

I. MUNICIPAL PROFILE

1.1. BRIEF HISTORY

The Municipality of Tampakan was once a barrio of Tupi, South Cotabato. It was a forested area opened through the administration and initiatives of National Land Settlement Administration (NLSA) in the 1930's. Settlers from various parts of the country made an influx to the locality during the later part of the 1930's towards the early part of 1940's.

The natives of barrio Tampakan were B'laans, from whom the name of the place was derived from -- "tamfaken", a B'laan word which means "spring". This name was attributed to the fact that barrio Tampakan has numerous springs which served as the main source of potable water for both the natives and the settlers.

In 1963, Hon. Emilio B. Escobillo, Sr. won by landslide victory as the Municipal Mayor of Tupi, South Cotabato. As the Municipal Mayor of Tupi, Hon. Emilio B. Escobillo, Sr. initiated the separation of then Barangay Tampakan from its mother municipality of Tupi. Hon. Alfredo C. Cagas was elected Vice Mayor of Tupi. The joint effort of Hon. Emilio B. Escobillo and Hon. Alfredo C. Cagas and then Councilors Fernando Villanueva and Ireneo T. Barroso resulted to the creation of Tampakan into a municipality through Presidential Proclamation of then President Diosdado Macapagal. The first appointed mayor was the late Hon. Anastacio V. Navato, Sr. who served the office for twelve (12) days and then succumbed to death. The late Hon. Ireneo T. Barroso, then councilor of Tupi, South Cotabato succeeded the mayoral post. In 1965 pursuant to Revised Administrative Code, Tampakan was reverted to Barangay and Tampakan's creation as a Municipality was forwarded for legislation of Congress.

When Hon. Emilio B. Escobillo, Sr. was elected Vice Governor of South Cotabato, he pursued the effort of creating Tampakan into a municipality. So that, on June 21, 1969, Republic Act No. 5661 was passed and approved in the Senate and the House of Representatives creating the Municipality of Tampakan. As embodied in Republic Act No. 5661, the municipality was composed of the barrios of Tampakan, Maltana, Liberty, Kipalbig, and the Sitios Buto, Lambayong, Kolondatal, Tablu, Liberty II and Miasong, all from the municipality of Tupi.

Each settler was then allocated one residential lot with an average land area of one thousand five hundred (1,500) square meters. Agricultural farm lots were also distributed with an area of 8-12 hectares, depending on the location of the lot. The residential lots were subdivided in accordance with the urban planning. The roads were properly delineated and reservations for the school sites, market sites, plazas, church site, cemetery, and other government facilities were made available.

The barrio of Tampakan became the seat of the municipal government. Pursuant to the provisions of Republic Act No. 5661, the first set of municipal officials was elected in a special election held in November, 1969. The first elected mayor of the municipality was Hon. Ireneo T. Barroso. He was re-elected in a regular election of 1971. Upon

proclamation of Martial Law, his tenure of office was extended up to March 2, 1980. His son Claudius G. Barroso, CPA occupied almost two (2) years of his remaining mandate while he filed an indefinite leave of absence. Under the administration of Hon. Ireneo T. Barroso, three (3) sitios were created into regular barrios namely Lambayong, Tablu and Albagan.

On January 31, 1980 regular election, Hon. Teodorico N. Josol and Honorable Claudius G. Barroso vied for the mayoral post. Hon. Teodorico N. Josol was proclaimed winner and such victory was contested by Hon. Claudius G. Barroso. While the election protest and the recounting of ballots was in progress, Hon. Teodorico N. Josol assumed office on March 3, 1980. It was during the administration of Mayor Josol when the first Comprehensive Development Plan of the municipality for CYs 1982-1992 was formulated. The first MCDP was formulated by the Municipal Task Force on Town Planning with the technical assistance from the Ministry of Human Settlements or Human Settlements Regulatory Commission. The Municipal Zoning Ordinance was approved through Municipal Ordinance No. 1, series of 1982 dated March 1982.

After the EDSA uprising of February 1986, Hon. Roberto Y. Barroso, Jr. was appointed as OIC Mayor in March 1986 by then President Corazon C. Aquino. On July 21, 1986 to January 1988, another set of appointed officials served the municipality headed by Hon. Roberto Y. Barroso, Jr. Consequently, he vied for the mayoral post and won during the 1988 regular election against Mayor Josol and former Vice Mayor Lamberto G. Polo, extending his term from February, 1988 to June 30, 1992. During the first six years of Mayor Roberto Y. Barroso, Jr.'s administration, a total of six (6) more Barangays were created namely Lampitak, Danlag, Palo, Pulabato, Buto, San Isidro.

On the May 11, 1992 regular election, Mayor Roberto Y. Barroso, Jr. sought re-election and successfully extended his tenure of office until 1995. Aside from the creation of new barangays and a more dispersed socio-economic development, he had introduced special programs and projects for sectoral development. These programs and projects included the Agrikultura 2000 for rice and corn farmers; Livelihood Development Credit Program for people's organizations; Cooperative Development Credit Program for non-bankable cooperatives; Plant-Now-Pay-Later-Agro-Forestry Program for small farmers; Small Economic Enterprise Development (SEED) Program for youth; Haven and Outreach Movement for Emancipation (HOME) Program for socially disadvantaged groups; Tampakan Number Wan for cultural development and the opening of roads to the upland barangays.

In May 1995 elections, a new set of municipal officials were elected. Mayor Emilio B. Escobillo, Sr. won over then Vice Mayor Pedro A. Cagas for the mayoral seat. Vice Mayor Felixberto A. Soloria beat Mr. Gregorio M. Banal for the position of Vice Mayor. The elected officials assumed their respective responsibilities on July 1, 1996. Major developments during the administration of Hon. Escobillo were the initial concreting of about 2 kilometers of the Tampakan-Tupi Provincial Road, introduction of upland development program in cooperation with the Southern Mindanao Agriculture Programme (SMAP), financed by the European Union and the National Government of the Philippines,

Credit Program for Teachers and Employees Cooperatives and continued Public Market Infrastructure development.

The May 11, 1998 elections marked another event in Tampakan's history as Hon. Claudius G. Barroso, CPA sought for election, again, and won the seat. He assumed office on July 20, 1998. He was re-elected for three consecutive terms (1998 to 2007).

Through the years of leadership succession, the Municipality of Tampakan has grown from 4 to 14 barangays including Barangay Sta. Cruz which was created during the term of Mayor Claudius G. Barroso. Within 38 years, Tampakan has accelerated its development bringing forward various projects and services beneficial and contributory to propelling socio-economic dynamism among the people of Tampakan. In 1992, the municipality became a 5th class municipality and further became a 4th class municipality in 1995. Development efforts for the past 44 years yielded the entry of five (5) major companies in papaya, pineapple, banana plantations and a mining company.

Foreign-funded special projects of the National Government were also introduced. Among of which is the Southern Mindanao Agricultural Program (SMAP) now known as the Upland Development Program (UDP), funded by the European Union which directly catered to the socio-economic needs of the upland communities within the municipality and the Integrated Community Health Service Project (ICHSP) funded by Australian Aid that augmented the resources of the municipality for health services.

The fact could not be discounted, this municipality faces rapid changes as time passes by, embraces extensive development and offers economic opportunities, considering the presence of the multi-million mining company, the Sagittarius Mines, Incorporated; large banana plantations, the Lapanday Foods Corporation; and other commercial/ business establishments that dotted this promising town.

Devising new system of local governance has been foreseen by the local populace, especially by the Tampakan career-oriented professionals who were aspiring for political seats. The need to establish new mechanisms that determine the participation of the people, especially nowadays that development approaches affect their lives directly, or indirectly, prompted Mechanical Engineer Leonardo V. Escobillo to seek for a mayoral position, for the second time. Thus, in May 10, 2010 election, he vied again for the Local Chief Executive post and luckily won the race against Former Mayor Claudius G. Barroso and Former Municipal Councilor Anadel T. Magbanua.

Denoting better system of public regulation, transparencies, accountability, and effective and efficient delivery of public services to the people of Tampakan, Mayor-elect Hon. Leonardo V. Escobillo took Oath of Office on the 29th of June, 2010 with Municipal Vice Mayor, Hon. Relly A. Leysa; Councilors - elect Hon. Charlotte D. Uy; Hon. Ma. Theresa A. Penera; Hon. Luisito C. Reyna; Hon. Juan A. Yniguez; Hon. Benedicto G. Barroso; Hon. John Mark C. Baldon; Hon. Eduardo A. Pingoy, Sr.; and Hon. Aquilino B. Butihen.

As the town of Tampakan now welcomes different opportunities in development, priorities must be listed in the agenda of the new administration. To start his public service

as a Tampakan Local Chief Executive, Mayor Escobillo zeroed in to three (3) priorities—his Flagship Programs: Education, Livelihood, and Health Services.

His dedication to put in place the desired reform of governance to advance the anticipated development of this town was marked and unveiled during the inauguration of his 100th Days of serving the public and Tampakan constituents, on October 18, 2010.

Efforts for further development was advanced with the re-election of Hon. Leonardo V. Escobillo, M.E. in 2013 election oppose to the candidacy of former Mayor Claudius G. Barroso. Mayor-elect Hon. Leonardo V. Escobillo took Oath of Office on the 29th of June, 2013 for his second term with Municipal Vice Mayor, Hon. James S. Cagas; Councilors - elect Hon. Grace Banal-Josol, re-electionist Hon. John Mark C. Baldon, re-electionist Charlotte D. Uy; Hon.; re-electionist Hon. Luisito C. Reyna; Hon. Juan A. Yniguez; Hon. Agripina A. Leonico; Hon. Anadel T. Magbanua and Hon. Eduardo A. Pingoy, Sr.

A course for Free Quality Education (*benefitted by 18 Primary and Elementary Schools and 8 Secondary Schools*); Livelihood Projects; and Measures to satisfactory cater the Health and Medical needs of the Tampakeneos has now taken wider tracks since the implementation of the programs. The dream of giving employment in each household and food in every table is gradually becoming a reality.

Development is highly visible all throughout the municipality covering all development sectors and associated with improved revenues and human resource.

More Improved Social Services delivered as manifested with improved Municipal Health Office, other health facilities, improved Medical, Dental, Nutrition and Environmental Sanitation Services benefitng significant number of families, mothers, children, women, TB patients and others in need of attention.

Innovations for a more improved social welfare program is also a priority. That's why the LGU thru its Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (MSWDO) is implementing various programs/projects/activities (PPAs) certainly to boost the well-being of the people especially the under-privileged sectors and to ensure the welfare of the community of Tampakan.

With the quest for a more disaster resilient municipality, interventions on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation is among the priority focusing on disaster prevention & mitigation, preparedness and to recovery & rehabilitation.

Efforts for **Economic Development** had paved the way for an alternative or innovative assistance extended to the farmers and small entrepreneurs of Tampakan which were made apparent with the presence of various PPAs implemented. The Community Fund for Agricultural Development (CFAD) Projects under the Mindanao Rural Development Program (MRDP) of the Department of Agriculture, the Bottoms-Up Budgeting/Grassroots Participatory Budgeting (BUB/GPB) projects and the provision of support infrastructures and facilities are among the major contributors to agricultural productivity and increased farmer's income.

Various Infrastructure projects were implemented aimed to create a more dynamic economy and more employment opportunities that would somehow contribute to the reduction of poverty incidence in the municipality. Among the infrastructures are the concrete roads, multi-purpose buildings, public market buildings, micro-small and medium enterprises, water system facilities, tourism projects, school classrooms/buildings, Day Care Centers and gymnasiums.

Programs on Environmental Development were conducted so as to protect and conserve the forests and other natural resources

From a once forested area, the Municipality of Tampakan is now a Second Class town (by virtue of re-classification on July, 2008). It has its urban center located at Barangay Poblacion. Infrastructure development is highly visible in almost all the 14 barangays with concrete roads and multi-purpose pavements, commercial facilities and improved public market, development of micro-small and medium enterprises, installed water systems facilities, tourism projects, 8 secondary schools, 18 primary and elementary schools. Economic development is manifested by the vast plantations of rice, corn, coconut, fruit trees, papaya, and banana and other staple crops.

Among the major contributors to the historical development of the municipality are the streamlined, coordinated and people-participated development approaches, area and project specific development scheme and sectoral development concentration.

These developments were achieved with the strengthened multi-partite partnership with National and Provincial Government Agencies, Barangay Local Government Units, the Civil Society Organizations, the Private Sectors and the people of Tampakan.

1.2. HUMAN RESOURCE

1.2.1. Population Size, Growth Rate and Density

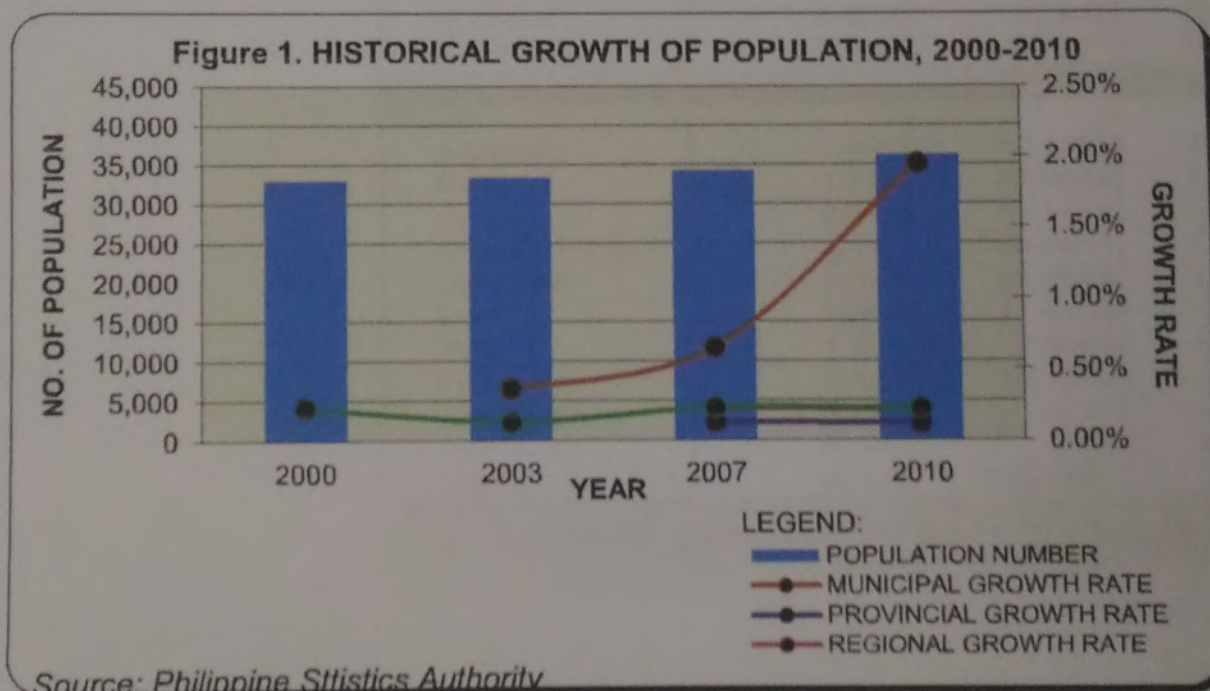
Data from the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) reveal that in 2010, the total population of the Municipality of Tampakan is 36,254 which is about 4.39% of the total population of 825,816 of the province of the South Cotabato. The computed growth rate from the total population of 34,245 in 2007 population census is 1.96%. PSA data in 2010 also show that the municipality of Tampakan has a total of 8,243 households with an average household size of 4.40 persons per household. Over a span of 10 years, 2000 to 2010, the computed growth rate of Tampakan is 0.94%.

Table 1. HISTORICAL GROWTH OF POPULATION

YEAR	POPULATION NUMBER	INCREASE (+) DECREASE (-)	GROWTH RATE (%)			
			MUNICIPAL GROWTH RATE	PROVINCIAL GROWTH RATE	REGIONAL GROWTH RATE	NATIONAL GROWTH RATE
2000	33,011			2.30%	2.99%	2.34%
2007	34,245	1,234	0.53%	1.46%	2.41%	2.04%
2010	36,254	2,009	0.94%	1.82%	2.46%	1.90%

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority

Computed population density shows that the urban area has a density of 443 persons per square kilometer which is three times more than the municipal's gross density of 126. On the other hand, the rural density is 81 persons per square kilometer which is lesser than the municipal's gross density. Barangay Poblacion is the most densely populated with 868 persons per square kilometer followed by Barangay San Isidro with 522 persons per square kilometer, Barangay Sta. Cruz having 444 persons per square kilometer and Barangay Maltana with 362 persons per square kilometer. Barangays San Isidro, Sta. Cruz and Maltana are all adjacent to Barangay Poblacion.



The most sparsely populated barangay is Barangay Tablu with 19 persons per square kilometer followed by Barangay Albagan with 67 persons per square kilometer and Barangay Lampitak with 97 persons per square kilometer. Barangays Tablu, Albagan and Lampitak are all located at the northeastern part of the municipality and with hilly to mountainous terrain.

Table 2. Population Density, Gross Density and Built Up Density, 2010

Barangay	Municipality		
	Population	Land Area (sq.km.)	Pop'n. Density
Urban			
Poblacion	6,940	7.9955	868.0
Maltana	3,662	10.124	361.7
Kipalbig	5,316	17.7857	298.9
Urban Density	15,918	35.9052	443.3
Rural			
Albagan	811	12.1181	66.9
Buto	1,738	16.9866	102.3
Danlag	2,660	24.1489	110.1
Lambayonng	2,095	18.2681	114.7
Lampitak	2,260	23.3695	96.7
Liberty	1,894	11.0789	171.0
Palo	1,206	7.6058	158.6
Pulabato	1,826	14.1202	129.3
San Isidro	1,549	2.97	521.5
Sta. Cruz	2,077	4.68	443.8
Tablu	2,220	116.8556	19
Rural Density	20,336	252.2017	80.6
Gross-Mun	36,254	288.1069	125.8

Source: PSA/MPDO

1.2.2. Population Distribution

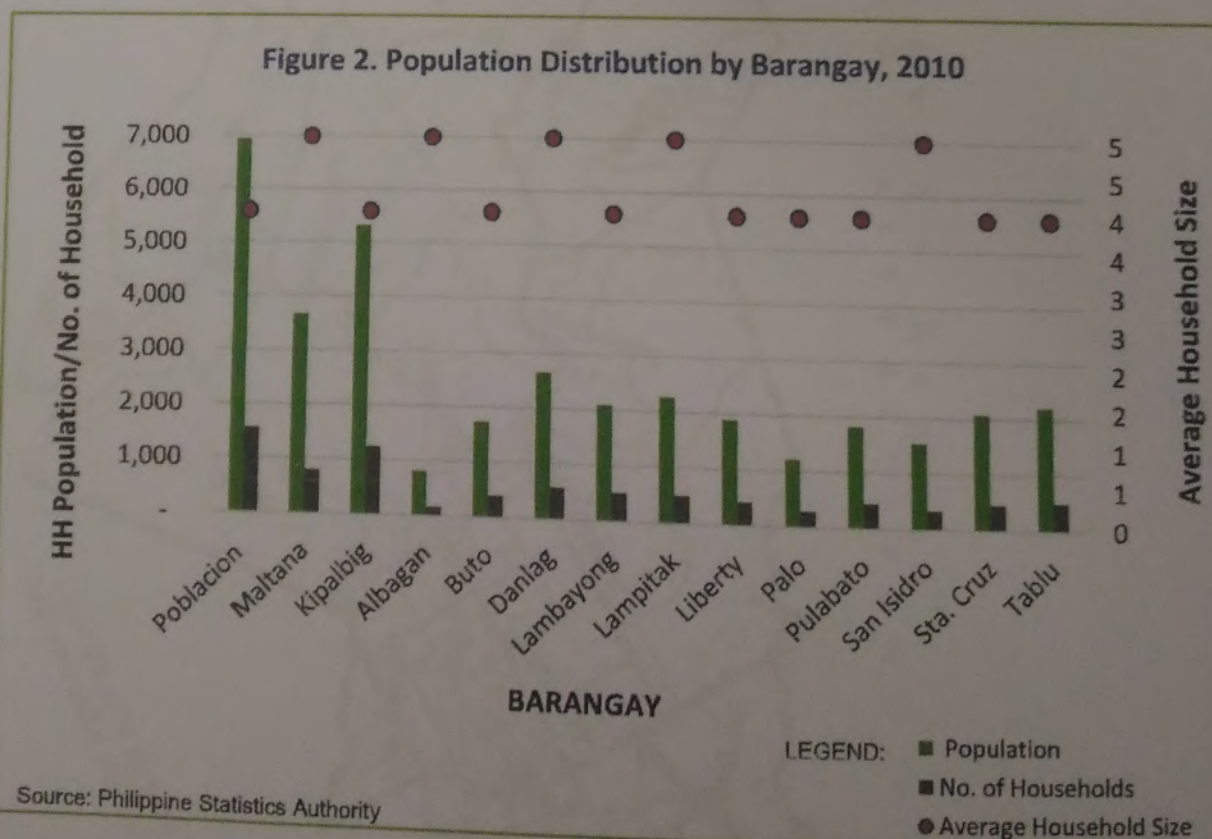
a. Population Distribution By Barangay

Population size by barangay shows that Barangay Poblacion has the highest population at 6,940 persons, followed by Barangay Kipalbig with 5,316 persons and Barangay Maltana with 3,662 persons. The least populated barangay is Barangay Albagan with 811 persons followed by Barangay Palo with 1,206 persons and Barangay San Isidro with 1,549 persons.

Table 3. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY BARANGAY, 2010

BARANGAY	POPULATION	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE
Urban			
Poblacion	6,940	1,567	4.4
Maltana	3,662	802	4.6
Kipalbig	5,316	1,246	4.3
Sub-Total	15,918	3,615	4.4
Rural			
Albagan	811	170	4.8
Buto	1,738	401	4.3
Danlag	2,660	578	4.6
Lambayong	2,095	513	4.1
Lampitak	2,260	502	4.5
Liberty	1,894	424	4.5
Palo	1,206	288	4.2
Pulabato	1,826	442	4.1
San Isidro	1,549	337	4.6
Sta. Cruz	2,077	467	4.4
Tablu	2,220	506	4.4
Sub-Total	20,336	4,628	4.4
Total	36,254	8,243	4.4

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority



b. Household Population Distribution by Age Group and Sex

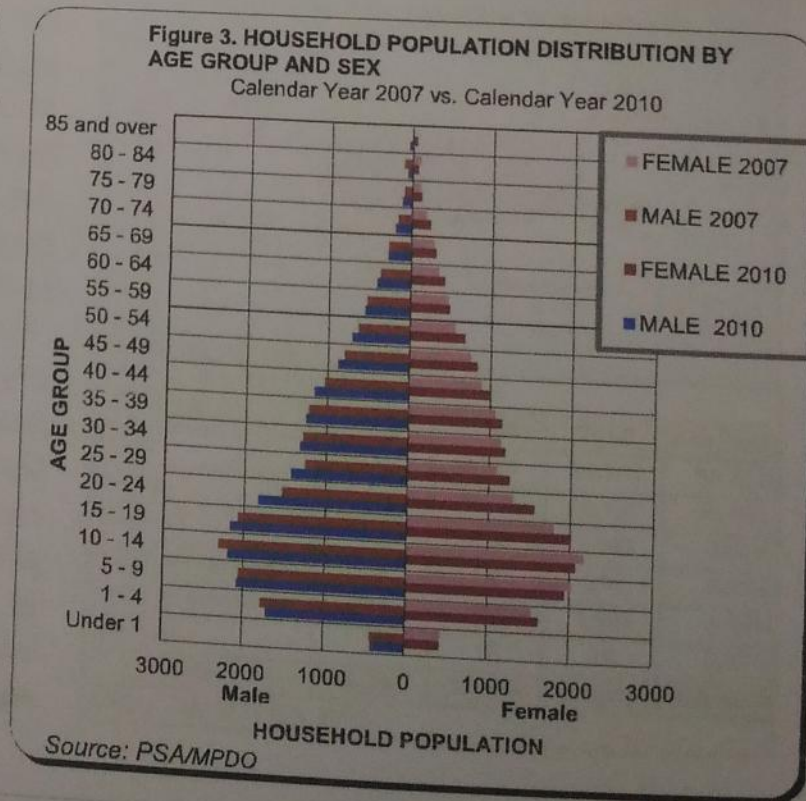
Data from 2007 to 2010 of the PSA show that the municipality is pre-dominantly composed of young generation as both in those census years the household population with age ranges 5-19 years olds are among the most dominant with 12,447 in 2010 and 12,428 in 2007.

Table 4. HOUSEHOLD POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 2007 and 2010

AGE GROUPS	2010			2007		
	MALE 2010	FEMALE 2010	TOTAL	MALE 2007	FEMALE 2007	TOTAL
Under 1	410	430	840	418	436	854
1 - 4	1,709	1,629	3,338	1,777	1,542	3,319
5 - 9	2,080	1,936	4,016	2,057	2,022	4,079
10 - 14	2,189	2,066	4,255	2,302	2,170	4,472
15 - 19	2,168	2,008	4,176	2,076	1,801	3,877
20 - 24	1,830	1,556	3,386	1,534	1,299	2,833
25 - 29	1,426	1,252	2,678	1,255	1,099	2,354
30 - 34	1,321	1,196	2,517	1,292	1,144	2,436
35 - 39	1,258	1,147	2,405	1,219	1,071	2,290
40 - 44	1,158	1,010	2,168	1,034	897	1,931
45 - 49	875	839	1,714	794	762	1,556
50 - 54	710	677	1,387	632	557	1,189
55 - 59	555	488	1,043	524	470	994
60 - 64	412	415	827	366	355	721
65 - 69	284	306	590	278	282	560
70 - 74	191	241	432	165	187	352
75 - 79	122	115	237	93	109	202
80 - 84	62	72	134	103	111	214
85 and over	38	51	89			
Total	18,798	17,434	36,232	17,919	16,314	34,233

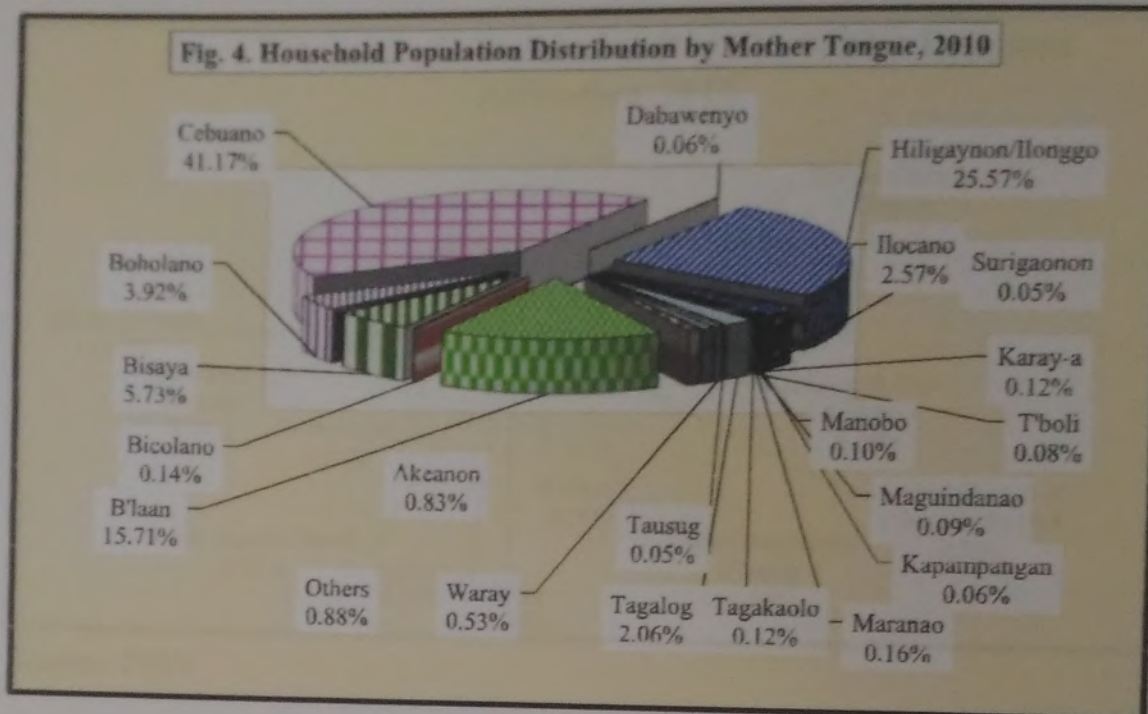
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority/MPDO

2010 census data of male household population is slightly higher than the female household population at 51.88% of the population. Male household population is dominant in almost all age ranges and female population are more dominant in Under 1 year old and at 60 years old and above in both census years.



c. *Household Population Distribution by Mother Tongue*

Cebuano is the dominant mother tongue at about 41.17% of the total household population followed by Hiligaynon at 25.57% of the total population. Both the Tausog and Surigaonon with about 0.05% of the total population are among the least followed by T'boli at about 0.08% of the total population. B'laan, the dominant Indigenous People, compose the 15.71% of the total household population of the municipality.



d. *Household Population Distribution by Marital Status*

Data on marital status show that there are 20,189 household population of single status which is about 55.72% of the total household population. Married status recorded at 13,102 household population or about 36.16% of the total household population. Records also show that there are 1,504 persons or about 4.15% of the total household population who are into common law or live-in while there are 1,099 persons or about 3.03% of the total household population who are widowed.

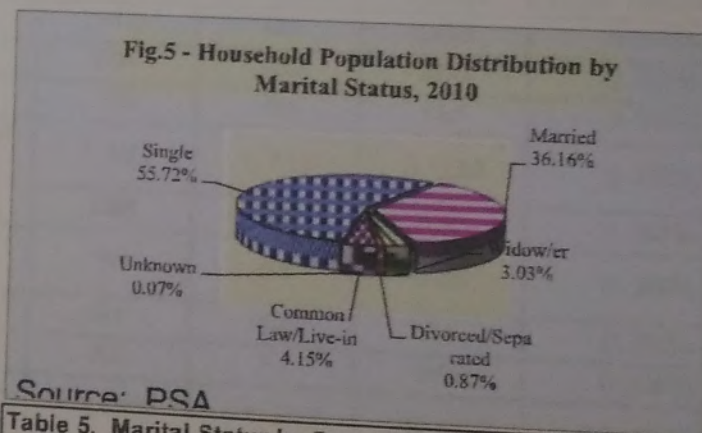


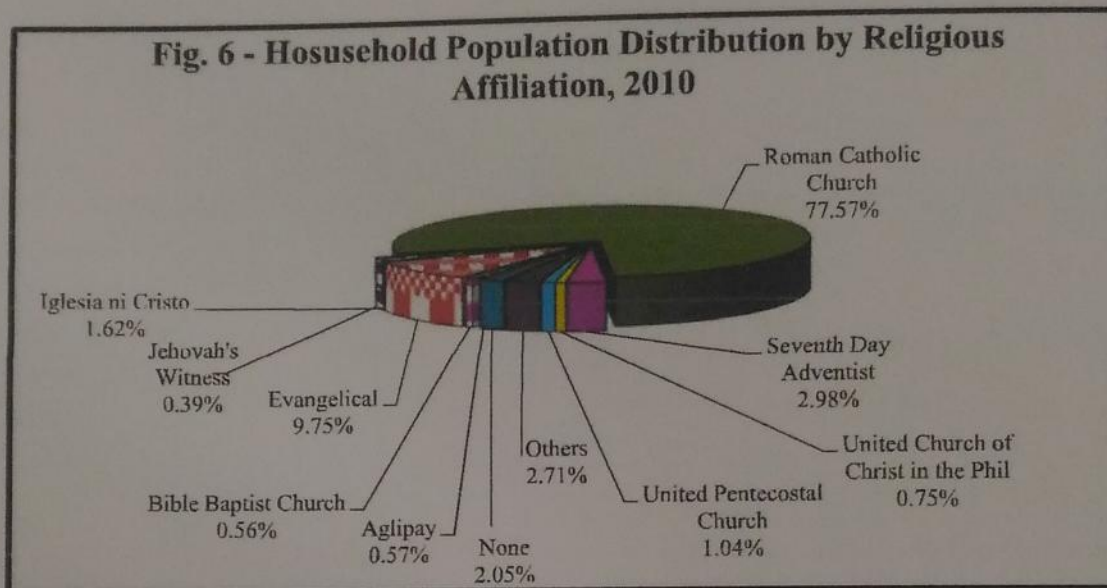
Table 5. Marital Status by Sex, 2010

Status	Male	Female	Total	% to Total
Single	11,105	9,084	20,189	55.72%
Married	6,541	6,561	13,102	36.16%
Widowed	260	839	1,099	3.03%
Divorced/Separated	144	170	314	0.87%
Common Law/Live-in	741	763	1,504	4.15%
Unknown	7	17	24	0.07%
Total	18,798	17,434	36,232	100.00%

Source : MPDO/PSA, 2010

e. *Household Population Distribution by Religious Affiliation*

Roman Catholic is the dominant religious affiliation at 28,102 persons or about 77.57% of the total household population. Evangelical is the second highest religious affiliation at 3,542 persons or about 9.75% of the total household population followed by Seventh Day Adventist at 1,081 persons or about 2.98% of the total household population.



Source: PSA

Table 6. Household Population Distribution by Religious Affiliation by Sex, 2010

Religious Affiliation (Grouped)	Total			% to Total
	Male	Female	Total	
Aglipay	115	90	205	0.57%
Bible Baptist Church	104	100	204	0.56%
Church of Christ	75	56	131	0.36%
Evangelicals (Philippine Council of Evangelical Churches)	1,822	1,710	3,532	9.75%
Iglesia ni Cristo	296	292	588	1.62%
Iglesia sa Dios Espiritu Santo Incorporated	69	67	136	0.38%
Islam	41	43	84	0.23%
Jehovah's Witness	65	77	142	0.39%
Roman Catholic including Catholic Charismatic	14,652	13,452	28,104	77.57%
Seventh Day Adventist	531	550	1,081	2.98%
United Church of Christ in the Philippines	140	133	273	0.75%
United Pentecostal Church (Philippines) Incorporated	195	183	378	1.04%
Other Religious Affiliations	264	244	508	1.40%
Tribal Religions	63	61	124	0.34%
None	366	376	742	2.05%
Total	18,798	17,434	36,232	100.00%

Source : MPDO/PSA, 2010

1.2.3. Historical Growth of Population

Population projections computed using geometric method was 0.94%. The average growth rate of 0.94% is derived from the 2000-2010 census years.

Table 10. Historical Population, 2000-2010

Year	Population	Variance	Average Annual Growth Rate
2000	33,011		
2007	34,245	1,234	0.53% (2000-2007)
2010	36,254	2,009	0.94% (2000-2010)

Sources : MPDO/PSA

The development scenarios show that growth in agribusiness does not entice so much in-migration due to contract growing scheme where the owners of the land are given preference to maintain their own plantations. Mining development has been in prospects for about 20 years and it has been transferring from one investor to another without finality of operation. The development prospects for the next 10 years is aggressive but the increase in population is based on the historical trends of population growth.

1.2.4. Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate for the Last Five Years

Table 11. Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and Crude Death Rate (CDR) for the Past 5 Years, 2005-2010

Period	Birth Statistics	% Increase/Decrease from Previous Year	Crude Birth Rate	% Increase/Decrease from Previous Year	Death Statistics	% Increase/Decrease from Previous Year	Crude Death Rate	% Increase/Decrease from Previous Year
2005	767				109			
2006	894	16.56			107	-1.83		
2007	1,020	14.09	61.13		102	-4.67	6.11	
2008	1,076	5.49			126	23.53		
2009	690	35.87			121	-3.97		
2010	729	5.65	40.24	-0.34	131	8.26	7.23	18.29
Average	863	100.00			116	4.26		

Source : Local Civil Registrar, Tampakan, South Cotabato

Data gathered from the Local Civil Registrar show that there is a decreasing birth rate and an increasing death rate between 2007 and 2010. Computed data also show that 2008 recorded the highest birth and death statistics.

