

THE PHILIPPINES

SULTAN KUDARAT

NDPBA PROVINCE PROFILE



THE PHILIPPINES

SULTAN KUDARAT

CAPITAL: ISULAN

Area: 5,364 km²

Sultan Kudarat is a province in the Philippines located in the Soccsksargen region in Mindanao. The province is situated on the southwestern section of central Mindanao. Two major mountain ranges are located within the province- The Alip Mountain Range and Daguma Mountain Range. The province has an irregular coastline of 132 kilometers in its three towns facing the Celebes sea which are prone to Tsunamis originating in Celebes Sea. Heavy rainfall occurs from April to November however the province is located outside the Typhoon belt and rarely effected by typhoons in the region. The economy in the region is predominantly agriculture. The crops produced in the region are rice, corn, coconuts, coffee, bananas, mangoes, durians, and African palm. Fishing is also an industry in the three coastal towns with tuna caught being exported to Japan and Europe.



RISK AND VULNERABILITY

COMPONENT SCORE



MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR) - Very High

Score: 0.568 • Rank: 8/84



Population (2018)

867,712



RESILIENCE (R) - Very Low

Score: 0.462 • Rank: 73/84



Population in Poverty

24.2%



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE) - Medium

Score: 0.627 • Rank: 41/84



Literate population

93.5%



VULNERABILITY (V) - High

Score: 0.504 • Rank: 17/84



Access to improved water

92.6%



COPING CAPACITY (CC) - Very Low

Score: 0.427 • Rank: 77/84



Average life expectancy

68.7 years

890

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^{*}For more information on data and components please visit: https://bit.ly/2LqVoUO



MULTI-HAZARD EXPOSURE (MHE)

RANK: 42 / 84 PROVINCES

SCORE: 0.627



MHE 0.627

Raw MHE 0.664

Relative MHE

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND CAPITAL EXPOSED TO EACH HAZARD:



Earthquake

95%

& 823,207

\$6.6 Billion



Flood

25%

219,999

\$1.8 Billion



Landslide

15%

130,834

\$312.8 Million



Drought

87%

4 757,604

\$6.3 Billion



Storm Surge

8%

67,005

\$203.1 Million



Tsunami

<u>.</u> -

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Liquefacton

64%

\$ 553,632

\$5.7 Billion



Volcano

<1%

2,389

\$22 Million



Wildfire

9%

& 80,046

\$369.7 Million



Typhoon Winds

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VULNERABILITY (V)

RANK: 17 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.504

Vulnerability in Sultan Kudarat is primarily driven by Information Access Vulnerability and Gender Inequality. The bar chart indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the province's overall Vulnerability score.



Environmental Stress

SCORE: 0.329 RANK: 70/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED

0.86 Livestock

density

2.65 Barren land (per 10k hectares)

0.96% Forest cover change



Vulnerable Health Status

SCORE: 0.446 RANK: 41/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED

6.9% Malnutrition among children (0 to 5 years old) 8.81 Infant mortality rate (per 1k live births)

100.43 Maternal mortality rate (per 100k live

births)

68.69 Life expectancy

380 Disability (per 100k persons)

12.1

Tuberculosis mortality rate (per 100k persons)

0.1 HIV mortality rate (per 100k persons)

2.6 Intestinal disease mortality rate (per 100k persons)

2 Other arthropodborne viral fevers and viral hemorrhagic fever mortality rate (per 100k persons)



Clean Water Vulnerability



SCORE: 0.465 RANK: 34/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED



older)

83.0% Households with sanitary toilet facility



Information Access Vulnerability

enrollment rate

52.42% Households

SCORE: 0.698

RANK: 5/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED

93.46% 1.53% 104.92% 47.00% Literacy rate Gross primary Internet Access Households (age 10 and school with radio with television

1

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Economic Constraints

1 SCORE: 0.499 0.61

24.20%

Economic dependency ratio Poverty incidence

Gender Inequality

1.14 0.37

Female to male secondary school enrollment Rate Labor force participation ratio

Population Pressures

1.6

Population

growth rate (2010-2015)

3.65

Average annual urban population growth rate

Informal settlers

2.1%

SCORE: 0.691 RANK: 8/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED

RANK: 30/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.4 **RANK: 45/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED**



COPING CAPACITY (CC)

RANK: 77 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.427

Sultan Kudarat exhibits weaker Coping Capacity in the areas of Energy Capacity and Emergency Services Capacity. The bar chart indicates the socioeconomic themes contributing to the province's overall Coping Capacity score.



Economic Capacity

0.87 65,53%

1 SCORE: 0.492 RANK: 47/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED

65.53% 1515.92

Labor force

participation rate

Local government annual regular income per capita (Philippine Peso)



Governance

Purchasing power of

the peso

76.3% 8.82
Voter participation Organized violence (per

SCORE: 0.403 9.45%

Garbage pickup

SCORE: 0.403 RANK: 80/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED



Environmental Capacity

0 Protected areas

(per 1k ha)

17.2%

Forest reserves

100k persons)

1 SCORE: 0.315 RANK: 57/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED

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Infrastructure Capacity

SCORE: 0.423 RANK: 70/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED



Health Care Capacity SCORE: 0.184 RANK: 83/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED

2.28 0.47 44.66% 8.5

Hopital beds Physicians per Vaccination Average distance to nearest (per 10k people) 10,000 people coverage hospital (km)



Transportation Capacity SCORE: 0.456 RANK: 51/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED

0.73 21.87

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



Communications Capacity SCORE: 0.527 RANK: 64/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED

1.5% 85.1% Mobile coverage

Energy Capacity SCORE: 0.336 RANK: 76/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED

59.8% 5.8%

Households with electricity Households with gas



Emergency Services Capacity SCORE: 0.344 RANK: 64/84 PROVINCES ASSESSED

9.99 1.33 2.29

Evacuation centers Fire Stations Fire Trucks (per 100k persons) (per 100k persons) (per 100k persons)



RESILIENCE (R)

Drought

RANK: 73 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED

SCORE: 0.462

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

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



Information Access Vulnerability



Gender Inequality



Energy Capacity



Emergency Services Capacity



HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK (HSR)

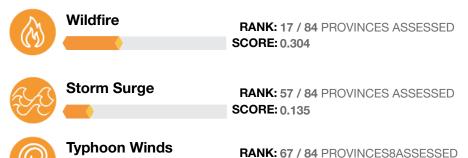
-M-	Earthquake	RANK: 9 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.375
	Tsunami ♦	RANK: 54 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0
	Flood	RANK: 49 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.160
	Liquefaction	RANK: 2 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.376
MÈ	Landslide	RANK: 23 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.263
₩	Volcano	RANK: 23 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED SCORE: 0.144

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SCORE: 0.492

RANK: 2 / 84 PROVINCES ASSESSED

(HAZARD-SPECIFIC RISK CONTINUED)





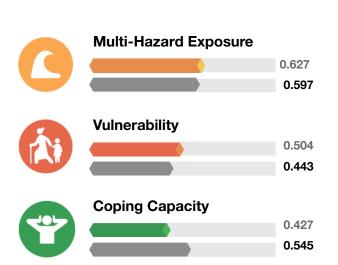
MULTI-HAZARD RISK (MHR)

SCORE: 0

8 / 84
RANK WITHIN PROVINCES
Score: 0.568

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

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





SULTAN KUDARAT RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Information Access Vulnerability

- Sultan Kudarat is ranked the 5th highest province in the Philippines for access to information vulnerability. Investments in education and distribution of household communication devices will enhance public dissemination of information, as well as ensure communities are able to understand and respond appropriately.
- Continue to promote education and basic literacy. With the COVID-19 pandemic impacting school capacities, work in rural and remote areas must consider resource needs.

2

Gender Inequality

- Continue efforts to monitor and reduce gender-based discrimination and bias. Focus efforts on
 enforcing equal employment opportunities and empowering women to continue their education.
 Build upon existing accomplishments, including the work related to the UN Sustainable
 Development Goals.
- 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.

3

Energy Capacity

- Sultan Kudarat ranked 76th out of 84 territories for energy capacity, with only 59.8% of
 households having access to electricity. Additionally, only 5.8% of households have access to
 liquid petroleum gas lines. Invest in reinforced and redundant energy infrastructure, as well as
 increased access for homes.
- Expand private-public partnerships to ensure energy expansion projects provide affordable and equitable access, especially in rural communities.

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Emergency Services Capacity

- Continue work with partners such as the Philippines Red Cross to expand and enhance emergency service capacity. Increase the number of evacuation centers, fi e stations and fi e trucks to serve the population and increase emergency service capacity.
- Continue to support evidence-based preparedness and response coordination, including
 the provision of emergency equipment and supplies. Additionally, increase efforts to have
 a central database that makes sub-national data on disaster management capabilities
 and resources more accessible. Increasing transparency through sharing data will ensure
 efficient and e fective coordination at all levels of government, as well as with partners.



Better solutions. Fewer disasters.

Safer World.

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