



THE PHILIPPINES

NEGROS ORIENTAL

NDPBA PROVINCE PROFILE

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NEGROS ORIENTAL

CAPITAL: CITY OF DUMAGUETE

Area: 5,421 km²

Negros Oriental is a province in the Philippines located in the Central Visayas region. It faces Cebu to the east across the Tañon Strait and Siquijor to the south-east (previously part of the province). It also includes Apo Island, a popular dive site for both local and foreign tourists. The province has been a major supplier of electricity to its neighboring provinces in the Visayas with its excess power capacity generated by the Palinpinon geothermal plant. The other main part of the economy is largely agriculture.



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - High
Score: 0.533 • Rank: 25/84



RESILIENCE (R) - Low
Score: 0.516 • Rank: 64/84



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Medium
Score: 0.633 • Rank: 37/84



VULNERABILITY (V) - High
Score: 0.481 • Rank: 25/84



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Low
Score: 0.514 • Rank: 65/84



Population (2018)
1,400,645



Population in Poverty
19.2%



Literate population
97.7%



Access to improved water
87.8%



Average life expectancy
68.3 years

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



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 38 / 84 PROVINCES
SCORE: 0.633



MHE
0.633

Raw MHE
0.69

Relative MHE
0.576

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:



Earthquake

92%

1,290,773
\$5.9 Billion



Tsunami

<1%

18
-



Flood

27%

381,859
\$1.9 Billion



Liquefaction

30%

422,084
\$1.9 Billion



Landslide

21%

291,221
\$1 Billion



Volcano

3%

36,535
\$51.4 Million



Drought

-

-
-



Wildfire

20%

276,307
\$1.5 Billion



Storm Surge

13%

185,054
\$426.1 Million



Typhoon Winds

96%

1,345,794
\$6 Billion




VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 25 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.481

Vulnerability in Negros Oriental is primarily driven by Vulnerable Health Status and Environmental Stress. The bar chart indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the province's overall Vulnerability score.



Environmental Stress

0  1 **SCORE: 0.547** **RANK: 26/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

3.64 Livestock density	6.83 Barren land (per 10k hectares)	-0.72% Forest cover change
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Vulnerable Health Status

0  1 **SCORE: 0.563** **RANK: 13/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

5.6% Malnutrition among children (0 to 5 years old)	8.76 Infant mortality rate (per 1k live births)	115.65 Maternal mortality rate (per 100k live births)	68.31 Life expectancy	598 Disability (per 100k persons)
20.5 Tuberculosis mortality rate (per 100k persons)	0.2 HIV mortality rate (per 100k persons)	7.1 Intestinal disease mortality rate (per 100k persons)	2.3 Other arthropod-borne viral fevers and viral hemorrhagic fever mortality rate (per 100k persons)	



Clean Water Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.529** **RANK: 23/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

87.8% Households with improved safe water source	81.7% Households with sanitary toilet facility
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Information Access Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.499** **RANK: 35/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

97.72% Literacy rate (age 10 and older)	120.63% Gross primary school enrollment rate	4.98% Internet Access	59.50% Households with radio	42.80% Households with television
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Economic Constraints



SCORE: 0.433

RANK: 38/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED

0.61

Economic
dependency
ratio

19.20%

Poverty
incidence



Gender Inequality



SCORE: 0.483

RANK: 34/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED

1.16

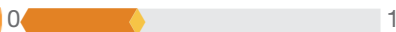
Female to male
secondary school
enrollment Rate

0.59

Labor force
participation ratio



Population Pressures



SCORE: 0.316

RANK: 73/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED

0.99

Population
growth rate
(2010-2015)

5.6

Average annual
urban population
growth rate

1.5%

Informal settlers




COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 65 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.514

Negros Oriental exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Transportation Capacity and Health Care Capacity. The bar chart indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the province's overall Coping Capacity score.



Economic Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.597** **RANK: 25/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

0.9

Purchasing power of the peso

69.36%


Labor force participation rate

1399.32

Local government annual regular income per capita (Philippine Peso)



Governance

0  1 **SCORE: 0.614** **RANK: 49/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

83.9%

Voter participation

8.08

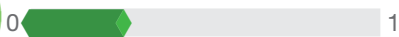
Organized violence (per 100k persons)

15.56%

Garbage pickup



Environmental Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.275** **RANK: 61/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

3.71

Protected areas (per 1k ha)

3.1%

Forest reserves



Infrastructure Capacity

0 1 **SCORE: 0.412** **RANK: 73/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED



Health Care Capacity **SCORE: 0.481** **RANK: 44/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

11.98	1.97	60.74%	6.83
Hopital beds (per 10k people)	Physicians per 10,000 people	Vaccination coverage	Average distance to nearest hospital (km)



Transportation Capacity **SCORE: 0.245** **RANK: 81/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

0.73	43.32
Road density (km per sq. km)	Average distance to nearest port (km)



Communications Capacity **SCORE: 0.696** **RANK: 41/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

4.1%	90.5%
Households with a landline	Mobile coverage



Energy Capacity **SCORE: 0.373** **RANK: 72/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

56.3%	9.6%
Households with electricity	Households with gas



Emergency Services Capacity **SCORE: 0.402** **RANK: 53/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

21.42	1.45	2.25
Evacuation centers (per 100k persons)	Fire Stations (per 100k persons)	Fire Trucks (per 100k persons)



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 64 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.516

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

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



Vulnerable Health Status



Environmental Stress



Transportation Capacity



Health Care Capacity



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Earthquake

RANK: 18 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.337



Tsunami

RANK: 52 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.029



Flood

RANK: 46 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.166



Liquefaction

RANK: 41 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.189



Landslide

RANK: 7 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.346



Volcano

RANK: 18 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.191



Drought

RANK: 58 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000

(HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK CONTINUED)



Wildfire

RANK: 5 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.357



Storm Surge

RANK: 43 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.175



Typhoon Winds

RANK: 9 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.369



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

25 / 84

RANK WITHIN PROVINCES
Score: 0.533



Negros Oriental's score and ranking are due to Medium Multi-hazard exposure combined with High Vulnerability and Low Coping Capacity scores.

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

PROVINCE SCORE
COUNTRY SCORE



Multi-Hazard Exposure



Vulnerability



Coping Capacity



NEGROS ORIENTAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Vulnerable Health Status

- Findings show that expanded efforts to reduce the spread and impact of infectious diseases are needed in Negros Oriental. The province is ranked as the 10th highest province for infectious disease mortality. Increase surveillance capabilities and access to specialty care to control infectious diseases, such as HIV and tuberculosis.
- Increase community health through outreach events, provision of resources, such as soap and clean water, and increased access to health care.

2

Environmental Stress

- In Negros Oriental, forest coverage between 2000 and 2010 was on a decreasing trend (-0.72%). Focus efforts on increasing forest cover, decreasing areas classified as barren land and promoting sustainable agriculture.
- Vulnerable health status is also a major driver of vulnerabilities in Negros Oriental. Efforts to enhance the natural and built environment can improve health outcomes by decreasing runoff, mitigating the impacts of climate change and enhancing other ecosystem services.

3

Transportation Capacity

- In Negros Oriental, the average distance between ports and populated places is 43.3 kilometers per square kilometer, which is the 4th highest in the Philippines. Continue seaport, airport and road enhancement projects through private-public partnerships. Advocate for transportation network projects through the Department of Public Works to increase evacuation and resource distribution routes, increase access to markets and enhance social connectivity.
- Civil planners should work with risk assessors to establish resilient transportation network plans. Incorporating environmental mitigation plans, equitable access for the population and hazard exposures.
- Ensure that emergency evacuation routes and plans include all transportation projects. Work with partners including HOTOSM and others to ensure mapping of new routes and resources are readily available in the event of a disaster.

4

Health Care Capacity

- Continue to work with local and international partners to increase health care capacity. Invest in new and improved infrastructure, as well as the provision of medical supplies and increased skilled care personnel.
- Expand efforts to remove barriers to health care access, such as cost and distance. Importantly, ensure that all efforts reach rural and remote areas.

**Better solutions.
Fewer disasters.**

Safer world.

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