



THE PHILIPPINES

SARANGANI

NDPBA PROVINCE PROFILE

THE PHILIPPINES

SARANGANI

CAPITAL: ALABEL

Area: 3,642 km²

Siquijor is an island province of the Philippines located in the Central Visayas region. To the north of Siquijor is Cebu, to the west is Negros, northeast is Bohol, and to the south, across the Bohol Sea, is Mindanao. It is predominantly hilly with precipitous cliffs. At the center of the island is Mount Malabahoc approximately 620 meters tall. The island is largely based on tourism due to the landscape of the island.



RISK AND VULNERABILITY COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Very High
Score: 0.564 • Rank: 13/84



RESILIENCE (R) - Very Low
Score: 0.426 • Rank: 79/84



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Low
Score: 0.543 • Rank: 59/84



VULNERABILITY (V) - Very High
Score: 0.553 • Rank: 8/84



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very Low
Score: 0.404 • Rank: 79/84



Population (2018)
548,195



Population in Poverty
36.0%



Literate population
92.0%



Access to improved water
85.8%



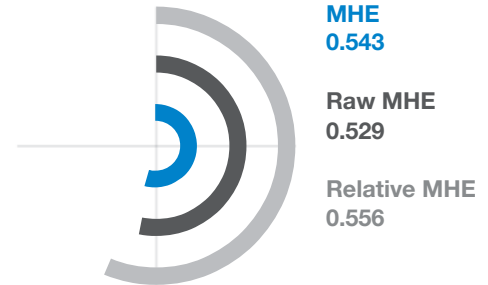
Average life expectancy
68.3 years

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



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 60 / 84 PROVINCES
SCORE: 0.543



ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:



Earthquake

92%

504,734
\$2.6 Billion



Tsunami

<1%

2,679
\$4.5 Million



Flood

17%

93,217
\$387 Million



Liquefaction

3%

14,434
\$66.8 Million



Landslide

40%

221,982
\$1.2 Billion



Volcano

2%

9,764
\$37.3 Million



Drought

81%

443,575
\$2.3 Billion



Wildfire

30%

164,175
\$1.3 Billion



Storm Surge

16%

88,903
\$359.8 Million



Typhoon Winds

-

-

-



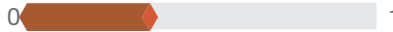
VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 8 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.553

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



Environmental Stress

0  1 **SCORE: 0.357** **RANK: 65/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

1.1 Livestock density
6.85 Barren land (per 10k hectares)
2.74% Forest cover change



Vulnerable Health Status

0  1 **SCORE: 0.387** **RANK: 64/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

2.4% Malnutrition among children (0 to 5 years old)
1.98 Infant mortality rate (per 1k live births)
72.16 Maternal mortality rate (per 100k live births)
68.28 Life expectancy
344 Disability (per 100k persons)

15.2 Tuberculosis mortality rate (per 100k persons)
0 HIV mortality rate (per 100k persons)
4.3 Intestinal disease mortality rate (per 100k persons)
3.9 Other arthropod-borne viral fevers and viral hemorrhagic fever mortality rate (per 100k persons)



Clean Water Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.515** **RANK: 26/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

85.8% Households with improved safe water source
85.0% Households with sanitary toilet facility




Information Access Vulnerability

0  1 **SCORE: 0.651** **RANK: 8/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

92.04% Literacy rate (age 10 and older)
121.69% Gross primary school enrollment rate
0.54% Internet Access
54.43% Households with radio
38.30% Households with television



Economic Constraints

0  1 **SCORE: 0.708** **RANK: 9/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

0.66
Economic
dependency
ratio

36.02%
Poverty
incidence



Gender Inequality


0  1 **SCORE: 0.776** **RANK: 7/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

1.15
Female to male
secondary school
enrollment Rate

0.3
Labor force
participation ratio



Population Pressures

0  1 **SCORE: 0.474** **RANK: 22/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

1.67
Population
growth rate
(2010-2015)

5.09
Average annual
urban population
growth rate

2.7%
Informal settlers



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 79 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.404

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



Economic Capacity



SCORE: 0.482 **RANK: 53/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

0.86

Purchasing power of the peso

65.46%

Labor force participation rate

1712.24

Local government annual regular income per capita (Philippine Peso)



Governance



SCORE: 0.42 **RANK: 79/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

75.1%

Voter participation

6.33

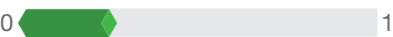
Organized violence (per 100k persons)

10.77%

Garbage pickup



Environmental Capacity



SCORE: 0.241 **RANK: 66/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

0

Protected areas (per 1k ha)

8.2%

Forest reserves



Infrastructure Capacity

0 1 **SCORE: 0.363** **RANK: 80/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED



Health Care Capacity **SCORE: 0.255** **RANK: 79/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

7.59 **0.82** **52.02%** **11.98**
 Hospital beds (per 10k people) Physicians per 10,000 people Vaccination coverage Average distance to nearest hospital (km)



Transportation Capacity **SCORE: 0.506** **RANK: 41/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

0.45 **9.05**
 Road density (km per sq. km) Average distance to nearest port (km)



Communications Capacity **SCORE: 0.355** **RANK: 75/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

0.3% **83.7%**
 Households with a landline Mobile coverage



Energy Capacity **SCORE: 0.268** **RANK: 79/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

57.7% **3.9%**
 Households with electricity Households with gas



Emergency Services Capacity **SCORE: 0.371** **RANK: 60/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

27.6 **1.25** **1.78**
 Evacuation centers (per 100k persons) Fire Stations (per 100k persons) Fire Trucks (per 100k persons)



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 79 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.426

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

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



Gender Inequality



Economic Constraints



Energy Capacity



Health Care Capacity



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Earthquake

RANK: 19 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.335



Tsunami

RANK: 21 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.133



Flood

RANK: 61 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.098



Liquefaction

RANK: 77 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.044



Landslide

RANK: 1 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.459



Volcano

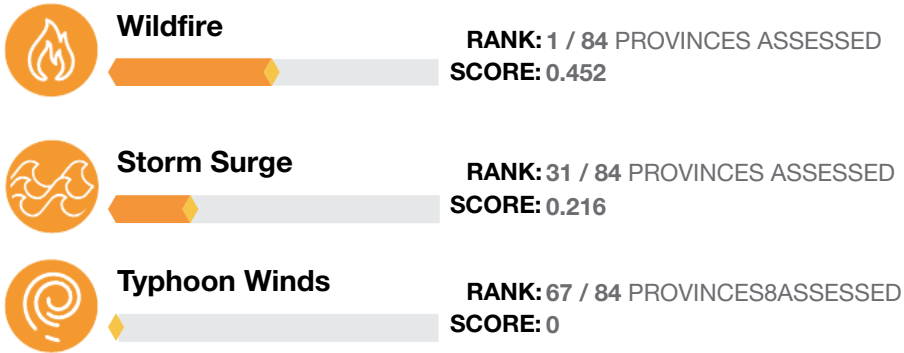
RANK: 16 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.202



Drought

RANK: 3 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.484

(HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK CONTINUED)



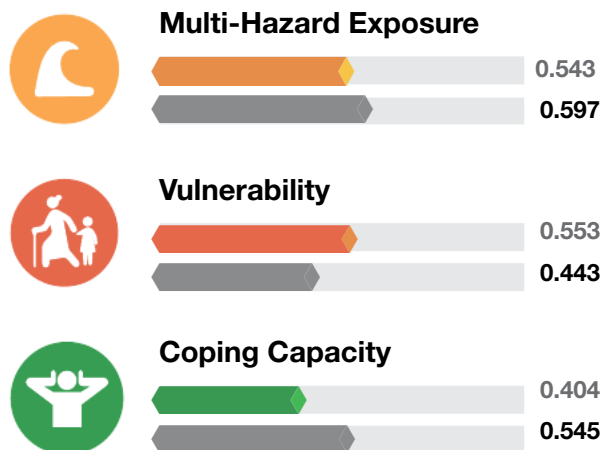
MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

13 / 84
 RANK WITHIN PROVINCES
 Score: 0.564

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

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

PROVINCE SCORE
 COUNTRY SCORE



SARANGANI RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Gender Inequality

- Sarangani is ranked 3rd highest for gender-based inequalities in labor force participation. Focus efforts on enforcing equal employment opportunities and promoting continued education. Build upon existing accomplishments, including the work related to the UN Sustainable Development Goals, to continuously monitor and reduce gender-based discrimination and bias.
- Actively engage women and other marginalized groups in disaster management and community plans. Provide equal opportunities throughout society to reduce disparities and incorporate feedback mechanisms into policies and programs to ensure effective implementation.

2

Economic Constraints

- In Sarangani, economic constraints are a major driver of vulnerability. Continue to work with local stakeholders and diverse partners to stimulate economic growth. Expand public assistance where possible to increase the availability of resources and options for low income individuals.
- Focus efforts on promoting industries that create gainful work, to prevent outmigration of the working age population. Invest in small and local businesses, especially in rural and remote areas.

3

Energy Capacity

- Sarangani ranked 77th out of the 84 territories for energy capacity, with only 57.7% of households having access to electricity. Additionally, only 3.95% of households have access to liquid petroleum gas lines. Invest in energy infrastructure and expand access to homes. Energy lines should be carefully engineered to be resilient to coastal, as well as inland hazards. With backup mechanisms put in place to increase redundancy in the system.
- Expand private-public partnerships to ensure energy expansion projects provide affordable and equitable access, especially in rural communities. Increasing energy capacity will also make the business market more attractive and can help stimulate the creation of jobs.

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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