



THE PHILIPPINES

SIQUIJOR

NDPBA PROVINCE PROFILE

THE PHILIPPINES

SIQUIJOR

CAPITAL: SQUIJOR

Area: 337 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 Low
Score: 0.267 • Rank: 83/84



RESILIENCE (R) - Very High
Score: 0.668 • Rank: 4/84



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Very Low
Score: 0.137 • Rank: 81/84



VULNERABILITY (V) - Very Low
Score: 0.309 • Rank: 80/84



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very High
Score: 0.646 • Rank: 9/84



Population (2018)
96,872



Population in Poverty
7.2%



Literate population
98.8%



Access to improved water
100.0%



Average life expectancy
67.9 years

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

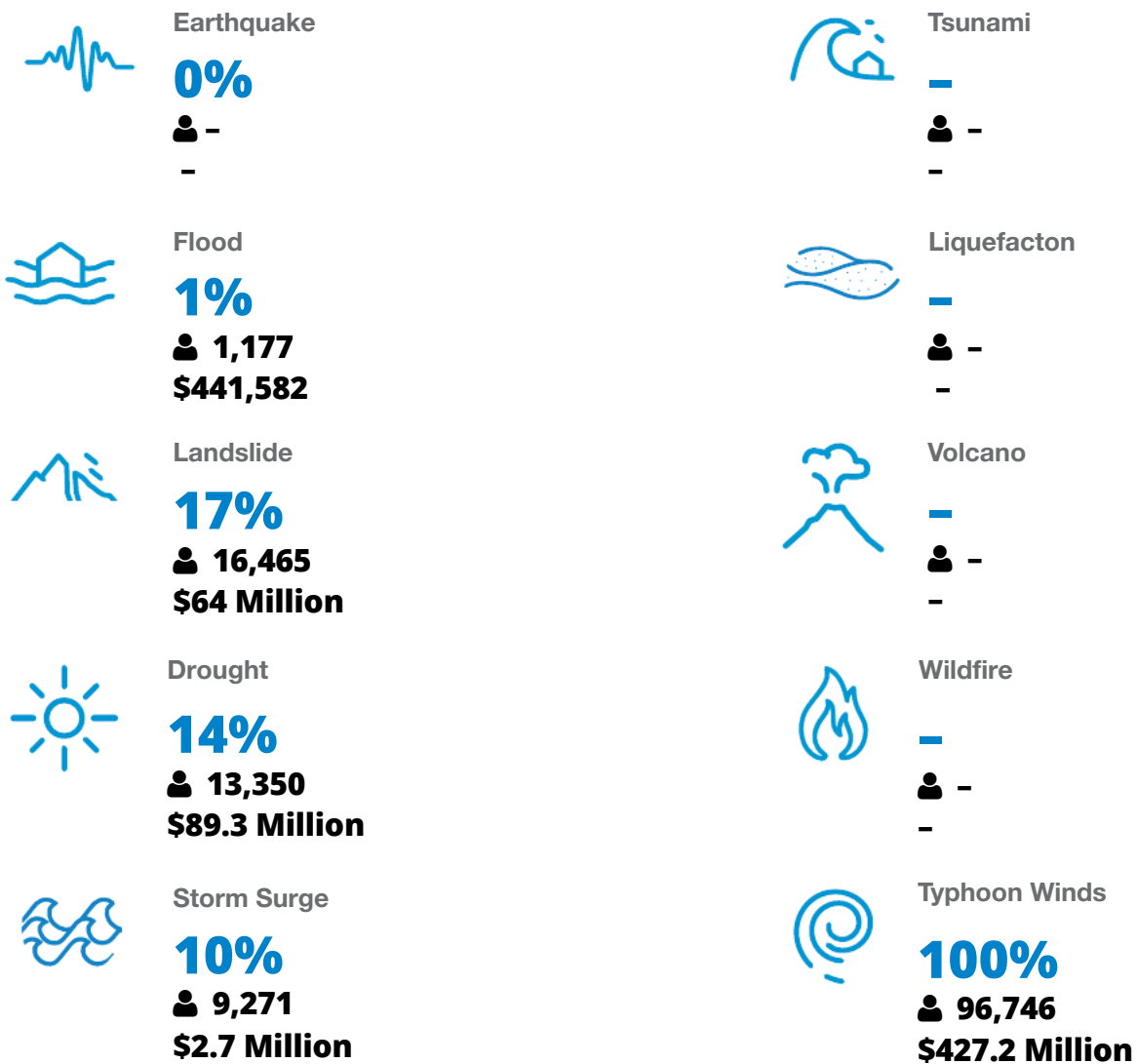


MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 81 / 84 PROVINCES
SCORE: 0.137



ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:





VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 80 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.309

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



Environmental Stress

0 1 **SCORE: 0.512** **RANK: 33/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

8.44 Livestock density
21.02 Barren land (per 10k hectares)
7.00% Forest cover change



Vulnerable Health Status

0 1 **SCORE: 0.476** **RANK: 29/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

9.0% Malnutrition among children (0 to 5 years old)
2.51 Infant mortality rate (per 1k live births)
0 Maternal mortality rate (per 100k live births)
67.9 Life expectancy
432 Disability (per 100k persons)

31.9 Tuberculosis mortality rate (per 100k persons)
0 HIV mortality rate (per 100k persons)
14.4 Intestinal disease mortality rate (per 100k persons)
3.1 Other arthropod-borne viral fevers and viral hemorrhagic fever mortality rate (per 100k persons)



Clean Water Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0** **RANK: 83/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

100.0% Households with improved safe water source
95.9% Households with sanitary toilet facility




Information Access Vulnerability

0 1 **SCORE: 0.459** **RANK: 45/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

98.82% Literacy rate (age 10 and older)
115.03% Gross primary school enrollment rate
3.60% Internet Access
62.63% Households with radio
57.15% Households with television



Economic Constraints

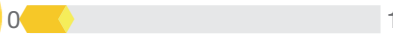
0  1 **SCORE: 0.248** **RANK: 67/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

0.58
Economic
dependency
ratio

7.23%
Poverty
incidence



Gender Inequality

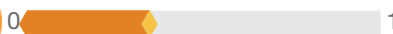
0  1 **SCORE: 0.114** **RANK: 82/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

1.01
Female to male
secondary school
enrollment Rate

0.64
Labor force
participation ratio



Population Pressures

0  1 **SCORE: 0.356** **RANK: 60/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

1.01
Population
growth rate
(2010-2015)

23.75
Average annual
urban population
growth rate

0.4%
Informal settlers



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 9 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.646

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



Economic Capacity



SCORE: 0.672 **RANK: 14/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

0.91

Purchasing power of the peso

60.63%

Labor force participation rate

4634.01

Local government annual regular income per capita (Philippine Peso)



Governance



SCORE: 0.732 **RANK: 12/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

89.9%

Voter participation

2.02

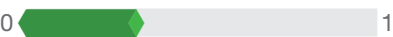
Organized violence (per 100k persons)

6.25%

Garbage pickup



Environmental Capacity



SCORE: 0.321 **RANK: 54/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED**

0

Protected areas (per 1k ha)

18.3%

Forest reserves



Infrastructure Capacity

0  1 **SCORE: 0.641** **RANK: 19/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED



Health Care Capacity **SCORE: 0.48** **RANK: 46/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

3.94	1.44	70.76%	4.78
Hopital beds (per 10k people)	Physicians per 10,000 people	Vaccination coverage	Average distance to nearest hospital (km)



Transportation Capacity **SCORE: 0.76** **RANK: 7/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

2.48	10.49
Road density (km per sq. km)	Average distance to nearest port (km)



Communications Capacity **SCORE: 0.77** **RANK: 27/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

3.9%	97.0%
Households with a landline	Mobile coverage



Energy Capacity **SCORE: 0.467** **RANK: 64/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

70.7%	7.8%
Households with electricity	Households with gas



Emergency Services Capacity **SCORE: 0.953** **RANK: 2/84** PROVINCES ASSESSED

98.02	6.13	7.15
Evacuation centers (per 100k persons)	Fire Stations (per 100k persons)	Fire Trucks (per 100k persons)



RESILIENCE (R)

RANK: 4 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.668

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

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



Environmental Stress



Vulnerable Health Status



Health Care Capacity



Energy Capacity



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)



Earthquake

RANK: 79 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.000



Tsunami

RANK: 54 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0



Flood

RANK: 72 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.003



Liquefaction

RANK: 81 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0



Landslide

RANK: 67 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.140



Volcano

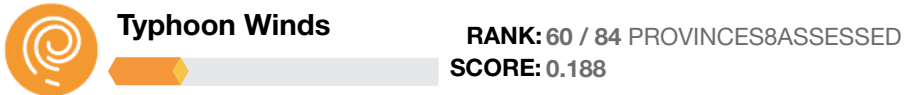
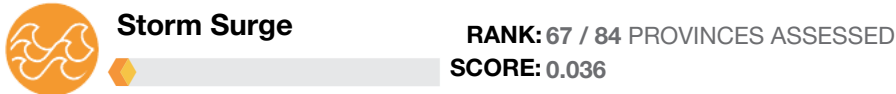
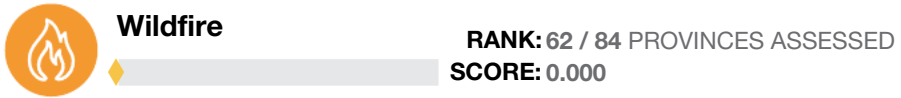
RANK: 68 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0



Drought

RANK: 52 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED
SCORE: 0.122

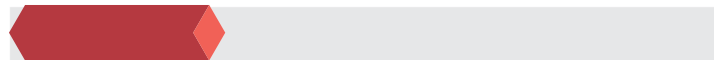
(HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK CONTINUED)



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

83 / 84

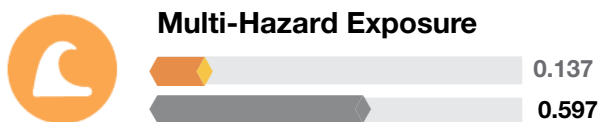
RANK WITHIN PROVINCES
Score: 0.267



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

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

PROVINCE SCORE
COUNTRY SCORE



SIQUIJOR RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Environmental Stress

- Siquijor is ranked 4th highest in the Philippines for livestock density, which requires large amounts of land to sustain animals. Work with farmers and provide them with the necessary tools and knowledge to be able to rear livestock sustainably.
- Vulnerable health status is also a major driver of vulnerabilities in Siquijor. 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.

2

Vulnerable Health Status

- Continue efforts to increase the health and well-being of the population in Siquijor. Ensure community monitoring of infectious diseases and health care is available throughout the province.
- Expand partnerships and engagements to allocate resources for increased health care infrastructure in Siquijor. Ensure health care is financially and physically accessible, as well as equipped to be able to accommodate patients with various health conditions.

3

Health Care Capacity

- Although health care capacity in Siquijor ranked relatively high, work to improve immunization coverage is needed. Only 56.1% of children in Siquijor are fully immunized. Increase community outreach and encourage utilization of vaccination services.
- 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.

4

Energy Capacity

- Siquijor ranked 64th out of the 84 territories for energy capacity, with 70.7% of households having access to electricity. Additionally, only 7.8% of households have access to liquid petroleum gas lines. Invest in energy infrastructure and expand access to homes.
- Expand private-public partnerships to ensure energy expansion projects provide affordable and equitable access, especially in rural communities. Focus efforts on expanding infrastructure that promotes sustainable energy such as solar power to reduce environmental impacts.

**Better solutions.
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Safer world.

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