction since they are not permitted on national highways or main city roads. The city has registered a total of 182 pedicabs.

For routes extending to nearby municipalities and provinces, the public relies on vans, buses, and minibuses. From 2021 to 2023, the number of traditional and modern PUJs increased significantly from 1,221 units in 2022 to 1,464 units in 2023, reflecting a 19.90% growth. These jeepneys serve both northbound and southbound routes as well as operate within the city.

On the other hand, the number of UV Express vehicles saw a slight increase of 4.82%, reaching 804 units in 2023, as they continued to serve the northbound and southbound routes. Similarly, the

number of buses grew by 13.50%, from 200 in 2022 to 227 in 2023, providing transportation to various destinations including Leyte, Biliran, Samar, and as far as Manila and Davao.

The city also observed a slight decrease in the number of tricycles, from 2,160 units in 2022 to 2,148 units in 2023, marking a 0.56% decline. These tricycles primarily operate within the city. Meanwhile, the number of E-Jeeps saw a significant reduction of 33.33%, decreasing from 27 units in 2022 to 18 units in 2023. These electric vehicles, which offer an eco-friendly alternative, are also used within the city. E-Tricycles followed a similar trend, with a 25% decrease in numbers, dropping from 4 units in 2022 to 3 units in 2023.

Overall, while the number of traditional and modern jeepneys has seen a notable increase, the city has experienced a slight decline in the number of tricycles, E-Jeeps, and E-Tricycles, indicating a shift in public transportation preferences toward more conventional vehicles over newer, eco-friendly options.

Table 87. Public Land Transportation by Type (2022)

TYPE	2021	2022	2023	Route/Destination	Variance (22-23)	Percent (22-23)
Public utility jeepney (PUJ) (traditional and modern)	760	1,221	1,464	North & Southbound; Within the City	243	19.90%
Utility van (UV) Express	1,289	767	804	Northbound and Southbound	37	4.82%
Public utility bus	317	200	227	Northbound and Southbound	27	13.50%
Tricycle	2,065	2,160	2,148	Tacloban (Within the City)	-12	-0.56%
Electric Jeep (E-Jeep)	16	27	18	Tacloban (Within the City)	-9	-33.33%
Electric Tricycle (E- Tricycle)	6	4	3	Tacloban (Within the City)	-1	-25.00%

Source: Business Permits and Licenses Division, Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board

5.52 By Air

Tacloban City serves as the central aviation hub of the region and was the 7th busiest airport in the Philippines in 2023. The Daniel Z. Romualdez Airport (DZR Airport) is located approximately 4.3 nautical miles southeast of Tacloban City proper, with a road distance of about ten (10) kilometers from kilometer zero (0). The airport features a runway that is 2,140 meters long and 45 meters wide, with 1,000-meter-wide easements on either side. These dimensions are sufficient to accommodate large aircraft, such as Boeing 737 planes. The Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines (CAAP) manages and maintains the airport.

Construction is currently underway to upgrade the DZR Airport into an international airport, reflecting its growing importance in the region. This transformation is part of a larger vision, with the airport set to become Eastern Visayas' first international hub by 2026. This major infrastructure project, backed by a P2.57 billion budget, will significantly expand the airport's capacity, covering approximately 3.63 hectares[6]. The DZR Airport recorded a substantial volume of air traffic in 2023, with a total of 12,926 flights and 1,496,096 passengers traveling to and from major destinations like Manila, Cebu, Davao, and Clark. These figures underscore the airport's status as one of the busiest in the country and highlight its critical role in supporting the region's economic growth and tourism.

[6] *City Information Office 2024.*

5.53 By Sea

The Tacloban Port, under the management of the PPA, caters to local vessels mostly for cargo purposes. There is a regular schedule of trips to Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Dumaguete, and Cagayan de Oro City by five shipping lines namely; Gothong Southern Shipping Lines, Incorporated, Meridian Cargo Forwarders, Inc., Seamine Ventures Inc, Oceanic Container Lines, and Trans Asia Shipping Inc.

Table 88. Inventory of Motor Vessels Plying Tacloban City (2023)

Shipping Company	Vessel	Destination	Frequency of Trip
Agro Bulk Marine Corp	Century - A	ceb-tac-ceb	once a year
	Queen Of Peace - A M/V	ceb-tac-ceb	once a year
Apo Cement Corporation	Lct Seamine 7	ceb-tac-ceb	thrice a year
	Seamine 01	ceb-tac-ceb	once a year
	Seamine 7	ceb-tac-ceb	twelve times a year
	Seamine 8	ceb-tac-ceb	fifteen times a year
	Smv Loader	ceb-tac-ceb	once a year
Asia Breweryinc.	Matilde	opol-tac-opol	thrice a year
Avega Bros. Integrated Shipping Corp.	Lance Ian	ign-tac-ign	once a year
	Christian V, M/V	cat-tac-mnl	once a year
CASH	Celsa - 1	dmgt-tac-moc	once a year
	Celsa - 2	dmgt-tac-dmgt	thrice a year
	Jehan 3	ceb-tac-pmn	once a year
	Jmf Golden Harvest	ceb-tac-bun	once a year
	Jmf Golden Prosperity	ceb-tac-ceb	thrice a year
	Joseph	ceb-tac-ceb	once a year
	Maria Veronica	bng-tac-ceb	once a year
CSL Philippines Lines	Kate	ceb-tac-ceb	twice a year
	Queen Cecilia Dos	ign-tac-ign	once a year
Easternwind Line Inc.	Eastern Negros	ceb-tac-luc	once a year
Evaristo Shipping Lines	Eduardo 5	moc-tac-ign	twice a year
	Eric Christian	sur-tac-moc	once a year
Forem Cement Corporation	MV Alyanna	tol-tac-tol	twice a year
Fortune Sea Carrier Inc.	Fortune Harvest	png-tac-luc	twice a year
	Fortune Mighty	ign-tac-ceb	once a year
	Fortune Odyssey	bac-tac-luc	once a year
	Fortune Prosperity MV	ceb-tac-ceb	thrice a year
	Fortune Victory MV	ign-tac-ceb	twice a year
	Sea Trader	cat-tac-ceb	once a year
Goldstar Shipping Lines	Johannah	ceb-tac-ceb	once a year
	Johannah 2	ceb-tac-ceb	twice a year

Shipping Company	Vessel	Destination	Frequency of Trip
	Johannah 5	ceb-tac-ceb	once a year
Gothong Southern Shipping Lines	Don Alfonso Sr. 2	mnl-tac-mnl	thirty times a year
	Don Charles Robert	mnl-tac-mnl	five times a year
	Don Daniel	mnl-tac-mnl	thirty times a year
	Don Daxton	mnl-tac-mnl	eleven times a year
	Doña Caroline Joy	ceb-tac-mnl	twice a year
	Don Albino Sr.	mnl-tac-mnl	fourty-three times a year
	Don Carlos Sr. 2	mnl-tac-mnl	thirty-six times a year
Jb & Sons Shipping Corporation	Salvacion 8	ceb-tac-luc	once a year
Jehan Shipping Corporation	Jehan -2	moc-tac-ceb	once a year
	Jehan - 5 MV	ceb-tac-ceb	once a year
	Jehan 6	ceb-tac-ceb	thrice a year
	Jehan 8	ceb-tac-ceb	once a year
Jerlyn's Shipping Lines, Inc.	Jerlyn Lily	tal-tac-ceb	once a year
Jerlyn's Shipping Lines, Inc.	Princess Jerlyn	ign-tac-ign	four times a year
JFAP Construction	JFAP Tugboat 1	ceb-tac-ceb	once a year
Kheri Lines, Inc.	Kheri - 8	ceb-tac-ceb	thrice a year
	Kheri 2	ceb-tac-ceb	once a year
Lilygene Sea Transport Corporation	Lilygene - 1	moc-tac-moc	twice a year
	Princess Kath	cat-tac-ceb	once a year
	Jerlyn Kaylo	moc-tac-moc	thrice a year
Malayan Maritime Services, Inc.	Bohol Sea	bat-tac-bat	once a year
	Lakandula	bat-tac-bat	once a year
Mc Phil Maru Shipping Corporation	Lady of Consolation	ceb-tac-ceb	once a year
	Lady of Remedy	ceb-tac-ceb	once a year
Medallion Transport Inc.	Ascension of the Lord	ceb-tac-ceb	once a year
	Lady of Confidence	ceb-tac-ceb	four times a year
	Lady of Victory M/V	ceb-tac-ceb	once a year
	Lady of Wisdom MV	ceb-tac-ceb	once a year
Meridian Cargo-Forwarders Inc.	Meridian Uno	ceb-tac-mnl	twice a year
	Meridian Nueve	ceb-tac-mnl	five times a year
	Meridian Queen	ceb-tac-mnl	seven times a year
	Meridian King	ceb-tac-mnl	five times a year
	Meridian Siete	ceb-tac-mnl	twenty-three times a year
N & L Cargo Shipping Corporation	Queen Carolyn	ceb-tac-ceb	five times a year
Oceanic Container Lines	Ocean Dependable	ceb-tac-mnl	thirty-six times a year
Oceanic Container Lines Inc.	Ocean Reliable	ceb-tac-mnl	twenty-six times a year

Shipping Company	Vessel	Destination	Frequency of Trip
Pherwin Shipping Corporation	Blue Ocean I	gin-tac-ceb	once a year
	Blue Ocean II	moc-tac-moc	once a year
Philippine Navy	BRP Dagupan City Ls-551	sis-tac-zam	once a year
	BRP Cabra (MRRV-4409)	sur-tac-tba	once a year
	BRP Filipino		once a year
Pilmico Foods Corporation	Aleandro Vito	ign-tac-ign	once a year
	Alfonso Miguel	ign-tac-ign	twice a year
	Elena R	ign-tac-ign	twice a year
	Jose N	ign-tac-ign	twice a year
	SF York	ign-tac-ign	eleven times a year
Pks Shipping Company, Inc.	Queen of Good Fortune	ceb-tac-ign	once a year
Realship	M/Y Aegis		once a year
Rendec Maxine	Palau Sport	ceb-tac-bgs	once a year
Rj Sea Cargo Shipping Corporation Inc.	Rondell MV	dmgt-tac-nos	once a year
Rls Shipping Lines	Cesar Ester - II	ceb-tac-ceb	thrice a year
Roble Shipping Inc.	Star Ormoc	ceb-tac-ceb	once a year
Roble Shipping Lines	Star Freedom	cat-tac-ceb	once a year
Sark Transport Systems Corporation	Jon Dexter	ceb-tac-ceb	once a year
	Jon Dexter II	dvo-tac-ceb	thrice a year
Sark Transport Systems Corporation	Rene	ceb-tac-ceb	thrice a year
	Richard Rey	ceb-tac-ceb	once a year
Saeaford Shipping Lines Inc.	Aceford	ncn-tac-ceb	four times a year
	Seaford 5	ign-tac-ign	once a year
	Royal III	ceb-tac-ceb	once a year
	Seaford 12	ceb-tac-ceb	thrice a year
	Seaford 3 MV	ncn-tac-ncn	four times a year
	Seaford 8	ceb-tac-ceb	twice a year
	Seaford 9 M/V	png-tac-cmn	once a year
	SF Adventure MV	mnl-tac-mnl	twice a year
	SF Beacon	ags-tac-cdo	once a year
	SF Cruiser	png-tac-moc	once a year
	SF Diligence	moc-tac-mnl	twice a year
	SF Horizon MV	ceb-tac-ceb	thrice a year
	SF Journey	mnl-tac-cdo	twice a year
	SF Provider	moc-tac-moc	thrice a year
	SF Star	ceb-tac-ceb	five times a year
	SF Trader	ceb-tac-ceb	once a year
	SF Unity	ceb-tac-ceb	four times a year

Shipping Company	Vessel	Destination	Frequency of Trip
	SF Wonder	moc-tac-moc	twice a year
	SF Zenith	moc-tac-ceb	once a year
	Trinity-A MV	ceb-tac-ceb	twice a year
Seen Sam Shipping Lines Incorporated	868 Lct	akl-tac-dvo	once a year
Sunwest, Inc.	Seamine 9	lgp-tac-lgp	once a year
Taiheiyo Cement Philippines Inc.	Johannah 3	pmn-tac-ceb	once a year
	Lady Of Divine Grace	ceb-tac-ceb	once a year
	Lady Of Good Success	ceb-tac-ceb	once a year
	Lady Of Rosary	ceb-tac-ceb	twice a year
	Star Hilongos	ceb-tac-ceb	twice a year
Titan Shipping Lines	Celsa 3	ceb-tac-nvl	thrice a year
Villa Shipping Lines Inc.	Jake Vincent Once	moc-tac-ceb	once a year
Whale Shipping Corporation	Lady Martina	cat-tac-png	once a year
Zamboanga Golden Dragon Shipping Corporation	Lady Alayne	dvo-tac-dvo	once a year
	Lady Alayne Two	dvo-tac-dvo	four times a year
	Lady Amelie	moc-tac-moc	thrice a year
	Lady Amy	moc-tac-ign	once a year
	Lady Kinsly	moc-tac-ceb	four times a year
	Lady Kinsly Two	moc-tac-moc	thrice a year
Bothwin Corporation	PHC Fortune	vtm-tac-gls	once a year
Bothwin Corporation	Royal 89	vtm-tac-vtm	once a year
	Royal 88	vtm-tac-vtm	once a year
Gac Shipping And Cargo Systems	Rainbow Warrior	aus-tac-bhl	once a year
Inter Asia Marine Transport Inc.	TTP 68	vtm-tac-vtm	thrice a year
Lionship Phils. Inc.	Phuc Thuan 69	vtm-tac-gls	once a year
Nfd Maritime Port Services	Ha Dong	vtm-tac-vtm	once a year
	Mekong	vtm-tac-vtm	once a year
	New Xa La	vtm-tac-vtm	once a year
	Royal 45	vtm-tac-vtm	thrice a year
	Elite	bkk-tac-bkk	twice a year
	Vinh Quang 379	vtm-tac-vtm	once a year
Oms Shipping Services And Logistics, Inc.	Phuc Thuan 89	vtm-tac-ind	twice a year
	Hai Dang 168	vtm-tac-ind	four times a year
	Quang Minh 9	vtm-tac-ind	once a year
Philhua Shipping, Inc.	An Binh 18	vtm-tac-gls	once a year
	Vandon Sea	vtm-tac-png	once a year
	Htk Venus	vtm-tac-gls	once a year

Shipping Company	Vessel	Destination	Frequency of Trip
	Phu An 36	vtm-tac-moc	thrice a year
	Vandon Oak	vtm-tac-vtm	once a year
Unitramp, Inc.	Hai Au Star	vtm-tac-vtm	once a year
	Hai Ha 388	vtm-tac-vtm	once a year
	Phu An 369	vtm-tac-vtm	once a year
	Tan An 01	vtm-tac-vtm	seven times a year
	Tan An Honesty	vtm-tac-vtm	four times a year
	Thai Binh 38	vtm-tac-vtm	thrice a year
	TLC 01	vtm-tac-wlb	once a year
	Truong Loc 16	vtm-tac-bru	once a year
	Giang Hai 11	vtm-tac-vtm	thrice a year
	Hoang Trieu 69	vtm-tac-vtm	once a year
	Long Tan 39	vtm-tac-ind	once a year
	Long Tan 03	vtm-tac-vtm	twice a year
	Mekong Star	vtm-tac-vtm	once a year
	Minh Cong 68	vtm-tac-ind	once a year
	Minh Huy 19	vtm-tac-vtm	four times a year
	Oriental Star	vtm-tac-mal	thrice a year

Source: Philippine Ports Authority
Note: (codes) Tac-Tacloban, Mla-manila, Ceb- Cebu, Ilo-Iloilo, Cag- Cagayan de oro, Orm-Ormoc, Dmgt-Dumaguete

There are also virtually countless of motor bancas stretched from the main port to Quezon Boulevard. These motor bancas and motorboats carry passengers towards several port destinations in Samar. Table 89 presents the list of authorized Liner Ships in Tacloban City.

Table 89. List of Authorized Liner Ships Operating (2023)

Vessel Name	Type of Service	GT	Pax Capacity	Route	Frequency of Trips
Mbca "SIMON'S PARADISE 1"	Passenger	27	30	Simon's Place Paradise Resort, Sinapdan Island, Tacloban City to Tacloban City and vice versa	Depends on the availability of passengers
Mbca "HERO TRAVELS"	Passenger	7.84	22	Tacloban City – San Juanico Strait and vice versa	Depends on the availability of passengers
MV "RICNEL"	Passenger	31	106	Amandayehan, Basey, Samar – Tacloban City and vice versa	Daily (7 round trips)
MV "BAYING 5"	Passenger	20	155	San Antonio, Basey, Samar – Tacloban City and vice versa; and Tacloban City to any of the following destination and vice versa: (a) Legaspi Island, Marabut Samar, (b) San Juanico Straight; and/or (c) Candiwata Island, Daram, Samar	Daily (10 round trips)
MV :LUKIE EAST"	Passenger	6.3	46		Daily (15 round trips)
MV "JASHLEY EAST"	Passenger	31.83	120		Daily (15 round trips)

Vessel Name	Type of Service	GT	Pax Capacity	Route	Frequency of Trips
MV "MIGGY EAST"	Passenger	34.28	150		Daily (15 round trips)
Mbca "SAINT JOHN 1"	Passenger	9.61	35	San Antonio, Basey, Samar – Tacloban City	Daily (8 round trips)
Mbca "EUGENE-1"	Passenger	24.22	50	Talalora, Samar – Tatabunan – Navatas Guti - Navatas Daku – (all of Talalora, Samar) – Babatngon, Leyte - Tacloban City; and Tacloban City – Babatngon, Leyte – Navatas Guti - Navatas Daku – Tatabunan (all of Talalora, Samar) - Talalora, Samar	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday (Every 2nd week and 4th week of the month)
Mbca "STO. NIÑO D' DARAM"	Passenger	42	124	Daram, Samar – Tacloban City and vice versa	Every Tuesday and Wednesdays
Mbca "ROSEMARIE MICO-I"	Passenger		68	Saugan - Mayabay - Birawan - Yangta (all of Daram, Samar) - Guintarcan, Villareal, Samar-Baclayan, Daram, Samar - Tacloban City and vice versa	Tuesday and Thursdays (every after 2 weeks)
Mbca "NORA STO. NIÑO - 2"	Passenger	14.83	50	Tacloban City - Baclayan - Bagacay, (all of Daram, Samar) - Guintarcan, Villareal, Samar - Zumarraga, Samar	Friday
Mbca "Archie - D"	Passenger	18.24	50	Jacopon - Sogod - Berawan - Ubo - mabini - mayabay - Mandayucan - Bachao - Calawan-an - Canduguq - Sua - Cabil-isan (all of Daram, Samar) - Tacloban City and vice versa	Monday to Saturday
Mbca Kiwi	Cargo	3.64	-	Salvacion, Base4y, Samar - Tacloban City and vice versa	Daily
Mbca "MA. CRISTINA"	Cargo	14.92	-	Baclayan - Bagacay - Cabac - Yangta - Baclayan - Poso (all of Daram, Samar) - Tacloban City	Tuesday and Saturday

Source: Maritime Industry Authority
Note: All vessels are issued with Certificate of Public Convenience (CPC) issued by MARINA Regional Office No. VIII (MRO8)

5.60 COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

In the advent of modern communications technology, Tacloban City is at the forefront of communications facilities in the region. Three mobile phone communication companies, namely Smart, Globe, and Digitel-Sun Cellular and two landline companies, Globe/Bayantel and PLDT telephones, are operating in the city.

Tacloban City is globally linked with its varied communication facilities through international networking using computers and other gadgets and other modern equipment. Tacloban City provides seven internet connections namely: Globe Telecom, Smart Communications, Digitel (Suncellular), PLDT, DITO Telecommunity, Fil Products Service Television, Inc. of Tacloban, and Leyte Cable TV Network.

Radio communications is another important and rapidly developing facility present in the city. There are two AM radio broadcast stations, 10 FM broadcast stations.

In terms of television broadcast and cable operation, there are three television broadcast and two cable TV providers operating in the city.

Table 90. Communication Services Facilities (2023)

TYPE	ADDRESS
INTERNET PROVIDER - 7	
Globe Telecom	Bayantel Bldg. Sto Niño Street, Tac. City
Smart Communications	P. Zamora Street, Tacloban City
Digitel (Suncellular)	P. Zamora Street (c/o Smart Comms.)
PLDT	P. Zamora Street (c/o Smart Comms.)
DITO Telecommunity	Tacloban City
Fil Products Service Television, Inc. of Tacloban	P. Burgos Street, Tacloban Citty
Leyte Cable TV Network	3F Goldilocks Bldg., P. Zamora St. Tac. City
TELEPHONE SERVICE PROVIDER - 2	
Globelines/Bayantel	Bayantel Bldg. Sto Niño Street, Tac. City
PLDT	P. Zamora Street (c/o Smart Comms.)
CELLULAR MOBILE TELEPHONE SERVICE PROVIDER - 4	
Globe Telecom	Bayantel Bldg. Sto Niño Street, Tac. City
Smart Communications	P. Zamora Street, Tacloban City
Digitel (Sun Cellular)	P. Zamora Street (c/o Smart Comms.)
DITO Telecommunity	Tacloban City
TV BROADCAST – 3	
GMA 7 Network (TV Relay - Channel 10)	Mt. Vasper, Brgy. Tigbao, Tacloban City
Phil. Collective Media Corp. (DYPR)	RTR Compd., Calanipawan Road. Tac. City
Palawan Broadcasting Corporations	Cong. Artemio Mate Aven. Ext., Tac. City
AM BROADCAST - 2	
Manila Broadcasting Company (DYVL)	Diversion Road, Campitic, Palo, Leyte
Manila Broadcasting Company (DYTH)	Diversion Road, Campitic, Palo, Leyte
FM BROADCAST - 9	
Century Communications, Inc. (DYXV - 98.3)	YAU Bldg., Real Street, Tacloban City
Manila Bradcasting Company (DYTM - 91.1)	Leyte Park Cmpd. Magsaysay Blvd.
Newsound Bctg. Network (DYTX - 95.1)	Real Street, Tacloban City
Radio Mindanao Network (DYXY - 99.1)	P. Burgos Street, Tacloban City
Radio Corp. of the Phils. (DYCG -96.7)	Casa Anson Bldg. Lope Jeana St., Tac. City
Phil. Collective Media Corp. (DYDR - 100.7)	RTR Compd., Calanipawan Road, Tac. City
Tagbilaran Broadcasting Station Inc. (DYGT 103.1)	Artemio Mate Ave., Tacloban City
Aliw Broadcasting Corporation (DYAW - 89.5)	Burgos, Tacloban City
Far East Broadcasting Co. (DYFE - 97.5)	Burgos Street, Tacloban City
BAYCOMMS Broadcasting Corp. (DYTY - 93.5)	Tacloban City
CABLE TV SERVICE - 2	
Leyte Cable TV Network	3rd Flr, Goldilocks Bldg, P. Zamora Street
Filproducts Cable TV Services	2nd Flr, Rolando Uy Bldg. P. Burgos Street

Source: National Telecommunications Commission
Note: All the listed communication service facilities are privately owned.

5.61 POSTAL SERVICES

The Philippine Postal Corporation (PHLPost) holds its regional office in the city at Trece Martirez Street. The reliable way of communicating through letters and written manuscripts is still prevalent, particularly in areas in the region where there are no other available means of communication. Table 63 shows the services offered by PPC. Domestic mail services such as priority and ordinary offered special

services like digitized postal ID and logistics, respectively, on special and post card international mail services.

Table 91. Services Offered by PHLPost (2023)

DOMESTIC MAIL SERVICES	INTERNATIONAL MAIL SERVICES	SPECIAL SERVICES	PRODUCTS
Priority	Special Delivery	Digitized Postal ID	Stamps
Ordinary	Post Card	Logistics	Philately
Registered Mail	Registered Mail	Locked Boxes	Electronic Postal Money Order (EPOST)
Domestic Express Mail	International Express Mail	Ocean Jet Ticketing	Postal Money Order (Paperbase)
Domestic Parcel	Air Parcel	Bayad Center	

Source: Philippine Postal Corporation

5.70 SOLID WASTE AND SEWERAGE SYSTEM

Tacloban City's new dumpsite, the Sanitary Landfill Facility located at Brgy. San Roque, is now operational. It commenced on February 12, 2019, which was simultaneous with the complete closure of the controlled dumpsite at Brgy. Sto. Niño. Garbage pushing, leveling, compaction and soil covering were among the activities being executed.

Considering that the landfill is small, the city is serious with its segregation scheme and the full implementation of the Solid Waste Management (SWM) Act 9003 up to the barangay level. The city needs to implement the waste segregation policy to make sure that only the residuals will be transported to the sanitary landfill. All the recyclables and the biodegradables will not be collected by the service provider. The city employed night sweepers to ensure that garbage is well kept in the city proper particularly in the city streets. Penalties will be imposed to the law breakers.

5.80 SLAUGHTERHOUSE

The LGU built a new public slaughterhouse / abattoir located in barangay Salvacion, which is now operational. For health reasons, slaughtered meat (pork, carabao, etc) needs to be inspected for diseases in order to prevent the said meat to be consumed by the general public.

5.90 MARKET

Tacloban City has four public markets. The main public market is located at Tarcela Street. Others are the Magallanes Public Market, Old Road Fish Shed, and the San Jose Public Market. Likewise, there are five private "talipapa" in barangays. Utap, Marasbaras, Picas, Kalipayan and Calanipawan.

The main public market has three main buildings set together and faces the wet or fish section. The new two wings are two storey buildings, with the upper storey intended for dry goods section and restaurants. In addition, there is the "Bagsakan" area where vegetables and other similar products from other municipalities are brought for the middlemen and retailers.

CHAPTER 6 ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

One of the concerns of the City Government of Tacloban is the conservation and improvement of its environment and natural resources. This sector is divided into five subsectors namely lands, forest lands, mineral lands, water resources, wildlife and other reservation.

The quality of life of the people is dependent upon the quality of its environment. Tacloban City is rich in natural resources particularly its marine waters, forests, and timberlands. Although urbanization has edged into the northern part of the city where forest lands abound, measures are undertaken to keep the equilibrium of nature with modern technology. Hand in hand, it will spell the balanced development of environmental resource with technology.

6.10 FORESTS AND WATERSHEDS

6.11 Watersheds

The stakeholder profile of the city's forest and forestland areas offers an understanding of the current realities in watershed management. From a forest planning standpoint, decision support systems can be developed to respond to the peculiarities of the city's watershed landscape which is dissected into different watershed management units. Each of these sub-watersheds covers a cluster of barangays suggesting spatial and functional connectivity relationships, in terms of demography and land use. There are ten major watershed units that had been delineated based on topographical orientation.

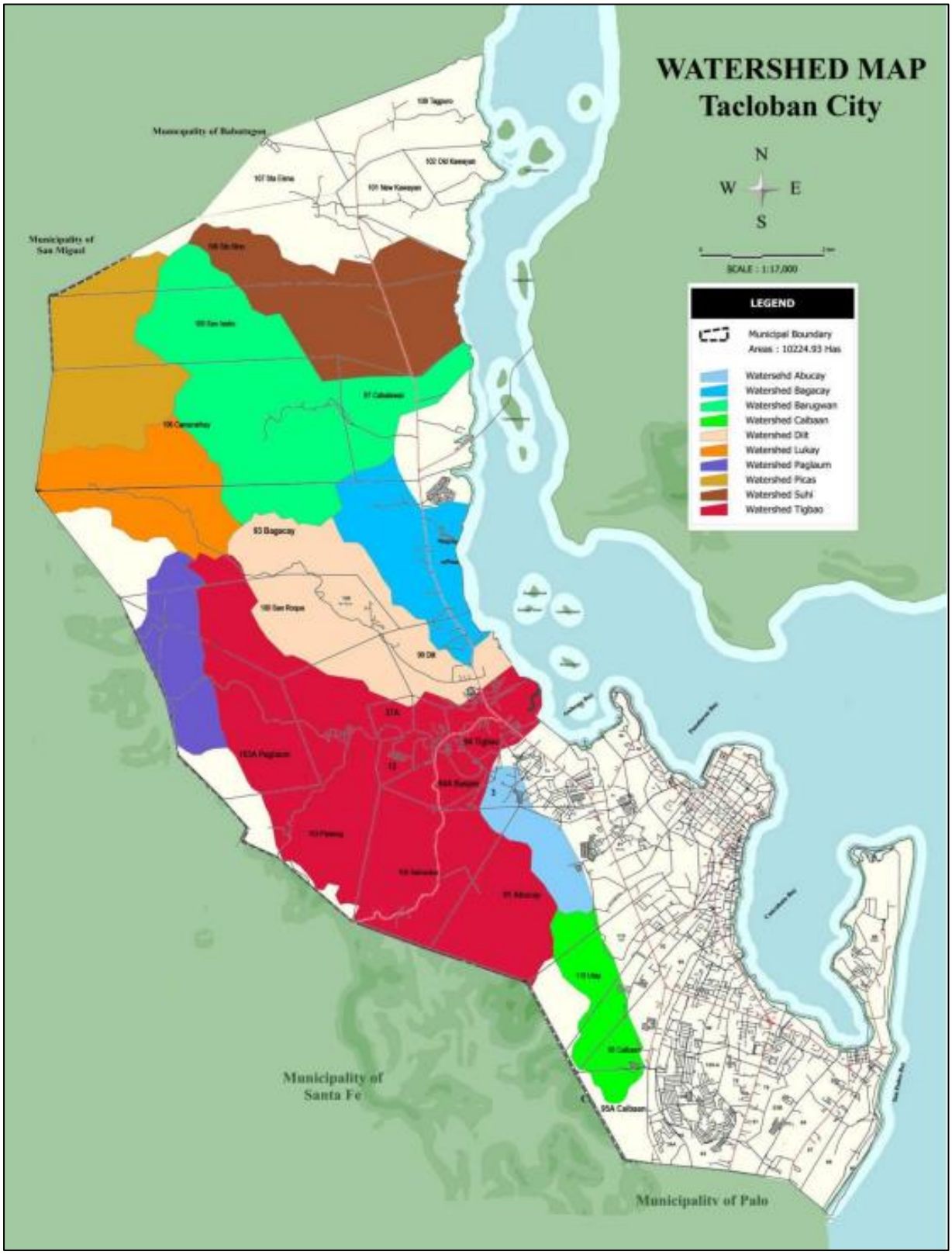


Figure 62. Watershed Map

Table 92. Area of Watersheds per Slope Category

Subwatershed	Total Area in hectares	Area per Slope Category in hectares		
		Less than 18%	18% to 30%	30% to 50%
Tigbao-Diit	2,633.246	2,344.666	285.500	3.075
Caibaan- Utap	251.682	122.352	121.617	7.713
Bar-Suhi	1,691.453	1,389.102	274.545	27.806
Nag-Nula	179.040	78.037	92.518	8.484
Bagacay	386.165	356.713	29.444	0
Lukay- Paglaum-Picas	1,102.125	820.414	258.540	23.165
	6,243.711	**5,111.284**	**1062.164**	**70.243**

Source: Comprehensive Land Use Plan 2017-2025

The forestland areas in upland barangays, which are embedded in different subwatersheds, are susceptible to landslides, aggravated by intense rainfall and storm. This observation is based on the result of the landslide vulnerability assessment conducted by the Mines and Geosciences Bureau in 2011 and 2012.

Experiences of prolonged and extreme rainfall that creates huge soil movement in Upper Nulatula, stretching to adjacent watersheds and deadly landslide in Barangay Cabalawan, increases the necessity for residents and local disaster risk management council to institute mitigating measures against hazards. Further, computer-based models predict the effects of climate change on the intensity of precipitation. These showed that low lying sections of the Tigbao catch basin are prone to flooding from Palanog down to Basper and Tigbao proper. Also, the same situation is observed in Caibaan, Apitong, Utap and Abucay micro watersheds.

6.12 Forest Cover

The ratio of forest cover to forest lands in Tacloban City, which stands at 40:60, suggests a low forest per capita well below the threshold set by the Food and Agriculture Organization. The forest land use map show that forest cover is concentrated in the steep slopes of the Tigbao-Diit and Barugoan-Suhi watersheds.

The balance sheet of production and protection forestlands, based on slope and elevation parameters, suggests a significantly large area equivalent to 1,910 hectares that can be allocated for production forestry. However, the conservation values placed for source-water protection areas and the presence of discontinuous forest cover, combine to require another layer of protection for degraded watersheds.

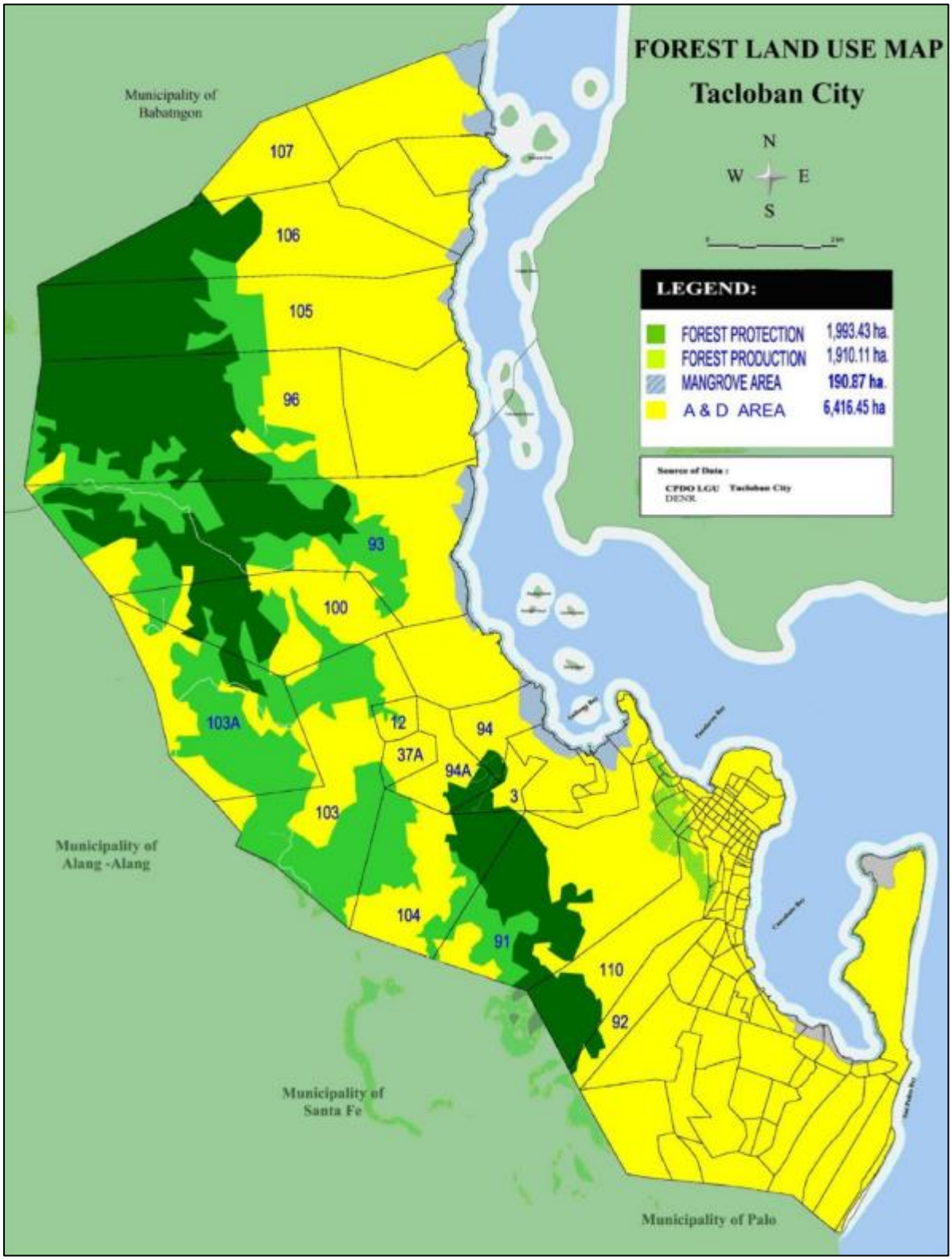


Figure 63. Forest Land Use Map

6.20 FISH SANCTUARY AND CORAL REEFS

Among sites surveyed by the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources and Department of Environment and Natural Resource, only Dio Island, located under a kilometer East of the Daniel Z. Romualdez Airport, showed good coral cover conditions after Typhoon Yolanda with live hard coral cover of 54%. Rubble was also minimal but dead coral with algae was abundant at about 30% cover. The island is declared as a protected area and is also being monitored and protected by the City Agriculturist's Office and national agencies.

A total of 37 fish species belonging to 15 families and 27 genera were recorded in Dio Island. Of these, eight fish families with 25 species were non-target and seven families with 12 species were target fish species.

6.30 WETLANDS

6.31 Rivers and Natural Drainage

The urban area of Tacloban City has four major natural drainage ways: Abucay and Mangonbangon rivers which empty to the Anibong Bay, while Tanghas-Lirang and Burayan Rivers empty to Cancabato Bay. Likewise, these urban natural drainage ways, Abucay, Mangonbangon, and Burayan Rivers serve as urban drainage channels.

Likewise, the city has five bodies of water serving as drainage outlets of these rivers and creeks. These bodies of water are Anibong and Panalaron Bays situated in the North, and Cancabato, San Pedro, and San Pablo Bays situated in the East. The other smaller natural drainage ways located at the northwestern part of Tacloban in Barangays 93, 94 97, 98, 100, and, 106 drain towards the San Juanico Strait and Anibong Bay.

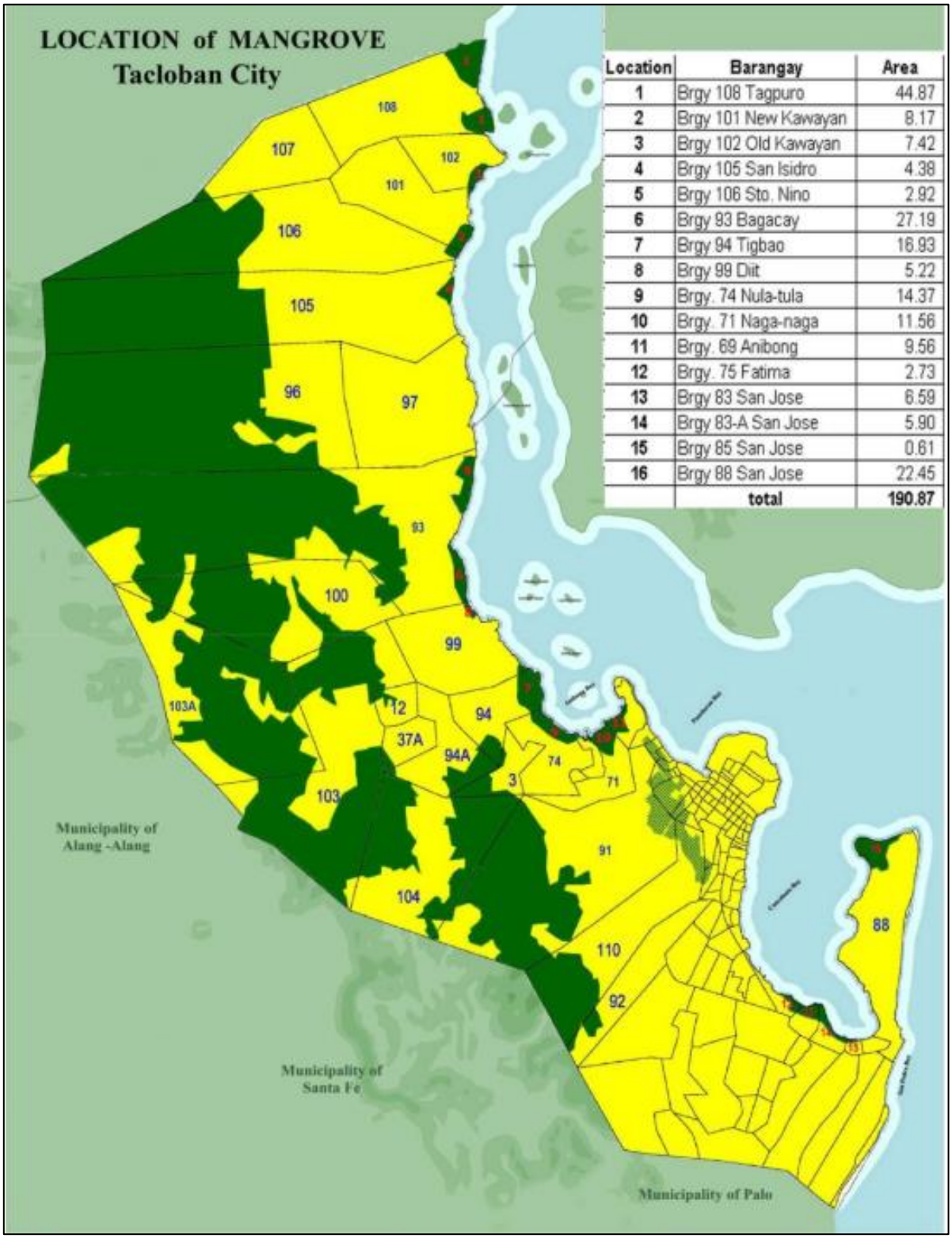
The Abucay River, located at the northwestern side of the city's watershed area, was previously tapped for irrigation of the farm lands in Abucay and Naga-Naga. It has a catchment area of about 2.4 square kilometers and drains to the Anibong Bay. Mangonbangon River runs five kilometers along the western side of the city proper and carries part of the runoff storm water and drains towards Panalaron Bay. The upper stretch of the national highway is swampy. Its catchment area is around five square kilometers. Burayan River with a total length of four kilometers has a catchment area of 6.5 square kilometers, flowing from southwest to northeast on the southern part of Tacloban.

The mountainous area serving as the watershed is located in the West. A small hilly area partitions Tacloban City's central plain. The eastern plain occupies the Tacloban's Central Business District and the other half, on the western side, is developed into a mixed residential and commercial use zone.

6.32 Mangroves

Tacloban City has 190.87 hectares of mangrove area. Mangoves along the coastline were in good condition prior to Super Typhoon Yolanda. However, a survey assessment revealed that mangroves

in Barangay 75 sustained 70% damage; Barangay 83, 90% damage; Barangay 93, 80% damage; Barangay 74, 80% damage.



Location	Barangay	Area
1	Brgy 108 Tagpuro	44.87
2	Brgy 101 New Kawayan	8.17
3	Brgy 102 Old Kawayan	7.42
4	Brgy 105 San Isidro	4.38
5	Brgy 106 Sto. Nino	2.92
6	Brgy 93 Bagacay	27.19
7	Brgy 94 Tigbao	16.93
8	Brgy 99 Diit	5.22
9	Brgy. 74 Nula-tula	14.37
10	Brgy. 71 Naga-naga	11.56
11	Brgy. 69 Anibong	9.56
12	Brgy. 75 Fatima	2.73
13	Brgy 83 San Jose	6.59
14	Brgy 83-A San Jose	5.90
15	Brgy 85 San Jose	0.61
16	Brgy 88 San Jose	22.45
	total	190.87

Figure 64. Mangroves Cover Map

6.33 Seagrass

There are some seagrasses in Cancabato Bay. Unfortunately, these are not abundant enough, as reflected by the declining fish catch. Another study of seagrass conducted in 2013 pointed to very poor to poor conditions. The results could be attributed to the substrate soil which is not conducive to the growth of both seagrass and seaweeds. Debris also bears on the quality of the substrate and impact the overall environmental conditions for growth.

While BFAR has conducted a rapid assessment of the stocks remaining in Cancabato Bay through the National Stock Assessment Program, no participatory coastal resource assessment (PCRA) has been conducted for the whole city. The last PCRA conducted in Tacloban City's waters, specifically from Tagpuro to Anibong was in 2021.

6.40 WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste management is under the purview of the City Environment and Natural Resources Office and City General Services Office. Measures on proper waste disposal and management at the barangay level and business sector are strictly implemented apart from regular information dissemination on proper waste management through the media and other information materials and venue. On the other hand, industrial waste is treated differently as it entails specific handling and disposal requirements. On average, 150 tons of waste is generated per day.

6.50 HYDROGEOLOGICAL FEATURES AND HAZARDS

6.51 Geologic Classification

Four rock formation units can be found in the immediate area of Tacloban City and its nearby towns. These are: Quaternary Alluvium (1.6 million years ago to present); Turbidite sequence of Bagahupi Formation, which is Pliocene (0.01 to 1.6 million years ago) in age; San Ricardo Formation, which is early to middle Miocene (11 to 23 million years ago) in age; and Tacloban Ophiolite which encompasses the successive sequence of Schists, Volcanic, Serpentine and Gabbroic rocks all thought to be Cretaceous (65 to 135 million years ago) in age.

The Quaternary Alluvium overlies most of the older rock units in different areas and it consists of recent soil deposits and sands, which can be loose or compacted. The coastal areas and plains are covered by this kind of rock unit, like those found along the bounding bodies of water. The DZR Airport is in itself underlain by compacted young sand deposits, which form a characteristic sand spit structure (a coastal feature which denotes a protruding sand body towards the sea and is attached to the mainland). Many places are underlain by the compacted sands and soils, such as those at San Jose and places southwest of the city proper.

The city proper is underlain by the sedimentary sequence of the San Ricardo Formation, which is very slightly dipping. This can be observed at the Kanhuraw Hill which is characteristically rising within a generally lowland area.

The Tacloban Ophiolite is represented by the long stretch of small mountain chains located west of Tacloban, which extends in a northwest-southeast manner. Limited observations of igneous rock exposures at Salvacion and Tigbao suggest basaltic origin of the rocks found in the areas mentioned. The northern portions of Tacloban, specifically those located at the rolling hills, are underlain by the slightly dipping Bagahupi sedimentary sequence, which has some outcrop exposures at road cuts of hilly portions and along the shoreline of Tagpuro facing the San Juanico Strait. Exposures are also present at the protruding headland at Anibong Bay where three fuel depots are located.

Two minor fault lines have been previously mapped out in the immediate area of Tacloban. One is located at the western flank of the mountain chains west of Tacloban, while the other exists at the northern area, which serves as the boundary between the Tacloban Ophiolite and the Bagahupi formation. These faults are identified as thrust faults and are possibly inactive, but detailed studies and data regarding the actual nature of these two geologic structures are non-existent. The potential of these structures as earthquake generators cannot be discounted at the moment.

Tacloban City has deposits of metallic and non-metallic mineral resources. Metallic deposits consist of copper and iron. Non-metallic minerals are comprised of red-burning clay which is used for producing bricks and pottery and chart dimension stone used as interior and exterior building materials.

CHAPTER 7 LOCAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPABILITY

7.10 LOCAL PLANNING STRUCTURE

7.11 Administrative Structure

The Office of the City Mayor, with the Mayor as the Chief Executive, exercises the general supervision and control over all programs, activities, and projects of the City Government. Enforcement of laws, rules, and regulations is likewise under the control and supervision of the Executive Branch, represented by the City Mayor.

Tacloban City LGU has 31 component departments and offices, each having its distinctive and inherent function to assist the City Mayor in the execution of activities and enforcement of laws. Likewise, generation and maximization of income is another function of the executive branch that is specifically undertaken by the treasury department.

While the Local Chief Executive (LCE) exercises full administrative powers over the formulation of policies, strategies and plans and the implementation of proposals, the LCE is ably assisted or represented by the various department/office heads concentrating on their respective field of concerns. Such a system ensures the delivery of basic services. The coordinated efforts of the various departments entail efficient, effective, and equitable implementation of projects parallel to the vision and mission of the City Government, purposely to benefit the people.

Table 93. Department/ Office Heads (2023)

Department/ Office	Department/ Office Heads
City Mayor	Hon. Alfred S. Romualdez
City Administrator's Office	Atty. Lila Czarina A. Aquitania
Human Resource Management and Development Office	Atty. Annaliza A. Quiliope
City Planning and Development Office	EnP. Janis Claire S. Canta
City Civil Registrar's Office	Imelda A. Roa
City General Services Office	Engr. Leoncio R. Parado II
City Budget Office	Vicente L. Dy, III
City Accountant's Office	Elizalde A. Teo, CPA
City Treasurer's Office	Jennifer S. Guy
City Assessor's Office	Richard P. Abella
City Information Office	
City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office	Ildebrando C. Bernadas
City Legal Office	Atty. Earl Caezar N. Rosario
Traffic Operations Management, Enforcement, and Control Office	Engr. Garry A. Soriano
City Cooperatives Development and Livelihood Assistance Office	Ruena M. Mate
City Health Office	Dr. Gloria E. Fabrigas
Tacloban City Hospital	Dr. Joedina B. Gumagay
City Housing and Community Development Office	EnP. Maria Joelyca O. Sescon, MMBM
City Social Welfare and Development Office	Fe Chona A. Bahin, RSW
City Agriculturist's Office	Romelo T. Anade
City Veterinary Office	Dr. Eunice J. Alcantara
City Environment and Natural Resources Office	For. Jonathan R. Hijada
City Architect's Office	Arch. Ian Ray G. Perez
City Engineer's Office	Engr. Dionisio O. De Paz II
Management Information System Office	Randy B. Calahi

Department/ Office	Department/ Office Heads
Public Employment Services Office	Ruena M. Mate
City Tourism Office Operations	Maria Lumen P. Tabao
City Internal Audit Services Office	Marivic U. Adornado
City Nutrition Office	Maria Lumen P. Tabao
City Population Office	Ms. Hedeliza P. Ramos
Business Permits and Licensing Division	Gemafiel R. Gaspay

Table 94. National Offices with Local Operations (2023)

Office	Office Head
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources	Dominador G. Maputol (OIC)
Bureau of Fire Protection	C/Insp. Anthony C. De Paz
Bureau of Jail Management & Penology	C/Insp. Gusser A. Gadong Jr.
Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines	Engr. Danilo T. Abareta
City Comission on Elections	Ma. Goretti V. Caseñas-Cañas
City Local Government Operations Office	Engr. Visitacion V. Giva
City Schools Division	Dr. Sherlita A. Palma
City Auditor's Office	Atty. Mark Denniel Lojero, CPA
Tacloban City Police Office	PCol. Michael P. Palermo
Department of Agriculture	Andre Rodolfo T. Orais
Department of the Interior and Local Government	Arnel M. Agabe
Department of Tourism	Karina Rosa S. Tiopes
Leyte II Electric Cooperative	Engr. Fernan Paul R. Tan
Leyte Metropolitan Water District	Mgr. Ronnie Cornico
Land Transportation Franchising and Regulatory Board	Gualberto N. Gualberto
Land Transportation Office	Atty. Ledwino R. Macariola
National Telecommunications Commission	Engr. Wilfredo C. Zabala (OIC)
Philippine Ports Authority	Atty. Kahlil L. Lamigo
Philippine Statistics Authority	Wilma A. Perante

7.12 Legislative Structure

With its intrinsic function as a check and balance in local governance, the Sangguniang Panglunsod (SP) exerts equal powers with the Executive Branch. It performs its functions through parliamentary procedures done in the session hall through the conduct of a regular session once a week. Plans, policies, and projects, upon their formulation in the executive branch, are then passed to the SP for approval and appropriation of funds.

Primarily, the council enacts ordinances, passes resolutions, and on fiscal matters, sees to the maximum generation of resources and revenues for the development plans, programs, priorities and activities of the city, which in substance is for the general welfare of the constituents.

In addition, it ensures the proper and equal apportioning of funds and qualifying the priorities set by the executive branch and notes the propriety of funding requests, fund disposals, and appropriations. In which case, pursuant to the legislative authority granted by Republic Act 7160 (Local Government Code of 1991) to the Sanggunian and in accord to the laws, the SP has the authority to reject or approve the appropriations passed by the executive branch. Considering the advantage of the constituents, the council acts in a cooperative stance with the executive council on matters that necessitate the general welfare of the citizenry.

7.12.1 Role of the Legislative Body:

General Powers of the Sanggunian:

a. Rule Making
   - Budget and Appropriation Budget appropriation
   - General Welfare
   - Regulatory Functions
   - Taxation

b. Enactment of internal rules
   - Other powers necessarily implied there from or necessary, appropriate and incidental for the effective governance

c. Investigatory Review
d. Adjudicatory or Quasi-judicial

The Sangguniang Panlungsod is composed of 57 officials and employees, 11 of whom are elected, while the other two are representatives of the Liga ng mga Barangay and Sangguniang Kabataan (SK).

Table 95. Sangguniang Panlungsod Standing Committees

Elected Officials (2022-2025)	Official
Mayor	Hon. Alfred S. Romualdez
Vice Mayor and Presiding Officer	Atty. Edwin Y. Chua
Presiding Officer Pro- Tempore	Dr. Maria Elvira G. Casal
Floor Leader	Brian Steve G. Granados
Assistant Floor Leader	Aurora Aimee D. Grafil

Elected Officials (2022-2025)	Official
Sangguniang Panlungsod Members	Atty. Jerry S. Uy Edward Frederick I. Chua Edson R. Malaki Leo O. Bahin Rachelle Erica C. Pineda Jeric Dane G. Granados Engr. Christopher Randy L. Esperas
ABC President	Raymund Vincent A. Romualdez
SK Federation President	Emmanuel Dirko S. De Paz
Secretary to the Sanggunian	Atty. Maila N. Andrade

A resolution confirming the election of chairmen and members of the 30 standing committees and six special bodies of the 15th Sangguniang Panglungsod.

Different Committees in the Sangguniang Panglunsod

1. **Committee on Finance and Appropriation**
   Chairperson: Hon. Maria Elvira G. Casal
   Vice-Chairperson: Hon. Brian Steve G. Granados
   Members: 1. Hon. Aurora Aimee D. Grafil
   2. Hon. Jeric Dane G. Granados
   3. Hon. Christopher Randy L. Esperas

2. **Committee on Ways and Means**
   Chairperson: Hon. Edson R. Malaki
   Vice-Chairperson Hon. Brian Steve G. Granados
   Members: 1. Hon. Christopher Randy L. Esperas
   2. Hon. Jeric Dane G. Granados
   3. Hon. Leo O. Bahin

3. **Committee on Education**
   Chairperson: Hon. Maria Elvira G. Casal
   Vice-Chairperson Hon. Brian Steve G. Granados
   Members: 1. Hon. Christopher Randy L. Esperas
   2. Hon. Jeric Dane G. Granados
   3. Hon. Aurora Aimee D. Grafil

4. **Committee on Health and Sanitation**
   Chairperson: Hon. Maria Elvira G. Casal
   Vice-Chairperson Hon. Aurora Aimee D. Grafil
   Members: 1. Hon. Brian Steve G. Granados
   2. Hon. Jeric Dane G. Granados
   3. Hon. Edson R. Malaki

5. Committee on Markets, Slaughterhouse, and Livestock

Chairperson:	Hon. Edson R. Malaki
Vice-Chairperson	Hon. Brian Steve G. Granados
Members:	1. Hon. Christopher Randy L. Esperas
	2. Hon. Jeric Dane G. Granados
	3. Hon. Leo O. Bahin

6. Committee on Public Order, Security and Safety

Chairperson:	Hon. Raymund A. Romualdez
Vice-Chairperson	Hon. Leo O. Bahin
Members:	1. Hon. Brian Steve G. Granados
	2. Hon. Christopher Randy L. Esperas
	3. Hon. Jeric Dane G. Granados

7. Committee on Engineering, Infrastructure and General Services

Chairperson:	Hon. Raymund A. Romualdez
Vice-Chairperson	Hon. Christopher Randy L. Esperas
Members:	1. Hon. Maria Elvira G. Casal
	2. Hon. Jeric Dane G. Granados
	3. Hon. Leo O. Bahin

8. Committee on Social Services

Chairperson:	Hon. Leo O. Bahin
Vice-Chairperson	Hon. Aurora Aimee D. Grafil
Members:	1. Hon. Christopher Randy L. Esperas

9. Committee on Women, Children, and Family Relations

Chairman:	Hon. Aurora Aimee D. Grafil
Vice-Chairman:	Hon. Maria Elvira G. Casal
Members:	1. Hon. Leo O. Bahin
	2. Hon. Jeric Dane G. Granados
	3. Hon. Christopher Randy L. Esperas

10. Committee on Youth and Sports Development

Chairman:	Hon. Emmanuel Dirko S. De Paz
Vice-Chairman:	Hon. Raymund A. Romualdez
Members:	1. Hon. Christopher Randy L. Esperas
	2. Hon. Edson R. Malaki
	3. Hon. Aurora Aimee D. Grafil

11. Committee on Labor, Employment, and Migrant Workers

Chairman:	Hon. Christopher Randy L. Esperas
Vice-Chairman:	Hon. Brian Steve G. Granados
Members:	1. Hon. Leo O. Bahin
	2. Hon. Edson R. Malaki
	3. Hon. Jeric Dane G. Granados

12. Committee on Personnel Administration and Appointments

Chairman:	Hon. Edson R. Malaki
Vice-Chairman:	Hon. Brian Steve G. Granados
Members:	1. Hon. Christopher Randy L. Esperas
	2. Hon. Jeric Dane G. Granados
	3. Hon. Leo O. Bahin

13. Committee on Rules, Privileges, Laws, Justice, and Human Rights

Chairman:	Hon. Brian Steve G. Granados
Vice-Chairman:	Hon. Aurora Aimee D. Grafil
Members:	1. Hon. Maria Elvira G. Casal
	2. Hon. Leo O. Bahin
	3. Hon. Jeric Dane G. Granados

14. Committee on Tourism Development

Chairman:	Hon. Brian Steve G. Granados
Vice-Chairman:	Hon. Aurora Aimee D. Grafil
Members:	1. Hon. Jeric Dane G. Granados
	2. Hon. Edson R. Malaki
	3. Hon. Christopher Randy L. Esperas

15. Committee on Games, Amusement, and Entertainment

Chairman:	Hon. Brian Steve G. Granados
Vice-Chairman:	Hon. Leo O. Bahin
Members:	1. Hon. Edson R. Malaki
	2. Hon. Christopher Randy L. Esperas
	3. Hon. Maria Elvira G. Casal

16. Committee on Banks, Public Utilities, and Franchises

Chairman:	Hon. Brian Steve G. Granados
Vice-Chairman:	Hon. Jeric Dane G. Granados
Members:	1. Hon. Leo O. Bahin
	2. Hon. Christopher Randy L. Esperas
	3. Hon. Thomas John M. Diaz

17. Committee on Agriculture, Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

Chairman:	Hon. Leo O. Bahin
Vice-Chairman:	Hon. Brian Steve G. Granados
Members:	1. Hon. Christopher Randy L. Esperas

18. Committee on Environmental Protection and Waste Management

Chairman:	Hon. Aurora Aimee D. Grafil
Vice-Chairman:	Hon. Brian Steve G. Granados
Members:	1. Hon. Christopher Randy L. Esperas
	2. Hon. Jeric Dane G. Granados
	3. Hon. Maria Elvira G. Casal

19. Committee on Livelihood and Cooperatives Development

Chairman:	Hon. Edson R. Malaki
Vice-Chairman:	Hon. Brian Steve G. Granados
Members:	1. Hon. Christopher Randy L. Esperas
	2. Hon. Jeric Dane G. Granados
	3. Hon. Leo O. Bahin

20. Committee on People Empowerment and Participation

Chairman:	Hon. Edson R. Malaki
Vice-Chairman:	Hon. Brian Steve G. Granados
Members:	1. Hon. Christopher Randy L. Esperas
	2. Hon. Jeric Dane G. Granados
	3. Hon. Leo O. Bahin

21. Committee on Barangay Affairs, Boundary Disputes, and Adjudication

Chairman:	Hon. Raymund A. Romualdez
Vice-Chairman:	Hon. Brian Steve G. Granados
Members:	1. Hon. Leo O. Bahin
	2. Hon. Edson R. Malaki
	3. Hon. Aurora Aimee D. Grafil

22. Committee on Business, Trade and Industry, and Consumer Protection

Chairman:	Hon. Christopher Randy L. Esperas
Vice-Chairman:	Hon. Edson R. Malaki
Members:	1. Hon. Jeric Dane G. Granados
	2. Hon. Brian Steve G. Granados
	3. Hon. Leo O. Bahin

23. Committee on Transportation and Terminal Administration

Chairman:	Hon. Leo O. Bahin
Vice-Chairman	Edson R. Malaki
Members:	1. Hon. Christopher Randy L. Esperas

24. Committee on Human Settlements, Land Urbanization, and Urban Development

Chairman:	Hon. Aurora Aimee D. Grafil
Vice-Chairman:	Hon. Leo O. Bahin
Members:	1. Hon. Edson R. Malaki
	2. Hon. Brian Steve G. Granados
	3. Hon. Christopher Randy L. Esperas

25. Committee on Senior Citizens, Retirees, Veterans and Persons with Disabilities

Chairman:	Hon. Maria Elvira G. Casal
Vice Chairman:	Hon. Edson R. Malaki
Members	1. Hon. Aurora Aimee D. Grafil
	2. Hon. Leo O. Bahin
	3. Hon. Christopher Randy L. Esperas

26. Committee on Communication, Public Information, and Information Technology Development

Chairman:	Hon. Christopher Randy L. Esperas
Vice-Chairman:	Hon. Leo O. Bahin
Members:	1. Hon. Jeric Dane G. Granados
	2. Hon. Maria Elvira G. Casal
	3. Hon. Edson R. Malaki

27. Good Governance Ethics and Public Accountability Committee

Chairman:	Hon. Jeric Dane G. Granados
Vice-Chairman:	Hon. Leo O. Bahin
Members:	1. Hon. Edson R. Malaki
	2. Hon. Aurora Aimee D. Grafil
	3. Hon. Christopher Randy L. Esperas

28. Gender and Development Committee

Chairman:	Hon. Aurora Aimee D. Grafil
Vice Chairman:	Hon. Maria Elvira G. Casal
Members:	1. Hon. Jeric Dane G. Granados
	2. Hon. Christopher Randy L. Esperas
	3. Hon. Leo O. Bahin

29. Committee on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management

Chairman:	Hon. Raymund A. Romualdez
Vice Chairman:	Hon. Jeric Dane G. Granados
Members:	1. Hon. Leo O. Bahin
	2. Hon. Edson R. Malaki
	3. Hon. Maria Elvira G. Casal

30. Committee on Arts and Culture

Chairman:	Hon. Aurora Aimee D. Grafil
Vice-Chairman:	Hon. Christopher Randy L. Esperas
Members:	1. Hon. Edson R. Malaki
	2. Hon. Brian Steve G. Granados
	3. Hon. Jeric Dane G. Granados

SPECIAL BODIES REPRESENTATIVES

1. People's Law Enforcement Board (PLEB)	Hon. Leo O. Bahin
2. Local Peace and Order Council	Hon. Leo O. Bahin
3. Local Health Board	Hon. Maria Elvira G. Casal
4. Local School Board	Hon. Maria Elvira G. Casal
5. City Development Council	Hon. Maria Elvira G. Casal
6. Local Anti-Drug Abuse Council	Hon. Leo O. Bahin

7.20 CITY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

The City Development Council (CDC) acts as the planning and implementing arm of the executive branch. It assists the SP in setting the direction of socio-economic development and coordinating these efforts within its territorial jurisdiction. The formulation of long-term, medium-term, and annual economic development plans; evaluation and prioritization of development programs and projects; formulation of local investment incentives; and the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of development projects form part of the functions of this special body.

The committee has five sectoral committees for cohesive planning and implementation of plans. These sectoral committees are General Administration Coordination and Assistance Committee, Infrastructure and Utilities Development Committee, Economic Development Committee, Environmental Development Committee and Social Development Committee.

The Tacloban City Development Council is active and meetings are regularly conducted, particularly to approve collated projects and activities of the LGU and barangays for sourcing of funds and inclusion in the Annual Investment Program.

7.30 FISCAL MANAGEMENT

7.31 Status of Financial Health

Tacloban City's fiscal capability could be appraised through the various sectors given the necessary funding for implementation. As priorities were set, the next step would be appropriations for these priority activities. The LGU is well prepared to implement these identified projects and other obligations with consideration to the fiscal capability and revenue collected by the LGU. Worth noting is that the income has been slowly making an upward trend attributed to the measures employed for effective and efficient revenue collection.

At the most, the finances, resources, and budgetary requirements for services were properly appropriated based on its prioritization and expediency. The economic, social, and infra-utilities services were given sectoral appropriations to sustain the thrust of development and support the promotion for a better life for the people of Tacloban.

The generation of income by the LGU had a good turn-out due to the stringent implementation of regulatory laws and ordinances and measures to make more income by way of the economic enterprise divisions. Together with prudent financial management and regular monitoring of priority projects, the City Government of Tacloban was able to reduce uncessary expenditure and allocate more to the development fund.

7.32 Revenues by Source

7.32.1 Fiscal Autonomy

Tacloban City has shown significant progress in income generation over the past few years, although it remains partially dependent on the Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) as part of its total

revenue, which is factored into the city's expenditure program. The current focus of the local government is on enhancing its policies and activities to ensure effective and efficient income generation.

According to the data provided by the City Treasurer's Office (CTO), the total income for the city in 2023 amounted to Php 2,597,484,916.13, representing a substantial increase of Php 627,761,305.96 or 31.87% compared to 2022. This increase highlights the city's efforts in boosting its revenue streams, particularly through local sources.

Locally sourced income saw a significant rise, with tax revenue increasing by 29.87% from Php 343,400,439.06 in 2022 to Php 445,979,651.47 in 2023. Within this category, Real Property Tax (Basic - City Share Only) experienced the most notable growth, jumping by 64.88% to Php 141,810,786.90 in 2023. Business tax followed with an 18.90% increase, generating Php 282,390,517.43 in 2023. Other taxes also saw an increase of 9.48%, amounting to Php 21,778,347.14.

Non-tax revenue saw an even more remarkable growth, increasing by 129.42% from Php 161,683,856.92 in 2022 to Php 370,935,394.59 in 2023. This growth was largely driven by the substantial rise in income from economic enterprises, which saw an astounding 424.60% increase, generating Php 189,894,098.05 in 2023. Service/user charges also doubled, with a 103.77% increase, bringing in Php 99,731,185.66. Regulatory fees saw a moderate increase of 6.23%, totaling Php 81,310,110.88 in 2023.

While the city's locally sourced income has shown significant improvement, external sources also contributed to the overall income, with total external sources reaching Php 1,780,569,870.07 in 2023, up by 21.77% from the previous year. However, there was a notable decline in the IRA, which decreased by 14.76%, amounting to Php 1,094,516,832.00. The share from the national tax collection also saw a significant drop of 63.41%, reducing to Php 1,921,872.37 in 2023.

On the other hand, extraordinary receipts surged dramatically, increasing by 356.22% to Php 654,896,021.14 in 2023, highlighting the city's ability to secure additional funds through various channels.

Tacloban City's total income for 2023 demonstrates the local government's ongoing efforts to diversify and enhance its revenue streams, despite fluctuations in certain external sources. The focus remains on improving income generation policies and activities to further strengthen the city's financial standing.

Table 96. Generated Revenue (2021-2023)

INCOME SOURCES	2021	2022	2023	Variance (22-23)	Percent (22-23)
Tax Revenue	**291,076,027.89**	**343,400,439.06**	**445,979,651.47**	**102,579,212.41**	**29.87%**
Real Property Tax (Basic-City Share Only)	72,029,441.82	86,010,611.57	141,810,786.90	55,800,175.33	64.88%
Business Tax	201,564,336.73	237,497,706.61	282,390,517.43	44,892,810.82	18.90%
Other Taxes	17,482,249.34	19,892,120.88	21,778,347.14	1,886,226.26	9.48%
Non-Tax Revenue	**141,119,130.74**	**161,683,856.92**	**370,935,394.59**	**209,251,537.67**	**129.42%**
Regulatory Fees	69,803,982,.82	76,544,435.34	81,310,110.88	4,765,675.54	6.23%

INCOME SOURCES	2021	2022	2023	Variance (22-23)	Percent (22-23)
Service/ User Charges	43,548,281.58	48,941,822.92	99,731,185.66	50,789,362.74	103.77%
Economic Enterprise	27,766,866.34	36,197,598.66	189,894,098.05	153,696,499.39	424.60%
Total Local Sources	**432,195,158.63**	**505,084,295.98**	**816,915,046.06**	311,830,750.08	61.74%
Other Receipts	3,540,523.24	2,430,355.42	3,605,903.54	1,175,548.12	48.37%
External Sources	**989,896,791.86**	**1,462,208,958.77**	**1,780,569,870.07**	**318,360,911.30**	**21.77%**
IRA	950,608,173.00	1,284,084,756.96	1,094,516,832.00	-189,567,924.96	-14.76%
Share from National Tax Collection	5,549,120.95	5,253,056.65	1,921,872.37	-3,331,184.28	-63.41%
Inter Local Transfers	11,944,112.91	29,324,397.82	29,235,144.56	-89,253.26	-0.30%
Extraordinary Receipts	21,795,385.00	143,546,747.34	654,896,021.14	511,349,273.80	356.22%
Total Income	**1,425,632,473.73**	**1,969,723,610.17**	**2,597,484,916.13**	**627,761,305.96**	**31.87%**

Source: City Treasurer's Office, Statement of Receipts and Expenditures 2023

7.32.2 Actual Expenditures

In 2023, the City Government of Tacloban continued its commitment to prioritizing key activities and ensuring the necessary funds were allocated for their effective implementation. The city government, recovering from the financial impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, made strategic adjustments to its budget to address the ongoing needs of the community while supporting the city's post-pandemic recovery efforts.

The total appropriations for 2023 amounted to Php 1,671,852,572.00, reflecting a decrease compared to the previous year's allocation of Php 2,026,234,757.00. This reduction can be attributed to the normalization of expenditures following the pandemic and a shift towards more sustainable financial management practices.

Personal Services saw a slight increase in 2023, with an allocation of Php 566,711,413.00, up from Php 559,366,129.19 in 2022. This increase underscores the city's commitment to supporting its workforce and ensuring that public servants are adequately compensated, which is vital for maintaining efficient and effective public service delivery.

The Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE) allocation for 2023 was Php 778,495,730.00, a slight decrease from Php 822,921,797.55 in 2022. This reduction reflects the city's efforts to optimize operating expenses while still ensuring that essential services and operational needs are met. Despite the decrease, the MOOE remains a significant portion of the budget, indicating the city's ongoing dedication to maintaining essential services and supporting sectoral priorities.

Capital Outlay experienced a substantial reduction in 2023, with an allocation of Php 305,549,925.00, down from Php 618,018,802.14 in 2022. The sharp decrease is indicative of the completion of several major infrastructure projects and a strategic shift towards maintaining existing

assets rather than investing in new capital-intensive projects. This shift aligns with the city's focus on sustainability and prudent financial management.

Meanwhile, Financial Expenses (FE) for 2023 were allocated Php 21,095,504.00, a slight decrease from Php 25,928,028.12 in 2022. This reduction reflects a continued effort to manage the city's financial obligations more efficiently, particularly in terms of debt servicing and other financial commitments.

Tacloban City's approach to fiscal management prioritized the most critical areas of public service while adjusting to the new financial realities post-pandemic. The allocations were made with careful consideration of each sector's needs, ensuring that resources are utilized efficiently to support the city's ongoing growth and development.

Table 97. Comparative Appropriations Distribution of City Budget by Expense Class (2019-2023)

Particulars	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Personal Services	484,322,354.08	479,426,011.72	498,767,287.66	559,366,129.19	566,711,413.00
MOOE	660,658,468.12	713,717,621.24	715,348,800.95	822,921,797.55	778,495,730.00
Capital Outlay	263,772,690.80	315,666,184.04	243,278,893.17	618,018,802.14	305,549,925.00
FE	8,709,658.00	22,455,629.00	24,155,019.78	25,928,028.12	21,095,504.00
Total Appropriations	1,417,463,171.00	1,531,265,446.00	1,481,550,001.56	2,026,234,757.00	1,671,852,572.00

Source: City Budget Office 2024

The following graphical presentation will illustrate the annual appropriations and budgetary requirements per year with a five-year comparative value.

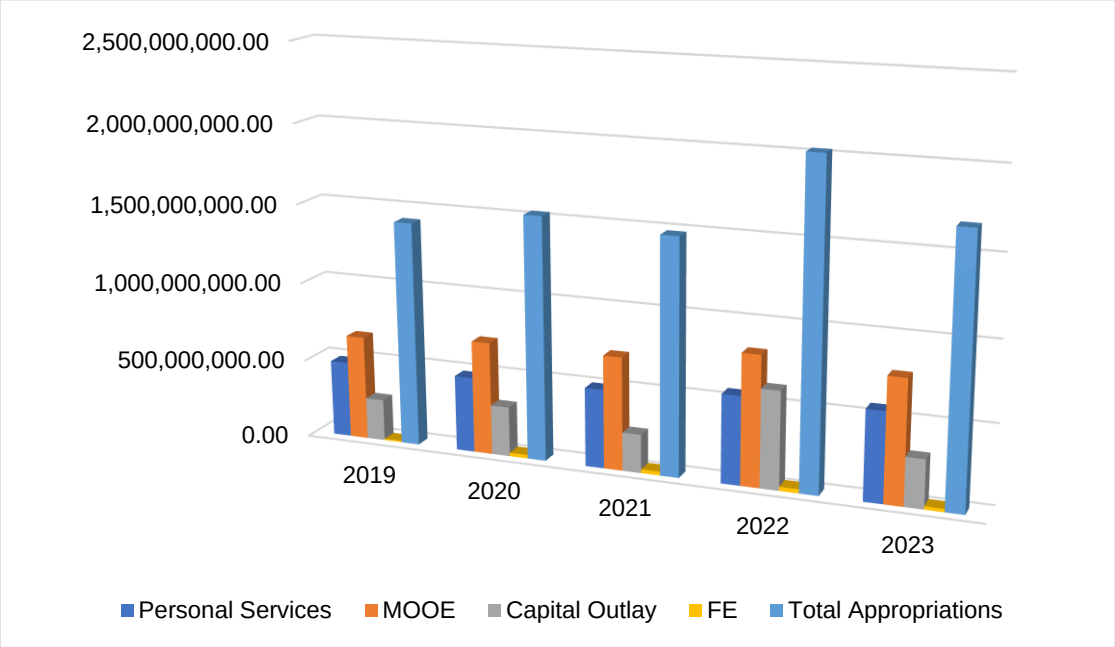


Figure 65. Graphical Distribution of Annual Appropriations, 2019-2023